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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

March 21, 1947

The Department of State announced today the following assignments of newly appointed Foreign Service Officers:

ROBERT W. WEISE, JR., of 235 France Avenue N., Minneapolis, Minnesota, who has been serving at Valencia, Spain as a non-career Vice Consul, has recently been commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer and re-assigned to Valencia.

A native of Minneapolis, Mr. Weise is a graduate of Central High School and the University of Minnesota, and studied further at London University, the University of Geneva and Columbia University. He entered the Foreign Service in 1941 and was assigned to Santiago. During World War II he served with the Navy as an Ensign.

WILLIAM P. HUDSON, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, has been reassigned to Barranquilla, Colombia, as Vice Consul.

A graduate of the University of North Carolina, Phi Beta Kappa, with AB and AM degrees, Mr. Hudsor studied further at Yale University. Prior to serving with the Army during World War II, he was instructor in the Georgia School of Technology for two years. He entered the Foreign Service Auxiliary in 1945 and was assigned to Barranquilla, where he is presently re-assigned as a commissioned Foreign Service Officer.

GLENN R. McCARTY, of 635 34th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, has been assigned to Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. McCarty, who is a graduate of Drake University, also studied at Washington University and Universidad Nacional de Mexico. He served as a Vice Consul in the Foreign Service Auxiliary from 1941 until he became an Ensign in the Navy in 1944.

ROBERT M. BERRY, of Dardanelle, Arkansas, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

A native of Dardanelle, Mr. Berry holds a BA degree from Baylor University, an MA from Brown University and a PhD from Harvard University. After serving for a year in Paris and London with the Office of War Information, he became Economic Analyst in the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser in Berlin.

RANDOLPH ROBERTS, 815 Oak Street, Bristol, Virginia, has been assigned to Jerusalem, Palestine, as Vice Consul.

A native of Bristol, Mr. Roberts graduated from Bristol High School and King College. He served as a court reporter in Bristol for nine years prior to entering the Foreign Service. In 1943 he was assigned to the American Embassy as a clerk in Ankara, and in 1945 he was transferred to Istanbul as a Vice Consul.

GARDNER C. CARPENTER, of 260 California Street, San Francisco, California, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Mr. Carpenter is a graduate of Yale University and received a Summer Certificate from Heidelberg University in Germany. He entered the Foreign Service Auxiliary in February 1945, and was assigned to the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser on German Affairs in London as Vice Consul.

JAMES H. McFARLAND, JR., of 16569 Ohio Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, has been assigned to the Department of State.

A native of Detroit, Mr. McFarland is a graduate of Wayne University. He entered the Army as a Private in the Infantry in 1942 and was discharged as a Captain in 1946. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart

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with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Belgian Order of the Crown with Palm and the Belgian Croix de Guerre with Palm. Mr. McFarland was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in January, 1947.

EDWARD N. McCULLY, 307 South Seventh of Paragould, Arkansas, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Born in Clinton, Missouri, Mr. McCully attended schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, and graduated from the University of Texas. After serving as a reporter on the Houston Post for two years he entered the Foreign Service as a clerk in 1941, serving in Bogota and Ankara. During World War II Mr. McCully was a Lieutenant in the Navy and saw active duty in the Pacific Theater.

G. ALONZO STANFORD, of Portland, Michigan, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

A native of Michigan, Mr. Stanford received a BA from Albion College, and an MA from the University of Iowa, where he also served as a teaching assistant. He did further graduate work at the Universities of Michigan, Wyoming and Texas. He was appointed a non-career vice consul in the Foreign Service in 1941 and prior to receiving his recent commission as a Foreign Service Officer he has served as cultural relations assistant at Santiago, Chile, and Rio de Janeiro.

RUSSELL C. McCLURE, of Seattle, Washington, has been appointed a Reserve Officer and assigned to Paris, France, as Attache.

Mr. McClure is a graduate of Stanford University, received an MA from the University of Washington, and did further graduate work at Ohio State University. He served as a divisional assistant in the Department of State for one year prior to entering the armed services in 1943.

EVETT D. HESTER, of 515 Spring Street, Jeffersonville, Indiana, has been appointed a Reserve Officer and assigned to Manila, Philippine Islands, as Attache.

Mr. Hester graduated from Northwestern University and studied further at Georgetown University and the University of Madrid. He first went to the Philippines in 1916 where for nine years he taught in various high schools and at the University. In 1925 he transferred to the Department of Commerce and was assigned to Washington, D. C., and Spain. Five years later he was transferred back to Manila, where he has recently been serving as Economic Adviser to the American Ambassador.

April 10, 1947

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

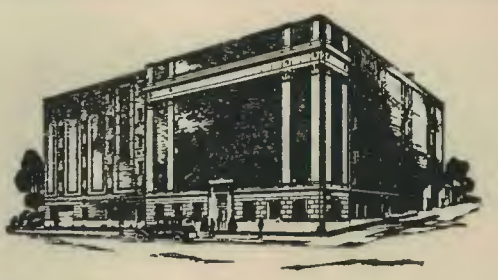
LESLIE E. REED, of Los Angeles, California, Consul General and First Secretary at Asuncion, Paraguay, has been assigned Consul General at Caracas, Venezuela.

A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Reed attended Central High School, and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1913. He entered the Foreign Service in 1914 and was assigned to London where he served as Vice Consul. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1924, he has subsequently been assigned to Bremen, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Athens, and San Jose.

NILES W. BOND, of Lexington, Massachusetts, First Secretary and Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned First Secretary and Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

A graduate of Lexington High School, Mr. Bond received a BA from the University of North Carolina and an MA from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. In 1939 he was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer and assigned to Havana. Assigned to Yokohama as Vice Consul

(*Continued on page* 53)



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University Education and the Foreign Service

Address by Career Minister George F. Kennan, Deputy for Foreign Affairs, the National War College, at the recent Princeton University Bicentennial Conference on University Education and the Public Service

There are two angles from which I am interested in the subject of what the universities can do in the training of men for government. The first of these is from the standpoint of the American Foreign Service, of which I am a member and in which I am nominally serving. The second is from the standpoint of the National War College with which I am at present connected. And I want to say a word first about this second standpoint.

The National War College, as you know, is the highest government service school. It is a new institution, and has been functioning for only two months. Its student body numbers only 100 and consists of highly-selected senior officers of Army, Navy, Army Air Forces, Marine Corps and the State Department Foreign Service. My present job is to assist in the guidance of the foreign affairs instruction of all those officers, military and civilian.



FSO George F. Kennan

Now this is a new departure in government training. Here for the first time in the history of our Government, high ranking officers of all our services are receiving a common background, a common indoctrination if you will, on the over-all problems, military and political, with which the policy makers of our country have to deal. In this institution service distinctions are forgotten. Officers of all branches sit side by side at the same lectures and work side by side at the same problems, individually and jointly. This means that within five years we shall have sent out into the policy making echelons of our various services 500 men who have gained not only a form of mutual respect and understanding, which was unfortunately rarely known before as between our various services, but also a common approach to the major problems of our country in the field of foreign affairs.

In this work we are drawing heavily on the universities. They have supplied us first of all with a highly qualified Board of Consultants, headed by Dr. James P. Baxter, President of Williams College, who took a major part in the charting of our international affairs courses. They have provided four top-flight faculty members for the direction of study and the actual instruction in this field, one of whom inci-

dentally has come from Princeton. Finally, out of some ninety lecturers who are appearing in this section of the course, nearly eighty are from the universities.

We know that the universities have done all this at considerable sacrifice to their own interests. We are going to continue to call on them to make these sacrifices because we know it to be an important national interest that this institution should serve the purpose for which it was created. I think that this is a good occasion for me to say to those of you who are here tonight from the academic profession that we in the National War College are deeply grateful for the assistance which the universities have rendered, that we feel that this assistance has already been of high value to the country, and that we are counting on its continuation in the future.

Now for the Foreign Service. My own experience in 20 years of Foreign Service work has been almost entirely on the operating end, in the foreign field, not in Washington. I have never had any responsibility for general foreign service policy or administration here at home.

This being the case, I think that the most useful thing I can do is to outline to you one or two of my own thoughts on the requirements of the Service in the line of raw material—and specifically of the career service with which I am most familiar. And I hope you will take these views as those of an individual Foreign Service officer on one or two isolated points, and not as any attempt to add or detract from the broad picture. For this picture is one which I am sure would find, in its major outlines, the hearty concurrence of practically every thoughtful officer in the service, and I think that most of these officers share with me a distinct sense of gratitude and pride at the fact that the men entrusted with the re-organization of the service should have been able to bring to their task so liberal and farsighted a concept of the place of diplomacy in a democratic society.

In a series of lectures which he delivered some years ago before the French Academy, the celebrated French diplomat, Monsieur Jules Cambon, made this statement: "Democracies," he said, "will always have diplomacy; it is a question whether they will ever have diplomats." M. Cambon pointed out that the profession of diplomacy demanded of its devotees *une certaine habitude du monde*, in other words a touch of worldly wisdom and sophistication which, he said, would always be suspect in the robust society of a democratic state. The average man, he felt, would always wish to be represented by someone very much like himself, and he would look with suspicion and hostility on anyone who had acquired a *habitude du monde* which he himself did not share.

Many times in the course of two decades in the Foreign Service, I have had occasion to ponder those words of Jules Cambon. Sometimes, when the circumstances of life were particularly unpleasant, and especially on occasions when I had been forced to demand from officers on my own staff more than I thought men should normally be asked to give, it has made me rather bitter to read in the papers from home the faded cracks about our "white-spatted, cookie-pushing diplomats"; and I wondered whether M. Cambon was not right after all in his skepticism about the willingness of democracies to be represented by people rendered competent by background and training for their jobs. If today I feel more reassured on this point, it is due to the general sympathetic interest in the Service manifested by people like yourselves and to the present Foreign Service re-organization which enters into effect today.

But M. Cambon's premise that the profession of diplomacy requires personal qualities and a personal balance beyond the average remains, I think, unchallengable; and one of the basic problems in Foreign Service training is to find out by what means these qualities can be appropriately instilled.

As I think back over the hundreds of Foreign Service officers I have known and over the experiences they have had in the Service, it seems to me that the worst of the personal failures have arisen from deficiencies of character. They have been the result of an inability of the man to adjust himself to the peculiar and often complicated demands of a foreign environment. Sometimes it has been an inability to cope with the variety and potency of the beverages which cross one's path in appalling profusion in the course of a diplomatic career; sometimes it has been the variety—and I almost said the potency—of the ladies who appear in only slightly less abundance. Again, very often, even when the officer might alone have been able to contend successfully with the problems of life abroad, he has not been able to choose a wife of whom the same thing might be said or he has not been able to bring her to an understanding of the part she must play in his work. For in this modern world there are few professions where the efforts of husband and wife must be so closely fused toward a common objective as in the profession of diplomacy.

Now if what I have just said could be projected onto the subject of Foreign Service training, it might give rise to some facetious questions. I can hear people asking just what the university is supposed to do—above that which college life already

does—in accustoming young men to the judicious handling of liquor and ladies. In my day as an undergraduate at Princeton there were those who claimed that the college was altogether too successful in both of these respects. But seriously, it is a primary requirement for the successful Foreign Service officer that he be an emotionally robust individual: sensitive enough and thoughtful enough to avoid the bumptious obtuseness that sometimes goes with extroversion; yet not too deeply concentrated on himself and his own problems; imbued with an interest in and a liking for people, and a healthy curiosity for all that goes on about him; and capable of enjoying all the amenities of life in a foreign community without becoming beholden to any of them. For this we need men with a reasonable harmony of mental, physical and emotional development, men with a strong sense of obligation and loyalty to whatever group they are associated with, and above all men with a sound American sense of humor, capable of recognizing and contemplating some of the sorry realities of the world in which we live without being plunged into overly-tragic depths of gloom and despair.

Now I am not going to try to tell you that I think it is the job of the universities to produce character for the Foreign Service. Much of the task of character-building is admittedly removed from their competence. I am skeptic about special techniques for building character. It is my own belief that the qualities which render a man personally fit for the profession of diplomacy are ones engendered mainly in the home, and at a relatively early age. But the university can at least keep a watchful eye on students who are heading in our direction, and it can warn — or refrain from encouraging — people who, however brilliant, show marked signs of emotional immaturity or instability and who do not bid fair to react with reasonable resilience to "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" with which a diplomatic career is bound to be replete.

Now, this is not going to be an easy task. Appearances are deceiving. Too often it is the man who in his college years basks in the sunlight of athletic success and student popularity who later wilts under the loneliness and frustration of life abroad. Too often it is the moody, unadjusted student, struggling to forge his own standards in a callous collegiate society, who develops within himself the thoughtfulness to comprehend a foreign environment and the self-discipline to adjust himself to it. There is a highly crucial area between the slow development which often goes with real promise and the shallow precociousness which can gleam so brightly in men of college age. We are dealing here with subtleties of personality which in my opinion surpass the scientific approach and which call for that fifth sense of human understanding which has always been the signal gift of great teachers everywhere.

But if deficiencies of character account for the worst catastrophies in the careers of Foreign Service people, deficiencies of education probably account for the relatively high percentage of official mediocrity; i.e. for the failure of so many men to attain more than a very limited value to the Service. It is to education that we must look to increase the percentage of officers in the Service who will be regarded as outstanding people wherever they function and who can be relied upon to undertake the most responsible jobs. This is, of course, where academic training comes into its own.

It is my own belief that full success in Foreign Service, and by that I mean the attainment of really high value to the Government, requires an educational background considerably wider than what is afforded by the normal undergraduate training. A successful representative abroad should be not only better educated with respect to the world outside the borders of the United States but he should also have an exceptional understanding of his own country. He should he better equipped than is the average American college graduate in all those things which contribute to his ability to observe and interpret a foreign environment, in the things that appeal to the eye and the ear: architecture, applied arts, industrial processes, methods of agriculture—in all those things, in other words, that make up the outward expressions of custom, tradition and belief. I have often been appalled and dismayed to see the imperviousness and indifference of young Americans to phenomena of a foreign environment which are new to them and which, as it now seems to me, should set them agog with astonishment and wonder. And what appalls and dismays me most is to reflect that of all the Americans I have known to whom this might be said, I think the worst case I have ever known was myself, as I was when I first went to live abroad some 23 years ago. Finally, he should have a sufficient experience with real scholarship, in the genuine academic sense, to understand at least the meaning of that concept, and to distinguish an unscholarly and unsound bit of intellectual work from a scholarly and sound one. I personally do not think we can say that average undergraduate training in this country generally satisfies these demands.

It was for this reason that I was one of those who looked with some favor on the scheme of a special

(*Continued on page* 36)

A Foreign Service Officer Looks At American Industry

By Evan M. Wilson, *Second Secretary and Consul, Tehran*

Recently, on completing a four years' detail in the Department, I visited a number of industrial and business establishments, in the Eastern part of the United States. My main reason for doing this was the realization, which bore more strongly in on me as the time for leaving the United States drew nearer, that in four years at home I had seen practically nothing beyond the narrow horizon imposed by living and working in Washington. The experience of serving in the Department during the period had been most valuable but from the standpoint of seeing anything of my own country, I might as well have spent these four years abroad.

In addition, I felt that I knew very little about the American industrial scene or American business. Foreign Service officers are often called on to assist American business men abroad, and I was keenly conscious of my own lack of background as far as the problems and needs of the business community were concerned. Moreover, Foreign Service officers are expected to be representative, and here was a whole segment of American life—certainly the most important aspect of our culture in the eyes of most foreign observers—of which I had no first-hand knowledge. In the field, no matter what precise type of work I would be doing at my new post, I was bound to be asked all sorts of questions about strikes, industrial production, shortages, business prospects, and the like. In talking to relatives and friends about the Service I had sensed that many American business men tended to be critical of the fact that some officers in the Foreign Service did not have much knowledge of, or interest in, business matters. This was the view expressed to me, for example, by a retired partner of a large industrial equipment company, who some years ago had been sent to a South American country to bid for an important contract but who had lost it to a German rival, owing, he asserted, to the lack of interest in or support for his project shown by our own diplomatic mission.

As the time for my departure from Washington approached, I talked things over with my chief, Loy W. Henderson, Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and found he was enthusiastic about the idea. He suggested that I devote a couple of weeks to visiting some of the major industrial plants, and he tried to get the Department to send me out at Government expense. Mr. Henderson was told, however, that there were no funds for this purpose, although no objection was perceived to my making my own arrangements for



BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

Drawing Ingot from the Soaking Pit at the Sparrows Point Shipyard

the trip.

Accordingly, I got in touch with various friends and relatives and sketched out a tentative itinerary which would allow me to see some of the leading establishments along the Eastern seaboard and in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. As a matter of fact, it is possible to see virtually every important kind of industrial plant without going outside the area lying between Washington and New York City. To make sure of making the best use of existing facilities and contacts in the Department, I discussed my plans with a number of officers in the economic divisions of the Department as well as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. I explained that what I had in mind was not the customary type of trade conference work, since, unlike an officer newly returned from the field after specializing in economic or commercial work, I had nothing to offer. My purpose was simply to learn something about the current industrial and business scene. The officers with whom I talked warmly welcomed the idea, made a number of helpful suggestions, and as will appear below, some of them even went with me on some of my visits.

My first trip was to Pittsburgh, where I spent a couple of days with a college classmate, who took me first to the hot and cold rolling mill of one of the Jones and Laughlin steel plants. Here, in an atmosphere closely resembling that of Dante's Inferno, we underwent a dramatic but rather terrifying experience. Never having been in a steel mill before, I was fascinated as well as somewhat awed by the sight of the white-hot steel going in at one end of the continuous process as a rectangular block and coming out as a thin sheet of metal, still red-hot.

My friend had arranged a small luncheon at the Duquesne Club, the very citadel of Pittsburgh capitalist society, where I was able to meet several leading business men for a discussion of a number of current problems. In the afternoon we went to see another classmate, at attorney with clients in the business community who had some very pertinent remarks to make about Pittsburgh and its future. From these conversations I learned that many thoughtful people are troubled about the magnitude of the social as well as the economic problems facing the city. We discussed at length such matters as the housing situation, labor conditions, the growth of the negro population, the large influx of workers, many of them foreign-born, from other parts of the country during war-time, and the like.

The following day I was taken around the plant of the Dravo Corporation, located on an island in the Ohio River west of Pittsburgh, and learned to my surprise that this shipyard had been one of the biggest manufacturers of LSTs during the war. I heard something of the problems which the company faced in drastically reducing its labor force in the first six months after the war ended. I also saw some of the current operations, including the building of a floating drydock for the navy and of barges for the Hawaiian pineapple trade.

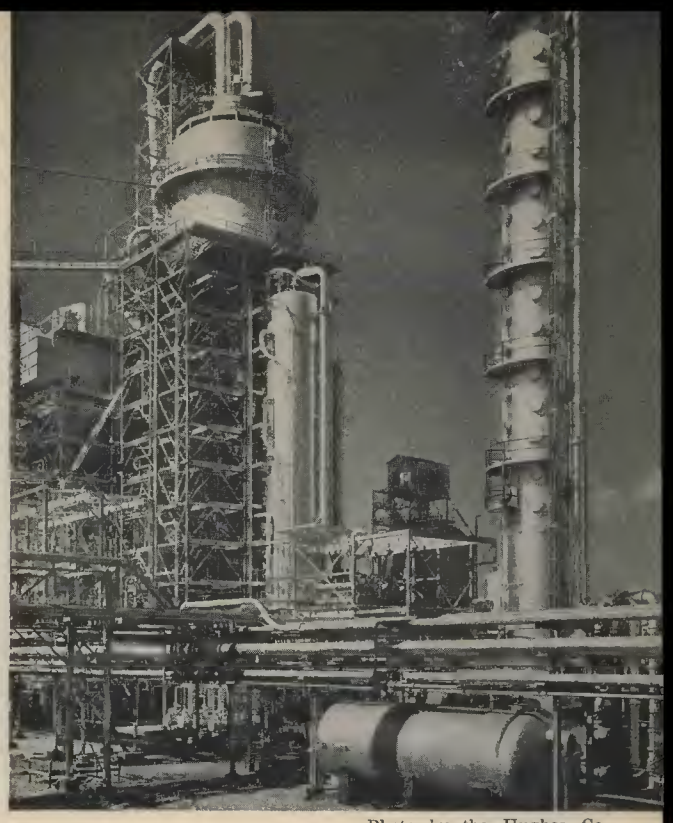


Photo by the Hughes Co.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N. J.
Fluid Catalyst Plant and Light End Plant of the Baltimore Refinery.

Returning to Washington, I devoted a day to visiting the Dupont Company at Wilmington and the Baldwin Locomotive Works nearby, accompanied by Francis Boardman of the Department's Division of Commercial Policy. Our time in Wilmington was spent in a series of talks with export managers of the different subsidiary departments of the DuPont Company, with special reference to trade with the Near East, an area in which Boardman and I were particularly interested. At the Baldwin Works we went through two of the erecting shops where steam and Diesel locomotives respectively were being put together. A large share of the Baldwin production goes into the export market and we were shown engines destined, for example, for China, Yugoslavia, France, and North Africa.

On another day out of Washington I visited the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, near Baltimore. The plant embraces nearly every type of steel manufacture and I believe was probably the most interesting single establishment

(*Continued on page* 50)

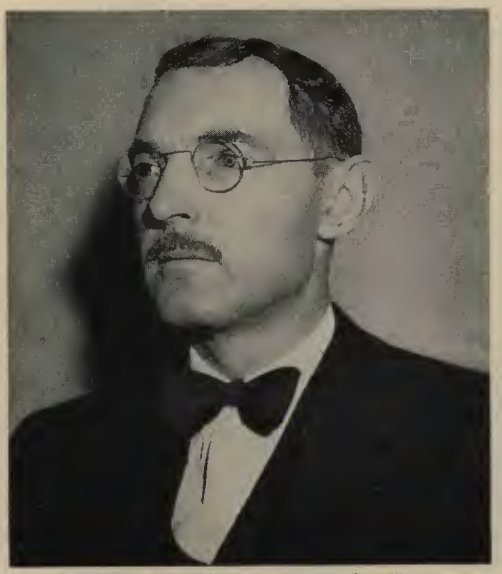
Broadening The Foreign Service Association

By ROBERT H. MCBRIDE, *Acting Secretary-Treasurer*

On March 19 at the monthly Foreign Service Association luncheon meeting the question was raised of approving changes in the Articles of Association, and new Articles, drafted by the Executive Committee, which substantially broaden the potential base of the Association, were approved. The other principal change in the Articles at that time provides for increased membership dues (Active Members will be assessed $8.00 annually beginning July 1 and Associate Members $5.00).

The changes in the Articles had originally been made necessary by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which eliminated certain titles and categories to which reference was made in the Association's by-laws. The Executive Committee decided that since alterations were required in any event, the desirability of a general overhauling should be examined. As a result two proposals were presented to the eighty-odd Active Members who were present, the first of which provided for Active Membership for all Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Reserve Officers on Active Duty and members of the Staff Corps from classes 12 to 1 inclusive. The second proposition, otherwise identical, provided that all members of the Staff Corps be admitted to Active Membership. The first proposal, which provides in addition for Associate membership for members of the Staff Corps below Class 12, was adopted, in accordance with the by-laws of the Association, by a three-quarters vote of those present (who must in turn constitute at least one-half of the Active Members on duty in Washington).

The Executive Committee is gratified that the membership of the Association has approved a plan which will permit a greatly increased membership, in turn allowing for an expansion of the Association's activities. According to figures supplied by the Office of the Foreign Service, the potential membership under the revised Articles is about 3,400 as against 1,500 previously. The Executive Committee has sent a circular letter to the Principal Officer at every Foreign Service post acquainting him of the new membership provisions of the Association and asking his cooperation in bringing this to the attention of his colleagues. A letter is also being sent to each new appointee to the Foreign Service regarding the Association, and members of the Executive Committee are giving brief explanatory talks on the same subject before the training classes in Washington. Finally a copy of the Articles, which are reprinted in this issue of the JOURNAL, is being sent to each active member.



Ellis O. Briggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association.

At the time the new Articles were adopted, the Executive Committee directed a letter to the Active Members in Washington explaining in detail why the dues were being raised at this time. Briefly the principal reasons were the recommendation that greater Association funds be provided for operations of Mr. Howard Fyfe, the desirability of increasing the Association's scholarship program, the necessity of raising the JOURNAL subscription from $2.50 to $3.00, and the need for hiring a business manager to maintain the Association's affairs which are not in a satisfactory condition and to conduct an energetic membership campaign. It is earnestly hoped that with an expanded subscription list, the JOURNAL may increase its advertising revenue, both from rate increases and from new accounts. Since the JOURNAL and the Association are intimately bound together, such added income would permit the Association to carry out the expanded program of activities, including participation in a proposed Foreign Service Club in Washington, which the Executive Committee feels it should undertake at this time when the Foreign Service itself is expanding and when there exists a need for tightening the bonds among all those in the Service.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
March 19, 1947

SECTION I

For the purpose of fostering an esprit de corps among the members of The Foreign Service of the United States, promoting Service spirit, and advancing the interests of the Service in legitimate and appropriate ways, there has been formed an organization to be known as THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION. It shall also be the aim of the Association to promote in legitimate and appropriate ways the individual welfare of its members and their families.

SECTION II
Membership

The Association shall be composed of Active Members, Associate Members, and Honorary Members.

1) *Active Members.*

(a) All Chiefs of Mission, all Foreign Service Officers, all Foreign Service Reserve officers on active duty, and all members of the Foreign Service staff corps in classes 12 to 1 inclusive, shall be admitted as Active Members of this Association without any formality other than application and payment of the annual dues. Active Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as eligible status is maintained and annual dues are paid.

(b) Upon approval by the Executive Committee, any former Active Member may be re-admitted as an Active Member. Such Active Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

2) *Associate Members.*

(a) Former Active Members, all personnel of the Department of State, all members of the Foreign Service staff corps other than those enumerated in Paragraph 1 above, shall be eligible to become Associate Members of this Association without any formality other than application and payment of the annual dues. Associate Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

(b) Any person, other than those enumerated in Paragraphs 1 and 2(a) hereof, may be admitted as an Association Member on nomination by an Active Member and approval by the Executive Committee, upon payment of the annual dues. Such Associate Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

3) *Honorary Members.* The Executive Committee may invite to become Honorary Members of the Association such representative American citizens as it may deem proper. Honorary officers of the Association and members of the Board of Foreign Service shall be Honorary Members of the Association during the time they hold office. Honorary Members of the Association shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

4) *Termination of Membership.* Membership in the Association may be terminated at any time by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. A report of action taken under this paragraph shall be submitted to the next general business meeting of the Association.

SECTION III
Dues

The dues of Active Members shall be $8.00 per year, and Associate Members $5.00 per year, including in each case subscription to The American Foreign Service Journal.

The dues may be changed on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, but such change to become effective must be submitted for ratification at the next general business meeting to the Association, and be approved by a majority vote of those Members present.

SECTION IV
Voting and Eligibility

Only Active Members shall have voice and vote in the affairs of the Association, except that Associate as well as Active Members shall be eligible for election to hold office in the Association.

All Members of the Association shall be entitled to use the facilities of the Association, including the Foreign Service room, and shall be entitled to such services as the employees of the Association are in a position to perform. All Members are encouraged to present to the Executive Committee proposals for action in furtherance of the purposes of the Association as defined in Section 1, and they shall be informed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the action taken on such proposals.

SECTION V
Administration

The Association shall be under the direction of an Executive Committee, to consist of five Active Members.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on call of the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman.

Except as hereinafter provided, no funds of the Association shall be expended without the approval of a majority of the total active membership of the Association or a two-thirds majority of those Active Members of the Association assigned to the Department of State. The Executive Committee shall, however, be empowered to do the following: (1) Invest (a) in interest-bearing securities of the United States for the benefit of the Association any of its surplus funds and (b) in the United States Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union amounts not to exceed in the aggregate 20% of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities and in the Credit Union, in the treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question; (2) make disbursements to cover the necessary current expenses of the Association and the Journal; and (3) (a) make loans or in especially meritorious cases donations to members of the Association or their heirs or dependents and (b) make loans to the United States Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union; provided, however, that the total of the amounts loaned in accordance with (a) and (b) of this paragraph, or donated in any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to 20% of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities or in the Credit Union, in the Treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question.

SECTION VI

Election and Term of Service of Principal Officers

There shall be a President and Vice President elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. In case of a vacancy arising in the office of President, the Vice President shall succeed to that office.

The President may call upon the Executive Committee for information relating to the affairs of the Association and any formal message which he may convey to it shall be laid before the Association at its annual meeting.

The Honorary officers of the Association shall be, subject to their acceptance:

Honorary President, the Secretary of State; Honorary Vice Presidents, the Under Secretaries of State, the Counselor, and the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Executive Committee shall have power to act on behalf of the Association on any matter not of fundamental importance. No less than three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The following procedure is prescribed for the election of the President and Vice President of the Association and the members of the Executive Committee:

In May of every year, a general referendum election shall be held in which each Active Member of the Association shall be entitled to submit a ballot on which he shall list not more than 18 Active Members of the Association on assignment to the Department. No ballots received after September 1 shall be counted and from the ballots received on or before that date shall be prepared a list of the 18 Active Members receiving the highest number of votes. The persons thus designated shall act as an electoral college to elect the President and Vice-President of the Association for the year commencing the first day of October next following on which date of each succeeding year the said officers shall take office.

In electing the President and Vice President of the Association, the electoral college may proceed in such manner as it may deem expedient, provided, however, that the persons elected to these offices must be elected by the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the electoral college.

The Executive Committee of the Association shall be chosen as follows: A list shall be prepared which shall include the names of all the Active Members of the Association assigned to duty in the Department. From this list the electoral college shall choose, by majority vote for each, the five members of the Executive Committee, and shall also choose in the same manner two alternates.

The members of the Executive Committee shall take office at the same time as the President and Vice President previously mentioned, but the alternates shall take office only when and if a vacancy occurs in the order of their election.

All officers and Committee members elected in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association shall hold office for a term of one year or until such time as their successors are duly elected and shall take office.

SECTION VII

Other Officers

The Association shall have a Secretary-Treasurer who shall be elected to that position by the members of the Executive Committee. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve in that position at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association not otherwise provided for, shall give notices of all meetings of the Association, and keep the accounts and have charge of all the funds of the Association. He shall keep a correct list of the members, shall collect all annual dues, and shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall render a statement of his accounts and a balance sheet of his books at an annual meeting of the Association or whenever such statement and balance may be called for by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee may at its discretion provide from the funds of the Association an assistant for the Secretary-Treasurer.

SECTION VIII

Committees

There shall be at least two standing Committees, an Education Committee and an Entertainment Committee.

These Committees shall each be composed of three or more members appointed by the Executive Committee. The Education Committee shall have entire charge, subject only to the terms of reference covering the utilization of scholarship funds, of matters relating to the handling of Association scholarship applications and selection of candidates.

The Entertainment Committee shall have entire charge of all entertainment decided upon by the Association.

Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman, who shall from time to time discuss with the Executive Committee all matters of business with which the Committee is charged.

The Executive Committee may create any additional Committees at its discretion and may abolish such additional Committees.

SECTION IX

Meetings

A general business meeting of the Active Members of the Association shall be held in the Department of State at least once each year, or whenever requested by 10 or more Active Members, and a notice of the hour and place shall be sent to each member then in Washington by the Secretary-Treasurer.

SECTION X

Finances

Money received by the Association not required for current expenditures shall be placed on deposit for future application subject to the provisions of Section V of these Articles and all funds so deposited shall be held in account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

SECTION XI

Alteration of Articles of Association

These Articles of Association may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the Active Members present at any regular or special meeting, at which a majority of the Active Members on assignment to the Department of State are present, provided a copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have been sent to Active Members present in Washington not less than one week prior to said regular or special meeting, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer so to supply each Active Member present in Washington with a copy in due form of any amendment to these Articles which may be proposed by any Active Member of the Association.

SECTION XII

Publication of an American Foreign Service Journal

The Association shall, through the Executive Committee, make all necessary arrangements for the publication of The American Foreign Service Journal. The purposes of The Journal shall be:

1) To serve as an exchange for personal and other news and for unofficial information respecting the Foreign Service and its personnel, and to keep them in touch with diplomatic, commercial and administrative developments which are of moment to them, and

2) To disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and persons who may be considering the Foreign Service as a career.

SECTION XIII

Administration of The American Foreign Service Journal

To provide for the administration of The American Foreign Service Journal, the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officers chosen from the members of the Association whose period of service shall be at the pleasure of the Executive Committee:

An editor, and as many associate editors as the Committee in its discretion deems proper;

A business manager, and as many associate business managers as the Committee may in its discretion deem proper; and

A treasurer who shall have charge of the funds of The Journal.

The editor and his associates shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to the development of The Journal, the solicitation of articles desired, and shall exercise general control, under the Executive Committee, over articles submitted for publication. The editor and his associates are responsible for the make-up and printing of The Journal and shall keep in touch with the business manager regarding photographs and cuts required, number of copies to be printed, size of each issue and other questions of general expense.

The business manager and his associates shall authorize all contracts, purchases and payments for the conduct of The Journal and shall endeavor to procure advertising matter in reasonable amount in order to assist in defraying the expenses of the publication.

The treasurer shall keep the accounts and have charge of all of the funds of The American Foreign Service Journal. He shall collect all accounts due from advertisers and shall make payments upon orders approved by the business manager.

The Executive Committee of the Association may at its discretion authorize the employment of such assistance as may be required for the conduct of The Journal, and the payment of salaries in connection therewith.

SECTION XIV

Subscribers to The American Foreign Service Journal

The American Foreign Service Journal shall be open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at such rate as may be fixed by the Executive Committee in consultation with the editor of The Journal.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I hereby apply for {active / associate} membership in the American Foreign Service Association for the fiscal year 1947-1948.

In payment therefor I am attaching to this membership blank my personal check drawn on a United States bank for the sum of {$8.00 / $5.00} payable to the American Foreign Service Association.

It is my understanding that this membership will include a subscription to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL during the fiscal year 1947-1948. It is furthermore my understanding that dues are payable prior to July 1, 1947.

_____

(signature)

_____

(address or post)

No. 1 Grosvenor Square
September 1939—September 1945

By Richard A. Johnson

What did embassies of the U. S. accomplish during the war? How well did they meet their unprecedented responsibilities? The answers naturally vary for the Missions in London, Mexico, or Berlin before Pearl Harbor, although their basic function was identical. Before the war each had a chancery, which prepared political analyses and conducted political negotiations; a consular section which performed passport, visa, notarial and shipping services; attaches who reported on economic, commercial, agricultural, military or naval developments; and an administrative section which handled personnel problems and provided general services for the entire Embassy. During the war, the common organizational pattern remained, but new units were added to many offices and staff patterns fluctuated widely. Since our London Embassy undertook an almost complete range of wartime activities, its story illustrates most of the problems which fell to Foreign Service establishments, although the universality of its experience was not typical.

From Munich Through the "Blitz" 1938-1940

War scares of previous years, especially the Munich crisis of 1938, prepared the London staff to assist homeward flights of American citizens and to handle floods of visa applications. This experience was invaluable during 1939-40, when almost the entire staff had to concentrate on evacuating American citizens and issuing immigration visas. Evacuation work involved advancing funds to distressed citizens, buying equipment to enable American freighters to carry passengers, and many other unusual duties. Air Raid Precautions and evacuation plans for the Embassy were partially organized during the Munich crisis; but arrangements now had to be made for the construction of additional shelters and to fit Embassy practices into Britain's wartime control system. Our representation of British and Dominion interests in Axis states, moreover, involved the Chancery in unusually heavy correspondence, both with the British Foreign Office and with our Embassies in Rome and Berlin, about British subjects in Germany and Italy.

Reporting opportunities arising from the war, and from the anxiety of the British Government to do everything possible to furnish information to us as potential Allies almost swamped the Offices of the Military and Naval Attaches.

Crowds, air raids and a prospective invasion complicated all operations during this period, and much improvisation and overtime were required to push them through. However, the Agricultural and Commercial Attaches' work slumped heavily when the British Government stopped private trading and forbade the publication of economic statistics; the Treasury's customs officials returned to the United States after our trade with Britain ceased; and the Maritime Commission's representative was withdrawn after information about shipping and ship construction ceased to be available.

During 1939-40, then, decks were cleared for action by assisting the evacuation of citizens who had no business in wartime England and by contracting peacetime activities. Emergency work and the air raids whipped the staff into a well-disciplined group, which, during 1941, actively prepared for the contingency of our entry into the war.

"Short of War" 1941

In 1941 everything possible was done to keep Great Britain strong, to build machinery for Anglo-American cooperation and to report British war-making experiences to our defense agencies.

The Anglo-American Base Lease Agreement, which the Embassy helped to negotiate, gave Britain vitally needed naval support in the form of fifty American destroyers in exchange for 99 year leases on bases in the Western Atlantic colonies. This negotiation, like many wartime discussions, was conducted jointly by officials from Washington and by Embassy officers. Such special missions were sent to London in increasing numbers during the War. The Embassy sometimes merely assisted and advised them, but usually participated fully in their work.

The Lend Lease Act of 1941 provided emergency economic aid for Britain. Mr. Averell Harriman came to London as the President's Special Representative to expedite the flow of supplies, and his staff, which worked in the Embassy building, collaborated closely with all other sections. Most Lend Lease supplies to Britain fell into the categories of direct armaments, machine tools, or foodstuffs and raw materials. The Mission examined various British armament problems, collaborated in joint planning and helped to establish firm armaments production programs. It also approved the

delivery of over 58,000 machine tools to the U. K. after satisfying itself in each case either that a new British tool could not be used or that existing factory capacity could not be employed more effectively. Its work in expediting supplies of food and raw materials was largely reportorial and advisory, and the Commercial and Agricultural Attaches gave valuable help here.

Intimate Anglo-American working relationships were formed by extending or creating liaison with all British Governmental agencies. Although the Embassy dealt with only five or six British ministries before the war, it was soon doing business with more than twenty. The permanent staff was assisted by a Treasury representative, who worked with British financial agencies, by the Harriman Mission and by representatives of the Coordinator of Information.[1]

The Embassy's economic experts now began to prepare detailed analyses of British experience with rationing and controls over manpower, prices and raw materials. These studies were very useful to the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board and other Agencies.

Most consular services fell off during 1941, because of the earlier evacuation of Americans and the shipping famine. Passport work held up because red cover passports had to be replaced by the current issue after so many of the older type fell into enemy hands.



American Embassy, London

Pearl Harbor to Algiers—1942

Between December 7, 1941, and the invasion of North Africa in November, 1942, a pattern of activities emerged which the Embassy followed closely until D-Day. Its earlier experience was so valuable that Pearl Harbor caused little confusion, although it laid new and heavy duties upon the staff.

Our expeditionary forces, of course, required much assistance from the Embassy. The Ambassador himself worked intimately with General Eisenhower, Admiral Stark and other high-ranking officers; the Treasury Representative advised on occupation currencies; the Chancery negotiated with the British for the enactment of a statute permitting U. S. courts martial to try G. I.'s for crimes committed in Britain; and these and other sections offered many additional services.

The virtual merger of the British and American economies which took place during 1942 completely transformed the Embassy's economic work. An Economic Warfare Division was organized to assist in coordinating with British authorities the allied blockade against the Axis, to conduct exchanges of information with the United Kingdom about conditions in Axis territory, and to serve as the intelligence agency for our Eighth Air Force. Blockade work alone involved agreeing with the British on import quotas for neutral states, purchasing scarce materials from neutrals to keep them from the Axis and coordinating Anglo-American blacklists of persons and firms in neutral countries who were regarded as Axis sympathizers and with whom Allied firms were forbidden to trade.

Difficulties about the supply of petroleum products and the use of tanker tonnage led to the appointment of a petroleum attache in 1942, and specialists from the War Shipping Administration came to London to help coordinate American and British shipping.

The Harriman (Lend-Lease) Mission now began to develop reverse lend-lease, to prepare studies on the conservation of shipping and materials, and to negotiate for the acquisition by the United States of adequate supplies of British monopolized commodities, such as rubber and industrial diamonds. The Mission also represented the United States on London committees of British-American Combined

(*Continued on page 40*)

[1]This office later split into the Office of War Information and the Office of Strategic Services.

Press Comment

NEW ERA IN U. S. DIPLOMACY

(From the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, April 3, 1947)

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A new era in the American foreign service may have been opened this week by President Truman. It is an era in which the nation will not have to call almost exclusively on rich "amateurs" to fill its top diplomatic posts abroad, but can utilize men trained for ten, fifteen or twenty years who have little, if any, income beyond their salaries.

On Monday the President appointed seven ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary. Five of them came straight from the ranks of career foreign service officers, men who have devoted most of their lives, like regular army and navy and marine officers, to the service of their specialty. A sixth was a career man who resigned, but who was called back for the new post. On Wednesday he nominated three more diplomatic representatives, and all three were from the ranks of the career men.

For decades it has been the custom of Presidents of both parties to reward heavy campaign contributors with the plums of diplomatic service. Unlike many strictly political plums, the diplomatic variety usually cost the recipients considerably more money than it brought them. Even when such loyal financial supporters were not importunate, many Presidents found it virtually imperative to give diplomatic posts to relatively untrained men of means. This was true because career foreign service officers, who otherwise may have been completely qualified, simply could not afford to take the jobs.

That some of the rich "amateurs" have served and are serving with credit, ability and distinction to themselves and to the United States is not disputed. Nor is it seriously argued that there will not always be room—and probably need—for new blood from private industry and business in the American foreign service, no matter how professionalized its top brackets may become. The cause of the current pleasure among the career men is that at last, other things being equal, they can crown their careers with top-flight service, if opportunity offers, without going to the poorhouse or mortgaging what remains of their future.

The reason Mr. Truman now finds it possible to pick ambassadors from the ranks of foreign service officers, instead of his rich countrymen, is a voluminous document called "The Foreign Service Act of 1946." The President signed this law last August, and most of its provisions became effective ninety days later, in November. The new law revised statutes governing the American foreign service for the first time in twenty-two years—since 1924—and it upped the salaries and allowances of ambassadors and ministers for the first time in ninety-one years.

* * * * *

The foreign service is now in the process of getting a transfusion of new blood, much of it that of veterans of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The new law provided that a total of 250 new foreign service officers be appointed from veterans of the armed services in World War II and from certain other lines of government experience. About half of these men have been chosen already. The other half will be obtained during the next twelve to eighteen months both here and abroad.

For the first time in history, a State Department examining board is starting around the world this week with full powers to examine and appoint new foreign service officers. Under the "G. I." provision of the new law, so many applications have been received from promising applicants throughout the world that the board is going to them. The reason is that the men cannot come to the United States, either because they are still in uniform at far-flung American outposts or because they have entered private business elsewhere in the world.

The new veteran appointees are not being taken in at the bottom of the foreign service ladder, but in the middle ranks. This means that the new blood will be felt—particularly with the "promotion up or selection out" process—much more quickly than if these men had to start at the bottom and devote ten or fifteen years before making their influence felt in the higher ranks.

The transfusion of veterans' blood does not mean that the United States is going to have a corps of "leatherneck" diplomats. It already has some career men with service in the marines and other branches of the armed forces, just as the Marine Corps and other armed forces have some diplomats in uniform, as has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. The transfusion does mean, however, that the men

who have passed their lives in the civilian foreign service are going to be augmented by a heavy addition of men who have hard-boiled military experience.

At the very top level, too, there now is close coordination among State, War and Navy Departments. This is something which existed more in theory than in fact during earlier years, despite the fact that the military agencies, in a national emergency, must take up where the diplomats leave off, and it should be axiomatic that one branch knows at all times the implications of what the other is doing.

* * * * *

All this, of course, is going to cost money. But the proponents of the reorganization act, both Republicans and Democrats, have argued that the additional cost a year will be less than the cost of one battleship — and battleships, airplanes and armies are what a nation needs in tremendous quantities when its diplomacy fails. A nation's diplomacy can fail for two major reasons: either it is shortsighted, stupid or inept; or, while the diplomacy is far-seeing in the national interest, it fails to receive the support of the nation and of Congress.

Under the foreign service reorganization act and under the leadership of George C. Marshall, the top men in the State Department believe they are well on the way to eliminating ineptitude, stupidity and short-sightedness in the foreign service where it may have existed.

Loyalty checks and "purges" of Communist or Fascist individuals remain outside the realm of the long-range objective of an efficient American foreign service and astute American policy. Certainly no one believes that Secretary Marshall will tolerate such people under him, or that he is such an inefficient executive as to be unaware of them.

Congress set the stage last year for rejuvenation of the American foreign service; President Truman this week seems to have caught the spirit of the Congressional intent.

From here on in, for the next two years, the future of American diplomacy lies with a Democratic President and a Republican Congress. A good start has been made on both the policy and executive levels. Whether that good work continues obviously is of the greatest importance to the future of the United States.

CAREER DIPLOMATS

Editorial from the *Washington Post*, April 6, 1947

The common factor about the new ambassadors nominated last week by the President is that they are all men of experience and training in diplomacy. If this sort of background is not essential to an ambassadorial assignment, it is at least a valuable qualification. The President's recognition of it as such should serve usefully to boost the morale of our Foreign Service personnel and to make the service seem attractive and promising to young men of high ability.

We have had some extremely able ambassadors without professional diplomatic background. Assistant Secretary of State Braden comes immediately to mind as an example. What was wanted in the ugly situation developing in Argentina when he went there to head our embassy was a personality tough enough and outspoken enough to express the policy of his own country without the timorous regard for diplomatic conventions which sometimes characterizes career men. Mr. Braden was more interested in respect for treaties than in decorum and thus discharged his responsibilities ideally in that particular time and place. The late William E. Dodd gave this country the same sort of forthright representation in Germany when the Nazis first came into power. The new Truman policy puts a premium on this kind of representation, and for our part we would see to it that our representatives, particularly those along the iron curtain, possessed a zeal for freedom, as well as the usual qualifications. In this respect there is a deficiency in the present list.

There is no reason, of course, why men with diplomatic training should not show the same sort of vigorous espousal of the values of free institutions and representative government as Messrs. Braden and Dodd. But the lamentable truth is that too often their values become submerged by their techniques, or they become seduced by their environment. In other words, they are so busy being diplomats that they have no time to be Americans. This is a generalization, to be sure, which appears to be less applicable since promotion to ambassadorships became more nearly the rule than the exception in the Foreign Service. We trust that the President's latest nominations will foster this hopeful trend.

NEW JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Due to increased production costs of the JOURNAL, the Editorial Board is forced to announce an increase in the subscription rate to $3.00 per year. This rate will be effective for all subscriptions entered or renewed as of July 1, 1947. All single copies after that date will be 30c each.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN WASHINGTON—FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL DEPT.

The latest casualties of the well-known housing problem in the Nation's Capital are the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and its parent organization, the Foreign Service Association—victim not of the shortage of space but rather of Congressional action. During the recent House of Representatives hearings on the State Department budget, the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee made it clear that the JOURNAL and the Association must abandon the quarters which they have traditionally occupied in the Department—at present a single small room in the 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue Building where the two JOURNAL employees in addition to their editorial and Association duties, dispense information to members of the Service which FP would otherwise supply (one of these employees occupies a part time Departmental position). The Representatives held that other Departments of the Government did not grant similar facilities to semi-official "welfare" organizations and that accordingly housing outside official quarters must be found.

Following the initial consternation the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association appointed a sub-committee to investigate whether some suitable accommodations could be found near the new State Department at 21st Street and Virginia Avenue. The Association has also been examining the possibility of being located with the JOURNAL in the proposed Foreign Service Club. However, since there have been no decisive developments regarding the Club, it now appears the orphan must find a new home—at no little expense. Even if a club should be started in the immediate future, it is not clear whether or not it would be on government premises, like an Army officers' club, and if it were to be located in a government building, whether the JOURNAL would be permitted to establish quarters therein.

It is unfortunate that this development should take place just as the Association has adopted new Articles and is launching its first membership campaign in some years—on the basis of the greatly expanded possible membership envisaged in the new by-laws. Among other things, to meet the expanded program which it wished to undertake, the Association raised its annual dues for Active Members from five to eight dollars. It is the JOURNAL's hope that the heavy expenses involved in opening separate quarters will not too seriously hamper this program which is outlined in a JOURNAL article covering the meeting at which the new constitution was adopted.

Since the Foreign Service is now undergoing such a rapid expansion and the base of Active Membership in the Association has been greatly broadened, we are hopeful that the drive for new members will be successful, permitting the Association to be established on a firmer financial base than at present, and that the housing crisis will not ultimately prove too great a deterrent to the Association's undertaking the active program we feel it should have. One possibility, if substantial additional members of the Foreign Service join the Association, and thus subscribe to the JOURNAL, is a greater advertising potential which would enable us better to meet our housing costs.

It is obvious that the only ultimate solution is expansion of membership in the Association and for this reason the JOURNAL desires to lend its fullest support to the campaign now getting underway.

The Journal's Guest Editor—Andre Visson

IN DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON "LEAKS"

A few days ago, at a Washington party, a couple of State Department friends offered to exchange johs with another writer and me. Fortunately for us, this exchange did not take place. But it so happened that a few days later I was honored with an invitation to be a guest editor of the strictly unofficial publication of our Foreign Service.

As a guest, one naturally feels embarrassed to either criticize or praise one's host. But one must nevertheless be frank with one's friends, especially on vital issues. And there is no more vital issue today than our relations with the State Department.

How much should the State Department tell the American people, or how should it be told? This is of crucial importance at a time when the American people are called on to approve decisions which may determine the fate of our civilization and perhaps even of humanity.

The American people would like to know all the facts, especially those contained in "top secret" cables. The State Department would like to release only those facts which support their decisions. Both views represent extremes. The disclosing of all facts contained in secret cables would irrevocahly compromise our relations with many foreign countries. On the other hand, the humanly understandable desire of our policy-makers to reveal only those facts which justify their actions would establish the premise that the State Department is always right—even when its decisions lead to unsatisfactory results. We of the Press have the very delicate assignment of finding a working compromise between these two different approaches. It is our duty to dig up facts which the officials did not disclose and which may in our opinion have justified different action from that taken, and to reveal them without endangering American security.

We have two ways of digging up these facts. One way is by operating as foreign correspondents in the field. If our dispatches disagree with the official ones, they serve to raise public debate on the decision of our policy-makers. The other way is to obtain information from those officials in Washington who disagree with other government agencies or even their own. Much has lately been said about the disagreements within Washington administration circles. Iron-clad discipline would, of course, contribute to the efficient running of government machinery, but it would at the same time undermine the very foundation of free speech. Too much intra mural dissention risks chaos and anarchy, but a certain amount of disagreement is indispensable to the functioning of Democracy. Only so long as our officials are allowed to disagree among themselves, are we of the

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ANDRE VISSON is Roving Editor and Washington Consultant on international affairs for the *Reader's Digest*, and author of a Sunday column which appears in the *Washington Post* and other papers. He was born September 29, 1899 in Kiev, Russia and was educated at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and at the London School of Economics and Political Science.



Mr. Visson

After working for American and European papers in Belgium and the Balkans, and traveling extensively in Europe and the Near East, he camc to Washington in 1940 to work for *Time* magazine and to write articles for the *New York Herald-Tribune* and the *Washington Post.* In 1942 he joined the office of the Coordinator of Information, headed by William J. Donovan, and remained until January 1943 with the Office of War Information as Senior Regional Specialist, in which capacity he organized intelligence panels for broadcasts to seven Eastern European countries. In January 1943 he resumed his journalistic activities in Washington for *Time* magazine, as well as for the *Washington Post* and the *New York Herald-Tribune.* In January 1944 he joined the staff of the *Reader's Digest.*

Mr. Visson is the author of articles on international affairs which appear in the *Reader's Digest* as well as in other national magazincs, and of a book, "The Coming Struggle for Peace," published in 1944.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Round-the-World Examining Panel

An Examining Panel left Washington on March 28th on a trip around the world to conduct oral examinations for admission to the Foreign Service. The Panel consists of:

JOSEPH C. GREEN, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Chairman with the rank of Minister.

FREDERICK W. BROWN, of Kensington, Maryland, formerly of the staff of the Civil Service Commission.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, D. C., former Under Secretary of Commerce.

A. REX JOHNSON, of Provo, Utah, and Arlington, Virginia, Assistant Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.

The Panel was accompanied by FSO Robert M. Brandin, and Dorothy Ann Hohlt, secretary.

Examinations will be held in Honolulu, Manila, Tokyo, Shanghai, Bombay, Cairo, Rome, Munich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Brussels and Paris. Most of those who will take them are candidates for admission under the Manpower Act or candidates for admission to Class 6 who were successful in the special Written Examination given in October 1946 for veterans and members of the armed forces.

Peggy Lane—In Memoriam

MARGARET BLISS LANE NINDE, daughter of ARTHUR BLISS LANE who recently resigned as Ambassador to Poland, died of pneumonia on April 10th at Coronado, California.

As Peggy Lane, Mrs. Ninde became well known to readers of the JOURNAL through her many excellent photographic contributions. Members of the Foreign Service who did not know her personally, came to know and admire her photographic ability through the pages of the JOURNAL, especially her landscapes and character studies in Yugoslavia, made while her father was Ambassador at Belgrade. Many of these she arranged for the Yugoslav pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair in New York. For this exhibit, King Peter of Yugoslavia, decorated her with the Order of St. Sava.

Ambassador Lane joined his daughter in California when he resigned and was with her at her death. Lieutenant Ninde was on his way back to this exhibit, King Peter of Yugoslavia decorated in Florence.

U. S. Mission to Nepal

FSO JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE recently packed up his riding breeches and top hat and set out to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with the Kingdom ruled by Maharajadheraja, Tribhubana Dir Dihram Jung Bahadur, Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung Deva—in other words, Nepal.

Mr. Satterthwaite was appointed Personal Representative of the President with the rank of Minister on this special mission to Nepal. He will be assisted by the following advisers: SAMUEL H. DAY, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at New Delhi; Lt. Col. NATHANIEL R. HOSKOT, Assistant Military Attaché at New Delhi; FSO RAYMOND A. HARE; WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, Public Affairs Officer at New Delhi; J. JEFFERSON JONES III, Vice Consul at Bombay; and CHARLES W. BOOTH, Vice Consul at Karachi.

Nepal, often called the mountain Kingdom, lies between Tibet on the north

GRAVE IN BAGHDAD OF THE HONORABLE PAUL KNABENSHUE, FORMER AMERICAN MINISTER IN IRAQ

The American Foreign Service Association has recently sent a check to the Honorable Thomas Wilson, former Minister to Iraq, to cover a suspension in his accounts by the General Accounting Office for an expenditure made by Mr. Wilson for a brick border around the grave of the Honorable Paul Knabenshue, who died as American Minister to Iraq in 1942.

The General Accounting Office ruled that the Department of State has no funds to cover this expenditure, which amounted to $21.22. The Executive Committee believes that it has reflected the view of the members of the Association in not permitting Mr. Wilson to incur an expense, however minor, involving the caring for the grave of our Government's former representative in Iraq.

The Committee is seeking information concerning the cost of permanent upkeep of Mr. Knabenshue's grave.

FIRST GROUP OF APPOINTEES UNDER THE MANPOWER BILL

Left to right: Director General Selden Chapin, with appointees: Andreas G. Ronhovde, Frederick P. Bartlett, Edward Lampson, Robert G. Cleveland, Eugene A. Gilmore, Jr., Thomas C. Mann, Robert L. Clifford, James F. Hodgson, and Jack K. McFall. Mr. Marvin Will of the Department (with back to camera) is administering the oath.



and India on the south, and has a population of some six or seven million. Its capital, Katmandu, 5,000 feet above sea level, is reached by overland travel from northeastern India and part of the journey requires travel on foot or on horseback.

King M.T.D.D.J., etc., and his entourage, for occasions such as presentation of credentials by foreign dignitaries, wear bright, tight-fitting military uniforms with brilliant jeweled head-pieces surmounted by curved feathers draping to the shoulders. It has been unofficially reported that the King lives in a palace with 600 rooms; his prime minister has a 400-room house.

The JOURNAL hopes to publish an article by Mr. Satterthwaite on the establishment of U. S.-Nepal relations.

First Manpower Appointees

The first nine Foreign Service Officers to be appointed to the middle and upper grades of the Foreign Service under the Manpower Act were sworn in on March 5 by Director General Selden Chapin.

These officers, who recently passed the special examinations for individuals over 31 years of age who have had military or government service during the War, are:

FREDERICK P. BARTLETT — recently Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs of the Department of State.

ROBERT G. CLEVELAND—Commander in the Navy in World War II, after which he entered the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner of the Department where he has recently served as Executive Director.

ROBERT L. CLIFFORD—Discharged as Lt. Colonel in June 1946, he was employed as a Program Intelligence Specialist by the Department.

EUGENE A. GILMORE, JR.—Senior Economic Analyst in Montevideo from 1941-44 and since that time has served as Political Economist in the Department.

JAMES F. HODGSON—Lt. Colonel in the Army in World War II, and since March 1945 Counselor for Economic Affairs at the Embassy in Prague.

EDWARD TUDOR LAMPSON — Administrative Analyst in the Division of Foreign Service Planning of the Department.

THOMAS C. MANN — Chief of the Division of River Plate Affairs in the Department.

JACK KIRKHAM MCFALL — Commander in the Navy in World War II, then Executive Secretary to the House Appropriations Committee.

ANDREAS G. RONHOVDE—Prior to accepting his recent position as Political Desk Officer of the Department he was professor of political science at the University of North Dakota, Hunter College, Rutgers University and Montana State University.

Plane Crash in Ethiopia

The C-47 of the American Military Attaché at Cairo crashed in the mountains of Ethiopia on March 20th and all aboard were killed.

Those on the plane, which was en route from Asmara to Addis Ababa, were DON I. SULLIVAN, Petroleum Attaché at Cairo and DANIEL C. DENNETT, Jr. Cultural Relations Attaché at Beirut. From the office of the Military Attaché in Cairo were Lt.

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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
Union of South Africa—John C. Fuess
U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler

SAUDI ARABIA



FEAST IN HONOR OF KING IBN SAUD — At a feast spread at Ras Tanura, January 23, for King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, when he inspected Arabian-American oil refineries. Among those feasting on 280 whole roasted sheep, 2000 roasted chickens, 5000 eggs and a roasted camel are (from left) an uncle of the Sheik of Bahrein; Sir Salam bin Hamad al Khalifa, the Sheik of Bahrein; King Ibn Saud; American Minister J. Rives Childs and American Consul Waldo Bailey (shoulder in photo). Roast sheep are in center of the picture and the roast camel in rice it at left.

IRAQ

Ambassador George Wadsworth and H.R.H. Emir Abdul Ilah, Regent and Heir Apparent to the throne of Iraq, on February 15 during the resplendent ceremonies surrounding the presentation of letters by the first American Ambassador to Iraq.



Courtesy Robert Memminger.

DHAHRAN

On January 21, 1947, I was officially presented to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. This event will always stand out in my memory as one of the greatest moments of my life. In importance to me it ranks next to the occasion in 1930 when I was officially notified that I had passed the American Foreign Service oral examination.

About His Majesty I had read hundreds of pages. And I had heard a great deal about the "LORD OF ARABIA" who literally fought his way against hopeless odds to be proclaimed King of Saudi Arabia. As I gazed upon this massive monarch, 6 ft., 3 in., weighing about 210 lbs., I could not at first realize I was facing King Ibn Saud, the ferocious fighter who had slain enemies with his sword. His kindly face, sympathetic eyes, soft voice and extremely genial manner are captivating. I was more inclined to feel that I was facing a saintly character who was chiefly interested in mankind, interested because he wanted to improve his lot. History shows that King Ibn Saud has done much for his people for whom he fought many years to unite. And today we in Saudi Arabia see how enthusiastic His Majesty is to build a railroad and a deep water port in his country, introduce scientific methods of agriculture, improve public health and education. He is, indeed, a remarkable personality, once met never to be forgotten.

It was my privilege and honor to dine Arab style with King Ibn Saud in his tent on several occasions. On two days Minister Childs and I were invited to have luncheon and dinner on the same day with His Majesty, who was in high spirits; in fact, he appeared to be in high glee. He is a fascinating character, a scintillating conversationalist. He likes to talk, joke and laugh. His mental alertness is striking. His sense of humor is keen, at times pungent.

The King particularly enjoys speaking of his conference with President Roosevelt aboard a United States cruiser in Bitter Lake, in the Suez Canal area. "I have met a lot of great men in my times," said His Majesty, "but the greatest was Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The King's knowledge of current information concerning the Arab world is amazing.

And so now, I too, say LONG LIVE THE KING.

WALDO BAILEY.

MANAGUA

March 25, 1947

The most important cultural event of the year in Nicaragua took place in February. The days February 15 through February 20 were set aside as "Ruben Dario Week"—a special week devoted to the memory of Nicaragua's famous poet, the leader of the Modernist movement in Spanish poetry. It consisted of a series of cultural events presented by various cultural groups throughout the country.

On February 18 the Information and Cultural Relations Section of the Embassy presented a pro-

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Letters to the Editors

Our Foreign Service

Wilson & Jackson,
Rms. 305-308 Tana Bldg.,
Burlington, Iowa.
March 11, 1947.

To the Editors,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

I have just read an article by Wallace R. Deuel, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, which deals with the question "Why the milkman of Omaha doesn't like diplomats." Having been in rather close touch with consular and diplomatic circles in Latin America, I would like to add a personal testimony. Mr. Deuel says the milkman thinks American diplomats are white-spatted, striped-panted, cooky pushers. Well, I have seen them in their old clothes, getting under their car to place a jack, in order to change a punctured tire. I have seen them at a typical dress affair, where the ambassador, as well as the secretaries and attachés, wore Indian costumes, with cheap straw hats purchased at the market. I have seen them on outings wearing the usual clothes of a fisherman. It is true, of course, that for formal occasions they do wear black cutaways, striped pants, but no spats, and sometimes a silk hat, but this is on very rare and very special occasions, when the amenities of the situation would be broken, had they not done so. No American would wish to have his country's representatives improperly attired when appearing at state occasions abroad. The important thing is that the striped pants, etc., are not worn because they are the traditional clothes of diplomats, but because they are the traditional clothes of the presidents, ministers of state, and other high functionaries of most foreign governments. For our diplomats to appear unsuitably attired on formal occasions would be offensive to them. We do not set—we follow their customs.

Another criticism was that diplomats are men of wealth and special privilege, graduates of Princeton, Harvard and Yale, who are opulent in their own rights and do not live on their salary. Well, those I have known come from such places as Iowa, Arizona, Texas, California and Oregon, and I have known but one Princeton graduate, and he was a very efficient career officer. Diplomats are public servants, employed by the tax-payers to represent our country in dealing with other countries. They function somewhat like an attorney, paid to protect and further the rights of the U. S. Because of the outstanding position of the U. S. among the countries of the world, they do enjoy certain privileges, prerogatives and immunities. Their license plates carry the letters "C.D." meaning Diplomatic Corps, but their cars are just the ordinary Fords, Chevrolets, Plymouths and Packards, and the only one who has a chauffeur is the ambassador himself. Lawyers interpret the statutes as they are written, but among foreign powers there is no adequate book law, but the true sense of fair dealing between nations has to be worked out by these representatives of ours. They attend the legislative sessions and absorb all the knowledge that is obtainable from the legislation that is passed, and try to interpret our laws in connection therewith. They must obtain and exercise a vast amount of knowledge, which must be held in strict secrecy, but they are always trying to further our national pride, interest and survival. They bear an appalling responsibility, for upon them depends peace or war, with the attendant life or death of hundreds of millions of people. They learn to know and love these foreign countries, understand their history and the nature of their international relationships, and they must apply appropriate techniques in dealing with them. Of course diplomacy involves a great deal of social life. But one often sees a group sitting aside, oblivious to the gala atmosphere, discussing with other nationals something which would be of interest and benefit to both countries. They are human beings.

I have often seen the ambassadors walking down the main street of a capital city, bare-headed, and shopping in the local markets. They are hard-working individuals. Their office hours are fixed by the department, and are on the basis of 40 hours per week. In order to keep these hours, breakfast is at 7:15 to 7:20, but this 40 hours does not cover the overtime that they put in on Saturdays, Sundays and evenings at the office, and constant conversations in the home or at evening parties. Their salaries are fixed by law and by their grade in the service. They are adequate for good living, but allow very little to be saved up for a rainy day. Each month they contribute a part of their salary, which goes into a pension fund to take care of them after their service span has been concluded. Perhaps the milkman doesn't understand these things, because most of his work is done before daylight.

Harold J. Wilson.

Foreign Service Club

American Consulate General,
Algiers, March 19, 1947.

To the Editors,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

Mr. Selden Chapin's article in the December, 1946, issue of the Journal regarding a suggested

Foreign Service Club was of considerable interest to me, since for some time I had been thinking along similar lines. My ideas about such a club are a bit more elaborate than those advanced by Mr. Chapin, and the basis of organization I should like to propose is somewhat different.

As Mr. Chapin has pointed out, the present expansion of the Service is making it more difficult for officers stationed in Washington to keep in touch with each other. It is even more difficult for the majority of officers, who are stationed in the field for extended periods, to maintain such contacts with other officers as to enable them to feel a sense of unity with the Service as a whole. In recent years a gradual change has been taking place in the nature of the Service. It is now becoming more and more representative, in its functions as well as its personnel, of the Government as a whole rather than being only a branch of the Department of State. This tendency will undoubtedly become stronger in the future as a result of recent legislation and policies.

The Foreign Service Association is doing a fine job; but, as a result of the Association's close connections with the Department, it has become practically a semi-official organization, as reflected by the bulk of the articles in the JOURNAL. I feel that the Association as now constituted is not the sort of organization to operate a Foreign Service Club. Those of us who have been in the field for long periods of time have a high regard for the Association, and derive a great deal of benefit from the articles appearing in the JOURNAL which do much to make the policies and attitudes of the Department more intelligible to us. But the impression remains that the JOURNAL is largely a means of rather informal expression of the ideas and policies of key persons in the Department, and is primarily designed to clarify and expand upon official attitudes. One does not, therefore, regard the Association as an instrument representing the interests of the Foreign Service Officer as such. On the other hand, I think, as I am sure do many other officers, that the Association should continue as presently constituted, and to follow its present policies, because of the value we receive from it.

My suggestion is that a private club be organized by individuals whose primary interest is in foreign service. Such a club should not, I believe, be solely an association of active Foreign Service Officers, but rather a club providing a center for people whose activities, background, experience and interests are primarily in foreign service life. As in any private club, a person would be elected with full privileges if he is judged to be the sort of person who fits into the group. The charter of the club should be so drawn as to maintain the direction of the club in the hands of Foreign Service Officers, active and retired, in order that the essential purposes and character of the club will not be lost sight of. However, a large proportion of the members should not be Foreign Service Officers. Largely as a result of the wars, there are a great many people who, in various fields of endeavor, have acquired backgrounds and interests similar to those of the Foreign Service Officer. We have a community of interest with these people, and I am sure that we would all benefit from an institution which would enable us to maintain and strengthen our mutual associations. I am thinking of the following groups: representatives of government agencies who have been abroad long enough to acquire the foreign service point of view; certain representatives of American firms who have spent a long time abroad and are as close to Foreign Service Officers in their attitudes as any other group; officers in various departments in Washington whose work is closely associated with actual foreign service activities; persons from other branches of life, whether academic, religious, philanthropic, industrial or banking, who meet the same standards; and those military and naval attaches who have developed a real interest in foreign service life. With a membership thus composed, one would have a club representing broad points of view and one which should be of value to all members.

Those of us who have common interests, because we represent, in various ways and through various organizations, the interests of the United States abroad, have something to offer people at home. At the present time, much of the potential influence of our group is dissipated because there is no center where we, and those who share interests, can gather in normal social intercourse. I do not mean to imply that a club should be set up to form the basis for a pressure group, but I do suggest that the Service and the country might benefit if our point of view had more of an opportunity to make itself felt.

Specifically, I believe that such a private club should provide the following facilities:

Adequate dining facilities for all meals;

Lounges for social gatherings and private relaxation;

A good library—one which will enable the returning member to catch up with those aspects of American life with which he may have lost touch, and which would stock such American and foreign journals as would permit him and those residing in Washington to keep in touch with what is happening and being written about throughout

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The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

A Diplomatic History of the American People. By Thomas A. Bailey. *F. S. Crofts & Co., New York. 1946. 937 pages. $6.00.*

Thomas A. Bailey's popular text on American diplomatic history has been recently published in a new edition covering from 1775 through the Foreign Ministers' Conference at Moscow in December, 1945.

Entitling his book " A Diplomatic History of the American People," the author repeatedly stresses the controlling and limiting influence of American public opinion on our foreign policy. His use of contemporary newspaper quotations, cartoons, personal anecdotes, and campaign speeches results in an unusually colorful and readable book. It should be emphasized, however, that the treatment is of an essentially elementary nature.

Since the older portions of the book are widely known and are published again with no significant changes, this review will confine itself to the new portion—from 1942 through 1945. Bailey defends the policy of the State Department in maintaining relations with the Vichy Government right up to the Allied landings in North Africa in November, 1942. He holds that Ambassador Leahy's work resulted in keeping the French fleet out of German hands and led to its eventual scuttling by French officers; also that Leahy minimized Axis control over the French Colonies; in short, the Department's policy toward Vichy paved the way for the all-important successful invasion of North Africa. Of the criticism of Mr. Hull during that period, Bailey says that: "The Vichy episode is a classic example of the dangers of ill-informed public pressure in a democracy, particularly when the State Department is not free to reveal its ultimate purposes." The deal with Darlan, by means of which the French North African forces were neutralized, is also defended, although the long delay in recognizing De Gaulle is criticized.

Detailed treatment is given to our war-time relations with the neutral nations of Europe, and to relations with Latin-America. The coverage of the closing months of the war, the election of 1944, the San Francisco Conference, and the immediate situation following the Japanese surrender are cleverly and impartially handled. Bailey's discussion of the impact of the atom bomb on our diplomacy, however, is superficial, as is his treatment of current and prospective Soviet-American relations. Consequently, his book leaves the reader with the feeling of having been given a colorful chronology of recent events without too deep a probing into causes.

His comments on the Foreign Service are partly caustic, partly sympathetic. He quotes an anonymous European to the effect that: "The Yankees think nothing of paying about $100,000,000 for one battleship; yet they annually starve their diplomatic service, which may prevent war, on much less money."

Since his entire book repeatedly hammers at the point of the dominant role of public opinion in determining foreign policy, his concluding remarks are of special significance: "If the American people, through their Congress, insist upon isolation, noncooperation, atomic armament races, ruinous tariff barriers, and other impediments to world recovery, they will have their way—with consequent disaster. Water can rise no higher than its source, and the level of American foreign policy cannot rise substantially higher than the people will let it." He concludes with a dramatic plea for widespread public education.

WILLIAM E. O'CONNOR.

The Individual, the State, and World Government. By Dr. A. C. Ewing. *The Macmillan Company, 1947, 317 pp., $4.00.*

Primarily Dr. Ewing, a distinguished English philosopher, deals with three important issues of the present day: (1) the question of the state and the right of the individual, (2) the question of democracy, and (3) the question of the limitation of the nation state with a view to the prevention of war.

Studying these questions from a philosophical standpoint he propounds the theory that ethics are the basis of all relationships between mankind and the state, or between states.

The author places strong emphasis upon the right of free speech in a democracy and stresses that (1) the presence of freedom of speech and of publication in political questions; (2) the existence of a representative assembly, an essential part of whose business is the public discussion and criticism of public policy; (3) the existence of machinery which

will enable the citizens legally and peacefully to change their government if they wish; and (4) a system by which all adults, not confined to corrective institutions, will have some recognized share in determining, directly or indirectly, the general policy according to which the affairs of the state are to be conducted, are all conditions essential to the carrying out of a democratic program. However, he points out that it is impractical for all individuals living under a democratic system to make politics the main occupation of their leisure, but that it is necessary for the individual to keep himself informed on the issues of the day to the degree where he is able to cast his vote intelligently and discriminatingly for persons who have made politics their career and will enact legislation for the good of the people.

When considering the "state" as such, Dr. Ewing points out that it is impossible to give an airtight definition to the term, unless a state is an absolute sovereignty, and this, he contends, is not possible. However, he goes on to say that a "state" is a group of individuals, politically organized, and "actions of a state" are actions of individuals on behalf of this group.

As it is sometimes necessary for a state to concentrate its efforts primarily in the prevention of a civil war, so is it necessary for an international organization to plan for the prevention of future international wars if it is to succeed in its dealings with world politics.

The problem of how to solve the question of Germany is, the author admits, the biggest issue facing an international organization today. Dr. Ewing maintains that the disarmament of Germany is essential and compares her with a drug addict, who, though he may show repentance and be sorry for crimes committed while under the influence of the drug, i.e., greed for power, may again commit those same crimes when resubjected to the drug, which, in the case of Germany, is the chance to rearm and gain military strength. However, in all fairness to Germany, he takes cognizance of the fact that not all Germans are responsible for the crimes committed under the Nazi régime, but admits that these crimes were perpetrated by only a few, and those who helped to carry out German atrocities were forced into it or unduly influenced by a few wicked men at the head of the government. He, therefore, suggests that Germany be admitted to the world fellowship of states as a free and equal member in all respects other than armaments, and that the denial of armaments to Germany be her punishment.

In the formation of an international organization, Dr. Ewing considers the San Francisco Charter as the nucleus of a democratic world organization and emphasizes that the voice of the majority and that of the minority should receive attention in rough proportion to their size and further states that the existence of the unanimity rule in regard to the Big Five raises a serious doubt as to the utility of the whole organization.

The author also draws attention to what he contends is the fallacious notion that the present crisis has shown the bankruptcy of human reason and maintains that the crisis has merely shown what happens if human reasoning is not applied. The solution of this dilemma, he concludes, is the guidance of politicial action by common sense "so far as to apply consistently to states those ethical principles which are generally recognised as applying to individuals."

Dr. Ewing is a fellow of the British Academy and a Lecturer in Moral Science in the University of Cambridge. He was graduated from University College, Oxford, with first class honors in Classics, Ancient History, and Philosophy in 1920. He was awarded his D. Phil. in 1923. He has studied at Zurich University, and has taught at Oxford, at Armstrong College, Newcastle, at University College, Swansea, and at Cambridge. During the summer of 1926, he was on the staff of the University of Michigan.

In his book, "The Individual, the State, and World Government," Dr. Ewing indicates his concern with the political issues of the day, and he treats them with, fundamentally, a philosophical point of veiw. His is not all political theory, however, for he concerns himself also with the practical issues of the present day.

HAZEL BRIGGS.

Jane's All the World's Aircraft (1945-1946), compiled and edited by Leonard Bridgman. *The Macmillan Company, New York. $19.00.*

The 34th annual issue of Jane's maintains the high standards of previous years, and includes considerable new material which was not available for publication during the war. The book is divided into four sections, each arranged in alphabetical order of countries. Part A covers information on the military air services, Part B on civil aviation, Part C gives detailed data on virtually all types of aircraft, and Part D contains similar data on aircraft engines. There are over 700 photographs, as well as many three-view silhouettes of aircraft.

Although there are constant changes in the field of aviation, the annual issues of Jane's do a creditable job of keeping abreast of major developments, particularly with reference to aircraft and engines.

JOE D. WALSTROM

Our Retired Officers

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

FROM CORNELIUS FERRIS
125 Sixth Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Florida.
January 4, 1947

The rush and bustle of the holidays being over, I now take pleasure in replying to your request for a brief account of my doings since retiring from the Foreign Service. I have enjoyed reading the letters from my colleagues that have been appearing in the Journal very much.

The fifteen years of my retirement are divisible into three distinct parts: ten years in Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.; two years in Arlington County, Virginia; and now, two years in St. Petersburg, Florida (the "Sunshine City" where they give away a copy of the evening paper every day that the sun doesn't shine!). My family now consists of three—my daughter, Frances Ferris Duff, whom many of my colleagues will remember as growing up with me in the Service, and her daughter, Sylvia Marie, who is now a high school pupil here. They are my two hobbies as well as my chief interest in life. Their growth takes care of itself and contributes to my growth—for at eighty I am still growing!

But more actively my attention is directed to making plants grow. I would like to be able to say I am a gardener but that would be premature. I bought a home here and although the grounds are too large for me to well care for, there are flowers and shrubbery which needed attention and their response to my initial efforts at gardening made me feel like keeping it up. So, having no other, I am now the "yard man." I also belong to a men's luncheon club which meets weekly and have recently joined the Chess Club. In Florida where everything grows luxuriantly, it comes natural to cultivate the soil. At Christmas time it is a pleasure to send boxes of fresh oranges to friends in the north where they are snowbound and shivering.

Two-thirds of the residents of this place are old people—like me. They are mostly retired and here to keep warm in the winter and relax. They have probably worked hard all their lives. They all seem pretty well fixed.

A headline in a northern paper the other day puts it succinctly—"St. Petersburg Basks Busily In The Sun." During the "season" this is indeed a busy little place.

Among the attractions is the St. Petersburg to Havana yacht race. Sailing yachts of all classes and from all up and down the Eastern Seaboard and Cuba come here to take part in it and for a week or so before the race our Yacht Basin is a veritable forest of tall masts. I am also having a good opportunity to renew my interest in baseball as two of the major league teams, the St. Louis Cardinals

(*Continued on page* 32)



Mr. Cornelius Ferris, F.S.O. Retired, in front of his home at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Service Glimpses



Mr. Michael J. McDermott saying good-bye to Consul General Albert M. Doyle at the snow covered airport Schiphol. The special American Overseas plane carrying 26 members of the United States Moscow Delegation reached Berlin on the evening of March 5, 1947 but was unable to land because of bad visibility and came to Amsterdam, beating a heavy snow storm by about half an hour.



Montgomery and Nina Colladay on vacation in Arosa, Switzerland. Mr. Colladay has recently been transferred from Dublin to Sao Paulo.



STAFF OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

L. to r. Consul General Donald, F.S. Inspector Nester, Consul Cavanaugh. Rear row: Vice Consul Sanderhoff, and Vice Consul Bartelt.



Photo by Lorin Reeder, USIS.

Staff members of the American Consulate General at Shanghai gathered at the American Club on January 27 to congratulate Mr. Monnett B. Davis on his nomination as Career Minister.



Residence of the Honorable and Mrs. Robert Frazer, Santa Barbara, California.

OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

(*Continued from page* 30)

and the New York Yankees come here for spring training. Of course the Chamber of Commerce has taken a good deal of credit for the fact that the Cardinals won the pennant last year.

Well, this is an outline of my simple life as a retired Foreign Service officer. When I left Washington where I ran across so many of my old friends from time to time I feared I might lose contact but am happy to say that most people seem to come to Florida sooner or later and we have a pretty steady flow of visitors, even in summer which is saying a lot. Any of my colleagues and old friends are hereby extended a cordial invitation to look us up in St. Petersburg and I can also recommend it as a good place to retire to.

Yours sincerely,
CORNELIUS FERRIS

FROM THE HON. ROBERT FRAZER*
326 East Los Olivos St.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.,
January 8, 1947.

It gives me much pleasure to comply with the request in your letter of December 13, 1946, regarding my present circumstances and pursuits.

Upon leaving San Salvador toward the end of 1942, Mrs. Frazer and I thought it would be a good plan to stop off at Mexico City, one of my old posts, en route to the United States and possibly ride out the remainder of the war at that pleasant place. It happened that within a week or so of our arrival Mrs. Frazer found a fascinating old house in Coyoacan, on the outskirts of Mexico City, which we promptly purchased and planned to live in for at least several years. This house, originally a colonial Spanish hacienda built in 1620, adjoined that of some of our best friends, and among the nicest people in Mexico, the mother-in-law and sister-in-law of John M. Cabot of our Service. Unhappily, the altitude (or anno domini, or something) got me and I developed heart trouble. This made it seem wise to seek a lower level so, much to our regret in many ways, we sold our nice house and returned to the United States. Having no particular roots in any one spot, as I had not lived at home for forty-five years, we decided to try Santa Barbara, a beauty spot which I think undoubtedly has the best all year climate in the United States. It never quite freezes in winter and has few really hot days in summer, and the rainfall averages only some 18 inches a year.

We enjoy the very cosmopolitan society here, made up of people from all over the United States as well as some from other countries, but infirmities no longer permit my following out door pursuits.

Native Santa Barbarans active in the Service are Louis Dreyfus, Erle Dickover, and Walter Hoffman, while retired ex-Service colleagues include former Ambassador Hoffman Philip, Foreign Service Officers John Dye, John MacVeagh, and

American Minister, Retired
Yours sincerely,
ROBERT FRAZER

*Notice has been received of the death of Mr. Frazer on April 8th at his home in Santa Barbara.

FROM STUART E. GRUMMON
Redding, Conn.
March 26, 1947

In response to your letter of February 11, 1947, I am giving you some data on our activities during

(*Continued on page* 34)

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the last five years. Please feel free to use all or none of it as it suits the purpose of the JOURNAL's "Our Retired Officers" department.

Since my retirement from the service exactly five years ago, we have been living in our home in Redding, Connecticut, which, by great good luck, we had built while we were stationed in Tokyo, expecting to rent it until my more advanced years brought about my retirement in the normal process of superannuation. It was fortunate, therefore, that when I was ordered to Washington in 1942 for consultation about my health and subsequently retired, we had a house tailored to our requirements to move into. With the present housing situation what it is, we are even more aware of our fortuitous blessings.

We had chosen this area of southwestern Connecticut because it is beautiful, unspoiled and completely rural, yet less than sixty miles from New York City over a series of superb parkways, and an hour's distance from New Haven and Yale's library, music, theatre and other amenities. Our decision has proved wise beyond our hopes as we find that the area within twenty-five miles of Redding is also rich in human resources—more so than any of my very varied foreign posts. It has writers, singers, painters, sculptors, educators and many other kinds of professional people—both active and retired—and, to keep the atmosphere from being too rarified and removed from the realities of the industrial and business world, we have as neighbors many hardy commuters in the latter fields, who put up with more than three hours of daily commuting to the city rather than forego living in this unspoiled countryside.

Our youngsters, Judy, aged ten—a native of Pekin—and John, a year younger, who was born in Finland, thrive in this climate. They attend the village school where their school-mates are a good mixture of American youth, half local stock (mostly Connecticut Yankee) and half "New Yorkers" i.e., according to the natives, anyone not born in Redding. They do scouting, swim, skate and coast and play Indian in the woods and fields with which our house is surrounded—a nearly ideal life for them.

Since leaving the service, I have returned to one of my early hobbies—Spanish. Have translated two South American novels for Alfred Knopf, Eduardo Mallea's *The Bay of Silence* and A. Costa du Rels' *Bewitched Lands*. The Princeton University Press is to publish shortly another translation from the Spanish, an anthology of the voluminous works of the remarkable Argentine writer, journalist, soldier, educator, deputy, cabinet minister, President of the Republic, and one time minister to Washington, Domingo Faustino Sermiento.

Inhabiting a rural village which is feeling the impact and responsibilities of the brave new world that we live in, and having many ties with an interesting near-by city of 30,000 population, which can stand much civic improvement, Sandra and I have joined with other like minded friends, neighbors and associates to do what we can in local politics, education and inter-group relations. She has found a large and satisfying field for her energies in the work of the Leageu of Women Voters, of which she is the local president, as well as state chairman for fair employment practices,—a field long overdue for attention in Connecticut. I am hopeful that, in no small measure due to her efforts, the Connecticut legislature will shortly pass the bill now pending before it to provide machinery and sanctions to abolish employment and promotion discrimination in this state based on race, creed or national origin. I, myself, am particularly interested in the whole field of practical (as distinct from theoretical) democracy in this country. My service abroad has made me acutely aware that our success or failure in making democracy work at home is an integral part of the success which we may have in building a peaceful world based upon democratic principles. We certainly do not come with clean hands to the international council table nor speak with our due authority as a champion of democracy and of the oppressed and persecuted foreign minorities as long as Jim Crow, educational quotas, discriminatory housing restrictions and unfair employment practices continue in this country and can be used by our foreign detractors to impugn our democratic professions abroad.

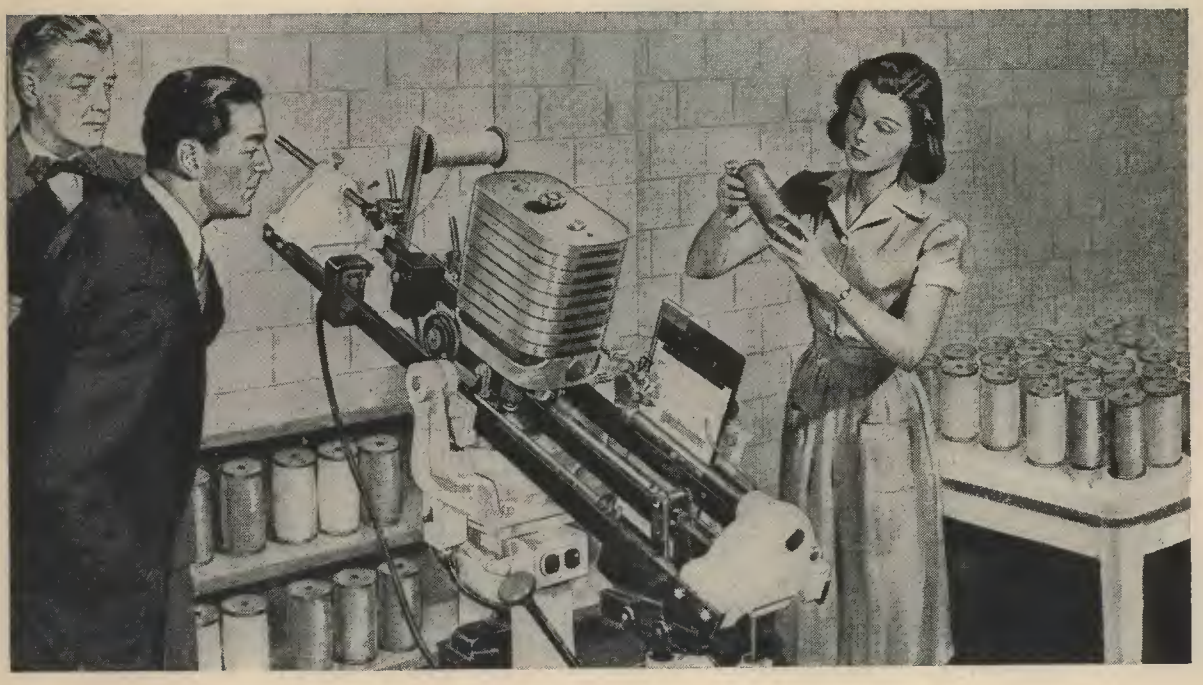
As for my plans which you asked about—more of the same as far as my health will permit, and there has been some recent improvement in the latter. Of all of my posts (and I would not have missed a one of them)—Mexico City, The Hague, Stockholm, Madrid, Haiti, Washington, Manchuria, Moscow, Tokyo, Washington and Redding, this little village is the best. I can assure any of my old or new ex-colleagues a hearty welcome should they venture into the remote fastnesses of Redding and any help within my power should any of them feel that this might be a satisfactory part of the world in which to spend their declining years.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

STUART E. GRUMMON.

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UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(*Continued from page 9*)

Foreign Service Academy along the lines of West Point and Annapolis, for it seemed to me that with a greater concentration of effort, with the elimination of many of the non-essentials that go with normal American college life (non-essentials at least from our Foreign Service standpoint) and with a stricter and clearer concept of purpose throughout the institution, perhaps we might hope to come closer to the standards I have just outlined, without prolonging the actual term of study.

That possibility has been rejected, and I am sure that this was for sound reasons. But we are still faced with the problem which it was designed to meet.

Again we have the possibilities of in-service training. I am enthusiastic about that program. I think it deserves every support. But I am still inclined to feel that the raw material with which we work in the Service should come to us initially with broader and better intellectual equipment than has been the case in the past. And this, to my mind, means that a larger percentage of our candidates should undergo a year or two of appropriate post-graduate study before coming to the Foreign Service.

Here there arises the invariable question as to what sort of post-graduate training is appropriate. In my opinion the subject of post-graduate study is not really important, providing it affords a genuine intellectual discipline and the appreciation of the meaning of scholarship which I have just mentioned. Here, of course, we have the question of special instruction in the foreign relations field. This is a very complicated one. There is no simple answer to it. My own feeling is that where such instruction is founded on a fearless realism as to the nature of the world in which we live and particularly the nature and limitations of our own country, and where it is rooted firmly in the basic sciences of which it can, in my opinion, constitute only an eclectic synthesis, then it can be possibly the best preparation a man could have for foreign service. But where foreign affairs instruction fails to meet these requirements, where it is not based on realism and where people become carried away with the pleasant sound of their own pleasant words, than I think it can easily degenerate into a pseudo-science, which is of little use to anybody and particularly to us. What is of primary importance is the discipline and appreciation of scholarship which I have mentioned. What we need most of all is sufficient insight into one field of academic research to enable

the man to understand the intertwining and the interdependence of all forms of human learning, to give in this way a universal quality to his curiosity and his interests, and to instill in him a dignified humility before the complexity and profundity of the problems of our time. Any study that accomplishes this purpose will give a man a powerful impulse along the road to success in a diplomatic career.

Now it may be argued that to encourage prior post-graduate training of candidates for the Service would give an edge to the wealthier students and to graduates of the older and wealthier institutions of the East, and that in this way it would serve to disrupt the wide geographical background of the Service and to lay it open again to the charges of eastern cliquishness to which it has so often been subjected in the past. There are two things, I think, to be said about this. In the first place I do not think that it is necessarily true. I am sure that the type of post-graduate training I have in mind can be and is being found all over this country. But in the second place I think we should be wary of the pitfalls of this question of sectionalism. I agree heartily that the broader the base of our Service geographically and the more representative its members can be of all classes and sections of the American public the better. I earnestly hope that the development of academic facilities and the use made of them will be so evenly distributed throughout the country that a natural selection of men, by aptitude for this life and this work, will automatically prove to be a geographically representative one. But I hope that we will not make a fetish of our desire to spread the base of the Service. I see no reason why we should curtail in any way the qualitative standards of the Service out of apprehension of what may be said by a few outside critics. I think we should take good men wherever we can find them. I think this principle should lead to a healthy competition between the various sections of the country and if Massachusetts, for example, fails to furnish its quota of likely candidates then, I say, so much the worse for Massachusetts. I say that, incidentally, as one who comes from Wisconsin.

Now these are only two points, of many which could be mentioned. But perhaps they will have given you an idea of what some of us in the field would like the man to be who comes to us as the budding Foreign Service officer. We want him to continue to be a gentleman, as he has been in the past. We would prefer to see him somewhat more of a scholar, perhaps, than he has been in the past. And if, in addition to that, he can also contrive to be not only a good judge of whiskey but a discrimi-

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nating connoisseur of all those delicate and sometimes dangerous amenities which do so much (more than some of us realize) to make diplomatic intercourse possible and effective, then I think it will truly be possible to say the universities of this country have done all in their power to assure the adequacy of our Foreign Service, as an instrument of state policy.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(*Continued from page* 23)

HOWARD G. SMITH, Lt. JOHN CREECH, and Staff Sergts. DALE HOMES and DONALD TISDELL. Colonel WILLIAM K. MCKOWN, Military Attaché in Cairo, was not aboard, having left the ill-fated plane at Jidda.

Bad weather was believed to have caused the crash.

The JOURNAL Board extends condolences to the members of the families of those who perished.

Personals

MR. GARRISON NORTON was sworn in as an Assistant Secretary of State on March 27th.

MR. STANTON GRIFFIS, New York and Los Angeles Financier, has been appointed Ambassador to Poland.

MR. CAVENDISH W. CANNON, career Foreign Service Officer, has been appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

MR. JOHN C. WILEY, present Ambassador to Colombia, has been appointed Ambassador to Portugal.

MR. WALTER J. DONNELLY, career Foreign Servvice Officer, has been appointed Ambassador to Costa Rica.

MR. FLETCHER WARREN, present Ambassador to Nicaragua, has been appointed Ambassador to Paraguay.

MR. WILLIAM S. HOWELL, JR., has been appointed Ambassador to Uruguay.

MR. ALBERT F. NUFER, career Foreign Service Officer, has been appointed Ambassador to El Salvador.

MR. SELDEN CHAPIN, present Director General of the Foreign Service, has been appointed Minister to Hungary to succeed H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD.

MR. JOHN FARR SIMMONS, present Ambassador to El Salvador, has been appointed Ambassador to Ecuador, succeeding ROBERT M. SCOTTEN.

MR. WILLARD L. BEAULAC, present Ambassador to Paraguay, has been appointed Ambassador to Colombia.

MR. PAUL C. DANIELS, career Foreign Service Officer, has been appointed Ambassador to Honduras.

MR. HENRY F. GRADY, former Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed first American Ambassador to India.

U. S. Vice Consul's Mummy Stirs Furor in Palermo

The following item appeared recently in "The Home Daily American":

The former U. S. Vice Consul lay in the catacombs of Palermo's Capuchin Monastery, face serene, arms folded on chest, unaware of the crowd gathered 'round and gazing down at him.

He was unaware, too, of the stir he was causing. For he had been dead for the past 37 years.

The fuss over the dead Vicc Consul started more than a quarter of a century after his death—when it was discovered that his mummified body was on exhibition in the Monastery catacombs.

U. S. Consulate officials were immediately stung into action. As bodies of American Consular officials who die overseas are always returned to the U. S., the Consular staff found the story difficult to believe. A trip to the catacombs was needed to prove it.

The coffin was located, the lid opened and under a glass cover the staff saw that the dead man was still in a perfect state of preservation—one of the 18,000 Palermitans embalmed by the Capuchins from 1624 until the practice was stopped in 1889, for sanitary reasons.

The staff saw, too, the plate on the coffin: "Giovanni Paterniti, Vice Consul of the United States, May 31, 1910."

The monastic guide was not helpful. He could not tell why the official had been embalmed 21 years after the practice had been forbidden—the body was only there "awaiting disposal." The registrar monk said he remembered the case quite well and that it had been a wonderful funeral.

But the Consulate staff was still not convinced. Their own records solved the puzzle. Paterniti was an "honorary" Vice Consul, an Italian citizen, and his remains, therefore, did not need to be shipped to America.

The Consular staff sighed with relief; the monks went back to their vespers; and around Giovanni's coffin the dust of the centuries settled down again.

A New International Periodical

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The first two issues, February and June, 1947, contain:

ARTICLES on the League of Nations and the United Nations, the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Genesis of the Veto Power, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Commissions of ECOSOC, and the Role of the Middle Powers in the United Nations.

SUMMARIES of the work of the United Nations and nearly forty other international groups. The first issue covers the year 1946.

DOCUMENTS and SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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NO. 1 GROSVENOR SQUARE

(*Continued from page* 17)

Boards which controlled munitions, armaments, commodities and shipping. This, like much other wartime economic work, was quasi-political and would normally have been handled by the Chancery, but the wartime volume of such work was too great for a single section.

Planning and negotiations for post-war economic reconstruction began early in 1942. Preliminary talks on post-war trade and financial problems were conducted with British authorities; and several Embassy officers served on the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Committee, which prepared estimates of Europe's post-war food, raw materials and transport requirements.

It also became essential, late in 1942, to restore a steady flow of accurate information about the United States to Britain because normal channels were blocked by shipping, censorship, and exchange difficulties, and because the primary aim of Axis propaganda was to create distrust and dissention among the Allies. The British Division of the Office of War Information began, therefore, to supply information about the United States in the form of newspapers, pamphlets, books, periodicals, films, pictures, exhibits and displays, and through speakers, correspondence and personal interviews. It also arranged for exchanges of personnel between the United States and the United Kingdom, for the publication of important American books and articles in the United Kingdom, and for many broadcasts over the B.B.C.

Another major operation which the Embassy undertook after Pearl Harbor was to assist in coordinating Anglo-American political objectives and operations. This work was done at top levels principally by Ambassador Winant.

Algiers to Normandy 1943-June 1944

The tempo and volume of the Embassy's work mounted steadily between November 1942 and D-Day, but changed very little in character, although emphasis shifted in some fields of activity. Rubber became so scarce that a special attache was assigned to work with the British on supply problems, and plans for Britain's post-war economic reconstruction superceded wartime experiences as the major reporting interest. Planning and negotiations for international economic, political and cultural reconstruction also assumed much greater importance. Negotiations and liaison work on refugees revived as an important Chancery activity early in 1943, when the Nazi program for exterminating the Jews became known. The Embassy took part in talks preceding the Bermuda Refugee Conference of April, 1943, and in the subsequent work of re-

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Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



Right: Defying a taboo on music, this Saudi Arabian road worker plays a lyre while resting. Staff photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.

organizing the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. Consular services also recovered rapidly in 1943 and 1944, because of the "G.I." invasion of Britain and the return of American vessels to British waters.

D-Day to V-J Day

The successful Normandy landings in June, 1944, assured the collapse of Germany and encouraged the Embassy to turn most of its efforts to post-war problems. Investigations of the economic needs of liberated countries supplanted conservation and Lend-Lease activities; and, when blockade work dwindled, the Economic Warfare Division began operations to prevent the loss or concealment of German assets abroad and to secure German technical secrets for the allies.

Representing the U. S. at conferences on international reconstruction now became a major Embassy activity. Conferences convened in London established the United Nations Maritime Council, which pooled and controlled allied shipping during the immediate post-war period; the European Central Inland Transport Organization, which helped to reorganize rail, road and water communications on the Continent; the European Coal Organization, which assisted member governments generally to restore adequate supplies of coal to Europe; the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, which considered long-term economic problems of Europe; and a rubber study group, which investigated post-war problems of the production and distribution of rubber.

The Embassy also helped to negotiate several major agreements on post-war Anglo-American economic problems. Discussions begun in 1942, finally culminated in 1945, in the Washington loan agreement, the Lend-Lease settlement, British acceptance of the Bretton Woods arrangements and the British agreement to cooperate in fostering an international conference to discuss the lowering of trade barriers. Other Anglo-American talks covered civil aviation, double taxation and telecommunication problems.

The bombing intelligence unit of the Economic Warfare Division dispersed, of course, when Germany collapsed; and the British Division of OWI curtailed its activities as soon as communications improved.

Trade promotion work revived rapidly after the liberation of France, for American business men sought to renew their contacts with British and Continental firms as soon as possible. Consular services skyrocketed, especially visa work in con-

nection with some 60,000 "G.I. Brides." All the "brides" needed transportation and documents to cover their admission to the United States, and those whose husbands had been sent home or to the Continent usually needed advice on many other subjects. The Embassy lacked space and sufficient staff to cope with a rush of such proportions, but Ambassador Winant took a personal interest in the operation and the State Department gave all possible aid. The major difficulty, never solved, was to convince the "brides" that ocean transport could not, in justice, be made available until our troops had been repatriated.

Size and Distribution of Staff

The variety and diversity of the Embassy's war work have been emphasized sufficiently, but it remains to show how sensationally its volume mounted as well. Less than 200 civilian employees were needed in September, 1938, and this total did not vary appreciably until after Pearl Harbor. However, the roster of the civilian staff contained about 330 names by the end of 1942, about 750 at the end of 1944, and almost 1,000 by V-J Day. The staffs of the Military and Naval Attaches increased from two score persons in 1938, to nearly 300 by December, 1941, and remained near that level throughout the war.

The number of civilians not attached directly to the Embassy but engaged under Ambassador Winant's general supervision in work of immediate military importance in British sections of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Office of War Information (excluding the British Division), the Office of Strategic Services and the Federal Communications Commission rose from about 400 in 1943, to almost 1,900 in 1944, but declined to around 860 by V-J Day.

The staffs of various sections fluctuated widely as the Embassy's functions changed. The Chancery had only four officers in September, 1939, twelve in the spring of 1944, and seven in July, 1945. The Economic Warfare Division was staffed by three officers in March 1942, sixty-three in July 1943, about forty in April 1945, and only four or five by V-J Day. Initially, the Harriman Lend-Lease Mission employed about fifteen persons. During 1942, its staff grew to about fifty, and remained at that level throughout the war. The Code Room staff rose from four clerks in 1941 to thirty-five by the end of 1944. On V-J Day about eight per cent of the staff was engaged in political tasks, sixteen per cent in consular activities, ten per cent in informational services, twenty per cent in administration, and forty-six per cent in economic and commercial work.

The career Foreign Service received relatively little assistance from other agencies prior to Pearl Harbor; and, together with the Auxiliary Foreign Service, organized in 1942, furnished most of the Embassy's civilian staff until 1944. During 1944-45, however, employees of wartime economic agencies outnumbered Foreign Service personnel about five to four. British employees averaged about sixty per cent of the total civilian staff during the war years, or roughly the same proportion as in 1939.

The proportion of women employees rose rapidly after Selective Service depleted the male staff. The Code Room was staffed almost exclusively by women after 1942, and twelve women detailed by the State Department held officer rank in 1945, although the Embassy had no women officers in 1939.

Working Conditions

The war not only inflated the size of the staff but the length and intensity of its efforts. Scheduled working hours rose continuously from 1939 through 1942, and, during 1943 and 1944, averaged a fourth to two-fifths higher than in 1937-38. Moreover, the staff worked much unrecorded overtime. But mere hourly averages give no indication of the energy exacted by the increased urgency and heightened tempo of the Embassy's work, which struck all observers most forcibly.

Officers averaged only 5.5 days annually of local leave during 1940-44, as compared with 14.5 days during each of the years 1937-1938. The relative figures for American clerks were 9.5 days and 21.3 days, and for alien employees, 10.8 days and 15.7 days.

Loss of sleep and physical strain due to air raids and V-weapon attacks sapped additional energy, while threats of invasion and fear of attacks with gas, bacteria or secret weapons added to mental strain. Desperate housing and fuel shortages made it hard to find warm, comfortable accommodations, and food became completely uninteresting and very skimpy. But poor transport encouraged walking and early hours, while the sparse diet inhibited over-indulgence. Moreover, the staff received splendid care from the U. S. Navy and Army medical officers and from a resident nurse. Consequently, officers took less sick leave in the war years than in 1937-38, and clerical sick leave averages rose only fractionally. However, devotion to duty sent many employees to work who normally would have taken leave to reduce the discomfort of minor ailments, and ended many convalescences too soon. The result was a slow lessening of the staff's physical efficiency.

Despite adverse moral factors, the Embassy's spirit likewise held up amazingly well. All recog-

(*Continued on page 44*)





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nized the vital importance of its work and felt pride in being part of "our most important Embassy."

Conclusion

The vast complexity of the Embassy's wartime operations, the intimate relationships which its chief had to establish with the highest British and American officials and the delicate task of coordinating the work of all U. S. agencies represented in London demanded a greater quality of leadership than are usually required of an Ambassador. In short, a man of exceptionally broad vision and ability was needed rather than an expert. Ambassador Winant met this challenge fully.

The successful initiation by the Foreign Service of many activities subsequently turned over to representatives of other agencies proved that the career corps had adequate initiative and aptitude to cope with extraordinary responsibilities, even if its numbers were too few. The quickness and zeal with which new recruits and employees of other agencies adjusted themselves to London conditions were truly amazing; but some waste of time and effort was inevitable and this showed the need for an expanded and reorganized Foreign Service and for a Foreign Service Reserve Corps. Fortunately, both are now authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The privilege of serving in the London Embassy during the war was fully appreciated both by those who sought it and to whom it came by chance. It exacted performance above the ordinary, but the experience was inspiring as well as professional. The intimate relationships established with British co-workers proved abundantly that full international cooperation is possible when incentives are adequate. This lesson and the inspiration derived from it should prove invaluable to every employee and to the public most of them still serve.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page* 25)

gram in connection with the American Library. Among its contributions was an exhibition of twelve paintings by Betty H. Bernbaum, wife of the Second Secretary of the Embassy. Her oils mainly portrayed a sympathetic approach to nature even when dealing with portraits. Oil painting is in fact her favorite technique. She believes that a command of design is the secret to good painting together with some definite meaning or message to be conveyed, and lays emphasis on the artist being his ownself. She remarks that painting is nothing more than the language through which the artist opens his heart and mind to the world.

Mrs. Bernbaum has also exhibited her work at Caracas, Venezuela, where she taught color harmony to a group of Venezuelan women, and design for children. She also contributed a column on art in the "Diario de Caracas," and interviewed a number of artists, among them the well known Venezuelan painter Pedro Centeno. Her Nicaragua 5-day exhibit was received with great appreciation.

Mrs. Bernbaum received her education at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., at the University of Pennsylvania Academy of Art, and at George Washington University where she won her B.A. degree. Now she hopes to go to Paris for further study of design.

DR. JACOB CANTER.

SOUTHAMPTON

January 25, 1947

Mr. William H. Beck, American Consul General at Southampton, visited his first English Junior Elementary School on January 20, when he went to Stanmore Junior School, Winchester, on a courtesy visit to his compatriot, Miss Lena Shelton, of Hutchinson, Kansas.

Miss Shelton came to England last August under the exchange of teachers scheme arranged by the English-Speaking Union with the approval of the Ministry of Education.

In addition to Miss Shelton there are two other American teachers in Mr. Beck's consular district. They are in schools at Bournemouth.

Monday's visit to Stanmore was arranged by Councillor Mrs. Crompton, M.B.E., secretary of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Branch of the English-Speaking Union, while also present were Miss Ferguson, representing Mr. H. H. Coates, County Education Officer, and Councillor R. L. G. Irving (chairman of the school managers). The party was welcomed at the school by Mr. N. Lovell, the headmaster.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(*Continued from page* 27)

the world;

Residential facilities for visiting members of the club, and possibly for some more or less permanent residents; and

Recreational facilities to provide for such activities as bridge, chess, billiards, music, etc., and later on, when financial considerations permit, athletic facilities such as badminton, squash, handball and tennis.

A club providing these features is obviously a far more complicated and expensive proposition than that envisaged by Mr. Chapin, who was, I suspect, thinking primarily in terms of an extension of the services of the Foreign Service Association. If my conception were to be carried out, a

larger financial investment would be required, but I feel that the enlarged membership, most of whom would not be in Washington at any given time, could provide the necessary financial support. It would be difficult to provide adequate facilities for those members of the club who would be away from the club for years at a time and who would not be able to participate often in the facilities outlined above. Some adjustment would have to be made with regard to the fees of such members. The club might be made worthwhile to them if it carried out what has been called welfare activities for people in the field. Many members of the Service, and, no doubt, many other persons representing private institutions abroad, have need of a reliable and efficient service in the United States to perform commissions for them. Such a club might do what the Foreign Service Section was originally designed to do. The suggestion made some time ago in the JOURNAL for the establishment of a consumers' cooperative for members abroad is one which the club might well carry out. This is only one example of the sort of informal services, unrelated to the Department of State, and conducted purely on a private basis to supplement whatever official facilities may be made available from time to time, which might be carried out in order to make the club membership worthwhile for those who spend the greater part of their time in the field. Other examples will readily come to mind.

A club such as I have described might be of great interest to persons who have retired from active participation in foreign service. They who have spent their lives in representation of the United States abroad are, upon retirement, more or less cut-off from their major field of interest. The club might provide them with opportunities for continued assoications with the people and the interests with which they had had closest connections. Such members might, for example, be willing to lend their services to the club to assist in carrying out welfare activities for people in the field, as another means of keeping in touch with the Service.

I hope my rather extensive treatment of this subject will be forgiven. I should have liked to have gone into greater detail about such matters as the amount of initiation fees, annual dues, total membership of the club, type of clubhouse and location, etc., but it is probably premature to discuss those details before any agreement is reached on the type of club to be established.

May I finish by saying that I am certain that there would be widespread support throughout the Service for some sort of Foreign Service Club. I am grateful to Mr. Chapin for having brought the matter to our attention. ROLAND K. BEYER.

Bob Frazer

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.,
April 11, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

One autumn evening, nearly thirty-one years ago, Gene Dooman and I stood on the wind-swept platform of Sannomiya Station at Kobe, waiting for our new chief to arrive. Eventually he arrived, Bob Frazer, big and genial, with his charming mother and sister. Dooman and I put them into rickshaws bound for the Tor Hotel, then rescued their trunks from the Japanese baggage-smashers, put them onto a hand cart, and sent them on to the hotel. Then we turned to each other and silently shook hands. Our new chief was a real Chief.

I served with Bob Frazer in Kobe for four years, and the close companionship of that period has ever remained with me as an inspiration. Big of frame, hearty of manner, and with a heart as big as he was, Bob Frazer was a man with a peculiarly human approach to the problems that were brought to him. Where the problem involved things, he looked behind the things to the human being that was concerned, avoiding the graphs, figures and the psychological jargon now so often used to attempt to solve human problems. The important thing to him was that here was a human being with a problem, no matter how trivial or crack-pot the problem might be, and he should help. That was a principle which I learned from Bob Frazer—a principle which I have never forgotten in the long and often troubled years since then.

Bob Frazer was probably an inspiration to more men in the Service than any other. He had visited, as inspector, every post in three areas of the world Latin America, Western Europe and the Far East—and had served five years as Consul General at London. He knew almost everyone in the Service of his time, and he left each of us richer because he walked and worked by our side for a while and shared with us his understanding outlook on life and its problems.

I kept in touch with Bob Frazer through the years and tried to cooperate with him in his natural instincts of helpfulness and humanity. I remember when he was Minister to El Salvador and I was Consul General at Batavia he wrote to me to see if I could get some mango and mangosteen seeds for a friend of his who wanted to try to grow them in Salvador. And just the other day I received a letter from him asking for information to help the son of a friend of his in Santa Barbara who wishes to enter the Foreign Service.



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To me he was and will remain a beloved Chief, but more—a man who understood, sympathized with, and always tried to help his fellow human beings.

ERLE R. DICKOVER.

Tribute to William P. Blocker

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.
March 19, 1947.

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

On the untimely and tragic death of William P. Blocker, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, I should like to quote below the substance of a despatch from Stephen E. Aguirre, Consul at Ciudad Juarez, which I believe catches the spirit of the especial affection in which he was held by his host of friends in the Foreign Service and out:

"I have the honor to report upon the final tribute paid to the memory of the late William P. Blocker, Counselor of our Embassy at Panama, at funeral services held early yesterday afternoon at the St. Clement's Episcopal Church in El Paso, Texas. Mr. Blocker passed away suddenly early Friday morning, February 28th, at New Orleans, Louisiana, aboard the United States Army transport St. Mihiel on which he was scheduled to return to his post at Panama.

Soon after word was received here of the death of Mr. Blocker, I was advised that Mrs. Blocker wished her late husband buried in El Paso where he had expressed the hope to live upon his retirement, and where he had a host of friends, having served at this post for long periods of time on two different assignments.

On Saturday evening, March 1, 1947, I received the Department's telegram No. 13 designating me to represent the Department at Mr. Blocker's funeral and also notifying me that the American Foreign Service Association had requested that the undersigned and George H. Winters, American Consul attached to the United States Section of the International Boundary Commission at El Paso, represent the Association at the funeral. Upon Mrs. Blocker's arrival on Sunday afternoon with the remains of her late husband, Mr. Winters and I informed her of the Department's instructions. She requested that her appreciative thanks be conveyed to everyone in the Department with whom Mr. Blocker was acquainted during his many years of service, and to the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association.

Mrs. Blocker was accompanied by her son, Dr.

William P. Blocker, Jr., of the Scott and White Clinic at Temple, Texas, and her sister, Mrs. Aggie Stevenson, also of Temple. Mr. Blocker's brother, Consul V. H. Blocker from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was also present.

* * * *

It is impossible to state with what incredulity, grief and shock the many friends of Mr. Blocker on both sides of the border received the news of his sudden and untimely death. As soon as the sad news was received here and even now, telegrams and messages of condolence continue to pour into the Consulate from his many friends and associates, not only along the border, but from the entire Republic of Mexico, the State of Texas and from many foreign countries. It is with a feeling of deep grief and dismay that particularly the people of Mexico realize that they have lost an old and loyal friend, who in the course of his lifetime, exemplified the true meaning of the Good Neighbor Policy to all with whom he came in contact. Word has been received from the Texas Good Neighbor Commission at Austin, Texas, that, at the request of former Governor Coke R. Stevenson, a resolution is being introduced in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in testimony of the fine work which a son of Texas performed for his country during the many years he served as a member of the American Foreign Service.

* * * *

The death of William B. Blocker was deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was intensely loyal and has been termed on many occasions as 'a true gentleman, a great diplomat and a sincere friend,' by his many acquaintances both in El Paso and Ciudad Juarez. Many of his friends have expressed the belief that it was his unbounding loyalty and devotion to his duties which led to his death at such an early age. During the many years that I knew him, he always gave unselfishly of his time and energies to all the work which he was called upon to perform which would redound to the credit of his country and its citizens. He was sincerely loved and admired by all who knew him. I know of no other consular officer ever stationed on the border whose popularity was as great and universal as was his. While his many friends feel that his sudden death constitutes an irreparable loss, the memory of his fine work in strengthening the bonds of international friendship between our country and the neighboring Republic to the South will not soon be forgotten."

ELLIS O. BRIGGS,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
American Foreign Service Association.

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BIRTHS

STRONG. A son, Gridley Barstow, was born on January 1 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Robert C. Strong at Newport, R. I., where Mr. Strong is assigned to the Naval War College.

BURROWS. A daughter, Joan Davidson, was born on January 4 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Charles Robert Burrows in Buenos Aires where Mr. Burrows is Second Secretary.

MALLORY. A son, Lester DeWitt, was born on March 3rd to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Lester DeWitt Mallory in Washington, D. C. Mr. Mallory is on the Selection Board of the Foreign Service.

ROSENBERG. A daughter, Karen Miriam, was born on March 6th to Vice Consul and Mrs. William S. Rosenberg. Mr. Rosenberg is assigned to Guayaquil.

PALMER. A daughter, Heather Gordon, was born on April 9 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Joseph Palmer II, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Palmer is assigned to the Division of African Affairs.

GUEST EDITOR

(*Continued from page* 21)

Press in a position to find out all the facts and present them for public debate.

The knowledge that internal dissensions, and the facts which led to them will sooner or later become public, acts as a sort of check and balance. Even if a policy-maker has a natural bent to discard certain information which does not fit into his theory, he is never completely sure that by labeling the discarded information "top secret" he will prevent it from eventually getting into the Press. Of course, the abuse of unofficial leaks—not to be confused with those planted—is as great a danger as blind, iron-clad secrecy. Thus some compromise becomes indispensable. Both writers and dissident officials must serve Truth without endangering Security. The system under which we work is of course not perfect or ideal, but since government officials and their professional critics are human and therefore not perfect, we must satisfy ourselves with imperfect human compromises. American Democracy was created by a unique combination of Vigilance and Tolerance. So long as the two are in balance, American Democracy, proud of its past, can look with confidence to the future.



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AN FSO LOOKS AT AMERICAN INDUSTRY

(*Continued from page* 11)

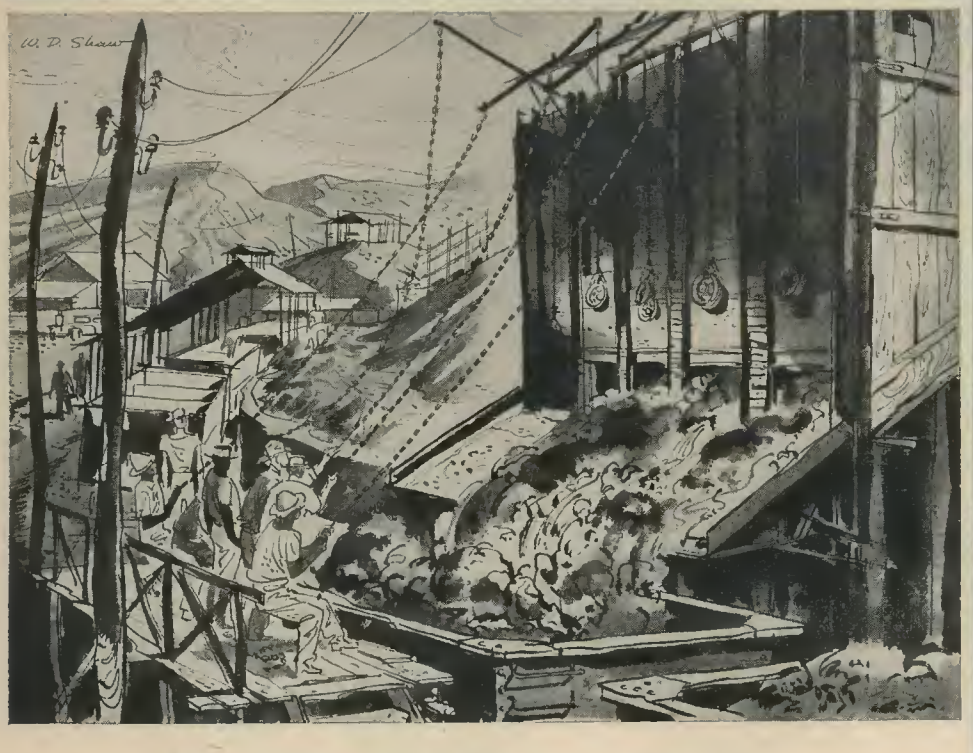
that I saw. I found that Sparrows Point was a complete community, where many of the workers and executives live. The entire community belongs to the company but it no longer operates the local stores. I was taken first to the waterfront, where the iron ore is unloaded. I learned that most of the ore used by this plant comes from Chile at the present time and that in future years South America, particularly Brazil and Venezuela, will be of increasing importance as sources of iron for our entire steel industry as our own deposits grow less productive. I was then taken over the entire process in which the iron is reduced in the blast furnace and is made into steel in the open-hearth furnace. I saw the "tapping" of one open-hearth and was again struck by the dramatic effect as some 200 tons of molten, incandescent steel were poured off into an enormous ladle in a great shower of sparks. Afterwards I went through the different mills where the end products were being made—sheet, pipe, tinplate, wire, nails, and so forth—and gained a good impression of the way in which these manufacturing operations are carried out. I also had an opportunity to talk labor conditions and the general business picture with some of the company officials.

Another day out of Washington I spent going through the Baltimore refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the company of Robert Eakens of the Petroleum Division in the Department. Here we were first taken up the 200-foot tower of the refinery's new "cat cracker" which gave us a bird's-eye view of the entire refining process, from the arrival of the tankers bearing crude oil to the despatch of the various finished products. We then went over the plant and followed on the ground the different stages which had been outlined to us from the tower. At lunch the plant manager and his associates talked to us about their work and we were told, among other things, that the oil industry pays about the highest wages in the country and as a result has comparatively little labor trouble.

The last plant which I visited was at Philadelphia, where the Budd Company manufactures car bodies for the automobile industry and streamlined rolling stock for the railroads. At Sparrows Point I had seen steel sheets being rolled for the Budd Company and now I saw the same steel being cut and pressed into sides, doors, floors, roofs, fenders, and other parts of the car bodies. I was somewhat surprised to hear that the company furnishes knocked-down bodies to Ford, Chrysler, Chevrolet, Studebaker, and others, although the manufacturers of course draw on other sources of supply as well. The plant

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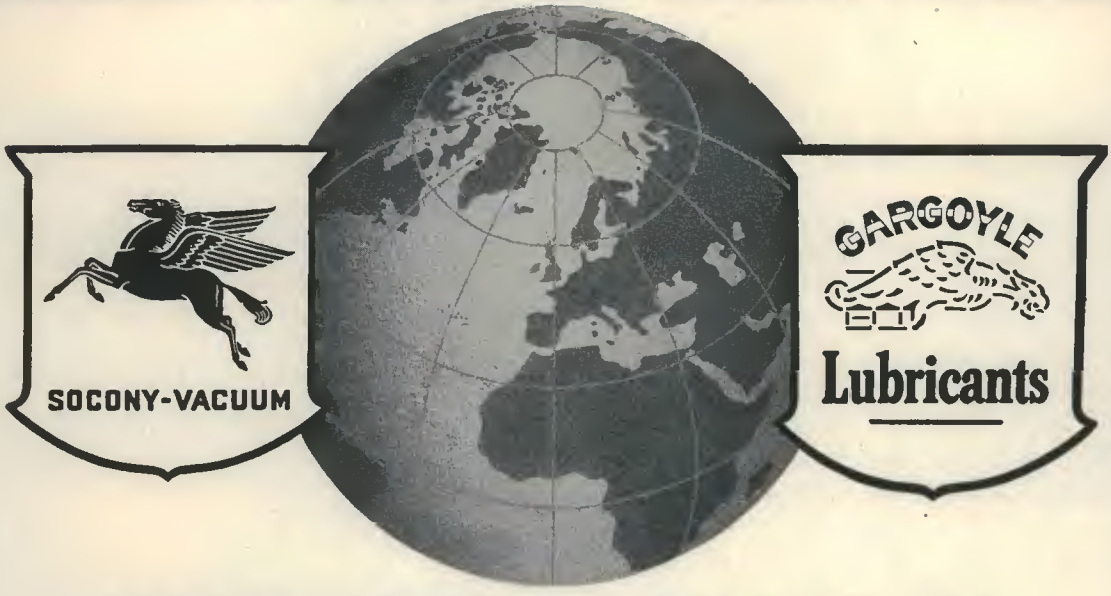
is in fact a part of the automotive industry and the workers belong to the CIO auto workers' union. (Of the two Budd plants, one has been organized by the CIO while the other has retained its own union.) At the second plant I was shown the entire process of making the streamliners, ending up with a walk through an extremely attractive modern car decorated in pastel shades which it was hard to believe was just a day coach.

The final stage in my educational tour around American industry was a day spent at the New York offices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, where I met and talked with a number of the officials in the producing department, principally with respect to the Near East. The recent developments as a result of which this company has acquired a greater interest in the oil of the Middle East of course made this an extremely timely topic. Perhaps the most stimulating talk which I had was with one of the company's economists, who spent a couple of hours going over the world petroleum picture with me—an absorbing discussion of such matters as reserves, production and consumption which should provide an invaluable background for my new assignment in Persia.

Looking back on this entire experience, I consider it to have been most worthwhile. I know that I learned a great deal and I believe that the representatives of the various companies whom I saw were genuinely glad to have some one from the Department or the Service visit them. Certainly they could not have been more cordial in entertaining me or more patient in explaining their operations. As I had anticipated, I found that I gained the most not from the purely technical demonstrations of manufacturing processes—although these were of very considerable interest in themselves—but rather from personal conversations at the various places I visited. At each plant I went into the labor situation in some detail and asked as many questions as I could on this point. I talked to working men as well as to the representatives of management who took me around, although I did not actually meet any union leaders. Owing to lack of time and contacts I had not been able to arrange any meetings with labor leaders although if I were doing it again I would make every effort to do so.

Much of what I learned about labor questions as well as the general business picture was of purely topical interest and there would be no point in my setting down here my impressions under these headings. I am convinced, however, that a series of visits such as I undertook would be extremely useful to every Foreign Service officer before he goes out to the field, and should serve to put him in close touch with what is going on in his own country.

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(*Continued from page* 5)

in 1940 he was interned by the Japanese for six months at the outbreak of World War II.

FREDERIC C. FORNES, JR., of Buffalo, New York, recently served in the Department of State, has been assigned to Rome, Italy, as Second Secretary and Consul.

Born in Buffalo, Mr. Fornes is a graduate of Canisius High School and Canisius College, where he later served as Instructor. In 1929 he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer and has subsequently been assigned to Toronto, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Hong Kong, and Swatow.

HENRY P. LEVERICH, of 4530 Lowell Street, Washington, D. C., recently assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred to Bucharest, Rumania, as Foreign Service Officer.

Mr. Leverich is a graduate of the Taft School and Princeton University, and studied further at the Geneva School of International Studies. He entered the Foreign Service in 1931 and was commissioned as an Officer that same year. His subsequent posts have included Geneva, Berlin, and Lisbon. Assigned to the Department of State in 1943, he accompanied the Secretary of State to the Moscow Conference, and upon his return was appointed assistant chief of the Division of Central European Affairs.

J. GRAHAM PARSONS, of New York City, recently assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred to Rome, Italy, as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

A graduate of Groton School and Yale University, Mr. Parsons also studied at New York University Graduate School of Business Administration. He served as secretary to the American Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to 1936, at which time he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer and was assigned to Havana. After subsequent assignments to Mukden and Ottawa, Mr. Parsons was transferred to the Department of State where he has been serving as assistant chief of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs.

ROY M. MELBOURNE, of 614 Philips Avenue, Ocean View, Virginia, Foreign Service Officer at Bucharest, Rumania, bas been transferred to Bombay, India, as Consul.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Melbourne graduated from Germantown High School and the University of Pennsylvania, and received an MA from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Commissioned as a Forcign Service Officer in 1937, he has subsequently served at Montreal, Tientsin, and Istanbul.

MONTGOMERY H. COLLADAY, of Middletown, Connecticut, Second Secretary at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned to Sao Paulo, Brazil, as Consul.

A graduate of Dartmouth College, Mr. Colladay taught school for a year before he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1929. His subsequent posts have included Hamburg, Warsaw, Basel, Tallinn, Winnipeg, and London, where he served as Second Secretary near the Governments of Greece, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

MALCOLM P. HOOPER, of Baltimore, Maryland, Consul at Jerusalem, has been transferred to Kingston, Jamaica, in the same capacity.

Mr. Hooper is a graduate of Baltimore City College and studied further at Johns Hopkins University. After several years of banking and exporting experience he was sent as a delegate to the First Annual Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris in 1920. In 1935



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he entered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and a few months later was sent to Rome as Trade Commissioner. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1939, Mr. Hooper served as Assistant Commercial Attache at Panama prior to his appointment as Consul at Jerusalem.

SIDNEY K. LAFOON, of Danieltown, Virginia, recently serving in the Department of State, has been assigned to Montevideo, Uruguay, as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

A graduate of Alberta High School, Mr. Lafoon entered the Foreign Service as a clerk in 1927, and was commissioned as an officer in 1942. His foreign assignments have included Bogota, Baghdad, Singapore, Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai, Bangkok, and Bern.

EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD, of Washington Island, Door County, Wisconsin, recently serving in the Department of State, has been assigned to Asuncion, Paraguay, as First Secretary and Consul.

Mr. Trueblood was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated from Mercersburg Academy, and Princeton University. He also studied at L'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1928, his subsequent posts have been La Paz, San Jose, Santiago, Mexico City and Lima. He has also served as a member of the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, as assistant to the chairman of the American Delegation to the First Pan American Housing Conference, and Secretary of the Joint United States-Bolivian Commission of Labor Experts.

The Department of State has announced the appointments as Public Affairs Officers of Donald Carl Dunham to Bucharest, Rumania; George W. Edman to Copenhagen, Denmark, and Arthur H. Hopkins, Jr., as Assistant Public Affairs Officer to Chungking, China.

Mr. Donald Carl Dunham, a native of Columbus, Ohio, plans to leave for his new post in mid-April. He is now in training in the Department.

Mr. Dunham was born in 1908. He attended Columbus public schools, later matriculating at Yale University, from which he received his Ph.B. degree in 1930. After his graduation from Yale, Mr. Dunham entered the Foreign Service. He was vice consul in Berlin in 1931-32; vice consul at Hong Kong, 1932-35; vice consul at Athens, 1935-38; and vice consul at Aden, Arabia, in 1939.

In 1939-40, Mr. Dunham attended Harvard University Graduate School. After his Harvard studies, he took the position of museum superviser for New York State's W.P.A. In 1941-42, he was administrative assistant in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York City).

During the years 1942-43, as director of the East and West Association, Mr. Dunham was active in the movement to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act. He was editorially employed in the financial research program of the National Bureau of Economic Research from 1943-45. He also was a lecturer on International Relations at Cooper Union, 1944-45. His last position in private business before reentering the Department of State was as Cable Editor of *Life* Magazine, 1945-46. He came back to the Department as UNESCO Relations Officer in December, 1946.

Mr. Dunham is a member of the American Foreign Service Association, the American Association for Adult Education and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is the author of the book "Envoy Unextraordinary" (1944) and has contributed articles to numerous periodicals. He is married to the former Florence Adkins Ross of Cleveland, Ohio. The Dunham home is in New York City.

Mr. George W. Edman will leave for his new post in mid-April. Mr. Edman was born February 28, 1900, at Orange, Mass. He is the son of John A. and Matilda Olive Edman. He graduated from Orange High School, 1917;

received his M.S. degree from Massachusetts State College, 1921, and attended the Teacher Hillside School.

His journalistic experience includes being a reporter on the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, 1922-23; Berkshire County (Mass.) representative of the Springfield *Union*, 1923-38; also Berkshire County correspondent for the Boston *Globe* and Knickerbocker Press. He served the Berkshire *Evening Eagle*, 1926-47, as county editor and as managing editor.

Mr. Edman has heen active in commnnity affairs. He was president of the Town Players (Pittsfield Little Theatre Group) for four years; trustee of the Ascension Farm School for under-privileged boys at South Lea, Massachusetts; director of the Three Arts Society, owners of the Berkshire Playhouse, summer theatre; one of the founders, in 1934, of the Berkshire Music Festival, trustee and clerk of the corporation, 1934-42, and also in charge of all Festival promotion; with resumption of the Festivals by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1946, became member of the Tanglewood Advisory Committee; one of the founders and director of the Stockbridge Bowl Association; president of the Berkshire Garden Center; chairman of the Pittsfield Victory Garden Committee and 1946 Chairman of Pittsfield Famine Garden Committee; member of American Committee for Restoration of Italian Monuments.

During the late war Edman (1943) established and became head of the Bari unit of the Allied Psychological Warfare Branch; he was director of Psychological Warfare in liberated Italy in 1944; director of Psychological Warfare, 15th Army Group, 1945. He was American director of Psychological Warfare, Allied Headquarters, in charge of Policy and Operations for AIS in Venezia Giulia; from January 31, 1944-November 19, 1945, he was in charge of the Allied Publications Board, which was responsihle for the licensing of all publications in Italy.

Mr. Edman is married to the former Alice Ross Gould of Somerville, New Jersey. The Edmans have three sons: F. Talmadge, graduate of Phillips Andover Academy, now a freshman at Yale University; W. G., who is a student at Hotchkiss School; and Silas, aged 10.

Mr. Arthur H. Hopkins, in the absence of a Public Affairs Officer, will he in charge of USIS operations in Chungking and have entire responsibility of all informational and cultural activities for an indefinite period.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on September 7, 1918. He graduated from Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and received his A.B. degree from Yale University in 1941.

He joined the staff of the Yale Union Middle School, Yuanling, Hunan Province, China, and served on that faculty from July, 1941, to July, 1943. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in July, 1943, serving as an Intelligence Officer and as Liaison Officer attached to the Chinese-American Composite Wing. Mr. Hopkins served on two occasions during 1944 and 1945 as Secret Intelligence Officer attached to the Office of Strategic Services.

Mr. Hopkins arrived in the United States from China in October, 1945. He received his Army discharge on November 14, 1945 and his terminal leave ended on January 28, 1946. In March, 1946, Mr. Hopkins entered the University of Pennsylvania as a graduate student in the School of Education, majoring in Social Studies. From March, 1946, to February, 1947, he served as a member of the English Department of the University of Pennsylvania as an Instructor in Freshman English. He joined the Department in March, 1947, and plans to leave for his new post in mid-April.

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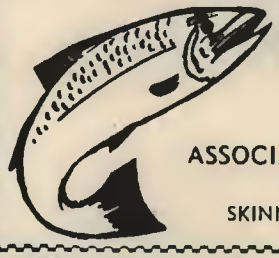
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