

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 24, NO. 7

JULY, 1947





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CONTENTS

JULY 1947

Cover: View of Ras Taura Refinery, Saudi Arabia
(see lead article)

Foreign Service Changes	3
Oil in the Near and Middle East	7
<i>By David A. Robertson</i>	
Should the Foreign Service Officer Specialize?....	11
<i>By Frank Snowden Hopkins</i>	
Henry J. Heusken, Interpreter to the First American Consular and Diplomatic Posts in Japan	14
<i>By Richard S. Patterson</i>	
Letters to the Editors	16
An FSO Arrives at His Post—Photos	18-19
Editors' Column	20
News from the Department	21
<i>By Jane Wilson</i>	
News from the Field	24
The Most Unforgettable Character I've Ever Met	26
<i>By Elizabeth Lyon</i>	
The Bookshelf	28
<i>Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor</i>	
Our Retired Officers	30
Service Glimpses	31
Births	32
Marriages	32
Change of Address form	38
In Memoriam	47

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

June 5, 1947

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

HOMER M. BYINGTON, Jr., of Darien, Connecticut, First Secretary and Consul at Rome, Italy, has been assigned Counselor of Embassy at Rome.

Born in Naples, Italy, Mr. Byington attended Phillips Academy and later received his B. A. degree from Yale University. Commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1930, his foreign posts have included Habana, Naples, Belgrade, Rome and Caserta where he was Deputy United States Political Adviser and was awarded the Medal of Freedom in March 1946. He served as Executive Assistant to the Special Assistant in charge of Press Relations and was later Press Officer for the United States Delegation to United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

CECIL W. GRAY, of Bristol, Tennessee, recently serving in the Department of State as Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, has been assigned Consul General at Marscille, France.

Mr. Gray was born in Emmett, Tennessee and was graduated from the Bristol, Tennessee High School. He received his A. B. degree from Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia. He was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1928 and served at the following posts: Buenos Aires, Berlin, Vienna, Lima and Montreal. He was secretary to the United States Delegation, Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, in 1936; secretary to the Chairman of the United States Delegation, Eighth International Conference of American States, Lima, 1938; assistant to the Secretary of State, 1939; assistant to the United States Delegation, Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of American Republics, Habana in 1940; accompanied the Secretary of State to Moscow Conference in 1943; executive assistant to the Secretary of State in 1944; and Counselor of Mission, office of United States Political Adviser on Austrian Affairs, Commanding General United States Army Forces, Mediterranean theater, December 1944.

CASPAR D. GREEN, of Hiram, Ohio, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, Helsinki, Finland, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Born in Hiram, Ohio, Mr. Green attended Hiram Public School, North High School, Columbus, Ohio and Hiram High School. He received his B. A. degree from Hiram College and his M. A. from Ohio State University. He attended Kent State University during the summer of 1937. Mr. Green was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1941 and later served at the following posts: Habana, Concepcion, Guayaquil, and Helsinki. In 1941, Mr. Green was employed by the War Department, auditing unit, Ravenna Ordnance Plant.

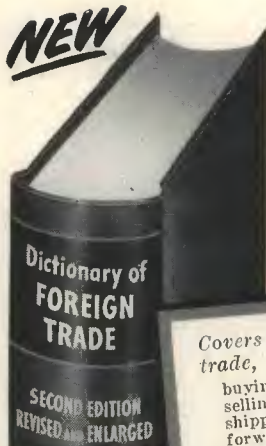
HERVÉ J. L'HEUREUX, of Manchester, New Hampshire, Consul General at Marseille, France has been assigned to the Department of State.

A native of Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. L'Heureux attended the Manchester High School. He is a graduate of the Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C. He received his A. B. degree from George Washington University and his LL.B. degree from the University of Detroit where he did postgraduate work. Mr. L'Heureux was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1927 and was assigned to Windsor, Ontario, Canada. His subsequent posts have included Stuttgart, Antwerp, Lisbon, Algiers, Marseille. From 1943 to August 1944, Mr. L'Heureux was attached to the Civil Affairs Section, Allied Force Headquarters, Algiers, serving as Administrative and Executive Officer of the Section. He was admitted as Councilor of the Supreme Court of the United States in March 1943.

(Continued on the next page)

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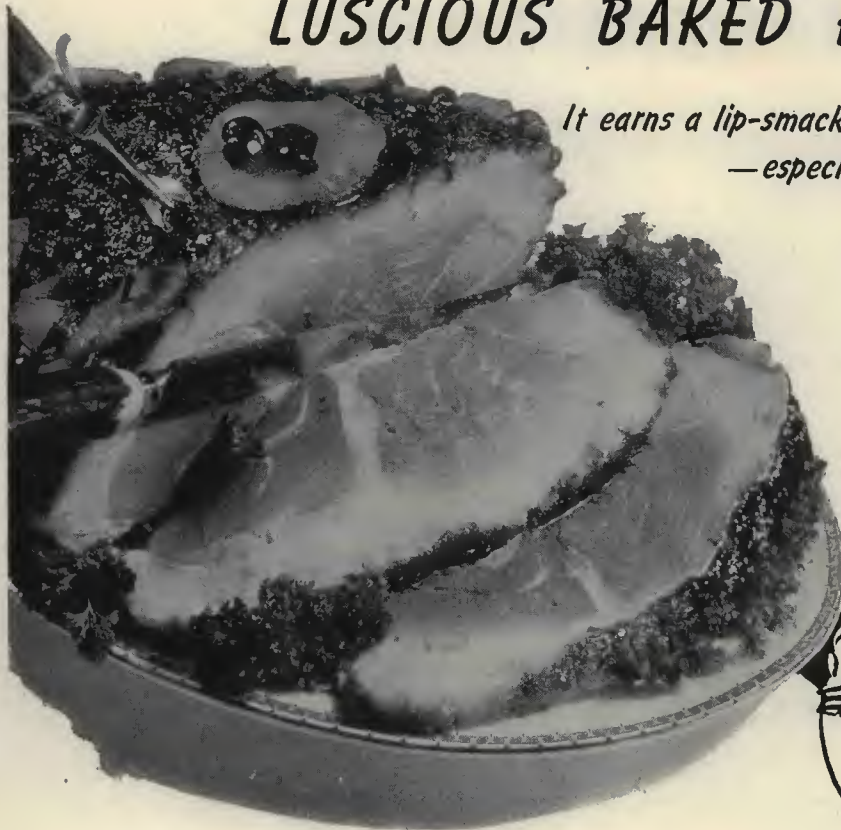
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WILLIAM HAROLD SIMS, of Sparta, Tennessee, Consul at Luanda, Angola, Africa, has been assigned Third Secretary and Consul at Brussels, Belgium. Before being commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1945 and assigned to Luanda, Mr. Sims served in Barbados, Bogota, Pernambuco and Natal. In 1932-33 he attended George Washington University. He was with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives from 1931 to 1934.

CLIFFORD C. TAYLOR, of Loveland, California, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned to New Delhi, India as Agricultural Attaché.

A native of Colorado, Mr. Taylor attended Colorado State, Iowa State College, the University of Wisconsin and Harvard University where he received his A. M. and Ph.D. degrees. Prior to entering the Foreign Service in 1939, Mr. Taylor was engaged in Agricultural work. He served as Agricultural Attaché in Pretoria, London and Ottawa. Mr. Taylor was adviser to the United States Delegation, First Session of the Conference, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization in Quebec in 1945.

E. PAUL TENNEY, of Seattle, Washington, until recently in the Department of State where he was Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration, has been assigned to Santiago, Chile as First Secretary and Consul.

Mr. Tenney was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Stanford University and George Washington Law School and later became a member of the Bar of California. After being commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1935 he was assigned to Hamburg and later to Kobe and Shanghai. Mr. Tenney was on duty in the Department of State from 1941 until the present time.

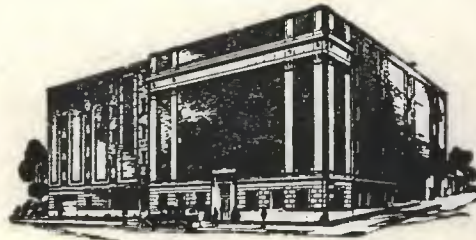
THEODORE C. ACHILLES, of Washington, D. C., First Secretary at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned to the staff of the United States Political Adviser, Berlin.

Born in Rochester, New York, Mr. Achilles attended the Scarborough School, the Hackley School, the Hill School and the San José School in California. He received his B. A. degree from Leland Stanford University. Mr. Achilles was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1932 and assigned to Habana and has subsequently served at Rome, London and Brussels. He was adviser to United States Delegation, International Labor Conference, New York in 1941 and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the United States Delegation, United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Hot Springs, Virginia in 1943 and political and liaison officer to United States Delegation, United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. In September 1945 he was secretary to the United States group, meeting of Council of Foreign Ministers in London. Before serving in the Foreign Service, Mr. Achilles was engaged in newspaper work with the San José Evening News and served as correspondent for the New York Sun and Consolidated Press in Japan from 1928-30.

PHILIP W. BONSAI, of Washington, D. C., First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned to The Hague, The Netherlands, as First Secretary and Consul.

Mr. Bonsal was born in New York City and attended the Baguio School, Philippine Islands; the Institut Sillig, Vevey, Switzerland and St. Paul's School. He received his B. A. degree from Yale University. Mr. Bonsal was employed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in New York from 1926 to 1935. He was associated with telephone companies in Cuba, Spain and Chile. From 1935 to 1937 Mr. Bonsal was with the Federal Communications Commission. He was later Chief of the Division.

(Continued on page 41)



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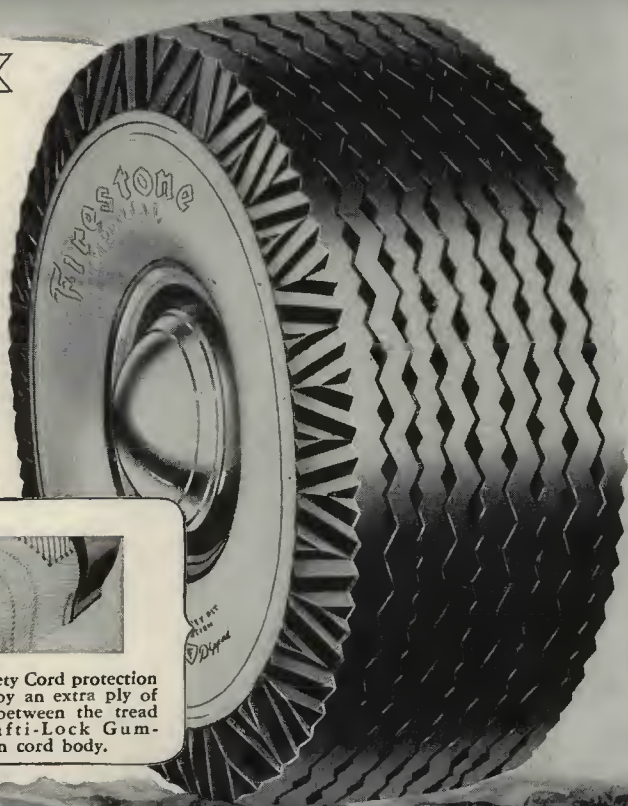


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VOL. 24, NO. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1947

Oil in the Near and Middle East

By DAVID A. ROBERTSON, *Special Assistant to the Director,
Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs*

Oil in the Near and Middle East is not without its historical significance. According to the Bible, slime or bitumen served for mortar in building the tower of Babel (probably located in what is now Iraq). The Kings of Sodom and Gomorrah defeated in battle fled only to fall into "slime pits" in the vale of Siddam (believed to be the valley of the Dead Sea), where presumably they perished in much the same way as did so many prehistoric animals which bogged down in the asphalt beds of Southern California. The old Arab tribes wandering around the shores of the Persian Gulf named the oil impregnated sand dunes of Kuwait "Burgan," meaning burning hill, and so on down to modern times when the oil resources of the area have assumed a prominent position in world affairs.

The areas of the greatest known petroleum resources on earth are the Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean basins, the Near and Middle East (principally the Persian Gulf basin), and the U.S.S.R. Of these the Gulf-Caribbean (including the United States) accounts for 45% of the world's known oil resources. Mr. E. DeGolyer, an eminent geologist and oil authority, stated in 1944 that the center of gravity of world oil production is shifting from the Gulf-Caribbean area to the Middle East—to the Persian Gulf area—and is likely to continue to shift until it is firmly established in that area.

The significance of this startling statement and prediction can best be understood in light of the comparative development of the two areas. For instance, the petroleum resources of the United States have been developed by the drilling of about 1,100,000 wells. From these wells there has been produced some 30 billion barrels, or ap-

proximately 65% of the world's consumption up to 1945. A total reserve of 50 billion barrels has been indicated with, barring new discoveries, current reserves estimated at about 20 billion barrels. By comparison, only 160 producible wells had been drilled in the Near and Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait) as of 1944, leading to the discovery of reserves estimated at 26.8 billion barrels. According to testimony submitted in 1945 to the Special Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources, United States Senate, this estimate was assigned by countries as follows:

Iran	6,500,000,000 barrels
Iraq	5,000,000,000 barrels
Kuwait	9,000,000,000 barrels
Saudi Arabia.....	5,000,000,000 barrels
Qatar	1,000,000,000 barrels
Bahrein	300,000,000 barrels

The number of wells drilled provides only a limited knowledge of resources in the Persian Gulf area and the reserves thus indicated may not constitute nearly as accurate a reflection of estimated reserves as in the case of the United States which has been highly developed.

Competent petroleum authorities are prone to discuss Saudi Arabia in terms of probable ultimate reserves ranging from 10 to 30 billion barrels based on indicated geological structure, and 20 billion barrels has been mentioned as an estimate of possible ultimate reserves for Iran. An observer of the Near and Middle East indicated in 1945 that an area comprised of Syria, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrein, and Trucial Oman will have an ultimate production of some 250 bil-



Pipeline to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

lion barrels. The significance of these estimates is best realized by comparing them with the present known world proved reserves estimated at 65 billion barrels.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company discovered the first commercial production of oil by a well drilled in 1913 in Iran which flowed at the rate of 5,000 barrels a day. The predecessor to this company negotiated the first concession with the Persian Government on May 28, 1901, covering an area of 400,000 square miles and containing broad powers in relation to the Iranian economy. The concession was renegotiated in 1933 for a period of 60 years and on conditions more favorable to the Iranian Government. The size of the concession was reduced from 400,000 to 100,000 square miles and increased benefits were provided for the government. A production of 400,000 barrels of crude oil has been obtained by the drilling of some 50 producing wells principally in five fields; namely, Gach Saran, Agha Jari, Haft Kel, Masjid-i-Sulaiman, and Lali. The largest refinery in the world has been built by AIOC at Abadan with a maximum through-put capacity of about 390,000 barrels. Pipelines from the fields to the refinery are capable of transporting 400,000 barrels a day.

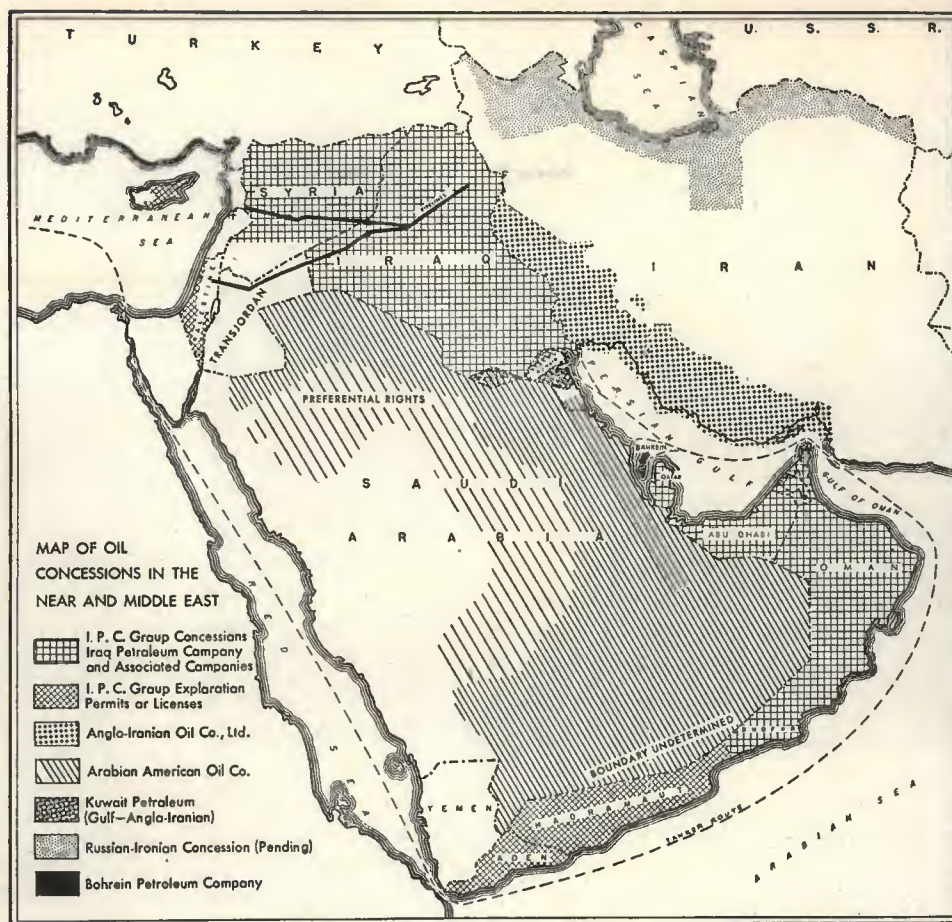
The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company is owned 52.55% by the British Government, 26% by Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., and the remainder by individuals and other interests. The British Government became one of the world's first government participants in oil back in 1914 when at the per-

suasive recommendation of Mr. Winston Churchill, then serving as First Lord of the Admiralty, the House of Commons approved the Government's acquisition of 52.55% of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company stock. The British Government was primarily motivated in assuring that the petroleum requirements of the British Navy, converted from coal to oil, would be met and in seeing that operations of the company were compatible with British foreign policy. In these respects, by the stock requisition, the Government acquired veto powers over company policies and actions and the right to name two of the twelve members of the company's Board of Directors. The veto powers have not been exercised by the government since its acquisition nor has the government interfered with purely commercial operations of the company.

In 1946 representatives of the Iranian and Soviet Governments discussed an arrangement providing for the formation of a joint company to explore and exploit the oil resources of a large area in the five northern provinces of Iran. The arrangement, as discussed, follows a pattern of joint ownership similar in some respects to the Iranian-Soviet Caspian Fisheries Agreement of October 1, 1927. The conclusion of such an oil arrangement is subject to the consent of the Iranian Majlis.

The development of petroleum production in Iraq arose out of a series of events dating as far back as 1888 when the Turkish Government first granted the Ministry of the Civil List the right to exploit oil on Civil List properties in the Vilayets of Baghdad and Mosul. Various interests which subsequently are purported to have acquired oil rights in these properties organized the Turkish Petroleum Company in 1912. The next significant development resulted from the insistence of the American Government that the principle of the open-door policy be respected by Great Britain as regards mandated areas and led to a series of negotiations lasting from 1922 to 1928. These negotiations culminated in the participation of American petroleum interests in the Iraq Petroleum Company, successor by reorganization to the Turk-

Map of the Oil Concessions



ish Petroleum Company, and in the execution of the Group Agreement of 1928 which specified and limited the activities of the signatories within a defined area. On a map attached to the agreement this area was bounded by a red line. For this reason the agreement has often been referred to as the "Red Line" agreement. IPC was organized as an international consortium based on shares in oil rather than any proportionate distribution of pecuniary profits, and was constituted of British, Dutch, French, and American interests with one minor participation. The shares then as now were held 23.75% each by Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Compagnie Française de Pétroles, Near East Development Corporation, and 5% by Mr. C. S. Gulbenkain. The Near East Development Corporation participation is held in equal parts by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. Originally the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, and Gulf Oil Corporation planned to share in the American participation but subsequently withdrew, transferring their interests to the Jersey Standard and Socony.

A prominently discussed feature of the so-called

"Red Line Agreement" of 1928 is the provision restricting individual IPC partners from seeking or obtaining, except for the account of all partners, oil concessions within the "Red Line" area. A similar restriction applies to the exploration for, and production of, crude oil within the defined area. The "Red Line" area covers roughly that territory formerly known as the Ottoman Empire and now consisting of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan, and the Arabian Peninsula (except Kuwait). Another feature of the IPC arrangement related to the method of leasing additional acreage. Originally, IPC obtained in Iraq a concession covering 192 square miles with a provision relating to the procedure for subleasing additional acreage in Iraq and with a restriction pertaining to the acquisition by the company of additional acreage. In these respects the IPC arrangement was later revised. Thereafter, IPC and its associated companies acquired additional oil rights covering a vast area approximating 400,000 square miles, and including the entire territories of Iraq, Qatar, Trucial Oman, Oman and Dhofar, Aden and Hadhramant, Cyprus, the larger part of Syria, and a portion of Palestine and Lebanon.

(Continued on the next page)



Air view of Abadan Refinery.

Three separate concessions were obtained in Iraq, the first being the East Tigris concession which contains the Kirkuk Field and the others covering the Mosul and Basrah areas, respectively. A total expenditure of \$62,000,000 was made prior to the first production and marketing of oil in commercial quantities from Iraq. The Kirkuk Field is the only producing area in Iraq and is capable of a daily production of 500,000 barrels. This field is some 60 miles in length and two to two and one-half miles in width. IPC built the first and thus far the only completed major pipelines in the area which are capable of transporting some 90,000 barrels per day from the Kirkuk Field to the two termini at Haifa and Tripoli.

Partially due to the insistence of the American Government on the observation of the open-door policy in the area, and partially due to the efforts and acumen of the concessionaire, the Standard Oil Company of California was able to negotiate in 1933 a concession arrangement covering some 318,000 square miles in Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, the Arabian American Oil Company was organized to manage the venture and the Texas Company acquired a one-half interest in the capital stock of Aramco and an equal share in the concession. By supplementary agreement of 1939 the control of oil rights was extended to cover a total area approximating 435,000 square miles in Saudi Arabia and including that country's interest in the Kuwait and Iraq Neutral Zones.

Petroleum operations in Saudi Arabia, starting in 1934, constitute a recent development in the

Near and Middle East. Thus far five major fields have been discovered, namely, Damman, Abu Hadriya, Abqaiq, Qatif, and Buqqa. Gathering lines have been laid to a refinery at Ras Tanura (See Cover Picture) which has a daily capacity approximating 100,000 barrels. An investment of some \$140,000,000 is involved. King Ibn Saud appears highly pleased with the operations of Aramco and it is believed that he desires to keep the oil destiny of his Kingdom in the hands of American interests.

The Bahrein Island concession is held by the Bahrein Petroleum Company which in turn is owned in equal parts by the Texas Company and the Standard Oil Company of California. An indigenous production approximating 22,000 barrels a day has been attained and a refinery has been constructed locally with a daily capacity of some 100,000 barrels. The maximum capacity of the refinery is utilized by the importation of crude from the mainland of Saudi Arabia through a submerged pipeline in addition to available indigenous production.

The Gulf Oil Corporation succeeded in acquiring a 50% participation in oil concession rights in the Sheikhdöm of Kuwait. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company controls the other 50% interest in the Kuwait concession and operations are conducted jointly through the Kuwait Oil Company organized for that purpose. The Burgan Field was discovered by a well drilled in 1938 to a depth of about 4,750 feet where a producing sand column

(Continued on page 55)

Should the Foreign Service Officer Specialize?

BY FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS, *Assistant Director, Foreign Service Institute*

All efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of the Foreign Service through specialized in-service training must be made in the face of two very stubborn facts. One is the dire need for and chronic shortage of competent specialists in many essential branches of Foreign Service work; the other is the widespread prejudice in the Service against specialization. The situation is one which justifies discussion in the *Journal* in order that basic facts and factors involved may become more widely known in the field.

Surely it is not necessary to labor the question of need. Under the impact of America's new role of leadership in world affairs, the old concept of the Foreign Service officer as a polished jack-of-all-trades is rapidly becoming obsolete. In such a disturbed period in world history as that in which we now find ourselves we must deal with complicated situations crucial to world peace in every country of importance. What is needed is the sure hand of the officer who through thorough training has acquired a perceptive insight into specialized problems and who has at the same time a general comprehension of where these specialized problems fit into the total world picture. We must have a solid core of such expertness both in the Service and in the Department to make American leadership skillful and effective.

We already have many officers who can qualify for this solid core, but our deficiencies are glaring. We are relatively well off for officers trained in the politics of Europe and Latin America, but when we turn to Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa, and when we leave the purely political sphere to consider the complexities of international economics, our shortages are critical. We have good men in these fields, but they are overworked front-line troops not adequately supported with reserves. This unbalanced condition must be remedied.

But what is the attitude of the Service toward specialization? To put it bluntly, many officers are afraid to acquire specialized competence outside the Western world, or outside the purely political sphere, for fear of getting "stuck" on a series of assignments which they feel takes them out of the main show and out of line of advancement to the most desirable positions in the Service. Are these fears justified?

The answer to this question depends upon

whether the officer looks backward or forward. In the past it has certainly been true that the specialist has tended to be kept upon his specialty, sometimes so closely and persistently that his over-all development has been hampered. Why? Simply because there have been so few officers of real expertness in certain fields that those we did have couldn't be spared for other duties. The Chinese language officer has been kept in China until his skin turned yellow; the agricultural expert has been kept counting acres of beans until vines sprouted from his ears; the financial specialist has been turned into a calculating machine.

But already a new day has dawned. The Chinese specialist who has been able to weather the ordeal and profit by it may find himself today a top officer in the Department, or a valued adviser in London or Moscow. An agricultural officer has just been made political counselor in one of our important embassies. Two officers who took the economic road have recently become ambassadors, and others are being moved in that direction. The officer who has dug in deeply and acquired expertness is beginning to come into his own.

What are the principal needs for specialists today? The most urgent need is for officers possessing real fluency in Slavic and Asiatic languages and a comprehensive and perceptive understanding of the peoples and problems of some area of Eastern Europe or Asia. Almost equally acute is the need for functional specialists, particularly in those economic problems which are particularly vital to world stability and peace. Functional expertness is not less important than area expertness, but to some extent it can be supplied by recruitment from the outside. The area expert, on the contrary, must nearly always be developed within the Service.

What is the Department doing about the area problem? Actions speak louder than words. A program of training has been mapped out for fiscal 1948. As of July 1, 1947, approximately thirty officers will be participating in various stages of language-and-area programs, and others will be added during the year. Seven officers will be spending full-time on Chinese studies in Peiping, and two on Arabic studies in Beirut, with a third scheduled soon to join them. Ten officers will be attending university summer school courses in Chinese, Japanese, Siamese and Hindustani, and nine others

will be doing intensive language work at the Foreign Service Institute in Turkish and Russian, in addition to a number of officers who are studying on their own with private tutors. In the fall, a Korean specialist will begin a year of studies at California, a Turkish specialist will start work at Princeton, a number of Russian specialists will begin the Russian Institute course at Columbia, two Chinese language students at Cornell will swing into the winter phase of their program, and four Japanese specialists now at Yale will move on to Harvard for special area courses there, while one Japanese specialist will winter at Yale. The Arabic program will be stepped up during the fall and winter, with additions to the group at Beirut and a new group starting at FSI. A Chinese specialist now at Yale will move on to Peiping. Other projects may be improvised during the year as opportunities occur. The Department means business.

But this is only the beginning. Plans are already laid for a more extensive program in fiscal 1949. A long-range planning committee has been set up, to determine needs for trained specialists five years from now, to determine priorities, and to set a quota of trainees for each fiscal year. Tentatively, it is being assumed by FSI that about 35 officers should each year enter upon special area studies as full-time language officers. Others may receive short intensive courses of language instruction at the Foreign Service Institute.

While there has to be a certain amount of improvisation in the beginning stages of area programs until completely satisfactory arrangements are worked out with universities, a pattern is beginning to take shape. The training of an area specialist will fall into three well-defined stages: (1) a period of intensive elementary language study, either at a university summer school or at FSI, in which the sound structure of the language is mastered and considerable conversational fluency acquired; (2) a year at a university, in which language studies are continued and reading skills developed, but in which the major emphasis is on area courses taught by experts in the history, geography, economy, social structure, culture and politics of the area; and (3) a period of full-time language study in the field, in which the objective is to put on the final polish. A maximum of twenty-six months of study is envisaged for all three stages. Chinese and Japanese will take the full twenty-six months, but the final stage may be curtailed or even eliminated for some languages.

What of the advantages and disadvantages of area specialization? One of the principal disadvantages will be eliminated when the Service has enough officers competent in an area so that the

specialist can be released more and more for assignments to other parts of the world. The area specialist will then be an officer who spends most of his career on assignments in the area, or having to do with the area, but who is not shackled to the area by the famous "exigencies of the Service." Certainly, in this complex, closely-knit world, where every local and regional situation may have far-reaching implications, the Service needs Russian, Arabic, Indian and Far Eastern experts, among others, in many important capitals.

Some of the hazards of the far-away post are being reduced also by other developments. Better housing, better medical facilities and the availability everywhere of fast air transportation will do much to make the unhealthy or remote post less hazardous. The specialist in an Asiatic region can hardly expect to have all the creature comforts and social amenities of Western posts, but the question of whether life is more interesting in Bangkok or Tehran than in Copenhagen or Montevideo is one that depends upon the individual officer's own tastes. The officer who feels that a principal attraction of the Foreign Service is that it does carry him to far-away lands and exotic experiences will doubtless favor the former.

One obvious advantage that the specialist in an Eastern area does have is that he is entering an undermanned and expanding field, and will have the opportunities for more responsible work and more rapid promotion that may be expected under such circumstances. Any one who has studied recent promotion lists must be aware that area specialists have been promoted more rapidly than the average officer.

But haven't the pioneer specialists in Eastern Europe and Asia already skimmed the cream of such advantages? Hardly. There is still a shortage of trained specialists, and will continue to be for many years. In Asia particularly, new nations are being created, and new posts are being opened. American interests are on the increase as we step in to fill the vacua created by the decline of European power and influence. It is highly probable that we are still in the early stages of this process, and that we shall continue to expand our activities more and more in vast regions which once seemed far away and of little interest to us. The officer's opportunities can be measured accordingly.

In regard to Western Europe, Latin America and the British Dominions and colonies, it is being assumed, for the present, that no formal specialization program is required. This does not mean that officers may not specialize in these areas; rather, it is considered that the usual languages and other studies presented by the officer upon entering the

Service prepare him well enough for regions of Western culture to make special in-service area training programs dispensable in the immediate future. Africa is a special case; officers making a special study of African affairs would be extremely useful, but it is hoped that it will be possible to begin such studies in the near future.

We come now to the question of functional specialization. Should Foreign Service officers specialize in political, economic, cultural-informational, consular or administrative work? Should they specialize in particular aspects of such work, such as press relations, labor economics, shipping, telecommunications, aviation, rubber, petroleum, or textiles?

Specialization in consular and administrative work may be expected to be confined in the future more and more to the Staff Corps, although a large number of general officers will continue to be used in consular posts and all young officers will get some consular training. The exact way in which informational and cultural work will be integrated into the activities of the Foreign Service in the future appears somewhat uncertain at this writing, but if the policies of the past are continued, informational and cultural officers will continue to be members of the Foreign Service Reserve and Staff Corps, freshly recruited from American life every few years in order more completely to present an American point of view. Some permanent specialization may be expected, both in the FSO group and in the Staff Corps, but it is doubtful if the Department will set up special in-service training programs for this activity; the best developmental possibilities would appear to lie in periodic assignments to the informational-cultural offices of the Department, plus appropriate refresher experiences in American life.

Economic work, however, is a different problem altogether. Economics is the very stuff and substance of both the internal and external affairs of nations. No Foreign Service officer can hope to operate successfully as an analyst of a country's problems and policies unless he has a realistic insight into its economic functioning and can accurately appraise the influence which its economic difficulties and aspirations have upon its political actions.

That there is urgent need for more and continually more emphasis upon economic knowledge in the Foreign Service need hardly be stressed. That need exists upon at least three levels: (1) the commercial level, where the principal interest is in market possibilities and the stimulation of trade; (2) the economic analysis level, where the Service must take responsibility for basic economic fact-

finding, the appraisal of strengths, weaknesses and trends, and predictions of things to come; and (3) the political level, at which economic factors impinge upon political policy and become subjects of diplomatic concern and negotiation. A fourth level may exist in these countries in which the United States is pursuing an active policy of economic rehabilitation or development by lending financial and technological assistance.

Under these circumstances it might be supposed that every Foreign Service officer would be eager to acquire experience and competence in economics as an indispensable part of his equipment for higher diplomatic responsibilities. Unfortunately, however, the traditions of the past encourage officers to think that the direct road to advancement is that pursued by the officer who goes directly into political reporting and stays in it without ever serving an apprenticeship in economic work. Economic work under such conditions is thought of as a secondary field of activity instead of as a fundamental and indispensable part of the political field with which the Foreign Service is primarily concerned. And the officer who specializes in economic work has been regarded as an unfortunate chap who has been sidetracked out of the line of advancement.

Such a situation cannot fail to be of concern to the Department. Too many able officers have thought it advisable to avoid economic work, leaving a vacuum which has had to be filled by the recruitment of specialists in the Foreign Service Reserve and Staff Corps; and in the process they have lost the valuable experience of digging deeply into basic social problems. Economic work has been segregated in a special compartment, when it should have been closely integrated with political analysis and reporting. It is high time that we recognized the basic principle that expertness in economic matters is a valuable and necessary part of the equipment of an officer being developed for the higher responsibilities of the Service.

To build up the economic work of the Service, the Department is taking active steps in its in-service training program. Five officers are being sent to universities this fall for nine months of special economic studies, in such fields as international finance, money and banking, foreign trade policy, and economics of State-controlled economies. In addition, a number of officers interested in the commercial work of the Service are being assigned to the Department of Commerce for training, beginning with a group of ten in October. FSI will offer lectures and seminars on economic subjects to officers on duty in the Department during the com-

(Continued on page 48)

Henry C. J. Heusken, Interpreter to the First American Consular and Diplomatic Posts in Japan

By RICHARD S. PATTERSON, *Division of Historical Policy Research*

THE United States, in its earliest diplomatic relations with Japan, was singularly fortunate in choosing as its agents men of high ability, who performed their tasks with outstanding success. The careers and achievements of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who drove the entering wedge into Japan's barred door of seclusion, and Townsend Harris, first American Consul General and Minister Resident in the country, who swung wide the door, are well known and voluminously recorded in print. Almost unknown, however, is another man, who, though filling a subordinate post, nevertheless demonstrated qualities of mind, character, and personality that contributed substantially to the success of the first American mission to reside in Japan. This man, whose biography is here sketched, was Townsend Harris' interpreter, Henry C. J. Heusken.

A subject of the Netherlands throughout his short life, Heusken was born in Amsterdam January 20, 1832. His parents had been of some position and means, but while Heusken was still a youth his father suffered financial reverses and soon afterwards died, leaving the family in poverty. Heusken removed to New York City, where he found employment and won a favorable reputation within his circle of acquaintances. Certain of those acquaintances recommended him to Townsend Harris, also of New York City, in September 1855, when the latter, newly appointed American Consul General for Japan and authorized by the Department of State to employ an interpreter, was seeking a suitable person. Heusken, familiar with the Netherlandish language and otherwise qualified, on or about October 1, 1855, accepted the position of interpreter to the Consulate General, with free passage to Japan and a salary of \$1,500 a year from the date of his arrival there.

Heusken and his chief proceeded separately to the Far East, the latter by the overland route and the former, with presents, heavy luggage, and stores, by the U.S.S. *San Jacinto*, which left New York on October 25 and reached Penang on March 21, 1856. There Harris joined the ship, and thenceforth Heusken acted as his secretary. At Bangkok, when Harris negotiated the commercial treaty of

May 29, 1856, with Siam, Heusken was laboriously employed in secretarial duties. Although they had expected to reach their post in March, it was not until August 21, 1856, that the *San Jacinto* dropped anchor off Shimoda. In view of the long delay in reaching Japan and Heusken's services in the meantime, Harris proposed and the Department of State acquiesced in payment of the interpreter's salary from March 1, 1856.

With the departure of the *San Jacinto* on September 4, Harris and Heusken were the only Caucasians at Shimoda. From that date forward Heusken was the faithful assistant and almost constant companion of Harris. They shared the long and lonely isolation at Shimoda, where they made their headquarters for nearly three years and where they met with Americans or Europeans only on the rare occasions that a vessel touched at that port. They lived together, and Heusken paid his portion of the household expenses. He spent some of his leisure hours in drawing a view of Shimoda and a view of the buildings and grounds of the Consulate General there, done by him, are reproduced in *The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris*, edited by Mario E. Cosenza (see opposite page), he took a keen interest in observing Japanese customs and manners; he made expeditions on horseback over bad roads into the neighboring countryside; and he introduced the Japanese to the use of iron horseshoes. When a vessel called and they had visitors, he joyfully acted as their guide and interpreter.

His official duties, however, occupied much of Heusken's time. On January 23, 1857, Harris appointed him Vice Consul, to discharge all consular duties during the absence or inability of the Consul General. He labored with Harris in the negotiation of the convention of June 17, 1857, "further regulating the intercourse of American Citizens, within the Empire of Japan". He interpreted innumerable interviews between Harris and Japanese officials—more than twenty, for example, of three to five hours each, on the one subject alone of Harris' proposed visit to Yedo (Tokyo). He occupied a place of honor in the cavalcade that bore the first American flag to Yedo in November

THE U. S. CONSULATE AT SHIMODA IN 1856

From a drawing in India ink by H. C. J. Heusken. This drawing gives the earliest and only authentic view of the grounds of the Consulate, of its buildings, and of the flag flying the first consular flag ever seen in Japan. From *The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris*.



1857; and he participated, wearing the uniform of an American naval officer, in the ceremonies of the historic audience of December 7, 1857, with the Shogun—the first meeting between a representative of the United States and a ruler of Japan, on a date the eighty-fourth anniversary of which was marked at Pearl Harbor. He collaborated in the prolonged and complex negotiations for the commercial treaty of July 29, 1858, which resulted in agreement on March 2, when Harris signed two copies of the text, and which took them again to Yedo in April-June and to Kanagawa briefly in July for the signature of the instrument by both parties in four trilingual originals. In the interim between agreement and signature, Harris fell sick. During this nearly fatal illness at Shimoda in March-April 1858, when there were none but Japanese physicians to give medical assistance, Heusken, consumed with anxiety and despair, cared for Harris with the utmost devotion. Accompanying the Earl of Elgin to Yedo in August 1858, Heusken acted as interpreter and otherwise aided in the negotiation of the treaty of the 26th of that month between Great Britain and Japan, for which services he was later presented with a gold snuff-box in the name of Queen Victoria. At Kanagawa he interpreted the negotiations preceding the convention of March 19, 1859, for postponement of

the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of July 29, 1858; and at Shimoda in April-June following, he served in charge of the Consulate General, signing as "Acting Consul", while Harris visited Shanghai on sick leave.

In January 1859 the Department of State raised the post in Japan to the rank of Legation. On June 30, soon after Harris' return from Shanghai and following receipt of his commission as Minister Resident, he and Heusken left Shimoda to take up residence in Yedo. On the way a misunderstanding—which is unexplained, but probably had to do with Heusken's remuneration—occurred between them, and at Kanagawa on July 4, 1859, which was the day of the opening of that port under the treaty of July 29, 1858, Heusken abruptly quit his position. Three days later Harris established the Legation in Yedo, at a temple named *Zempukuji*, "The Shrine of Peace and Prosperity". A conversation between Harris and Heusken on July 17 cleared up their difficulty, and the latter immediately resumed his duties. In his despatch reporting the reconciliation, Harris, contrasting Heusken's salary of \$1,500 a year with the equivalent of \$3,732.38 net received by the interpreter to the British Consulate General, urgently advocated an increase to

(Continued on page 50)

Letters to the Editors

On Psychological Tensions

May 14, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read Mr. Hopkins' article, "Psychological Tensions in the Foreign Service," in the March issue of the Foreign Service Journal with a great deal of interest. Having had nine foreign posts, scattered throughout Europe, Asia, North and South America, in twenty years and having settled down for a period averaging from ten months to three and a half years in each one of them and having frequently visited colleagues in neighboring posts, I think that I am in a position to contribute to the discussion of this subject. It is a very important subject and one which the administrative and personnel divisions of the Department, no doubt because of their limited staffs, have wilfully ignored in the past. I hope that the article augurs a change in this respect.

In a transfer list I once read that an officer had been transferred from Paris to Tegucigalpa. I wondered whether this transfer had been requested by him, whether it was the outcome of much letter-writing during which he explained to his good friends in the Department that he wanted to get away from the mad rush of "Cay Patee" to a post where he would have time to meditate about life; or, whether, sitting at his desk in the Embassy on the Place de la Concorde, with his thoughts alternating between the pleasures of the night before and the papers moving across his desk, he unexpectedly found himself looking at a telegram crisply stating that he, John Doe, was assigned to Tegucigalpa as Consul and Second Secretary and that he should proceed as soon as practicable. I do not know the background of the case in question but I do know that the Department's method of making transfers known to the officer affected, or rather the inequality of treatment in doing it, is a significant cause of psychological tension in the service. Another, inseparable from the first one, is the assignment of officers to posts where they and their families are unhappy for one reason or another. I think that something could be done to modify, if not to eliminate entirely, both of these causes of tension.

There are a few posts in the service that would be disagreeable for nearly anyone who might be assigned to them. Assignments to them should be for short periods with assurances given that the officer will be relieved after a definite length of time

and that he will be given as compensation special consideration either on his next assignment or for his promotion. There are many more, however, in the category of posts that are liked by one person but disliked by another, not to mention those that are healthy for one but unhealthy for another. It seems such a waste of manpower to have an officer at a post where he or, perhaps even more important, his wife is unhappy, and therefore cannot possibly do a good job, when there is someone else who would be happy to be in his place and could therefore do the job better. In many, perhaps not in all, such cases the situation could have been avoided by consulting the officer before assigning him to the post. Foreign Service Officers are far from standardized in their backgrounds, education, tastes, habits, physical make-up, or anything else, despite popular notions to the contrary. The present tendency moreover is certainly against his becoming standardized in his thinking or being a "jack of all trades" as was the aim twenty years ago. With the greatest variety of places of habitation open to this increasingly individualistic being that is available to the members of any group in the world it is unrealistic to assume that he would like all of them, or even that he must act as if he liked them. The worst feature of our present practice is that in addition to feeling unhappy he knows that if he shows it he is likely to get a worse post as a punishment or to be passed over in a promotion list. If anything will cause a psychological tension, that will do it. Mr. Hopkins writes that he does not fully understand why the promotion problem in the Foreign Service carries with it more emotional dynamite than in other occupations he has known. He suggests two factors. I can add another, which I believe is more important: namely, promotion is the only tangible reward that we get and that can't be taken away from us, in a service where we are subjected to more instability in our surroundings than perhaps in any other profession that exists.

I think that much could be done to improve the situation if the Department really wants to put its personnel management on a sound scientific basis. It seems that the present transfer cards are of little use. Most officers feel that their post preferences are systematically ignored and it is understandable that in effecting transfers of officers the Department is more often trying to find a suitable officer for a certain vacant post than an agreeable post for an

(Continued on the next page)

Appointment of Frank P. Lockhart



FRANK P. LOCKHART
... Director of the Association

As a key step in its policy of expanding the activities of the Foreign Service Association to meet the increased responsibilities of a larger Foreign Service, the Executive Committee of the Asso-

ciation is very pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Foreign Service Officer of Class 1, retired, as Director of the Association. Mr. Lockhart, who retired in 1946 following a varied and successful career of 32 years in the State Department and Foreign Service, has accepted the newly-created position for a period of one year, until July 1, 1948. During this time he plans to prosecute vigorously the Association's campaign for increased membership, in the light of the broadened base of membership therein, and for additional scholarships. He will also be faced with the problem of finding office space for the Association, the Foreign Service Protective Association and the JOURNAL outside Government quarters, in accordance with Congressional wishes. Mr. Lockhart will endeavor to place the Association's affairs for the first time on a professional basis, a step which it is hoped may permit it to make a greater contribution to the Foreign Service.

Finally, Mr. Lockhart will assume the duties of Business Manager of the JOURNAL. Since his position will be a full-time one the JOURNAL is hopeful that, if the Association succeeds in obtaining substantial additional memberships, advertising can be materially increased with resultant revenue that may be sufficient for helpful participation in the Association's broadened program.

ROBERT H. MCBRIDE,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer
American Foreign Service Association.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from the preceding page)

available officer. Post preference moreover is often less important than job preference. A certain job in a post not mentioned by an officer on his transfer card is often more tempting than the job that might become available in the post he has mentioned. As a consequence of the non-workability of the system of transfer cards, there has developed a lot of personal correspondence between the field and the Department, principally the geographic divisions, through which those officers having special friends in the Department "arrange" their transfers. This is one of the great causes of lowering morale in the service. Nothing arouses more intense anger than to receive a telegram unexpectedly transferring you to another post, where you do not want to go, and to know that the officer in the next room has been in correspondence with a friend in the Department, has been asked whether he would like a cer-

tain post, has probably expressed a dislike for one that has been proposed and has been told that his friend will "arrange" matters according to his preference. Friendship being as important as it is, there is little that can be done with respect to the latter class of cases but I do believe something can be done regarding the former.

Before a man is transferred he should receive a letter from the Chief of Personnel saying that his transfer to a certain post is being contemplated and giving him a chance to make some comment. It should moreover be understood that the officer can give personal reasons for not wanting the post without its being considered a blot on his record. In some cases the Department would no doubt decide to ignore an officer's protest about an assignment but in such an event the officer profits to some degree by at least having had a warning. In most cases, however, it should be possible for the views

(Continued on page 43)



FSO Fred Sharp arrives at his first post—Mexico City—after having recently passed the Foreign Service examinations. He is met upon arrival by FSO Albert Papano who handles air transportation in the Embassy.



Vice Consul Sharp stops to gaze at the imposing entrance to the Embassy Chancery, Avenida de los Insurgentes, 105, Mexico, D.F.

AN FSO ARRIVES AT HIS POST

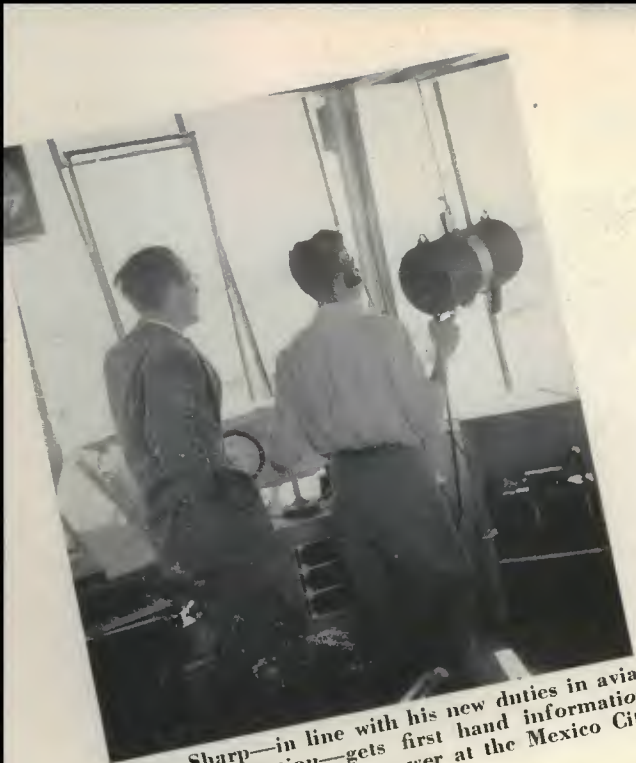
The response from JOURNAL readers to the series of photos depicting "An FSO Returns to the Department" in the December issue was most enthusiastic and many requests have come in for a similar series showing an FSO arriving at his post in the field. The Editors are pleased to present this picture-story of the arrival of Frederick D. Sharp, Jr., Third Secretary and Vice Consul, at his first post, Mexico City, shortly after his appointment to the Foreign Service.



Left: The newly arrived officer has his first talk with the Chief of Mission, Ambassador Walter Thruston.



Right: Mr. Raymond H. Geist, Counselor of Embassy, discusses some of the problems which the new officer will face in his work dealing with aviation transportation, to which he is assigned.



Young Sharp—in line with his new duties in aviation transportation—gets first hand information on a visit to the control tower at the Mexico City airport.

Top right
Familiar scene in any American mission — The Mexico City regular staff meeting.



Bottom right
Staff meeting of the Economic Unit of the Embassy, Mr. Merwin Bohan presiding. L. to r. at table: Sr. Economic Analyst William A. Konkright, Thomas D. O'Keefe, George Wythe, Mr. Bohan, Commercial Attache Lew B. Clark, Ec. An. Fred R. Mangold, Mr. Sharp (back to camera). Background, Horace H. Braun in corner Charles B. Parker, next to window.



Photos by Raymond Bastianello

Vice Consul Raymond Bastianello, recently transferred from Mexico City to Trinidad, has for many years been interested in photography which is his hobby. He was President of the Amateur Photographic Club of Mexico City and has had many pictures in their exhibits. He ran a one-man show just before leaving Mexico. He has at present several photographs on display in the Pictorial Photographic Exposition in New York City.

Donald Campbell advises Mr. Sharp on references in the Embassy library.

Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs Merwin Bohan explains some of the details of the economic problems of the Embassy.



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EDITORS' COLUMN

Change is inevitable. The world today is not the same as it was five, ten, fifteen years ago. Nor is the Department of State an exception to the rule, as anyone who has been in Washington recently will testify.

From the early days of the war, when the old familiar building at Pennsylvania and Seventeenth began to bulge with additional personnel and multitudinous divisions, to the latest deployment of offices in the Virginia Avenue sector, the character of the Department has undergone a not too subtle change. Those who recall the life and times of

what seems like another era can scarcely believe it was once possible to run a division with six or seven members or even less. No index was required to the alphabetical labyrinth which now confounds the seeker of the most elementary information. Even in the wildest dreams of bureaucracy there was no Old State, New State, Temporary G, or Riverside Apartments to complicate the transaction of a visitor's business. Room numbers ran into the low hundreds, not the several thousands.

In the days gone by policies were, often as not, born over a congenial pipe in the unerowded office of some unharried drafting officer or accessible division chief. Papers were carried around by hand and argued among friends with the give and take of a human individual's viewpoint. No machinery had grown up for subject specialization or elaborate committee handling.

In the vast and complicated organization which is now our department for foreign affairs, the trend has run in the opposite direction. By the sheer weight of numbers it has become virtually impossible to maintain that direct and easy intercourse between top officials and lower levels which used to be the essence of policy-making and the life blood of the Service itself. With the exception of the Under Secretary's staff meetings the tendency has, perforce, been toward the impersonal, the screened approach imposed by layers of officialdom, the elimination of that time-consuming but valuable exchange of thought with those among the ranks who had anything to contribute to the subject.

We are somewhat apprehensive about this depersonalization of the Department. Foreign relations is not a subject which can be reduced to black and white, in a memorandum not exceeding two pages. Fine shadings may well be added through personal contact and discussion with those who are experts in their field and who may possess just the touch of knowledge essential to a proper interpretation of a hazy picture. Remoteness from the springs of knowledge may constitute a danger easily overlooked in the regimentation of business so typical of these days.

Manifestly it is not feasible for the Department to function along the old lines as long as it maintains its present staggering size. The question is, however, should our foreign relations continue to be conducted in the soulless atmosphere of a large commercial corporation or can we get back to something like the close informal association of peacetime? We venture to think that if the Department is to become truly streamlined in this modern age, more thought might be devoted to the value of personal association rather than to the procedure of organizing the cogs in huge existing staffs.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Staff of the Office of the Foreign Service

A number of changes have been made in the staff of the Office of the Foreign Service which might be of interest to the field. FSO C. M. RAVNDAL has assumed the role of Director General with realism and energy. The task of implementing the Foreign Service Act has fallen on his shoulders and that of his co-workers. The quality and character of the staff hold considerable promise that the next two to three years will see marked improvement in the administration of the Service. The staff as of June 1947 includes the following:

FSO C. M. RAVNDAL, Director General of the Foreign Service. Mr. Ravndal is known personally to most Foreign Service Personnel through his twenty-four years in the Service. More recently he has been Chief, Division of Exports and Requirements, member of the Board of Economic Operations, and Counselor of Legation at Stockholm. He took over the office of the Director General on May 1, 1947.

H. P. MARTIN, Deputy Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of the Office of the Foreign Service. Mr. Martin served overseas in World War II with the United States Navy and was Director of Administration for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs before coming to the Office of the Foreign Service.

FSO DONALD W. SMITH, Deputy Director of the Office of the Foreign Service. Mr. Smith has a wide background of experience with the Department of Commerce and in the Foreign Service, serving primarily in the Far East.

C. O. ROWE, Executive Officer of the Office of the Foreign Service. Mr. Rowe combines business

experience with public administration, having served as European and Near Eastern representative of RKO; Assistant Director, Motion Picture Division, and Chief, Financial Operations of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and Principal Examiner in the Office of Controller General of the United States.

FSS A. OGDEN PIERROT, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of the Foreign Service. Mr. Pierrot has just returned to Foreign Service after serving with Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation. He was formerly Civil Air Attaché at Madrid.

HARRY HAVENS, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of the Foreign Service. Mr. Havens needs no introduction to the Foreign Service, having been the friend of the Service for over forty years.

JOSEPH C. GREEN, Executive Director, Board of Examiners. Mr. Green has had a long and varied career with the State Department, most recently having been a member of the U. S. Mission to Observe Elections in Greece, with the personal rank of Minister.

CARL H. WEDELL, Executive Secretary, Board of Examiners. Until Mr. Wedell joined the Department in 1946 as Executive Secretary of the Board of Examiners, he was Assistant Professor of Psychology at Princeton University.

FSO WILLIAM E. DECOURCY, Chief of the Corps of Inspectors. Mr. DeCourcy has a long and distinguished career in the Foreign Service. Formerly Chief of Foreign Service Personnel, Mr. DeCourcy has been Chief, Inspection Corps since April 1946. He has the rank of Consul General and Counselor of Embassy.

FSO H. MERLE COCHRAN, Inspector, is equally well-known. His wide variety of assignments include many important special missions. He holds

On May 20, 1947, FSO Christian M. Ravndal took oath of office as Director General of the Foreign Service. L. to r.: Mr. Will, administering oath; V. B. Zirkle of the Foreign Service staff corps; Inspector General William E. De Courcy; Assistant Secretary of State Penri-foy; and Mr. Ravndal.



the rank of Consul General and Counselor of Embassy.

FSO WALTON C. FERRIS, Inspector. Formerly Assistant Chief of Foreign Service Personnel, Mr. Ferris has been a Foreign Service inspector since October 1945.

FSO ALFRED T. NESTER, Inspector. Mr. Nester came to the Inspection Corps in December 1945 after having served as Counselor of Embassy, Office of Chief Civil Affairs Officer, at Algiers and as Consul General at Palermo.

FSO JOHN J. MUCCIO, Inspector. Mr. Muccio is joining the corps of Inspectors this month. For the past two years he served on the staff of the United States political adviser on German Affairs, SHEAF and on detail to the Berlin Conference.

FSO FREDERICK B. LYON, Inspector. Mr. Lyon was the director of the Office of Controls until he joined the Inspection Corps in June, 1947.

FSO GARRET G. ACKERSON, Chief of Foreign Service Personnel. Mr. Ackerson has been in Foreign Service for many years, being Counselor of Legation at Copenhagen prior to becoming Chief of Foreign Personnel.

JOHN W. BAYS, Chief of Foreign Service Administration. Mr. Bays joined the Office of the Foreign Service in December 1946 after a distinguished career in the United States Navy. He holds the rank of Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.).

A. CYRIL CRILLEY, Chief of Foreign Reporting Services. Mr. Crilley has had an extensive career with the Department of Commerce Foreign Service and he served in the Navy for four years during World War II. He has served successively as Assistant Chief and Chief of Foreign Reporting.

FSO TYLER THOMPSON, Chief of Foreign Service Planning. Mr. Thompson has served in various capacities since entering the Foreign Service, his last assignment prior to becoming Chief of Foreign Service Planning being that of First Secretary of the Embassy at Paris.

FREDERICK LARKIN, Chief, Foreign Building Office. Mr. Larkin has had extensive experience in this field, and has been Chief, Foreign Building Office, since 1944.

WILLIAM P. MADDOX, Director, Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Maddox had a long teaching career prior to joining the Department. He served with the Army overseas during World War II and was appointed Director of the Foreign Service Institute in 1946.

Personals

Former Foreign Service Officer WALLACE MURRAY, recent Ambassador to Iran, has received

the Medal of Freedom from the War Department.

FSO PHILIP M. DAVENPORT's article, "Cuban Avocados Take to the Air," appeared in the June-July issue of *Agriculture in the Americas*.

FSO ROBERT RINDEN writes from Peiping and tells the true story of an officer who submitted two accounts for entertainment (representation) expenses. One voucher listed five dinners at \$4.00 for "the five dullest people in ———." The second voucher listed four dinners at \$3.00—official entertainment. Upon the receipt of these vouchers the head of the accounting section inquired why in one case the dinners cost \$3.00 a person and in the other case \$4.00 a person. The officer replied, "In the latter case I figured it was worth a dollar apiece to entertain them!"

FSO HIRAM A. BOUCHER called at the JOURNAL office on his recent visit to the Department to regret his inability to furnish his usual "fish story" photo for Services Glimpses, but trusted he would be able to do so from his new post at Windsor.

HARRY CARLSON, son of First Secretary HARRY CARLSON at Budapest, took examinations in January at Corpus Christi, Texas, for participation in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Program. He was recently notified that he is one of the successful candidates and is being sent in June to Great Lakes, Ill., for preparatory training.

The Division of International Conferences celebrated on June 11th at a luncheon party the 30th anniversary in the Department of MISS HELEN FAY DORAN who was appointed to the stenographic pool on June 11, 1917. She served in the office of the Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, and later Assistant Secretary of State. She is now assistant to the Chief of the Division of International Conferences and is engaged on International Exposition work.

FSO WILLIAM C. BURDETT, JR., son of the late beloved FSO WILLIAM C. BURDETT who died while serving as Minister to Australia, recently arrived from his post at Basra, spent leave with his mother and sisters in Macon, Georgia, before returning to Washington for a Department assignment.

MISS VIRGINIA ELLIS, former chief of the Estates and Notarials section of the Special Project Division (recently under the Division of Foreign Service Administration) has been appointed a staff officer in the Foreign Service and left on June 9 for New Delhi where she has been assigned as Vice Consul.

MRS. NORA TALBOT SMITH, wife of Consul E. Talbot Smith at Accra, accompanied the stage and screen star Etta Moten in her recent song recital in Accra. Miss Moten played the leading role in *Porgy & Bess*, and is the wife of A. Claude Barnett.

Foreign Service personnel will be interested to see from this map the location of the New State Department Building in relation to the Old State Building.

Executive Director, the Associated Negro Press of America.

JAMES M. MACFARLAND, Vice Consul at Montreal, has been having a great deal of success recently with his freelance magazine writing. A number of his articles have appeared in Canadian magazines, including *Canadian Business*, *The Montreal Standard*, *The Toronto Star Weekly* and the *Canadian Farm Herald*. These have dealt with such subjects as farm auctions, how to preserve the whooping crane, the popularity of square dancing, gardening and chemicals, etc. The May issue of *Coronet* carried his article "Peace Pilots Without Top Hats" and deals, naturally, with the Foreign Service.

JEAN M. MCINNES, granddaughter of the late FSO HENRY C. A. DAMM, will be one of our U. S. Girl Scouts to represent America at the International Conference of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides this summer in Switzerland.

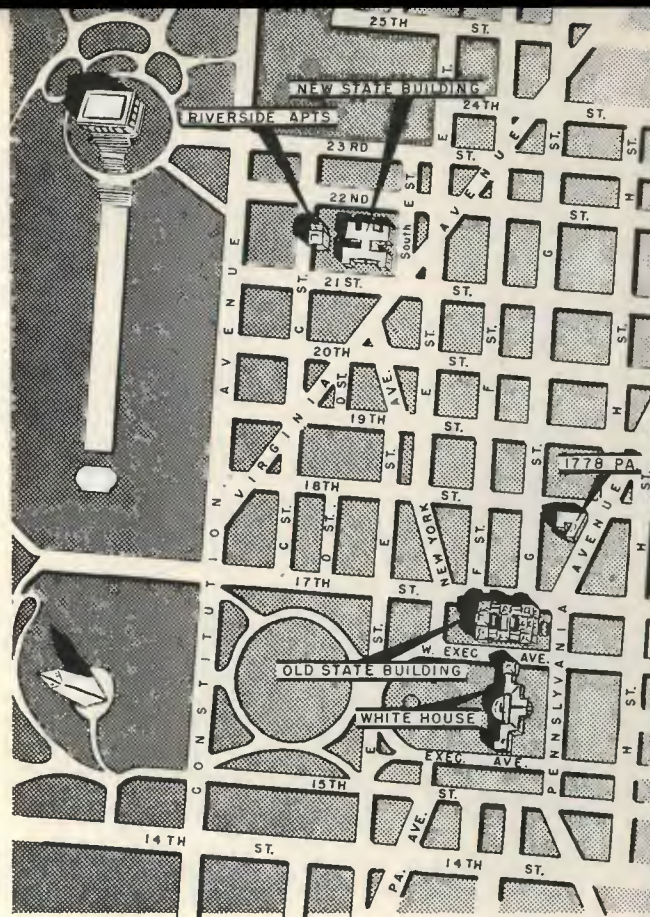
Consul OVERTON G. ELLIS, JR., visited the Department in early June on transfer to Bilbao from San Salvador where he has been stationed for nearly ten years.

W. LEONARD PARKER, former Foreign Service Officer, has been reinstated in the Foreign Service under the Manpower Act and left on May 23rd for Athens where he will be First Secretary and Consul.

MISS FAY BOYLE of the staff corps of the Embassy at Mexico City spent her leave in May and June with her father and mother, retired Foreign Service Officer WALTER BOYLE and Mrs. Boyle at at their home in McLean, Virginia.

American Foreign Policy Discussions

Under the sponsorship of the Office of Public Affairs, representatives of 250 civic organizations from all sections of the United States convened in Washington on June 4 for a 3-day, off-the-record, meeting to discuss American Foreign Policy. The meetings were held in the auditorium at the New State Department Building and the speakers included Secretary Marshall, Mr. Acheson, Senator Austin, the Assistant Secretaries, Office Directors, and some political officers. The three themes of the meeting were the political, economic and cultural foundations of peace. Among the groups which sent representatives were farm, labor, business, women's, veterans', education and professional organizations representing, it is estimated,



almost 75,000,000 Americans. A Congressional meeting was also held in the International Conference Room of 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue on the night of June 4. Senator Connally, Senator Flinders, Congressman Bolton and Congressman Jarman participated in an informal discussion with the organization representatives.

Judy Hamilton in Lapland

The Finnish magazine *Hopeapeili* recently ran an article on Miss Judy Hamilton's seven-week stay in Lapland last summer. Miss Hamilton had arrived in Helsinki in May of last year to see her parents, Minister and Mrs. Maxwell Hamilton. Feeling that she had nothing "real" to do with her summer and having heard of the good work the Quakers were doing in Lapland, Miss Hamilton decided to spend part of her summer with that group. In Rovaniemi she worked in repacking for distribution to the Laplanders the foodstuffs given by the Quakers, which included canned meat, fruit, vegetables, margarine, sugar etc. The Quakers had a large family to feed, 20,000 every day. The packing, according to Miss Hamilton, was "great fun"; it was also hard work, often heavy boxes to

(Continued on page 37)

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

<i>Austria</i> —Martin F. Herz	<i>Guatemala</i> —Andrew E. Donovan, II
<i>Bolivia</i> —Merlin E. Smith	<i>Hongkong</i> —Betty Ann Middleton
<i>Brazil</i> —Walter P. McConaughy	<i>Ireland</i> —Thomas McEnelly
<i>British Guiana</i> —George W. Skora	<i>London</i> —W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
<i>Bulgaria</i> —George D. LaMont	<i>Mexico</i> —Dixon Donnelley
<i>Canada (Western)</i> —Ralph A. Boernstein	<i>Morocco</i> —Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
<i>Canada (Eastern)</i> —Terry B. Sanders, Jr.	<i>Nassau</i> —John H. E. McAndrews
<i>Ceylon</i> —Perry N. Jester	<i>Nicaragua</i> —Raymond Phelan
<i>Colombia</i> —John W. Campbell	<i>Panama</i> —Henry L. Pitts, Jr.
<i>Costa Rica</i> —J. Ramon Solana	<i>Paraguay</i> —Henry Hoyt
<i>Dominican Republic</i> —Hector C. Adam	<i>Peru</i> —Maurice J. Broderick
<i>Dutch West Indies</i> —Lynn W. Franklin	<i>Portugal</i> —William Barnes
<i>Ecuador</i> —George P. Shaw	<i>Southampton</i> —William H. Beck
<i>El Salvador</i> —Murat Williams	<i>Spain</i> —John N. Hamlin
<i>France</i> —George Abbott	<i>Syria</i> —Robert E. Cashin
<i>France (Southern)</i> —William H. Christensen	<i>Union of South Africa</i> —John C. Fuess
<i>French West Africa</i> —William S. Krason	<i>Uruguay</i> —Sidney Lafoon
<i>Germany</i> —William P. Cochran, Jr.	<i>U.S.S.R.</i> —Foy D. Kohler
<i>Greece</i> —William Witman, 2d	

PEIPING

May 27, 1947.

Consul General and Mrs. Myrl S. Myers' departure from Peiping for Washington on May 26 was preceded by a number of social occasions in their honor.

Lieutenant-General Li Tsung-jen, Director of the President's Peiping Office, entertained the Myers at dinner, as did the Mayor of Peiping, Mr. Ho Sze-yuan. Consul and Mrs. Fulton Freeman gave a farewell party, which was attended by prominent local Chinese and foreign government officials.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Ralph H. Clough entertained at a cocktail party in their garden, at which American and Chinese staff members were present. At this time a silver cigarette box, engraved with the signatures of the donors, was presented to the Myers. In expressing appreciation for this gift, Consul General Myers observed that his service in China, covering a period of forty years, had begun in Peiping, to which he had come in 1907 as a language student.

Major General Samuel Howard, Commanding General, I Marine Division, Tientsin, sent his special plane to take the Myers to Tsingtao, where they embarked on the *U.S.S. LeJeune*.

The Myers' leaving was one of a series, which began with the departure in April of Lieutenant-General Alvin C. Gillem, Jr., United States Commissioner of the Executive Headquarters of the Committee of Three. Colonel Julian Frisbie, Commanding Officer, Fifth Marine Regiment, and his men departed in May.

ROBERT RINDEN.

ACCRA

The total eclipse of the sun was scheduled to be visible at Accra on May 20th, 2.50 to 2.53 p.m. As far as I know, this was the only foreign service post from which the eclipse would be visible, so I planned to make the most of it. For weeks the local papers had devoted many columns to it, explaining that it was a natural phenomenon, had no connection with "ju-ju"—the native beliefs in the supernatural,—but was merely the moon coming between the earth and sun.

Several groups of astronomers had come to the Gold Coast to record this event and the Consulate had even received letters from high school science classes asking us to make a record of the event for them.

With the total eclipse due just before three and with the partial eclipse lasting some time before and after the total eclipse, I knew that work in the office would be impossible. Hence I declared the office closed during the afternoon session.

Tuesday, the 20th, arrived bright and clear. I got out my camera, polished its lenses, and saw that everything was in order to take a few photos of this phenomenon for you. I carefully smoked several pieces of glass, dropping hot wax on my clothes and a Turkish rug in so doing.

Then, as it will in this climate, suddenly at about one o'clock in the afternoon, a thunderstorm blew up and it poured from a leaden sky from one to almost four. You saw just as much of the eclipse from Washington as I did from Accra.

E. TALBOT SMITH.

BAGHDAD

Part of the audience at dinner-movie party held by Baghdad USIS for Iraqi agriculturalists on April 9, 1947. The Honorable George Wadsworth, American Ambassador, is in the front row second from left. At this right is H. E. Tawfiq Bey Suwaidi, former Prime Minister, and at his left is H. E. Abdul Aziz Qassab, president of the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies. Both are prominent Iraqi landowners. Other guests were also landowners, sheikhs, department of agriculture officials and irrigation officials. Films shown were "The Universal Jeep" and "TVA."



HONG KONG

May 23, 1947.

In Hong Kong we are constantly being visited by Foreign Service officers who are on their way to or home from posts in China and all over the Far East so that the roll of visitors is very large. If we kept a visitor's book, it would read something like the Foreign Service List for the Far East!

At the present moment Consul General and Mrs. George D. Hopper are vacationing in Peiping. Vice Consul Nathalie D. Boyd is also visiting Peiping. Most of the other members of the staff are giving serious thoughts to summer holidays, as most have been at the post for over a year with a few days local leave, at the most. Our chief desire is to go somewhere where it is cool and dry.

Our most recent and illustrious visitors were the members of the Foreign Service Examining panel, headed by Mr. Joseph Green. The Panel stayed in Hong Kong for five days, and had a chance to observe first-hand two officers whom they had passed through the orals only a few months before, as most of the members of the panel were on the boards before whom Vice Consul J. Charles Thompson and I appeared several months ago.

Mrs. Ralph J. Blake, wife of Consul Blake at Taipei, has been visiting Hong Kong recently on a shopping trip.

BETTY ANN MIDDLETON.

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUINEA

May 29, 1947.

The most outstanding item of news in the colony at the moment is the pending marriage of Vice Consul Everett L. Damron to Miss Sheila Teixeira, a British citizen and clerk employed in the Consulate, scheduled for June 14, 1947. The Department's permission has been granted for the marriage and although we shall hate to lose Miss Teixeira since she is a valuable employee of the Consulate, at least Mr. Damron will gain by the loss.

The Consulate was visited a short time ago by Frederick D. Hunt, American Consul at Martinique, his wife and an employee of the Consulate. The Hunts were passengers aboard the French liner *Duc D'Aumale* and passed through Georgetown en route from Cayenne to Martinique.

The undersigned arrived at this post on April 30, 1947 with his wife and one year old daughter, to replace Vice Consul René John Bay who is at present on home leave in the United States prior to travel to Caracas where he will probably serve in the Economic Section. Mr. Bay sailed from Trinidad for New York on the SS *Alcoa Cavalier* on May 13, 1947.

Vice Consuls Damron and Skora attended a dinner dance at Atkinson Field given in honor of His Excellency Sir Charles Campbell Woolley, Governor of British Guiana, by Colonel and Mrs. Harold A.

(Continued on page 34)

The Most Unforgettable Character I've Ever Met

By ELIZABETH LYON*

IN his long white silk robe, a white turban neatly wrapped around his head, and his feet irrelevantly attired in "foreign style" shoes, he greeted me solemnly that first day, his shy, rather childishly appealing smile, almost absent. I noticed at once his regal appearance. After twenty-three days of even the best ship's fare, a home-made cake tasted like ambrosia to me. I had to compliment him on his first sample of his talent, with which I had not waited long to become acquainted. I saw the smile, then, for just a fleeting moment, before he became solemn again.

As I had repeatedly been warned by all who had lived here before of the robbery one had to expect from all cooks in this fascinating country, it was with no little apprehension that I had my first interview with him. As I was finishing my breakfast on the terrace, the morning after my arrival, he approached me, sweeping majestically in sight, placing a small black book before me, and bowing respectfully as he said good morning. He was so very tall, and so princely in his looks that I felt as though I should be the one to bow. I had had cooks and cooks, but never before one that looked like a Royal Chamberlain. Glancing fearfully at his little book, I opened it, sick at heart at the thought of having to do battle royal with so gentle and dignified a character. Amazement must have shown in my face as I studied the accounts. What of these tales I had heard? I, who had been doing the marketing at home for a year and a half and had been told that prices were twice as high in this new post, was prepared for high figures. I certainly was not prepared for his accounts. They were incredibly small. I love to think back on them now. I can still see the entries in his book:

concomber	1	(cucumber)
ognion	2	(onion)
carotte	2	(carrots)
betroot	2	(beetroot)
datte	2	(dates)
marow	3	(vegetable marrow or squash)
sued potato	1	(sweet potato)
baking poudre	2	(baking powder)
leg lam	125	(leg of lamb)
constage	2	(cornstarch)

*Wife of Foreign Service Officer, Cecil Lyon.

bankin	3	(pumpkin)
Eg	5	(eggs)
mouton shops	50	(lamb chops)
Krap	30	(crab)

They were always a source of delight and inward mirth, for the spelling never quite hit the mark. When his expenditures exceeded his income, there would be a neat little entry pointing to the sum he had spent out of his own pocket: "Rest for cook."

It was a relief to have a cook with imagination. Never did I have to make suggestions. He would set forth to market each day in a fine tusser silk coat, carrying a spacious straw bag with long handles. On his return, he would empty the contents of his bag onto the kitchen floor, there to be sorted. Apart from this seemingly unsalubrious habit, his kitchen was always immaculate, no matter what preparations might be in order, were it a dinner party of 20, or a family meal.

Mohammed was amazingly self-sufficient. No matter how many people might be coming to dinner, he always refused help. When I suggested that he call in an assistant for the day of a party, he looked hurt, as though I were thus implying that there were a situation with which he couldn't cope alone. He would toss his head proudly and say "No. I can do." That ended any discussion of the matter.

Mohammed was an artist in his profession. There was nothing menial about his job. Each detail was perfect, and he never spared himself trouble. Were it necessary, he would prepare a different dish for each member of the family, and diets were often in order, while becoming acclimatized in this new land. If I bake cookies, I wouldn't dream of taking the trouble to mix the batter, unless I were going to turn out several dozen. But Mohammed would whip up a batter and bake you eight cookies in the space of ten minutes. If my husband forgot to bring home our allotment of white bread, at a moment's notice he would make some rolls. He never minded being asked for something at the last moment. He could make corn meal smooth enough for a baby's palate in ten minutes, and I never did understand how, as long as the instructions on the box called for 45.

I thought that surely Mohammed's good nature wouldn't be able to stand the stern test of rama-

dan, when, for forty days, a good Moslem cannot let food, drink, or a cigarette pass his lips from sunrise until sundown. That first summer, Ramadan fell during the worst heat of the year, when the days were painfully long. I suffered for our servants, for it seemed to me to be an ordeal demanding superhuman strength of character, to go 16 hours without food or drink, while preparing and serving food for others, after a night of interrupted sleep, if they were to awake at 3:30 in the morning and have a last meal before the 4:30 A.M. cannon went off.

I was worried about Mohammed, for, at best, he was a long edition of Gandhi, and I didn't see how he could stand any fasting. However when I asked him if he were losing weight, he laughed good-naturedly. Nothing would have induced him to violate the rules of his religion. Watching him sometimes standing over our rather inadequate stove, with delicious fumes rising from his array of pots and pans, I used to wonder how he did it. When, during Ramadan, it came to ordering meals, I would gloss over the mention of food as quickly as possible, as if the mere mention might make him too hungry. One day when we were preparing for a dinner (unfortunately during Ramadan) he insisted that I accompany him to the Cold Storage to pick out a ham. Although I wouldn't know the merits of one ham as compared to another, he was adamant. I was planning to meet some friends at "Thirty Seconds over Tokyo," and the Frozen Foods people were so slow in producing the ham from some obscure vault, that I couldn't wait. Mohammed could not understand my deserting him at such a vital moment. He seemed to be thinking, as he eyed me reproachfully: "What could be more important than this ham?" I assured him that I trusted his judgment far better than I did my own. And, by the time he had tinkered with the object of his choice, it was delicious. Unfortunately, however, our twenty-two guests didn't finish it off and

we lived on it for weeks. I hadn't known there could be so many ways of serving ham. With relief I went off to the seashore for a few days, to see the children. When I came back to my husband, we were given an omelette for lunch that had a dreadfully familiar salty taste. It was still that Ham! At that point I devoutly wished the Moslems were allowed to eat pork.

Alas, Mohammed had one failing. I refuse to call it a fault, for he was so perfect in every way that even this failing could be termed a quality. I hate to mention it, for on looking back on our days under his rule, I realize that they were, from the culinary point of view, perfect. But this failing was so deeply ingrained in him that, try as we would, by fair means or foul, we never could uproot it. His portions never were quite large enough. When we were alone, we were satisfied, for my husband and I both wanted to keep our weight down, and denied ourselves second helpings. But, when we had guests, many were the times we suffered. I would always say my little piece before the guests came. "Be sure to have enough. I know you never waste anything. We

can live on cold meat or hash for a week, but please remember that our guests may have large appetites, and I don't want them to be afraid to help themselves." He would answer a little coldly "Very good Lady." The meal would come on, and my husband and I would give each other the "family hold back" look that had become second nature to us, with the arrival of guests. We would hold our breath until the dish got around the table. Sometimes it didn't. Once we ran out of fish before the last people even had a chance at it. I suffered. I agonized. My husband expressed himself in no uncertain terms to me, and I thought "I'd rather divorce my husband than send Mohammed away," but I meekly promised to speak to him. I did again. He promised again. And again our guests didn't have enough to eat. What could one do with

(Continued on page 38)



MOHAMMED

... his son is in the background

The Bookshelf

FRANCES C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

Explaining the Atom. By Selig Hecht, *The Viking Press, New York.* 205 pp. *Illus.* \$2.75.

This book is a notable exception to the generalization that most modern books should never have been written. It should be required reading for every American above the age of sixteen.

In about 40,000 simple words the author traces the history of atomic and molecular theories from the time of Democritus in 400 B. C. right up to the present (1947). The book has the thrill and suspense of a good "whodunit," probably because the author has deliberately suppressed sensationalism in his exposition.

"There are no fundamental secrets" about atomic energy! In this book you have before you all the fundamental facts and theories possessed by the top scientists of the world today.

At this stage of our thinking, speculation as to what can be done with a process that can extract work equivalent to that of about three thousand powerful automobile engines out of a mass weighing no more than three or four cigarettes leads one into the realm of the fantastic. Dr. Hecht sticks to facts and leaves such speculation to the imagination of the reader.

Make no mistake about it, the lives of all of us, of our children and of our children's children will be more affected by the phenomenon of atomic energy than by any other discovery mankind has ever made since the discovery of fire. And since "only by understanding the basis and development of atomic energy can one judge the legislation and foreign policy that concern it," I urge you to read *Explaining The Atom*.

A. G. SIMSON.

Ally Betrayed. David Martin. *New York, Prentice-Hall, 1946.* 372 pages. \$3.50.

David Martin, the author of this brief for Drazha Mihailovich, was a captain in the Canadian RAF in World War II, flying in Burma. Before the war he wrote for numerous liberal journals on Canadian affairs, such as the *New Republic* and the *New Leader*. Upon his discharge from the Canadian Air Force he joined the editorial board of *This Month* and also became Secretary of the Committee for a Fair Trial for Mihailovich.

The author states that he is not impartial but that he believes that it is possible to retain a reasonable objectivity towards the facts. He does that remarkably well. Martin has written his account of the fearfully muddled situation in Yugoslavia with clarity and unexcelled mastery. He has presented the case so convincingly that it must certainly put doubt into the minds of those who were so eager to condemn Mihailovich.

The shift in Allied policy from one of active support of Mihailovich to that of Tito, Martin maintains, was due to the fears of the Foreign Office and the State Department that Russia might effect a separate peace, therefore to maintain friendly relationships they met Russian demands for complete backing of Tito. To support this shift in the policy and to strengthen the Allied and Russian friendship, the world was subjected to pro-Tito propaganda from all sides, in particular, the British Office of Information and the OWI were issuing strictly pro-Tito bulletins. The extreme pro-Tito policies of these agencies affected the press of both countries. It was necessary for their policy to show that the Chetniks were collaborationists, but Martin demonstrates that it was in fact the Partisans who were harboring collaborationists and openly accepting quislings. He does not minimize the part played by the Partisans in the war effort. He is anxious to give them credit, but he does consider Tito's regime a totalitarian dictatorship sponsored by the Soviet Union.

The case against Mihailovich was carefully built upon partial truths, misrepresentation, misinformation, misfeasance and deliberate falsehoods. Martin has carefully and painstakingly gathered his witnesses, interrogated them and collected his data and documents (sources are given) and has conscientiously and sincerely woven this corroborated information together into an interesting and fascinating exposure, breaking down the case against Mihailovich. No evidence was admitted at the trial, and American fliers were denied permission to testify.

It is difficult to agree with all of Martin's premises, but *ALLY BETRAYED* can be recommended as an excellently prepared book and unquestionably good reading.

ELEANOR WEST

James Monroe. By W. P. Cresson. *The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1946. 577 pages. \$5.00.*

"Monroe was suddenly to find himself the key figure, playing a role that put to the most severe test those qualities of his character—more ruggedly honest than impressively brilliant—that won him his place in the history of his country."

"Augustus Foster, British Minister to the United States, found 'in the sober-manner, honest secretary (of State) . . . a very mild, moderate man' who was willing to listen to reason if impregnable to persuasion."

"'Mr. Monroe,' he (Count de Serurier, French Minister to the United States) writes, 'is not a brilliant man, and no one expects to find a great captain in him; but he served through the War of Independence with much bravery under the orders and by the side of Washington. He is a man of great good sense, of the most austere honor, the purest patriotism and the most universally admitted integrity. He is loved and respected by all parties.'"

These quotations from the volume under review describe with accuracy the fifth President of the United States whose undeviating integrity, desirable and commendable as it was, seems to have embroiled him in conflicts not of his own choosing or making which a man of more elastic scruples would have avoided. It is doubtless this undeviating honor and his anxiety to maintain and justify it that made Monroe in his day, and makes him in ours, a subject of sympathy and perhaps even of affection.

At some points this recital borders on an apology for Monroe but I do not believe that that is its objective. It would seem rather to be an honest record of Monroe's career colored a little by an earnest desire favorably to interpret it.

One feature of the book impressed me particularly. It affords a brief and useful comparative record of the history of the United States, Europe and South America during the im-

portant period spanned by Monroe's active life.
HARVEY B. OTTERMAN.

Lost Treasures of Europe, edited by Henry La Farge. *Pantheon Books, New York 1946. \$5.00*

If you are from Missouri and hold to the opinion that "Seeing is Believing," or if you are indulging in armchair studies for the strategy of the Third (and last) World War, you should definitely get this book. In it you will find 427 photographs of cathedrals and churches, castles, ancient half-timbered houses and mediaeval streets, proud city halls, sumptuous Renaissance and baroque palaces, famous bridges, as well as individual works of art of Poland, Holland, Belgium, Russia, England, Italy, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, which have been destroyed, in most cases completely, in the fury of World War II. In some instances, photographs of ruins have also been included.

Ernest T. DeWald, Princeton University (Lieutenant Colonel AUS, director Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Subcommittee in Italy and Austria, Second World War), ends his introduction to the volume with these words: "The loss or destruction of these prized heritages of the past becomes in fact a personal loss comparable to that of a friend. Nor is it merely the material object that is gone, but all the values of human endeavor and beauty transmitted by them, which must henceforth be kept alive by the ghostly image in the memory

or by the record of a photograph, both of which fade out with time. The spectacle of man's destructive fury against himself and his achievements lies spread before us."

The pictures—and they are excellent—speak for themselves. But no pictures, no words, can begin to describe the loss of human lives, human hopes, human aspirations, and the spiritual degradation of man caused by World War II. That is left to our imagination and we can only hope that it will be sufficiently alive to render impossible that World War III, of which we all speak.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

NEW ASSOCIATION QUARTERS

On or about July 20 the Foreign Service Association, the JOURNAL and the Foreign Service Protective Association will occupy quarters in the Equitable Building, 1809 G Street, N.W., a modern office building located one block west of the Old State Department Building. The new quarters are centrally located and they will consist of three rooms on the second floor, front. They will be easily accessible by elevator or stairway. Two of the rooms will be used as work rooms for the staff and one room will be used exclusively as a lounge for visiting members of the Association. It is hoped soon to have these quarters adequately furnished. The Association is particularly anxious to provide facilities which will enable its members to transact their Departmental and private business with despatch while they are in Washington and to establish offices which will be regarded as headquarters for all members both from the field and the Department as well as retired members.

This move has been made necessary because members of Congress have voiced objection to the Association and its component units being housed in government quarters.

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.

2840 Woodland Drive,
Washington,

FROM JOSEPH C. GREW

May 19, 1947.

Thank you for your invitation to report on my life as a retired Foreign Service Officer. That could be quite a job, but fortunately you ask for brevity, a practice in which I heartily believe and wish it were more generally followed in the affairs of life.

Here we are in Washington with spring erasing out all around us—unquestionably the most beautiful capital in the world and just as unquestionably the most beautiful city in the United States and, let me add, unquestionably the most interesting spot for those of us who have spent some forty years in the turmoil of the political arena. I hope and fully expect to repose my eventually weary bones right here.

But there's just a little flicker of energy still left in the old machine, and let no one think that retirement from the Service means a happy exit to a life of innocuous desuetude. Briefly surveying the field, I find that the duties and the privileges of this allegedly care-free life of mine entail association with two important corporations engaged in international commerce, running the Red Cross campaign in this area for 1947 and, for some reason unknown, again in 1948, presiding over the National Cathedral Association and the Harvard Club of Washington (which means finding good speakers for luncheon every Saturday during the winter), membership in a dozen or so committees, and . . . no, Gentlemen, you asked for brevity and you shall have it.

But I must say just a word about the speeches I make and the articles I write whenever opportunity occurs to bring before our people what I think is one of the most essential issues before our country today, namely the importance of learning the lessons of history. These lessons teach, or should teach us, that until the United Nations develops, with our own earnest support, to a point where it can command our confidence that it is able to guarantee world security and peace, it would be the height of folly to let down our guard in the years ahead. The only effective antidote to war

that mankind has ever yet been able to devise is preparedness, and we who watched the trends leading up to two world wars realize that armed preparedness by the non-aggressive democracies is for the present the best possible insurance against a third one.

Meanwhile the job of the Foreign Service is to work, as General Marshall clearly conceives his task, with patience but with equal determination to stand by our principles in helping to bring about the stabilization of this sadly disjointed world of ours, and not to be afraid either to look facts as they exist squarely in the face or to take the measures that may be called for after assessing those facts. Preaching this thesis is perhaps the most important activity of this man-on-the-shelf.

But I shall end on a more restful note, for my family and I are about to repair to that lovely spot where I grew up as a boy, Manchester-by-the-Sea on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay, and unless that old New England conscience of mine makes a last struggle to get me to spend the coming halcyon days of luxurious idleness trying to write my memoirs, I confidently look forward to a few months of real *dolce far niente*.

JOSEPH C. GREW.

FROM CHARLES M. HATHAWAY, JR.

Ortega Hill Road, Summerland, Calif.

April 4, 1947.

Some like the summer and some like the winter, some like the mountains and some like the sea. When I retired my liking for winter was gone and with it my boyhood dream of exploring the North Pole. But I still wanted the summer, the sea, and the mountains. So I settled near Santa Barbara on a 400 foot hilltop overlooking the Pacific on one side, and on the other, across a two mile wide valley, a range of 4,000 foot mountains with a forest of others running up to 10,000 feet behind. Frost hasn't touched the hill since we came here in December 1939. But sun and rain have, and my garden bulges with luxuriant growths. I have no regrets except the remoteness from old col-

(Continued on page 32)



Staff of the Consulate at Singapore
On the occasion of the presentation of letters of commendation from the Director of the Foreign Service to the two alien employees shown seated here. Left, Kesot bin Dawam, messenger for 27 years; right, is Gabriel Perera, file clerk for 25 years. Standing right is Consul General Paul R. Josselyn.



Consul Harold Sims and Vice Consul Robert Riordan with their trophy of a buffalo hunt in Angola. The African buffalo is considered by many hunters as the most dangerous of all big game in Africa.

~ Service Glimpses ~



Jane (Mrs. DuWayne G.) Clark taken recently in Rio, where her husband is Commercial Attache. With her are (left) Julian, and (right) Wayne, Jr.



At the Cheltenham Racecourse during the official visit to Adelaide of Ambassador Robert Butler (left). With him is Consul Knowlton V. Hicks.

OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

(Continued from page 30)

leagues and other friends on the Atlantic side. There are a few of us here but not many.

To read a little, to write letters to a few friends, to plant like Paul, but only a little, to water like Apollos, but very much, to dig in the garden, and likewise in the kitchen, to spend a little more to get a little less, and to dry up gently in the sunshine as I look over the Pacific toward the sunset—that about sums it up.

Much time goes in gardening, which interests me and agrees with me, much would go to mountain climbing but for the lack of that "retirement leisure" which most regrettably failed to arrive with the other things I packed up when we left Munich; some still goes to church architecture, which occupied much of my spare time for many years; some of the study of psychical phenomena and supersensuous perception, which likewise have long interested me; and so far I have not been able to lose my interest in what goes on in the world about me, particularly in the sphere of international relations; I still listen to Raymond Swing and Elmer Davis when I can, and do not altogether scorn a newspaper; and I can enjoy the luxury of looking down serenely from my hilltop on the puny efforts of the present generation to run the world. Of course we did it better in the consulship of Plancus-Eheu fugaces . . . labuntur anni . . . etc., etc. We all feel it increasingly as we ripen.

But after all I am pretty comfortable and rather tolerant of what comes and goes, and always glad to see an old colleague or an officer on the roll of the yet living. Alas! I do not often have the chance.

CHARLES M. HATHAWAY, JR.

FROM WILLIAM H. HUNT
1115 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
Republic 2471

May 1, 1947.

After more than 30 years in the Consular Service spent at Madagascar, France, Portugal (Azores), Guadeloupe, and Liberia I am now living in Washington wearing out and endeavoring to avoid rusting out.

When my health was better I engaged in social work in connection with the Y.M.C.A. and later the Community Chest, and Neighborhood Council activities. Having always been interested in the progress and development of young people, I enjoyed this work very well.

Now, Old Anno Domini together with indifferent

physical condition have caused me to slow-down, and await the echo of the "Cloche du Destin."

So I have ceased to kick against the pricks and just sit back, read the dailies and some foreign papers; listen to the radio, and wonder whether this old world of ours, is ever going to get straightened out or bring peace in our time.

My admiration for Senator Vandenburg, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, and others together with the earnest desire of the American people for a better knowledge and understanding of all peoples and races of this "One World" lead me to hope for the best.

WILLIAM H. HUNT

BIRTHS

GILBERT. A daughter, Mercedes Isabel, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilbert on March 8 in Madrid. Mr. Gilbert is Vice Consul at Rotterdam.

BROWN. A son, Alexander Stephen, was born on March 2nd to FSO and Mrs. Stephen C. Brown in Shanghai where Mr. Brown is Consul.

LA VISTA. A son, Paul, was born on April 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent La Vista in Rome where Mr. La Vista is an Economic Analyst.

WITHEY. A son, Michael MacLaren, was born in San Diego, California, on April 26. Mr. Withey is Vice Consul at Tijuana.

CARR. A son, Steven Warren, was born on April 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Carr in San Diego, California. Mr. Carr is Administrative Assistant at the Consulate in Tijuana.

BRETT. A son, Homer McCain, was born on May 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Brett, Jr. in Washington, D. C. Mr. Brett is former Asst. Naval Attache at Quito, and is the son of retired FSO Homer Brett.

SANDERS. A son, Terry Bentley, III, was born on May 7 to FSO and Mrs. Terry B. Sanders, Jr. in Ottawa where Mr. Sanders is Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

MARRIAGES

DAVENPORT-SULLIVAN. Miss Mary Clare Sullivan and FSO Philip Davenport were married on May 17 in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Davenport is Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Habana.

VANCE-WATSON. Miss Dorothy Helen Watson, clerk in the Consulate at Tientsin, and Lt. Robert Norman Vance, were married in Tientsin, on May 25.

NESTER-PAYNE. Miss Juanita Payne and Mr. John C. Nester were married on June 9 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Nester is the son of Foreign Service Inspector Alfred T. Nester.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 25)

Gunn. Colonel Gunn is Commanding Officer at Atkinson Field. The celebration was well attended, was held in the Officers Club at the Base and a wonderful time was had by all.

The two officers of this post also attended, on the evening of May 27, a formal reception in honor of His Excellency the Governor given by the Chinese Consul Yen-Shen Lu and his staff at the Consul's residence. Approximately 200 people attended and a good opportunity was furnished to me to meet a number of the outstanding government officials, businessmen and other residents of the Colony.

Georgetown weather is one of the chief subjects of conversation; the long dry spell has finally broken and the rains have come in torrents. Natives insist that we are entering upon a spell of hot humid weather. However, the undersigned finds the climate mild and healthful and the trade winds, which blow from the Northeast practically all day and night, most refreshing.

GEORGE W. SKORA.

TIJUANA

June 6, 1947.

Francis C. Jordan, American Consul to Tijuana, México and Mrs. Jordan entertained at a dinner dance at the Rosarito Beach Hotel, Rosarito Beach, México, in honor of Alberto V. Aldrete, Sr., Governor of the Northern Territory of Baja California, and Sra. Aldrete on May 31, 1947. Other invited guests included Mayor Gonzalo Nava of Tijuana and Mrs. Nava; Colonel Manuel Esparza, Commandant of the Military Garrison of Tijuana and Mrs. Esparza; Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N. Commandant of the 11th Naval District, San Diego, California and Mrs. Badger; Lt. Commander R. W. Shafer, U. S. N. Aide to Admiral Badger and Mrs. Shafer; Mayor Harley E. Knox of San Diego and Mrs. Knox; Captain Robert E. Anderson, U.S.N.R., Public Information Officer of the 11th Naval District, and Mrs. Anderson; and Mr. Rafael Orendain, Mexican Consul to San Diego, California, and Mrs. Orendain.

VIENNA

May 15, 1947.

Our life with the Army here in Vienna is likely to continue for a while, now that the Moscow Conference ended without producing a treaty for Austria. While we all live in the American sector of Vienna, the city itself, of course, is in the middle of the Russian-occupied zone of Austria. That means, for instance, that every time we go on a trip we not only need U. S. military travel orders

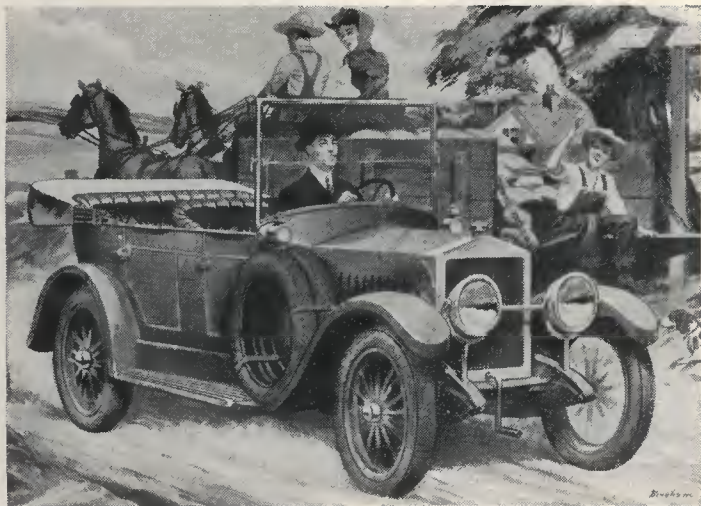
but also a Russian "gray pass" which permits us to cross the demarcation line at the Enns River and enter the U. S. zone in Western Austria. (On the other hand, although the Viennese can travel freely in and out of their city, we need Russian clearance if we as much as cross the city limits, except on certain specified arterial roads.) Thus we live on a little American island, but we don't feel constricted for Vienna is a big city which includes even within the American zone a goodly slice of the Vienna Woods. Moreover, there are no demarcation lines inside Vienna, and one thinks nothing of going to a movie in the Russian zone, having tea with some friends in the British zone or seeing an operetta in the French zone of Vienna.

Our relations with the U. S. Army are of the best, as is evidenced by the fact that two more of our girls got married to officers here: Grace Augsburg, who has gone to Frankfurt to be with her husband, Lt. Marker; and Mary Kane (now Mary Pena) who had a brilliant ceremony in the old Imperial Chapel (Sydney Mellen gave the bride away) and after a brief honeymoon in Berchtesgaden, is continuing with us for the time being. Hugo Newell has also married, after a protracted long-distance courtship between Asuncion and Vienna, and his charming British wife is by now well acclimated.

Due to our association with the Army, we have also occasionally had good opportunities to do a bit of traveling: Our girls have been on Special Service tours to Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Italy, and one has even managed to get through that iron curtain and take a look at Budapest. The Army's special "Mozart" sleeping car train also provides us with free rides for brief weekends in Salzburg and Kitzbuehel, in the US zone of Austria. Although there are many other lovely resorts in Austria, crowded civilian trains and the lack of sufficient food would make it impossible to go to any other resort than the Army-operated rest centers. As a matter of fact, we are prohibited by Army orders from staying at Austrian hotels or eating Austrian food.

Ware Adams has just left for the balance of his leave which got cut short when he was ordered to the London Conference. Afterwards, he is to attend the National War College in Washington. Mr. Karl L. Rankin arrived here in November and was in charge while Mr. Erhardt attended the Moscow Conference. Ed Salner, our Labor Attache, left in April to become a consultant on personnel relations in the Department. At the end of the year, Tom Estes went to Quebec straight from his well-deserved home leave, and Fred Bunting left us for an assignment with Army headquarters

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1915

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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



A lively crown of feathers is the payload of this Afghan porter. Photographed for the *National Geographic* by Maynard Owen Williams.

here in Vienna. Also back in Vienna is Ruth Heller, formerly our Assistant Commercial Attache and now the Vienna representative of an American knitwear firm. Other new arrivals at the end of 1946: Mike Gannett, who came from Ciudad Trujillo; and three neophytes: new FSO's Ben Kimpel, Andrew Olson and Martin Herz.

With food and health conditions exceptionally poor in Vienna at this time, there is also a large field for charitable activities. The wives of the officers of this Legation, actively led by Mrs. Erhardt, have pitched in wholeheartedly and have helped the Red Cross supervise the distribution of powdered milk and egg powder to all hospitals, orphanages and old people's homes in the US zone of Vienna. Particularly in the beginning, when no Army wives had yet arrived, this meant that some 40 institutions had to be covered by only six American women. Now the burden is more widely distributed, but the good work continues with additional projects for pregnant and nursing mothers and children under six, all of whom receive an additional 300 calories of food, which is made available by the American headquarters. Our ladies are glad to do this work, for they know that quite aside from its intrinsic humanitarian merits, it helps keep up the high prestige which the US enjoys in these parts.

MARTIN F. HERZ.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 23)

be lifted. Life in the aid-camp was full of interest and the comradeship with her international co-workers was a delight.

When the distribution work in Rovaniemi had ended, her labor group, composed of 30 youths, was moved to construction work in Hirvenvaara on the border of the Arctic Circle, where they pitched camp in army tents. In addition to building houses for Lapland war widows and disabled veterans, there was, in connection with the camp, a day nursery for 40 children. Every girl member of the group had to do service in turn in this nursery. The children had to be taken down to the river to be bathed, and they were given one meal a day.

The roofs had been raised on four buildings when Miss Hamilton returned to Helsinki. She would have liked to stay there longer, but wished to spend part of the summer with her parents before returning to school in the fall.

"My contribution was in no way remarkable." Miss Hamilton modestly told the *Hopeapeili* reporter, "my Finnish companions would really have something to tell."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

All subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL are requested to note any change of address, or transfer, on this form and mail to THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, c/o Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

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Subscribers who are members of the Service must furnish another address than c/o Foreign Service Mail Room, Department of State, as the JOURNALS do not go through that mail room, but must be addressed to the specific post abroad. Upon notification, the JOURNAL will be held at the Department for those subscribers who plan to pass through Washington.

MOST UNFORGETTABLE CHARACTER

(Continued from page 27)

a cook, who, though Sudanese in appearance, must have come of a Jewish, Scotch, or New England strain. Economy and thrift were so much a part of him that they couldn't be pried loose. And—when we were alone—we were blissful. I couldn't imagine a day starting without Mohammed looking benignly down on me as he stood beside the breakfast table.

We never could get him to take so much as an afternoon off. I often suggested it, but Mohammed was wedded to his job. One evening as I was bringing the children home at seven o'clock, I saw a familiar looking pair of shoes coming along the sidewalk. All I clearly saw were the shoes, for the owner of them mysteriously vanished behind a tree, which even our eight-year-old couldn't possibly have made a pretense at hiding behind. I said to the children in a loud voice, as we drove by: "Why there's Mohammed," whereupon he sheepishly emerged from his hiding-place and said, as though guilty of being surprised in a criminal offense: "I left supper all ready. It is on the stove. Hassan will serve it." He looked as

though he expected me to take his head off, so when I smiled at him and said "See you tomorrow," he grinned like a child and sprinted on down the street.

At the end of the summer we were lent a house at the seashore for two weeks, with the agreement that we take over the owner's servants. After two weeks of wrangling over accounts with the worst bandit I ever hope to come across, it was pure joy to come back to our own home, to have a dinner faultlessly prepared by Mohammed, and to see his smiling face the following morning as he humbly presented his little book in which his infinitesimal sums were neatly written by his friend the "clerk." I longed to say to him: "I'm so glad you don't steal from me and that we don't have to fight all the time. I really do appreciate you, even if I don't always show it." But I didn't.

I wish I had Mohammed with me now, as, once more, I trudge to market and try not to buy enough to feed an army for a week; as I try, according to his standards, not to repeat the menu once within six months, and as I realize more and more that cooking, like painting, poetry, and music, is an art.

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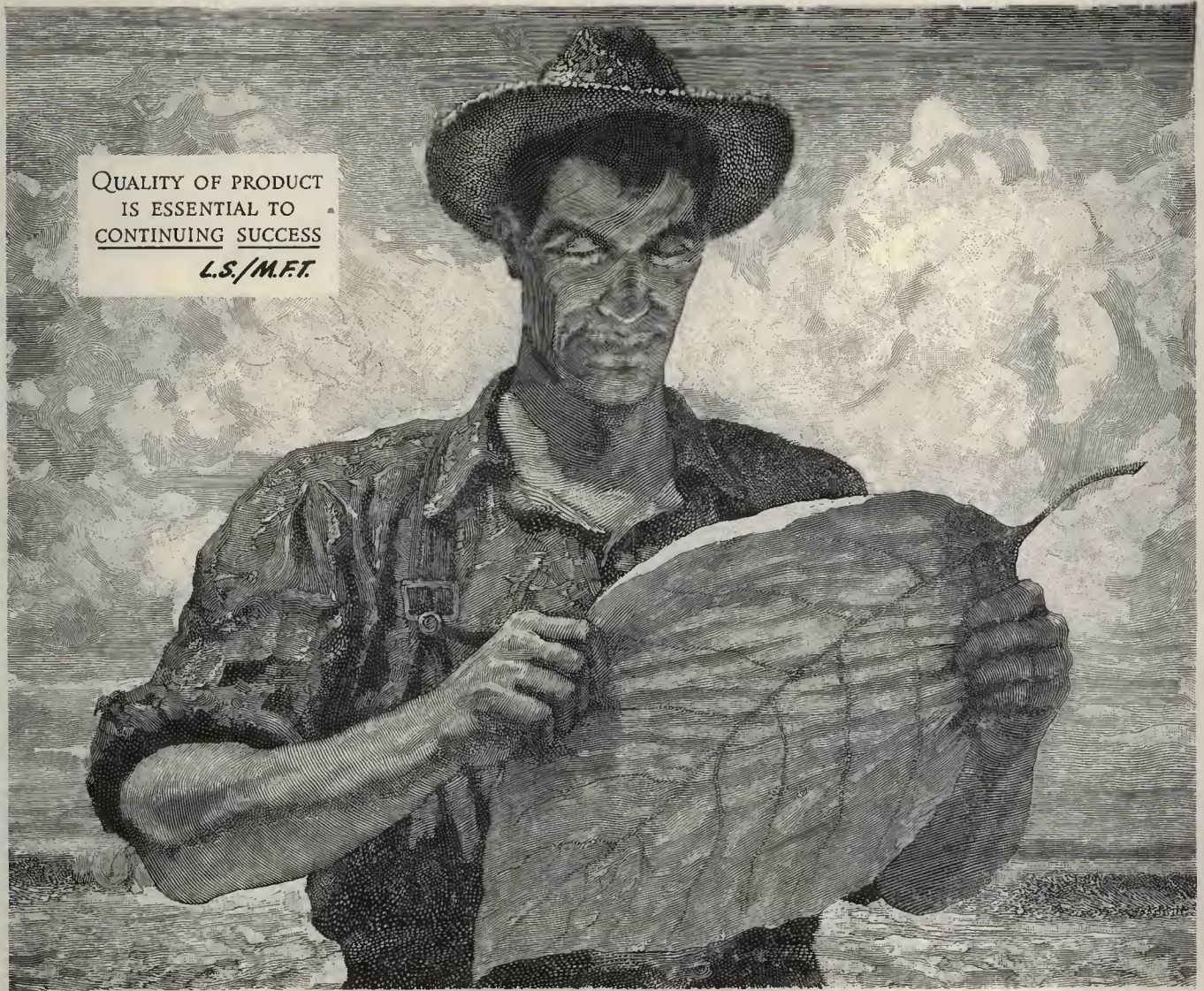
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

sion of American Republic Affairs and later Deputy Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs.

GERALD A. DREW, of San Francisco, California, First Secretary of the Embassy, Paris, France, has been assigned to Budapest, Hungary as Counselor of Embassy.

Mr. Drew is a native of San Francisco and studied at the California School of Mechanical Arts in that city. He later attended the University of California, the University of Grenoble and the University of Madrid. Mr. Drew was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1927 and has been assigned to Pará, Port-au-Prince, San José, Guatemala, Managua, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador and Quito. Mr. Drew was Protocol Officer at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945.

JOHN B. FAUST, of Denmark, South Carolina, Second Secretary and Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been transferred to Beirut, Lebanon, in a similar capacity.

Born on Otranto Plantation near Allendale, South Carolina, Mr. Faust attended Denmark High School, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, South Carolina, and the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University. He was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1926 and was first assigned to Buenos Aires. His following posts have included: Asunción, Paris, Lisbon, Santiago, Tegucigalpa and La Ceiba. In 1918 Mr. Faust worked at the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company plant in Haskell, New Jersey and later for the Grace Nitrate Company near Iquique, Chile where he was chief chemist. He introduced the tung oil tree into Paraguay in 1928, which has since grown into an agricultural industry.

June 10, 1947

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

J. JEFFERSON JONES, 3rd, Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned to New Delhi, India, as Second Secretary and Consul.

Born in Newbern, Tennessee, Mr. Jones attended Newbern High School and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He received his B.S. degree from Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. From 1935 to 1939 Mr. Jones was with the Resettlement Administration. He was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1941 and has served at Mexico City, Puerto de la Cruz, Wellington and Bombay.

ROBERT B. MEMMINGER, of Charleston, South Carolina, Second Secretary and Consul, Baghdad, Iraq, has been transferred to Damascus, Syria, in a similar capacity.

A native of Charleston, Mr. Memminger attended Charleston High School and Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania. He studied law at the University of Virginia and later was admitted to the bar of Virginia. Commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1935, Mr. Memminger has served at the following posts: Toronto, Zagreh, Montevideo and Baghdad. Prior to entering the Foreign Service he was with the Standard Statistics Company and the McCall Company of New York.

HAROLD E. MONTAMAT, of 711 Highland Avenue, Westfield, New Jersey, Second Secretary and Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned to Tegucigalpa, Honduras in a similar capacity.

Born in Antwerp, Belgium, Mr. Montamat attended schools in Illinois and the Stevens Preparatory School, Hoboken, New Jersey. He received his A.B. degree from Dartmouth College in 1929. Mr. Montamat was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1931 and has



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served at Habana, Nanking, Hankow, Callao, Lima, La Paz, Panamá and Reykjavik.

PERRY N. JESTER, of Richmond, Virginia, now assigned to the National War College, has been transferred to Colombo, Ceylon, as Consul.

Mr. Jester was born in Westpoint, Georgia, attended Richmond Academy in Virginia and the Baily Military Institute in Greenwood, South Carolina. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Virginia. After being commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1927 and assigned to Hong Kong, Mr. Jester served at San Salvador, Barbados, Southampton and Lagos. In June 1945 he was transferred to the Department, where he was acting assistant chief, Division of Training Services, until his present detail to the National War College.

G. WALLACE LaRUE, of 1400 Rosemary Lane, Columbia, Missouri, Vice Consul at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has been transferred to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, as Vice Consul.

Before being commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1937, Mr. LaRue attended the University of Missouri, where he received his A.B., B.S. and LL.B. degrees. He is a member of the bar of Missouri. He has served at Ottawa, Bombay, Algiers and Mexico, D. F.

ROBERT ROSSOW, Jr., of Culver, Indiana, Third Secretary, Tehran, Iran, has been assigned to the United States Mission, Sofia, Bulgaria.

A graduate of Culver Military Academy, Mr. Rossow later attended Colgate University and Georgetown School of Foreign Service where he received his B.S. degree Cum Laude. Commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1940, Mr. Rossow's foreign assignments have included Vancouver, Panamá, Colón, Tabriz and Tehran. He served as a Second Lieutenant in World War II.

HALLECK L. ROSE, of Omaha, Nebraska, Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Quito, Ecuador, has been similarly assigned at Managua, Nicaragua.

A native of Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Rose studied at the Hill School and the Hun School. He attended Princeton University and the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. Commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1923, Mr. Rose was assigned to Veracruz. He subsequently served at Rotterdam, Warsaw, Berlin, Ciudad Trujillo, Lisbon and Quito.

SHELDON THOMAS, of Rochester, New York, First Secretary and Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, has been transferred to Quito, Ecuador as First Secretary and Consul.

Mr. Thomas attended Rochester High School and received his B.S. degree from the University of Rochester. From 1917-19 he attended the United States Naval Academy. He was later engaged in foreign sales work and was a business specialist, Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. Mr. Thomas was assigned to the Department of State as divisional assistant and was assistant chief, Division of Current Information in 1937. He served as press officer for the United States Delegation, Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Rio de Janeiro in 1942. His foreign posts have included Stockholm, Reykjavik and Copenhagen.

JOEL C. HUDSON, of La Jolla, California, Commercial Attaché, Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned in a similar capacity to Bucharest, Rumania.

Mr. Hudson attended Blackburn College, Carlinville, Illinois, the University of Grenoble in France and Washington University. He served as First Lieutenant in World War I and was commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1924. Mr. Hudson has had assignments at the following posts: Singapore, Sydney, Melbourne, Surabaya, Berlin, Montevideo, Santiago and Cairo.

J. WINDSOR IVES, of 240 South Maple Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, Commercial Attaché at Lisbon, Portugal has been transferred to Guatemala, Guatemala in the same capacity.

Mr. Ives attended Illinois Wesleyan University and the University of Illinois. Before entering the Foreign Service in 1939, he was with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and served as Trade Commissioner at Bogotá and Rio de Janeiro.

WELLS STABLER, of 2500 Que Street, Washington, D.C., has been assigned to Jerusalem, Palestine as Vice Consul.

A newly commissioned Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Stabler was born in Boston, Massachusetts and attended the Fay School, Southboro, Mass., and the Brooks School, North Andover, Mass. He received his A.B. degree Cum Laude from Harvard University in 1941. Before being assigned to Jerusalem in 1944, Mr. Stabler served as divisional assistant in the Department of State from 1942 until 1944.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 17)

of the officer to be considered more favorably. Our Service is now growing so large that there should seldom happen to be just one officer fitted and available for a certain job. The letter from the Chief of Personnel should tell the officer when his transfer might take place so that he can "hedge" against it in making plans for himself and his family and if the Department drops consideration of his transfer to the post mentioned the officer should be notified immediately. Carrying out this suggestion would of course involve more work for the Personnel Division but I believe it would repay the Government in modifying both of the causes of psychological tension mentioned earlier in this letter.

I thoroughly agree with the statement about the need for strengthening our machinery for dealing with personnel management. That is the crux of the entire question of improving morale. There is now, for instance, too much the feeling among officers with whom I talk that what they write or say to an officer in the Personnel Division is going to be used against them. Neither my above suggestion nor any other plan for improving morale can be put into effect unless officers feel that they can reveal their personal problems when dealing with the Service's personnel management. This is difficult, however, unless not only the Personnel Division but also the boards of Foreign Service Officers who periodically review the personnel records accept the inevitable existence of widespread psychological tensions in our service and recognize them when they see them. I believe that the article in the Journal will help in creating the proper understanding on their part.

F. S. O.

(Continued on the next page)

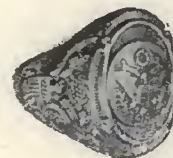
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The Unnatural Competitive Strain

San José, Costa Rica
 April 21, 1947

TO THE EDITORS

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My regard for the Service, in which I have worked for thirty-five years, constrains me to write you these lines in the hope that for the good of the bulk of the service, you will publish them in the "Journal."

A sentence in "The American Character" written by D. W. Brogan, reads:

"It is perhaps the competitive strain of American life that accounts for the excessive gloom of current American letters."

In my opinion, the unnatural competitive strain provided for in the proposed regulations implementing the Foreign Service Act makes a very gloomy picture for Foreign Service Officers.

A selection-out system may work for the Army and Navy where techniques change frequently with new scientific developments, but I find the system, as described in recent Departmental publications, most unwise for the Foreign Service. The Department has stated frankly that "the selection-out system reduces severely the security now enjoyed by career officers," and states cold-bloodedly that officers separated from Class 5 "will still be in their middle thirties and reasonably will have earning capacity and find opportunities to gain other employment." This may be true, but the blow to the self respect and future happiness of officers so separated would be considerable. The Department's statement to the effect that the selection-out system may entail the separation of officers "who are satisfactory or even performing above the minimum required for the efficient operation of the Foreign Service" is equally cold blooded and in my opinion is equally likely to injure recruiting, and ruin the morale of many officers and of the Service itself. Get out dead wood, yes, but do not put into execution a system under which men who do conscientious and adequate work must in many cases, by mathematical calculation, be automatically separated from the Service.

The envisaged system not only makes the Service insecure as compared to business or banking, but necessarily fosters an unnatural competition and jealousy. Self preservation is the first law of nature and second to it is the preservation of one's job and the support of one's family.

The very proposal of this automatic selection-out system shows that our recruiting system has gone sour and that personnel has not been careful to drop incompetents during their first few years

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One day, a Fisherman who loved music, serenaded the fish in the sea with his flute, hoping to induce them to shore. But they would not respond. Angered, he cast his net and caught a multitude of them. When the fish realized they were caught, they leaped about trying to escape. "Ho, ho", said the Fisherman, "Now you will suffer. You would not dance when I wanted you to, I will have none of your dancing now."

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of service. Recruit more carefully, drop incompetent youngsters, but thereafter provide reasonable security for careerists or the Service is likely to be irretrievably damaged.

I trust that those making the present plans will re-consider the matter and that regulations will be put into force providing for the removal of incompetents and dead wood but giving reasonable security for a life career in the Foreign Service wherein a man who works conscientiously and reasonably well may not be in continual fear of separation.

HALLETT JOHNSON

Promotion Statistics

American Consulate,
San Luis Potosi, Mexico,
May 15, 1947.

TO THE EDITOR,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As of possible interest to readers of the Journal I am submitting, without comment, a breakdown of that part of the recent promotion list which pertains to promotions from Class IV to Class III. Data are based on the Foreign Service List for July 1, 1946, the last issue available here:

Number of promotees	38
Number of them on duty in the Department	15
Number of them in the Department and four Embassies	24
Number in embassies and legations, including offices of political advisers.....	36
Number of consulates (or, putting it differently, in small, one or two man offices)	2

F.S.O. CLASS IV.

IN MEMORIAM

WESTHEIMER. Henry Westheimer, Vice Consul at Calcutta, died on May 16 in Baltimore, Md.

KELLY. Henry W. Kelly, former Vice Consul at Santiago and Punta Arenas, died on May 14 near Pilar, New Mexico.

HOWELL. The Honorable William S. Howell, Ambassador designate to Uruguay, died on May 22 in Washington, D. C.

JULY, 1947

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SHOULD THE FSO SPECIALIZE?

(Continued from page 13)

ing fall and winter, and expects in the spring to give intensive courses of two to three months duration to groups of officers brought in from the field for this specific purpose. These courses will include refresher work in general economics as well as seminars in finance, trade policy and other special subjects. Both visiting university professors and prominent Washington economists will be used as lecturers and instructors.

In fiscal 1949 and future years it is hoped that this program can be stepped up sharply and expanded in scope. While some of the economic officers needed by the Service can be supplied through recruitment, both under the Manpower Act and through the Foreign Service Reserve, it is hoped that many of the ablest FSOs now in the Service can be developed into officers with specialized competence in economics—not with the idea of adding them to a segregated group called economic specialists, but in order to fit them for that "solid core" of officers with real experience who will form the backbone of the Service of the future. It is not beyond the limits of possibility that before many years an officer without such expertness will be ineligible for promotion to the higher grades of the Service.

A circular instruction was recently drafted in the Office of the Foreign Service and sent to the field, in which the possibilities for advanced and specialized training were outlined and applications were requested from interested FSOs and staff officers. The building up of a register of officers interested in the various fields requiring additional training is the first step in a general movement to step up the competence of the whole Service, including the Staff Corps. It is the hope of the Foreign Service Institute that every officer with a desire to improve his abilities and fit himself for the top positions of the Service will respond with an application setting forth his preferences, so that the register will be complete. Amended and supplementary applications can always be sent in later, if the officer develops a different slant on his future plans.

If the response to this circular instruction is as good as FSI hopes it will be, we shall be on our way toward a Service in which it will not be the specialist who is an anomaly, but the officer who has never bothered to acquire any real specialized competence. In such a Service, the direct line of advancement will be through the acquisition of special knowledge and difficult skills. The officer who



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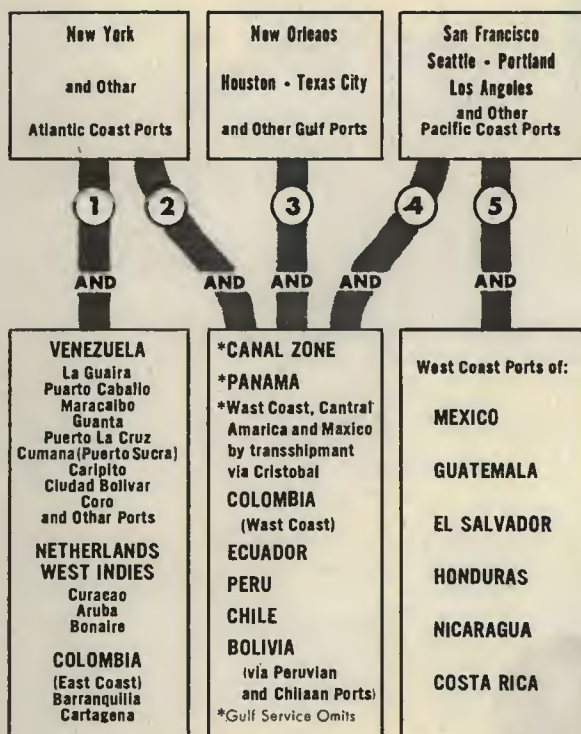
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is expert neither in an area nor in some functional aspect of Foreign Service work will be like a utility player on a baseball or football squad—good enough to be a useful auxiliary, but not expert enough at any position to play on the first team.

HENRY J. HEUSKEN

(Continued from page 15)

\$2,500, which was tardily granted as of January 1, 1860.

The period of Heusken's residence in Yedo was probably as happy as any during his adult life. His position as chief assistant to the American representative gave him prestige; he had a reputation in his own right as a result of his able work on the American and British treaties and because of his knowledge of Japanese ways, his friendship and influence with Japanese officials and others, his linguistic accomplishments, and the kindness and geniality of his disposition; and his prospects for the future appeared brilliant. His natural fondness for human society, which had undoubtedly been intensified by the long exile at Shimoda, now found opportunities for expression; and his earnings, from which he contributed to the support of his mother in Amsterdam, were sufficient for comfortable and gracious living. At Zempukuji, where Harris occupied a spacious house near the temple entrance, Heusken lived in a comfortable cottage near by, which had a picturesque little garden in front, well-lighted rooms decorated with exquisite specimens of Japanese art, and a staff of cheerful and efficient servants. Here, in exuberant good spirits, he would often entertain his friends with excellent dinners and an inexhaustible fund of humor.

As the second officer of the Legation, Heusken played a part in most of its activities and in many of the events of an international character in Yedo. The only regular assistant to the Minister Resident, he continued as before to perform the duties of both interpreter and secretary; and he became better known by the latter title than the former (even Secretary of State William H. Seward referred to him as *Secretary of Legation*), although he was never so commissioned. Throughout this period he signed notes of the Legation to certain Japanese Commissioners and was addressed by name in reply. An exceptional incident occurred a few weeks after the establishment of the Legation, when he was stoned and pelted with mud while passing with a friend through a populous quarter of the city near the *Nihon-bashi*. In August 1860, after considerable investigation, he prepared a report for Lewis Henry Morgan, distinguished

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American ethnologist, on the subject of Japanese terms employed to designate various degrees of consanguinity. (Morgan, however, finding Heusken's material incomplete and obtaining further data later, prior to publication of his researches in 1871, made no use of this report.) In September 1860, when a Prussian mission arrived in Yedo without a competent interpreter, Harris placed Heusken's services at the disposal of the Minister, Friedrich Albrecht, Count zu Eulenburg, who instantly and delightedly accepted the offer.

The Japanese authorities were unfavorably disposed toward the making of further treaties, and the Prussian negotiations lagged for months, in spite of the efforts of both Harris and Heusken to advance them. Meanwhile, Heusken found the Prussians congenial company, and they became much attached to him. He accompanied them frequently on expeditions on horseback and sometimes to religious services on Sundays; and he adopted the practice of visiting their Legation almost nightly, returning to his quarters at Zempukuji anywhere between 8 and 11 o'clock. This practice he continued for more than four months, despite repeated warnings of the hazard of traveling the streets of Yedo at night. He was so well known and so well liked among the Japanese generally that he believed he had nothing to fear. On January 3, 1861, the terms of the Prussian treaty were agreed

upon; on the 8th an unimportant change was made in the text, and Heusken translated Count zu Eulenburg's last note requesting to be received by the Shogun; and by the 14th Heusken and the Japanese interpreter had carefully collated the Netherlandish version of the treaty. On the 15th Heusken was busy the whole day at the Prussian Legation, and he remained there for dinner. About 8:30 he left.

It was a dark and rainy night. Heusken rode on horseback, unarmed except for a hunting whip. A native guard of three mounted officers and four footmen bearing lanterns accompanied him. Suddenly, along the way, a band of seven Japanese swordsmen leaped out of the darkness and attacked him. They dispersed the escort and cut down Heusken, leaving him lying in the street badly wounded. After about an hour's delay, members of the escort carried him to his cottage at the Shrine of Peace and Prosperity. There, after further delay, the surgeons of the Prussian and British Legations attended him. Still conscious, he gave an account of what had happened; but, weakened from loss of blood, he gradually sank into death, which occurred a few minutes after midnight, on January 16—four days before his twenty-ninth birthday.

The funeral, which Harris endeavored to make as elaborate and impressive as possible, was held on January 18. The procession included five Jap-

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JULY, 1947

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anese officials and their numerous retainers, the chiefs and attaches of the foreign missions, the foreign consuls, a band from a Prussian frigate, Prussian and Netherlandish naval officers and marines, and Prussian sailors carrying the American, British, French, Prussian, and Netherlandish flags in mourning. As a matter of precaution, all the foreigners were armed. Burial was in the cemetery of the temple known as Korinji; and Harris had a granite monument erected over the grave.

As to the reason for the attack on Heusken, various explanations were afterwards put forward. According to one version, the deed was committed by retainers of Hori Oribe-no-kami, an official of reactionary sentiments. Between Hori and Heusken, it was alleged, a private enmity had developed; and Hori, after a dispute with Ando Tsushima-no-kami, one of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and a man of liberal views, on the question of the expulsion of foreigners, and a reprimand from the latter, had committed hara-kiri in the latter part of December 1860. According to another version, the attack was led by a samurai whom Heusken, interfering in a street fray the morning before his death, had struck several times with his riding whip. Harris stated at the time, however, that he knew of nothing that could have served as a specific motive for the assault, and he expressed the opinion that it was the work of members of a band of Yedo *ronin* who made "bloodshed their boast" and who perhaps simply desired the prestige of having killed a foreigner. Absolving the Japanese Government of any complicity, Harris attributed Heusken's death to the man's own indiscretion in regularly and repeatedly traveling the streets at night, in spite of warnings from the Japanese authorities as to the dangers to anyone, Japanese or otherwise, who thus exposed himself. In this regard the two most authoritative sources are in agreement, for the official narrative of the Prussian expedition expresses a view similar to that of Harris.

News of the assassination, when it reached Washington, caused Secretary of State Seward to propose to the other treaty powers, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Russia, and the Netherlands, a joint naval demonstration in Japanese waters. This proposal was withdrawn before any action had been taken on it; but Seward's instructions to Harris stressed the necessity of obtaining "satisfaction of some marked kind for the great crime of the assassination of Mr. Heusken while in the diplomatic service of the United States". In the course of an interview on November 26, 1861, Harris and the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Affairs entered into an oral agreement whereby the Japanese Government acknowledged its obligation to bring the murderers to

punishment and promised to pay the sum of \$10,000 for the benefit of Heusken's mother. Harris received the full amount a few weeks later and transmitted it to Mrs. Heusken in Amsterdam, where its proceeds amounted to £2,429 5s. sterling. The criminals, however, all seem to have eluded capture.

In 1855 Huesken's primary qualification for the post of interpreter to the Consulate General was his knowledge of Netherlandish. He was familiar with French, in which he kept his diary and in which he seems also to have written verse; he spoke German quite well; and he had a somewhat faulty knowledge of English, which improved with use. But it was his Netherlandish that made him indispensable, for that language was then the only non-oriental means of communication with the Japanese. Heusken was an intermediary in all communication between Harris and Japanese officials. When Harris wrote a note, Heusken supplied a Netherlandish translation to accompany it; and when the Japanese wrote a note, they sent with it a Netherlandish translation, which Heusken put into English. A typical interview would find Heusken seated beside Harris on one side of the room, with the Japanese officials opposite and facing them, and in between one or more Japanese interpreters, squatting on all fours and with heads bowed. After Harris spoke, Heusken would translate into Netherlandish, and the Japanese interpreter would translate in turn into Japanese. After a Japanese official spoke, his interpreter, touching his forehead to the floor, would translate into Netherlandish, and Heusken would translate in turn into English. And all the while, in the background, Japanese secretaries would be writing down every word that was uttered. Netherlandish was thus an essential instrument of communication. But it was an imperfect instrument, as Heusken soon learned, for the Netherlandish of the Japanese interpreters was not that of the Netherlands, but a peculiar *patois* that had grown up in Japan during two hundred years. As a preliminary to negotiations, particularly those for the treaty of July 29, 1858, Heusken was obliged to instruct the Japanese interpreters in the meaning of many terms that it was necessary to use but which were unfamiliar to them. In time Heusken attained a complete command of the *patois*; and eventually he mastered Japanese itself so well that he is reputed to have known more of Japan and the Japanese people and to have spoken the language with more fluency than any other European of his day. Among his papers at the time of his death, though it subsequently disappeared, was a manuscript translation that he had made of the Japanese "Court Calendar", other-

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wise entitled "Mirror of Valor", which contained the appointments and offices, the armorial bearings and banners, and also, it seems, the genealogy of the families of the higher nobility.

In his secretarial capacity, Heusken turned out a great quantity of manuscript. The original despatches of Harris from April 1856 to January 1861, only a few excepted, and most of their enclosures, which together comprise two and one-third sizable archives volumes, are in his handwriting. Among other material also in his hand, for the same period and with few exceptions, are the record copies of those despatches; the record copies of outgoing notes and letters of the Consulate General and the Legation (and undoubtedly the originals of those communications were likewise); the English translations of notes from the Japanese Government; and registers of communications received and sent. He engrossed the English version of the three originals of the treaty of May 29, 1856, with Siam, and the English and Netherlandish versions of at least some of the originals of the instruments signed on June 17, 1857, July 29, 1858, and March 19, 1859, with Japan. It was he, too, who wrote the existing fair copy of portions of Harris' journal; and he kept a diary of his own.

When Heusken began his diary is uncertain. During the period of his residence in Japan he kept it from August 21, 1856, to June 7, 1856, resumed it on January 1, 1861, and made the last entry on January 8. The original, in French, was among the effects turned over to his mother in Amsterdam after his death. By 1883 it had found its way back to Tokyo and into the hands of the German Society for Natural Science and Ethnography of East Asia. That organization published in German an abstract of it for the periods above mentioned, together with introductory material (G. Wagener, "Aus dem Tagebuch Hendrik Heusken's", in *Mitteilungen der deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Volkerkunde Ostasiens*, III, 372-90, June 1883); and an English translation of the German appeared in the Tokyo newspaper *The Japan Weekly Mail* in instalments on January 5 and 12, 1884 (pp. 12-15, 37-40). The original diary, if it could be discovered, would be an interesting and perhaps important contribution to knowledge of American-Japanese relations of the time, as well as a contribution to knowledge of Heusken himself.

Heusken united in his make-up qualities of strength and gentleness. Available records in the aggregate reflect him as being physically strong and active and intellectually able, receptive, and

cultivated; as being capable, loyal, and cooperative and industrious in major matters, though at times neglectful or forgetful of details; as being self-confident, firm in his convictions, just, and courageous; and as being kindly and friendly, usually willing and obliging without regard for his own convenience, fond of human companionship, and of a disposition that overflowed with gay good humor and zest for living. With everyone who knew him, Americans, Europeans, and Japanese alike, he was a favorite. Harris, twenty-seven years Heusken's senior, who came to know him as intimately as anyone, developed a genuine affection for him. Harris' feeling found expression in two despatches, first when they parted in misunderstanding in July 1859, and again on Heusken's death, when he wrote that their relations had been those of father and son rather than chief and employee and that he was suffering deeply from the sudden and awful catastrophe.

OIL IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from page 10)

more than 1,000 feet thick leads prominent petroleum authorities to believe that the reservoir contains from five to nine billion barrels of oil.

Recent developments in this area tend to confirm the inevitable fulfillment of the DeGolyer prediction that the Persian Gulf area shall indeed become the global center of oil production. The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and Socony-Vacuum have undertaken the negotiation of a long-term crude oil arrangement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company for millions of tons of oil from Iran and Kuwait, also negotiations with the Texas Company and Standard Oil Company of California for a substantial participation in Saudi Arabian oil.

Seven large British and American oil companies, together with minor French and Dutch interests, control the destiny of practically the entire known oil resources of this area, whose reserves can be calculated only in terms of astronomical figures, and whose area is more than three times the size of the State of Texas.

Current production in the area exceeding 700,000 barrels a day is expected to increase beyond 1,500,000 barrels daily within the next three to five years and a completely integrated industry including production, transportation and refining facilities may thus materialize.

A network of major pipelines bringing oil from the Persian Gulf reservoirs to the Eastern Mediterranean has been proposed. Preparatory construction work has already begun of a major pipeline capable of transporting daily 300,000 barrels of oil

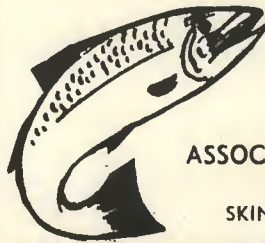
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from the fields of Saudi Arabia to the Eastern Mediterranean. IPC plans to increase its facilities from 90,000 to 250,000 barrels a day bringing oil from Kirkuk and the future fields of Iraq to the Mediterranean. The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and Socony-Vacuum, jointly with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company plan to construct still another large pipeline with a capacity of 330,000 barrels daily from the fields of Iran and Kuwait to the shores of the Mediterranean.

In light of these tremendous developments, it may be of interest to mention the foreign policy recommendations of the Special Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources, U. S. Senate. These recommendations are contained in the Committee's Final Report published on January 31, 1947 as a result of hearings in which government and industry oil experts participated over a period exceeding eighteen months. The Committee recommended:

" . . . Follow a foreign policy designed to promote full development of the petroleum resources of the whole world for the benefit of all peoples of the world; to secure adequate supplies of petroleum for all peoples of the world; and to discourage artificial restraints and restrictions, both political and private, which deny full opportunity for the people of all lands to participate beneficially in the production of petroleum and petroleum products . . . "

The policy recommendations of the Senate Committee parallels closely the principal objectives of United States Government foreign oil policy that are now being actively implemented throughout the world. These objectives are that the interests of producing countries should be safeguarded with a view to their economic advancement; that valid concession contracts and lawfully acquired rights should be respected; that the acquisition of exploration and development rights should be governed by the principle of equal commercial opportunity; and that petroleum supplies and markets should be accessible to the nationals of all countries on a competitive and non-discriminatory basis.

The vastness of the oil reservoirs in the Near and Middle East and their potentialities for future generations have been indicated. Their importance in the international relations of this country is evident. Experience has taught us that both in peace and war, this extremely valuable commodity is indispensable to our huge industrial establishment and to our military potential both on land and sea and in the air. Dedicated to global peace alone, the resources of the area will contribute their worth to civilization for generations to come.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allis-Chalmers	36
American Eastern Corp.	1
American Security and Trust Company	33
American Tobacco Co.	40
Arabian American Oil Co.	54
Association of Pacific Fisheries	55
Barr Shipping Company	47
Brewood	55
Calvert School	52
Chase National Bank	54
Dieges & Clust.	43
Federal Storage Company	5
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	6
Goodyear	35
Grace Line	50
Gude's	55
Heublein's Club Cocktails	39
Liggett & Myers	2
Mayflower Hotel	44
Middle East Journal	52
National City Bank	48
National Distillers Export Co.	49
National Geographic Magazine	37
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	46
Prentice-Hall, Inc.	3
Seagram's V.O.	45
Schenley Products	II and III COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington	33
Sinclair	41
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	51
Texas Petroleum Products	42
Tyner, Miss E. J.	55
United Fruit Company	53
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	53
University of Nebraska	56
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Williams, R. C., & Co.	4

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