The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 24, NO. 8 AUGUST, 1947

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AUGUST, 1947

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

June 13, 1947

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

STEWART G. ANDERSON, of 10401 South Claremont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been similarly assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

J. WEBB BENTON, of New York City, Counselor of Embassy, The Hague, The Netherlands, has been assigned to Lisbon, Portugal, in the same capacity.

AARON S. BROWN, of Lyme, New Hampshire, Second Secretary at Bogota, Colombia, has been assigned to Caracas, Venezuela, as Second Secretary.

PARKER W. BUHRMAN, of Botetourt County, Virginia, has been transferred from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, to Gdansk, Poland, as Consul General.

EDWARD S. CROCKER, of Kittery Point, Maine, Counselor of Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned to Warsaw, Poland, in a similar capacity.

HOWARD DONOVAN, of Windsor, Illinois, until recently in the Department of State, as Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration, has been assigned to New Delhi, India, as Counselor of Embassy.

DAVID McK. KEY, of River Road, Essex, Connecticut, Counselor of Embassy, Rome, Italy, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in a similar capacity.

EDWARD J. SPARKS, of Staten Island, New York, Counselor of Embassy, Montevideo, Uruguay, has been transferred to Copenhagen, Denmark, in a similar capacity.

HAROLD S. TEWELL, of Seattle, Washington, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned to Habana, Cuba, as Counselor of Embassy.

ROBERT E. WILSON, of Phoenix, Arizona, Second Secretary at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been assigned to the Department of State.

June 17, 1947

The following officers who were recently appointed under the provisions of the Manpower Act (Public Law 988—79th Congress), have been assigned as follows:

MURAT W. WILLIAMS, of 5315 Cary Street Road, Richmond, Virginia, has been assigned to San Salvador, El Salvador, as Second Secretary and Consul.

CLARENCE BOONSTRA, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, formerly Agricultural Attaché at Manila, The Republic of the Philippines and Santiago, Chile, has been assigned to Lima, Peru, as Agricultural Attaché.

WILLARD O. BROWN, of 1636 North Fourth Street, Abilene, Texas, has been assigned as Agricultural Attaché at Manila, The Republic of the Philippines.

JOSEPH L. DOUGHERTY, of Johnston, Iowa, has been assigned Agricultural Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, where he has been a Foreign Service Staff Officer.

WILLIAM B. LOCKLING, of Bisbee, Arizona, Foreign Service Staff Officer, has been assigned to the Staff of the U. S. Political Adviser, Berlin, Germany.

CHARLES R. MOORE, of 1321 East Union Street, Seattle, Washington, Staff Officer at Ankara, Turkey, has been assigned as Second Secretary and Vice Consul at the same post.

WILLIAM J. PORTER, of Fall River, Massachusetts has been assigned as Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

ELMER H. BOURGERIE, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been assigned as Commercial Attaché at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

EDWARD T. LAMPSON, of 175 North Beacon Street,

Hartford, Connecticut, has been assigned to Ankara, Turkey, as Second Secretary and Consul.

THOMAS C. MANN, of Laredo, Texas, has been assigned Second Secretary and Consul at Bogota, Colombia.

June 20, 1947

The following changes recently have taken place in the Foreign Service:

WILLIAM B. COBB, Jr., of 611 East Walnut Street, Goldsboro, North Carolina, has been assigned as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

DANIEL V. ANDERSON, of Dover, Delaware, Consul at Valencia, Spain, has been transferred to Habana, Cuba, as Second Secretary and Consul.

STUART BLOW, of Washington, North Carolina, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, has been assigned to Calcutta, India, as Vice Consul.

WILLIAM C. BURDETT, Jr., of 3202 Forsyth Road, Macon, Georgia, Consul at Basra, Iraq, has been assigned to the Department of State.

KENNETH A. BYRNS, of Greeley, Colorado, Vice Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, has been assigned to Reykjavik, Iceland, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

THOMAS S. CAMPEN, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, Acting Commercial Attaché, Lima, Peru, has been designated Commercial Attaché at the same post.

AUGUSTUS S. CHASE, of Waterbury, Connecticut, Consul at Nanking, China, has been transferred to Shanghai, China, as Consul.

CHARLES H. DERRY, of Macon, Georgia, Consul at Sydney, Australia, has been assigned to Calcutta, India, as Consul General.

EDMUND J. DORSZ, of Detroit, Michigan, First Secretary, Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned to Baghdad, Iraq, in a similar capacity.

BAIRD E. EMMONS, of 1246 West Ninety-eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer has been assigned to Singapore, Straits Settlements.

SAMUEL J. FLETCHER, of Kittery Point, Maine, Consul General, Calcutta, India, has been assigned to Göteborg, Sweden, in a similar capacity.

RICHARD E. GNADE, of 128 Willis Street, Oil City, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary and Vice Consul, Ankara, Turkey, has been similarly assigned to Helsinki, Finland.

RANDOLPH HARRISON, of Lynchburg, Virginia, First Secretary and Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been similarly assigned to Ankara, Turkey.

June 27, 1947

J. BROCK HAVRON, of Jasper, Tennessee, Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been transferred to Tabriz, Iran, as Vice Consul.

DOUGLAS JENKINS, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, Second Secretary at Canberra, Australia, has been transferred to Yokohama, Japan, as Consul.

JOSEPH J. JOVA, of 346 Grand Street, Newburgh, New York, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, has been assigned to Basra, Iraq, as Vice Consul.

GERALD KEITH, of New York, New York, Counselor of Embassy, Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned to Montevideo, Uruguay, as Counselor.

HARRISON LEWIS, of Beverly Hills, California, Second Secretary and Consul, Bern, Switzerland, has been transferred to Budapest, Hungary, as Commercial Attaché.

ROBERT H. McBRIDE, of 3225 Klingle Road, Wash-

(*Continued on page* 38)

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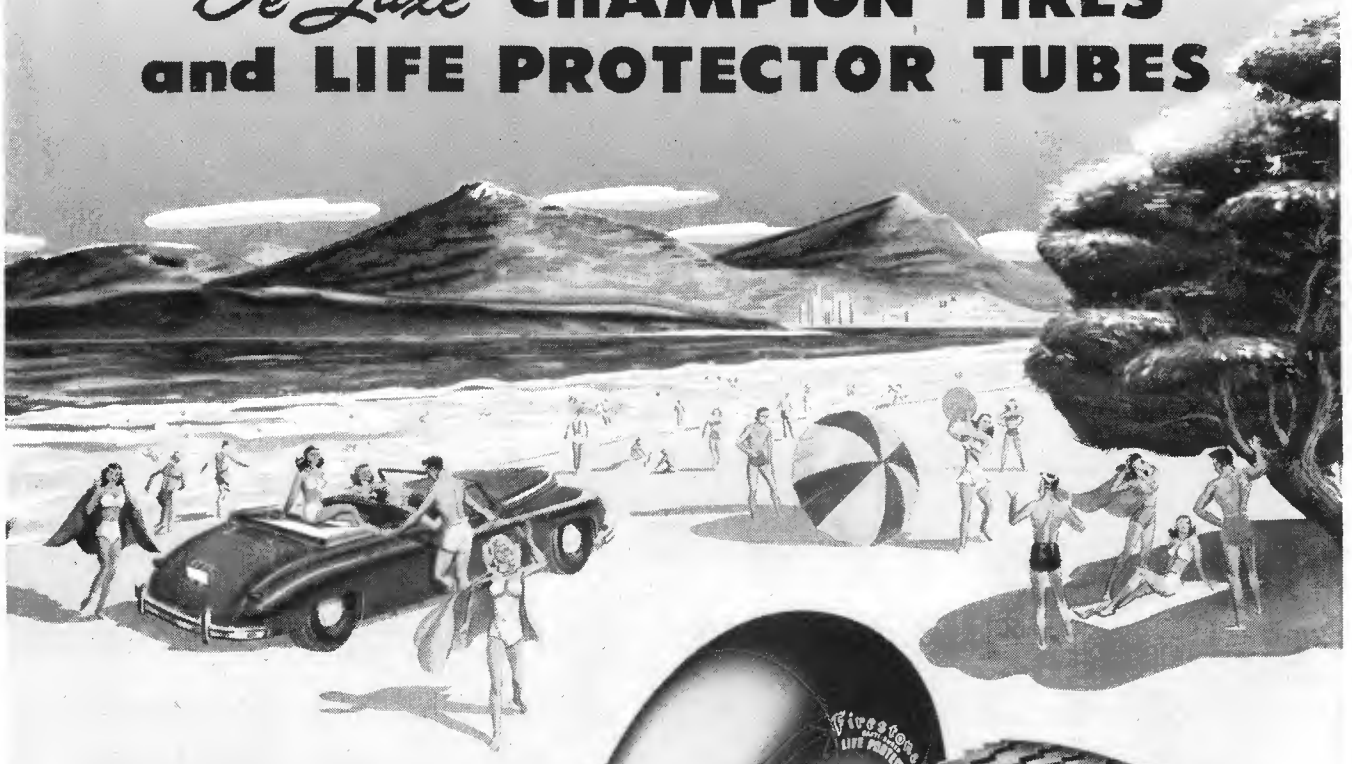

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THE
AMERICAN
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Mission to Nepal

By JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE
Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs

To visit Nepal seems to be the aspiration of many of the writer's colleagues and friends. At least so it would seem from the many requests, half in jest and half in earnest, that were made to accompany him. Perhaps this is due to Nepal's remoteness and isolation, to the traditional exclusion of all but a few Europeans, and to the knowledge of the presence in the capital, Kathmandu, and its two neighboring cities, Patan and Bhatgaon, the three lying in the pleasant Valley of Nepal or Kathmandu in the outer Himalayas, of famous Hindu and Bhuddist shrines and temples and of great palaces, all of which may have become associated in the public mind with the much publicized Shangri-La.

The Kingdom of Nepal lies on the northeastern frontier of India, which completely surrounds it except on the north, where its frontier with Tibet is formed by the peaks of some of the world's highest mountains, of which Mt. Everest is the best known. It is roughly 500 miles long and 100 miles wide and except for a narrow strip of jungle country on the south, the site of some of the world's best big-game hunting, lies entirely with the various Himalayan ranges. The population is between six and seven million persons.

The capital, Kathmandu, is some 75 miles, by road and trail, north of the Indian frontier and, with an altitude of about 4500 feet, has a pleasant year-around climate. There are neither railroads nor highways leading to it from the outside world, nor are there any air fields near Kathmandu or in the whole country except on the southern fringe. To reach the capital one must go by train to the Indian city of Raxual in the Province of Bihar on the Nepalese frontier. From there one

The U. S. Mission on the trail to Kathmandu.

can travel only as the guest or with the consent of the Prime Minister of Nepal. Moreover it is impossible to proceed into the interior on the route to Kathmandu, which is the only part of the country opened on occasion to Europeans, without making use of his guest houses, sedan chairs, horses and other facilities without which the journey could be made only with the greatest difficulty even if permitted.

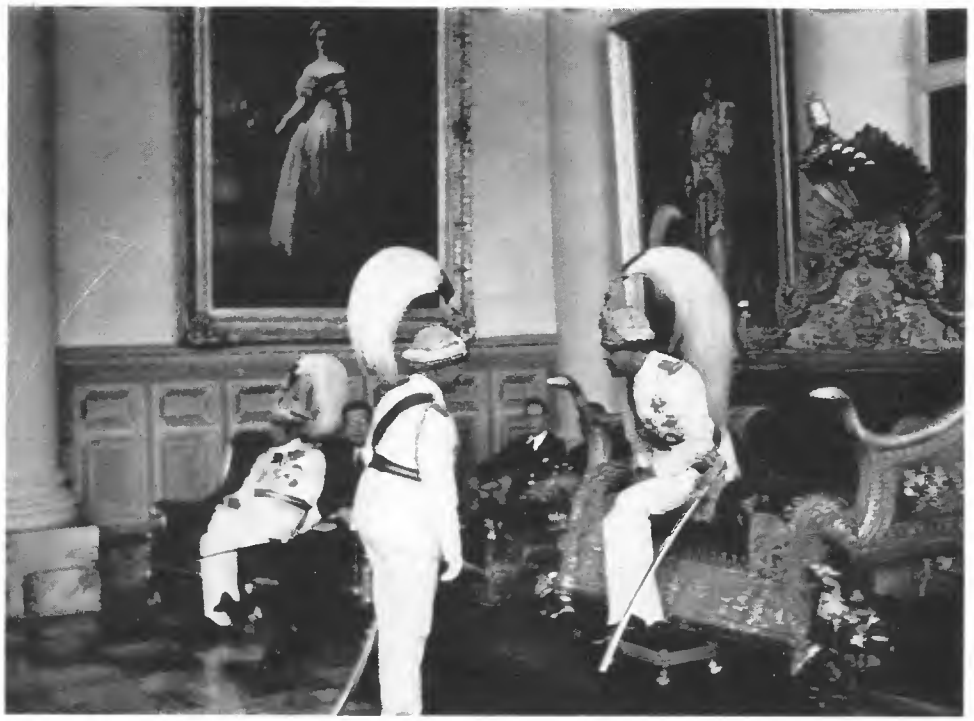
Many tongues are spoken in Nepal and its inhabitants are composed of the people indigenous to India and Central Asia, many of whom have a slight Mongolian cast of features. The predominant racial group came into western Nepal from the Rajputana district of India during the Moghul invasions. While the Rajputs opposed the Moslem invaders with great valor, they were gradually driven back and many took refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Nepal, which the invaders never reached. During the eighteenth century some of the Rajput leaders from the district known as Ghurka succeeded in gaining control of the whole country and even in extending its frontiers as far to the northwest as Kashmir.

When early in the nineteenth century the Nepalese started to push out toward the south, they naturally came into conflict with the Honourable East India Company. Thereupon the Company sent a military force into Nepal toward Kathmandu. As it became evident to the Nepalese that the Company's forces could probably succeed in reaching the capital they signed a treaty with the Company in 1815 which greatly contracted their frontiers and permitted the Company to maintain a Residency on some 2500 acres of land on the outskirts of Kathmandu. The Resident was even allowed to maintain his own garrison and postoffice, but he could not leave the Residency grounds except in the company of a Nepalese. Incidentally the Indian rupee, which circulates freely in the country, is still known in Nepal as "Company money."

In the Indian mutiny of 1857 the Nepalese came to the assistance of the British at Lucknow. In gratitude the British restored the southern part of their territory which they had lost under the Treaty of 1815 and since then the relations between the two countries have been most cordial. During World War I the Nepalese rendered the British such valuable assistance through the Ghurka troops serving in the Indian army and in the Nepalese Contingent that they were rewarded with an annual subsidy of one million rupees (about $300,000). They were further rewarded with a treaty signed in 1923 in which the British formally recognized the internal and external independence of Nepal and raised the rank of their Resident in Nepal to that of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Thus until the present year the British have been the only Europeans permitted to maintain an official establishment in Nepal. The Nepalese have however had official relations with Tibet for several centuries and also, until the Revolution, with China. Their official relations with China however have only been renewed during the present year.

Nepalese Guard troops awaiting the arrival of the U. S. Mission in front of the King's Durbar Hall in the principal square of Kathmandu.



At the King's Durbar, l. to r., foreground: the Commander-in-Chief General Mohan and His Majesty King Tribhubana. Seated, l. to r.: His Highness the Maharaja Padma, Mr. Satterthwaite and Dr. Johnstone.

For the past two centuries the Sah Dynasty has occupied the throne of Nepal. About a hundred years ago however the Kings of Nepal lost most of their temporal power, but they have remained the rulers of the country in a religious and symbolic sense. The present King, the Maharajadhiraja Trihhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, was born in 1905 and ascended the throne in 1911.

Since 1847 Nepal has been governed for all practical purposes by the Prime Ministers, whose office is hereditary under the princely title of Maharaja. The line of succession to this office is not from father to son, as in the case of that of the King, but from brother to brother or cousin to cousin according to age within each generation. The present name of the family which has held the Prime Ministership for the last century is Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana (the spelling in European languages varies) which, because of its length, is sometimes shortened to the initials SSJBR or simply to the last name, Rana. The present Prime Minister, His Highness the Maharaja Padma SSJBR, succeeded to the office in November of 1945, upon the resignation of his predecessor, the Maharaja Joodha SSJBR, who desired to devote the remainder of his life to religion.

Nepal is organized along military-religious lines, and the four highest ranking generals after the Maharaja hold the principal administrative as well as military positions in the Government. As a rule the members of the Rana family in direct line of succession bear the title of colonel until reaching their majority, whereupon they become major generals, and thereafter are promoted in accordance with their position in the line of succession.

During World War II the Nepalese contributed with their famous fighting men to the Allied cause to an even greater extent than in the previous one. Their fighting prowess is indicated by the fact that ten Ghurka soldiers were awarded the Victoria Cross. American officers and men became acquainted with them in the Middle Eastern and India-Burma theaters of operations. One of the senior officers of the Nepalese Contingent which served in India and Burma, Commanding General Bahadur Rana, made a number of good friends among the American officers and became a great admirer of our Army. He was especially impressed by the sturdy independent character of the American soldier.

General Bahadur tells the story of how he was once stopped late in the evening about twenty miles outside Delhi, in spite of the flag his car was flying, by a "GI." The GI asked the General for a lift, not only for himself but also for his bicycle, his rifle

and for the deer he had shot! The General was glad to take the soldier and his impedimenta into Delhi and was highly entertained in doing so. Therefore, when our Special Diplomatic Mission reached Kathmandu and found that the head of the Nepalese Committee with whom we were to negotiate was General Bahadur, and that most of the other members of the Committee such as Generals Mrigendra and Bijaya had had similar contacts with Americans, we considered ourselves most fortunate.

There had also been a number of contacts between American and Nepalese officials in Nepal itself. Andrew Corry, while with the Foreign Economic Administration in New Delhi, visited Kathmandu in the fall of 1944 at the invitation of Nepalese officials, as did, in the fall of 1945, Harry Witt of F.E.A. and Lt. Alfred Brown of the U. S. Army, in order to carry on informal discussions concerning the economic development of the country and the possibilities of establishing direct trade with the United States. Cornelius van H. Engert, on departing from his post as Minister to Afghanistan, and Miss Helen Nichols, American Vice Consul at Calcutta, also visited Kathmandu in 1945 and 1946 respectively as the guests of the British Minister and Mrs. Falconer. In November of 1946 George R. Merrell, while Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy at New Delhi, accompanied by Lt. Col. Nathaniel H. Hoskot, Assistant Military Attaché at New Delhi, and J. Jefferson Jones III, Vice Consul at Bombay, went to Kathmandu for the purpose of decorating the Maharaja Padma with the Legion of Merit in recognition of his services in making troops available for the Allied war effort in the India-Burma theater.

In the meantime a number of Nepalese officials had also visited in the United States. Shortly after the outbreak of the war in Europe General Krishna Rana, the Nepalese Minister in London, crossed the United States in returning to Kathmandu by way of the Pacific. In the fall of 1945 his successor as Minister in London, General Shinga Rana, visited this country and called on several high American officials, including President Truman. Then in the summer of 1946 a Nepalese goodwill mission headed by Commanding General Baber Rana spent several weeks in the United States as the guests of the State and War Departments. As a consequence of the conversations carried on in these various meetings, the Nepalese Government invited the United States Government, at the time of Mr. Merrell's visit to Kathmandu, to send a special mission to Nepal for the purpose of concluding an agreement of friendship and commerce and of establishing diplomatic and consular relations.

Upon the receipt of this invitation, which the Department of State was glad to accept, the members of the India-Nepal Section of the Division of Middle Eastern and Indian Affairs at once began making the arrangements and drafting the documents necessary to assure the success of a mission of this nature. On March 22, 1947, the intention of the Department to send a special diplomatic mission to Nepal was made known to the press, together with the names of its members. These were, in addition to the writer, Samuel H. Day, Counselor

(*Continued on page 32*)

On the trail to Kathmandu. The entire U. S. Mission resting. l. to r.: Mr. Day, Mr. Hare, Mr. Satterthwaite, Lt. Col. Hoskot, Dr. Johnstone, Mr. Booth, Mr. Jones.

From Pillar to Post

By The Honorable James B. Stewart, *Retired*

On July 1, 1875, the statesman who negotiated settlement of "Alahama Claims" with Great Britain by arbitration, and settlement of the northwest boundary dispute, Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, moved from his office in the building at 14th and S streets, which had heen erected for the City Orphan Asylum, to one in the south wing of the new State, War and Navy Building. It was generally helieved that at long last the Department of State had a permanent home and in a fire proof structure, said at the time to he the largest and finest office building in the world.

However, at the turn of the century the amount of space allotted to the Department of State was already inadequate and so the Passport Bureau obtained space in the brick building at the Northwest corner of New York Avenue and 17th Street. Thereafter, division after division had to find outside quarters. Still it was never thought that the Secretary of State would be asked to move from the grand old building west of the White House, often affectionately referred to as "The Squirrel Cage." But just that happened and on April 19, 1947, he moved from the office that had been occupied by such statesmen as Fish, Blaine, Hay, Hughes, Stimson and Hull to one in the New War Department Building at 21st and Virginia Avenue.

The recent move from The Avenue was the Department's seventeenth, the first one having been in 1783 from a small two-story brick house at 13 South 6th Street, Philadelphia, to Fraunce's Tavern in New York City where Washington made his headquarters after the British evacuation of New York where he took farewell of his officers on December 4, 1783.

The following list of the locations of the buildings occupied hy the Department since 1781 shows the many moves which took place during the nineteen years before the Nation's Capitol was moved to Washington, where also there have been frequent changes in the Department's location. With this latest change in mind, the question naturally arises: "How long will it be before moving out vans appear hefore the new Virginia Avenue address?" It is hoped, for the sake of more efficient administration, that when they do the Department's entire organization will he brought together under one roof.

Buildings Occupied by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of State*

Philadelphia

1. No. 13 South 6th Street. 1781-1783. (Department was practically suspended from June 1783 to sometime in 1785.)

New York

2. Fraunce's Tavern. Southeast Corner Broad and Pearl. 1785-1788.
3. House on west side of Broadway near Battery.
4. House on east side of Broadway.

Philadelphia

5. Market Street.
6. S.E. corner of 6th and Arch Streets.
7. North Alley.
8. N.E. corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets.

Trenton

9. Statehouse. August to November 1798. (Moved to Trenton hecause of yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia.)

Washington

10. Treasury Building—Archives only. June 1, 1800.
11. No. 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue. August 1800 to May, 1801.
12. War Office. 17th Street opposite G Street. 1801-1819.
13. G Street, south side, near 18th Street. (1814 to 1816 pending the repair of War Office which had been demolished during invasion of the Capitol by the British.)
14. Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street. (Part of site now covered by North Wing of Treasury Building.) 1820-1866.
15. S.E. corner of 13th and Pennsylvania Avenue. (For a few months only.)
16. 14th and S Streets. 1866 to 1875.
17. State, War and Navy Building. 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue. The finished southern part was occupied by the Department on July 1, 1875.
18. New War Department Building, 21st and Virginia Avenue.**

*From "Department of State, Its History and Functions, 1893."

**Also located in 31 additional buildings.

The Veterans' Attache Program

By CATHERINE H. RAMSEY,* *Special Projects Division*

There have been many changes in and additions to the Foreign Service, with new officers, new classifications, new this and new that, in the last year or two, but now we have something else—a new kind of Attaché—for Veterans' affairs.

So far, this new officer is to be found at only five Foreign Service establishments, in areas having a concentration of American veterans needing information, advice, and assistance, although the program may be expanded if the need arises and funds are available. At the moment, we have these Attachés, complete with staff, functioning at Geneva, London, Mexico City, Paris, and Rome.

As the members of the Foreign Service are aware, there has always been a certain amount of work to be done on behalf of veterans and their beneficiaries, for every war since the Revolution has left its quota of widows, orphans, and pensioners. Heretofore, however, the number abroad has been comparatively small.

During World War II, the American "GI" was scattered all over the world. After the war, more American men than ever before stayed abroad, either to settle down or to study; and Congress was most generous in granting benefits. The result has been more veterans' affairs work than could properly be handled by existing staffs in many places. Furthermore, the nature of the resulting work, particularly the administration of educational benefits under Public Law 346, 78th Congress, popularly known as the "GI Bill of Rights," proved to be such that a specialized knowledge of the applicable laws and the complex Veterans Administration regulations became imperative.

Since more help at certain posts was obviously necessary, particularly in those countries having a large concentration of GIs, the ideal solution appeared to be the assignment of special officers who had had previous experience and training in this highly specialized field. By this means, the Government could better discharge its responsibilities to veterans and beneficiaries abroad.

Negotiations between the Veterans Administration and the Department began well over a year ago. Both agencies realized the need for cooperation, but many problems had to be solved before a decision could be reached and action taken. Among the questions to be settled, of example, were whether to establish offices of the Veterans Administration at Foreign Service posts or whether to assign Veterans Administration representatives to the staffs of Foreign Services; whether Veterans Administration or the Department would provide the funds and what funds could be used; whether the officers would report to the Department or to Veterans Administration; how many people would be needed at each post; whether Foreign Service or Civil Service salary scales would apply; exactly what functions would be performed; and other details too numerous to mention.

Finally, in an exchange of letters in November, 1946, the Veterans Administration and the Department agreed on a plan under which the Department would perform stipulated functions for the Veterans Administration, the work to be handled by an office of an Attaché for Veterans' Affairs, to be set up at designated Foreign Service posts, staffed by personnel nominated by the Veterans Administration and approved by the Department. It was agreed that each Attaché and his staff would be appointed as regular members of the Foreign Service, in the Reserve or Staff Corps, to be under the jurisdiction of the officer in charge of the post to which they were assigned, to report to the Department through that officer, to comply in every way with all laws and regulations pertaining to the Foreign Service, to receive salary and allowances in accordance therewith, and in general to become regular members of the Foreign Service with all rights, privileges, and responsibilities thereunto appertaining. It was agreed that the Veterans Administration would provide the Department with a working fund to cover the remaining few months of the 1947 fiscal year, but that starting July 1, the Department would undertake to bear the costs of the program.

In brief, the functions to be carried on by the Veterans' Attaché's office include all matters pertaining to education of veterans abroad (of whom there are approximately 2500 at 304 schools in 51 countries), such as determination of elegibility and entitlement to training, with maintenance of records and payment of tuition and subsistence; the investigation and approval of foreign educational institutions; the provisions of information, guidance, and supervision for veteran students; the initiation of action in connection with appointment of guardians, medical examinations and care, hospitalization,

*Acting Chief, Veterans Affairs Section.

burial, and all welfare matters; the preparation of reports and accounts; and all services for veterans and beneficiaries abroad.

It is safe to say that the greatest part of the veterans' affairs work is proving to be in connection with the educational benefits phase. Although the majority of students are taking straight academic work, concentrating on obtaining credits in the liberal arts and sciences, we find many veterans pursuing unusual courses in unexpected places. In China, they study Oriental languages, in India they indulge in Oriental research, in Switzerland they attend the schools of the *cuisine*. The entertainment world has its share of business, with pupils taking dramatic training at the Old Vic Theater in London and ballet in Paris.

Five American priests, former chaplains, departed in a group to study in Rome. An American tenor with operatic ambitions is endeavoring to have his voice teacher's studio in France included as an approved educational institution. Some ex-GIs are taking secretarial training at the Three Wise Monkeys School in London. In Quito, a veteran blinded in the African campaign is getting a Master's degree in Spanish culture in Ecuador.

Approximately 100 American students are attending the Hebrew University at Haifa, taking advantage of studying at what is said to be one of the finest though little known technical schools, staffed as it is with many of the professors who escaped from Central Europe. In Australia we find an ambitious lad living in a tent and working on the docks to supplement his subsistence allowance while finishing his academic work. One ambitious ex-service-woman is studying archeology in Egypt. These and similar cases would fill a book.

Once the Attaché plan had been accepted, the functions defined, the posts determined, and the funds earmarked, steps could be taken to procure personnel. In addition to an Attaché in charge, each office has a staff of one or more Adjudicator—investigators, Educational Training Officers, Records Officers, Voucher Examiners, Claims Officers, and stenographic or clerical help, some of the latter Americans, some aliens.

The staff of each office was varied to suit local needs. For example, at London we find a second Attaché; at Mexico City, a Special Assistant to the Attaché. In Italy, it was deemed advisable, in addition to a headquarters staff in Rome, to assign to each of the Foreign Service offices at Naples, Palermo, and Florence an Adjudicator-investigator and stenographer, since the work is particularly heavy at those posts. In Switzerland, the Attaché and his staff were assigned to Geneva rather than to Berne because most of the veterans in Switzerland are located in the Geneva district. Present plans call for a staff of 13 in Italy, 10 at Paris, 11 at Mexico City, 14 at London, and 6 at Geneva, a total of 54 positions, all but 8 of which are now filled. All personnel were nominated by Veterans Administration as being the best qualified persons available for the work abroad.

In charge of the work at London is Eldon L. Bailey, himself a veteran of the last two wars, having attained the rank of Colonel. Mr. Bailey had been with the Veterans Administration for 27 years and immediately prior to his assignment to London, had been serving as Executive Assistant Administrator of the Veterans Administration.

At Rome, the Attaché is Thomas C. Quinn, also a veteran of both wars, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel when released. He has been with the Veterans Administration since 1919 and came to the State Department from the position of Chief Attorney of the Veterans Administration Branch Office no. 1 in Boston.

A veteran of the first World War, William E. Share, who is in charge at Paris, has been with the Veterans Administration for 22 years. In the early 1920s he served briefly on the staffs of the American Embassies at Berlin and Paris. His position with Veterans Administration which he left to take up his new work at Paris, was that of Senior Administrative Officer of the Dependents and Beneficiaries Claims Service.

Alfred M. Barlow, who was sent to Mexico City, has been with the Veterans Administration since 1925. He left the position of Chief Attorney, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Cleveland, to go into foreign service. He also served in the Army during World War I.

At Geneva, the Attaché is John N. Hayes. Although Mr. Hayes' services with the Veterans Administration, as Chief of the Regulations and Research Division, Branch no. 4, Richmond, Virginia, did not commence until last year, he has behind him a successful career as a public school administrator which he gave up to enter the Army in 1942. His Army career, from which he emerged with the rank of Colonel, entailed considerable overseas duty with G-4 and G-5 of ETOUSA.

Although the Veterans' Attaché program has been in effect only a few months, it is apparent that the choices of personnel were wise ones. The handling of veterans' affairs is proceeding smoothly, and the personnel are fitting themselves well into the Foreign Service. Most important of all, the aim of the whole program, that is, to expedite and improve service to veterans and beneficiaries abroad, is rapidly being attained.

Japan's Militarists Face the Music

By LAFE FRANKLIN ALLEN*

The Japanese have seen and heard many singular things since the first American airborne infantryman landed at Atsugi Airfield in August, 1945. Probably nothing seems more anomalous to them, however, than the arguments of American lawyers defending Gen. Hideki Tojo and his 25 co-defendants that Japan was justified in breaking various international agreements and treaties renouncing war because of repeated violations of these same pacts by nations now sitting in judgment of the one-time Japanese leaders.

While such arguments probably will not win acquittal for General Tojo and his fellow defendants, who are charged with "crimes against peace, murder, conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity," they do illustrate graphically that the International Military Tribunal for the Far East intends that each Japanese charged with war crimes will have his say at the bar of international justice.

Last January 24 the prosecution rested its case against the leading Japanese war crimes suspects after introducting more than 4,000,000 words of testimony to prove its contention that the defendants conspired since 1928 to dominate East Asia and the Pacific in violation of international agreements. This mountain of testimony was backed with 2,300 exhibits. The prosecution took eight months to complete its case and the defense will probably consume no less time in presenting its arguments.

Although the names of the Japanese war crimes defendants are not so familiar to Americans as were those of the Nürnberg defendants, they nevertheless represent the cream of the oligarchy which ruled Japan for the last two decades. In the original list of 28 major war crimes suspects were four former prime ministers, including General Tojo and his successor, General Koiso; in addition to Generals Tojo and Koiso, 14 high ranking Army and Navy officers, many of whom also hold top cabinet positions; three former foreign ministers, one of whom, Mamoru Shigemitsu, signed the Japanese surrender terms in the name of the Emperor aboard the U. S. battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay; two former ambassadors; four former Cabinet members, including Marquis Kido, who, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1940 to 1945, was chief confidential adviser to Emperor Hirohito; and one propagandist.

Two of the original 28 defendants, Yosuke Matsuoka and former Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, have died since the Tokyo trial began. Matsuoka, former Japanese foreign minister, was Japan's chief delegate to the League of Nations Assembly in 1933, while Nagano was former chief of the Japanese naval general staff.

The International War Crimes Tribunal for the Far East was established by a charter issued by General MacArthur on January 19, 1946, which was later amended on April 26, 1946. The Tribunal's assigned mission, according to its charter, is to insure "the just and prompt trial and punishment of the major war criminals in the Far East."

The 11-member Tribunal, over which Sir William Webb of Australia presides, comprises jurists from India, the Netherlands, Canada, Great Britain, the United States, Australia, China, the Soviet Union, France, New Zealand, and the Philippines.

The Tribunal is not bound by technical rules of evidence. It is required by its charter to "adopt and apply to the greatest possible extent expeditious and non-technical procedure, and shall admit any evidence which it deems to have probative value." The Tribunal is empowered to impose any punishment including death. The judgment of the Tribunal will be subject to review by General MacArthur, who may reduce but not increase the severity of the sentence.

On April 29, 1946, Joseph B. Keenan, chief of counsel of the international prosecution section, turned over an indictment to members of the Tribunal, charging Tojo and 27 other Japanese with three groups of offenses. Under the first group the accused were charged with planning, preparing, initiating or waging wars of aggression, or wars in violation of international law, treaties, agreements, or assurances. The defendants likewise were accused of participating in a conspiracy to secure the military, naval, political, and economic domination of the world.

The second group of counts charged the accused with the crime of murder and conspiracy to mur-

*The author, after graduating from the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, and from the Civil Affairs Training School at the University of Chicago where he stood first in a graduating class of 85 Army and Navy officers, was assigned for ten months to Japan as a Military Government Officer. Before induction into the Army Mr. Allen worked for more than six years as a reporter and rewrite man for the *Detroit Times*. He was discharged from the Army last November and is now completing requirements for his Master of Arts degree at the University of Missouri before resuming his newspaper work.

The courtroom at the War Ministry Building in Tokyo where the evidence is being weighed that will decide the fate of former Premier Tojo and 27 fellow defendants charged with "crimes against humanity."

der, while the third group of counts charged a conspiracy by certain defendants to order, authorize, and permit Japanese military, naval, and governmental authorities to commit breaches of the laws of war.

Ironically the indictment, which was signed by Keenan and the associate prosecutors representing the United Nations which Japan fought in the Pacific and the Far East, was handed to the Tribunal as it convened privately in the office once occupied by Hideki Tojo in the still-camouflaged War Ministry Building in Tokyo. At the same time the defendants, who bear the dubious distinction of being Class A war crimes suspects, were served copies of the indictment in Sugamo Prison, where many Allied civilian prisoners were held after Pearl Harbor.

On May 3, 1946, the 28 defendants, a far cry from the powerful leaders who once nurtured dreams of ruling a fabulous Greater East Asia empire, shuffled into the renovated auditorium of the War Ministry Building for their arraignment, guarded by smartly attired American military police.

Present were 500 spectators and 100 Allied and Japanese newspaper and radio correspondents when Tribunal President Sir William Webb opened the proceedings with a statement in which he said that the coming trial was as important as any criminal trial in history.

"To our great task we bring open minds both on the acts and on the law," said Sir William. "The onus will be on the prosecution to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt."

Shumei Okawa, an alleged organizer of the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, and a propagandist for the expulsion of the white race from Asia by aggressive war, enlivened the otherwise routine opening-day session by slapping General Tojo twice on his bald pate. Okawa was subsequently declared by psychiatrists to be insane and is now hospitalized. He is being tried in absentia, however, on the possibility that he may later regain his sanity.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty at their arraignment, a fact which enraged Japanese editorial writers. The big Tokyo daily *Yomiuri* questioned whether "even Tojo himself can believe such a plea." On May 6 the defendants were ordered to stand trial on June 3.

At the beginning of the trial in June, 1946, Chief Prosecutor Keenan declared that he was not concerned with the "small meaner objects of vengeance or retaliation." He said that his broad aim was the administration of justice, and that his specific

Prisoners stand as tribunal judges enter the courtroom.—*U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.*

purpose was to contribute all he could toward the prevention of aggressive war.

Keenan added that he hoped to confirm in the Tokyo trial "the already recognized rule that such individuals of a nation who, either in official positions or otherwise, plan aggressive warfare, especially in contravention or sound treaties, assurances, and agreements of their nation to the contrary, are common felons and deserve and will receive the punishment for ages meted out in every land to murderers, brigands, pirates, and plunderers."

The prosecution, anticipating correctly that the defense would argue that military encirclement and economic strangulation by the Western Powers left the Japanese no alternative but war, went back to the "Manchurian Incident" of 1931 for evidence of Japanese military aggression. From this time forward the prosecution traced aggression by the Japanese either in or against China, Manchuria, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Netherlands East Indies, Great Britain, and the United States.

The prosecution argued that the tripartite pact between Japan, Germany, and Italy was nothing less than a paper plan to divide the world into two spheres, the western sphere to be dominated by Germany and the eastern sphere by Japan. High-ranking Cabinet members, notably the jingoistic General Araki, who was instrumental in intensifying the teaching of militarism and ultra-nationalism in Japanese schools, were linked to carefully designed plans to prepare Japanese opinion for aggressive warfare. Such "preparation" included nationalistic educational programs, threats and assassinations, and police coercion.

Several weeks were devoted to the introduction of evidence showing the sadistic and unrepressed behavior of Japanese troops toward Americans, British, Chinese, Filipinos, and French. In this "atrocity phase" of the prosecution's case special reference was made to the use of narcotics in China to break the power of the Chinese to resist Japanese penetration.

The prosecution read to the Tribunal the following excerpts from a statement made by General Tojo on February 7 and March 1, 1946, in which the wartime premier admitted responsibility for the attack on Pear Harbor:

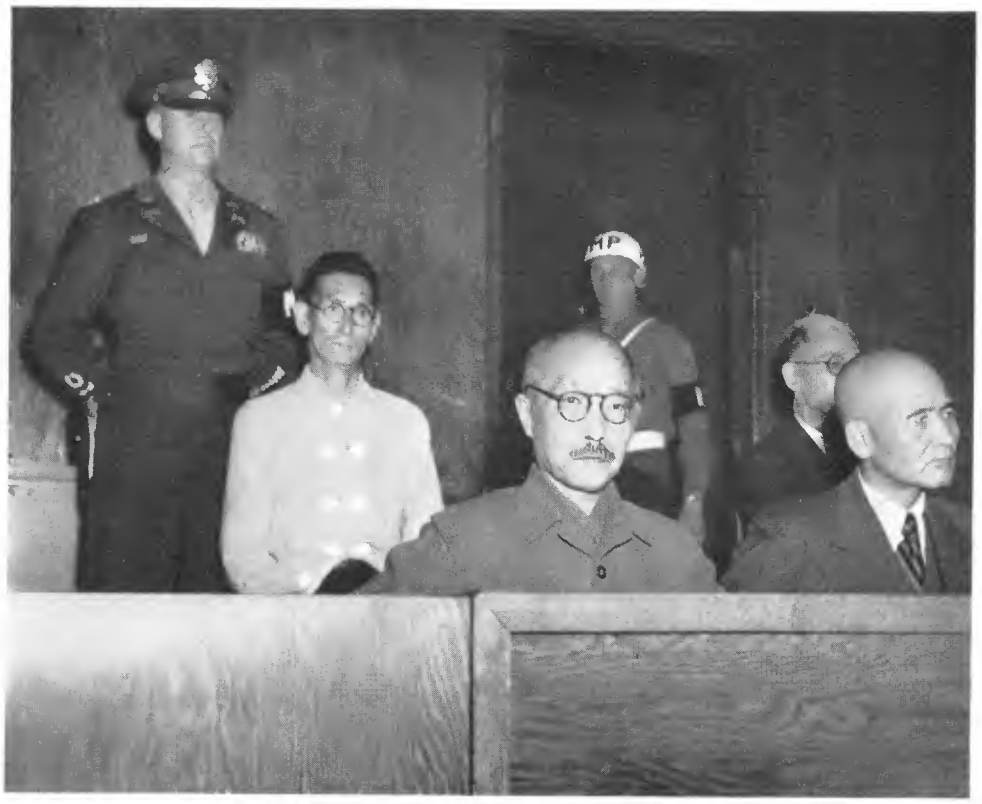
". . . You realize that you are the one primarily responsible for the December 1941 attacks on Pearl Harbor and on American and British possessions?"

"Yes, I am responsible."

"And other parties whom you have mentioned are responsible, along with you, for these attacks?"

"From the standpoint of assistance to the throne, the Cabinet is jointly responsible, and, hence, other Cabinet members bear responsibility. However, I, as senior member, am the one chiefly responsible.

(Continued on next page)



Ex-Premier Hedeki Tojo, one of the 28 defendants on trial before the International War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo, sits in the front row left in front of Shumei Okawa, who slapped the premier on the head twice during the opening day of the trial. The eccentric defendant is guarded by Lt. Col. Aubrey Kenworthy, Chief of Military Security for the trials.

The Army chief of staff and the Navy chief of staff also bear responsibility." (The chief of the Japanese naval general staff, the late Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, readily admitted early in the occupation of Japan that he had given the order for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.)

"Did you not, as Premier, know of and approve the attacks which were to be made on Pearl Harbor, Hong Kong, Malaya, and the Philippines . .. .?"

"Of course. I did know about them, and approved."

The prosecution introduced evidence to show that Japan's militarists regarded diplomatic "conversations" as a smokescreen for conquests designed to win hegemony for Japan over a substantial part of the Far East.

Chief Prosecutor Keenan summed up his views on the Tokyo trial in the following statement which he sent to a meeting of the American Bar Association in Atlantic City last October:

"When crimes of violence are committed in our country we arrest the accused, bring them before judges and juries, and punish them upon conviction. Here in the Tokyo trials we are carrying out these same principles and practices."

Keenan declared that the American position was that it is a crime even to plan a war in violation of international agreements and assurances.

"To those who shudder in the mere contemplation of the possibility that the same procedure might be applied to our own leaders should we be defeated in a future war, there is a complete answer," Keenan said. "If our leaders were guilty of what the prosecution charges these accused, they would deserve the same punishment that we are asking this International Tribunal to impose."

Attorneys for the defense laid down their initial barrage in the campaign to free Tojo and his co-defendants on January 27, when they challenged the right of General MacArthur to create the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. The defense held that this action of MacArthur's was "a naked and extra-legal exercise of executive authority," and argued that the Supreme Allied Commander had no legal right to "create international law" by issuing to the Tribunal a charter that attempted to define and apply a criminal code retroactively.

While defense attorneys will likely spend many more weeks arguing the innocence of the Japanese

(*Continued on page* 41)

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

3326 Reservoir Road,
Washington.
May 30, 1947

The Honorable Ellis O. Briggs.
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Foreign Service Association.

Dear Mr. Briggs:

Thank you very much for your letter dated March 24, 1947 with which was sent a check for $21.22 I am asked to accept to cover the suspension in my accounts because of the brick border I had placed around the grave of my predecessor in Baghdad, Mr. Paul Knabenshue.

Let me assure you of my appreciation of this act of the Foreign Service Association. I sincerely hope the appreciation I feel will not be questioned by my action of returning the check herein. But I feel very strongly that this matter should not be closed in this way.

Mr. Knabenshue was a respected and highly useful Foreign Service Officer whose years of service entitled him to greater recognition from his Government and the Department of State than this pitifully small expenditure of $21.22 which I was responsible for and which I would be only too glad to expend as an individual were it not for the fact that I firmly believe the principle of accepting a decision made by the Department (and twice reversed, as the record will show) not to allow this expenditure because of "no funds" is entirely wrong.

The graves of Service men all over the world are being cared for at very great expense to the Government; is it then a fantastic idea that the grave of a Foreign Service officer who died at his post and was of exceptional value to his Government, should be cared for by that Government? It seems to me that this disallowance of this pitifully small sum of twenty odd dollars cries aloud for reconsideration — but reconsideration by the Department, not reimbursement for a sum so spent by me by the Foreign Service Association. If the Department finally rules otherwise (and I cannot think the pendulum has yet come to rest after having swung for and against twice) then, but only then I feel I am the one to pay and I shall do so in deep appreciation of my friendship for Paul Knabenshue and his usefulness as a Foreign Service officer.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS M. WILSON

PRESS COMMENT

Editorial from the Washington Star of July 1, 1947

AMBASSADOR LOUDON

Quietly, yesterday, the Netherlands Ambassador packed his bags and slipped out of town. No special ceremony at the Embassy marked the veteran diplomat's departure. Dr. Alexander Loudon had done his job without fanfare for almost nine years, and there was no fanfare when he left.

The official announcement said he was sick, and quite possibly he was. He was not so sick, however, as he had been during those gruelling war years when, driving himself relentlessly, he built his small legation into a large and important Embassy. Three coronary occlusions, at least, and all the medical advice there was, could not stop him then. There was a job to be done for his country and for the freedom-loving world. He did it.

So well did he do it, and so thoroughly, that millions of Americans who never knew Dr. Loudon's name came to think of Holland's fight and Holland's suffering almost as our own. And his courage was felt abroad as well as in the United States. On August 31, 1940, a few days after one of his crippling heart attacks, he broadcast from his bed in Washington direct to the Netherlands East Indies and to the tiny homeland. Who does not believe these messages of hope had their effect on the critical balance between the oppressors and the oppressed?

It was through Dr. Loudon's efforts that America received one of its first and most shocking lessons in the meaning of Nazi savagery. When the Germans bombed the open city of Rotterdam early in the war, he demanded, obtained and released photographic proof of the tragedy. Dr. Goebbels and his broadcasters well understood the effect of this action on world-wide public opinion. Furiously, they inveighed against "that crazy Dutch Minister in Washington." Others felt differently. A few weeks ago, President Truman inscribed his picture —"To one of the ablest Ambassadors I have ever known. . . ."

* * * *

Had Alexander Loudon been a contemporary of Thomas Jefferson he would not have presented himself at the White House "dripping in gold lace" as did some diplomats at that time. He would have been the type that Jefferson most admired and respected.

One would not have to be an ambassador to strive to emulate Dr. Loudon. A Vice Consul or a Third Secretary can make the endeavor. If he does, when he grows up to be a Consul General or a Chief of Mission, he would never be one of those pompous, self-important ones who would be comfortable in gold lace.

J. B. S.

Foreign Service Transfers

By HAROLD S. TEWELL, *Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel**

In the calendar year 1946 Foreign Service Officers transferred from one post to another totalled 457, including 133 new officers assigned to their first posts abroad. Important factors in this movement of Foreign Service officers were the opening and strengthening of offices that had been closed during the war period and the replacement of certain Auxiliary officers when that service was liquidated during the latter half of the year. These factors are reflected in the distribution of officers transferred as set forth below:

From	To—LA (a)	EUR (b)	NEA (c)	FE (d)	Dept.	Other (e)	Total
Latin America (a)....	26(x)	29	6	5	9	2	77
Europe (b)	12	35(x)	12	5	26	2	92
Near East-Africa (c)	2	14	18(x)	5	11	3	53
Far East (d)	..	2	1	28(x)	..	1	32
Dept. (New, ...	28	58	31	17	..	1	133
FSO's Others	8	31	5	10	..	..	54
Other (e)	4	3	4	1	1	3(x)	16
Total	80	170	77	71	47	12	457

(a) All Latin America, including European colonial areas in LA.
(b) All Europe, Canada, and Newfoundland.
(c) Near and Middle East and Africa.
(d) Far East, including Philippines, Batavia, etc.
(e) Australasia, Pacific Islands, etc.
(x) Transfers within the area.

Transfers of Foreign Service personnel in 1946 represented efforts to meet increasing emergencies and changes in emphasis on duties assumed by diplomatic and consular officers in the first post-war year. The foregoing presentation offers some interesting facts about the effort to stretch an insufficient staff of Foreign Service Officers to fill pressing and increasing demands, there being 90 recorded unfilled needs for officers at the end of that year.

For example, 77 experienced Foreign Service Officers were withdrawn from Latin America in 1946, while that area received in return 26 experienced officers and 28 new officers, the latter comprising 21% of all new officers assigned during the year. In comparison, 57 experienced officers were transferred from Europe, 26 of them to the Department. That area, however, received 79 experienced officers and 56 new appointees (42.5% of all new officers assigned). Thirty-five experienced officers were moved from the Near East-Africa area, 11 being assigned to Washington and chiefly to desks in NEA in the Department. That area, however, received in return 28 experienced officers and 31 new officers (25% of all new officers assigned). From countries in the Far East only 4 experienced officers were transferred, while to posts in that area were assigned 43 officers, of whom 26 were experienced and 17 were new appointees. Far East offices received a net gain of 39 officers in 1946. Fifty-four experienced officers were transferred from the Department, 31 going to Europe, 10 to the Far East, 5 to Near East-Africa, and 8 to Latin America, while 47 officers were transferred to the Department from all areas except the Far East.

Approximately 13% of the transfers in 1946 were to posts or areas requested by the officers concerned for personal reasons such as health, education, etc., while 23% of the transfers were to posts or areas requested by the officers concerned for other reasons. Bearing in mind the fact that transfers in 1946 were largely the result of post-war pressures, shortages of staff, and similar reasons, the Department nevertheless did not fail to give consideration to the greatest extent possible to the personal preferences of officers concerned. In making all transfers, Transfer Record Cards filed by such officers were carefully consulted.

*Recently assigned Counselor of Embassy at Habana.

ASSOCIATION REMINDER

Former Active members of the Foreign Service Association are reminded that, under Paragraph 1 (b) of the by-laws of the Association, they may be re-admitted to Active membership upon approval by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee has already approved a number of former Active members who elected to be restored to the Active membership rolls. Former Active members and Associate members who were formerly Active members may therefore, if they choose, apply for Active membership, the dues for which are $8.00 per year.

Members are also reminded that Active membership is confined to Chief of Mission, Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Reserve officers on active duty and all members of the Foreign Service staff corps in Classes 12 to 1, inclusive, together with the former Active members mentioned above. Associate membership is confined to former Active members, personnel of the Department of State and all members of the Foreign Service Staff Corps other than those in Class 12 to 1, inclusive.

Also any person other than those enumerated above may be admitted as an Association member on nomination by an Active member and approval by the Executive Committee.

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EDITORS' COLUMN

Ave atque vale aptly describes the spirit of both the Department and the Foreign Service during recent months. Resignation has followed resignation with such rapidity that an alphabetical approach to the subject is as logical as any other.

First came that of Dean Acheson who had formed a part of the Departmental hierarchy so long as to make it difficult to think of even the "new" State Department building without him. The President expressed the feeling of all Foreign Service officers when, in awarding him the Medal for Merit, he said, "He brought to the councils of government a long view and a genius for bold design." It fell to Mr. Acheson to award the Medal of Freedom to another devoted public servant upon his resignation—Spruille Braden. So long had Mr. Braden been with us that we had come to consider him a Foreign Service officer in a very real sense. While his tremendous energy and an inability to conceal his true feeling may have at times involved him in difficulties which a less fearless devotee of democratic principles might have avoided, his frank approach was as refreshing as it was inspiring. In particular, his sincere desire to see the Inter-American System develop into a Gibraltar of international cooperation will serve for those who follow him as a fine example of 20th Century idealism.

With the resignation of George Messersmith, we lost one of our Senior Career Ambassadors. Thirty-two years in the Foreign Service, Ambassador to Mexico, Cuba, and Argentina, and Assistant Secretary of State is a record of which any man would be proud. He, too, has ever stood by his principles courageously, independently, and inspiringly. His course has often been turbulent, generally hazardous, but he has thrived on the going, his flag (or carnation) nailed to the mast. Uncle George's retirement means much to many Foreign Service officers.

But these are not all—Leland Harrison, who after nearly nine years as Minister to Switzerland has completed 40 years in the Service; Arthur Schoenfeld, who as Minister to Hungary, completed 37 years of service; Hallett Johnson, who as Ambassador to Costa Rica, completed 35 years of service; Robert Scotten, who after four years as Ambassador to Ecuador completed 31 years of service; Arthur Bliss Lane, who as Ambassador to Poland, completed 30 years of service; Pierre Boal, who as Ambassador to Bolivia and our representative on the Inter-American Committee of Political Defense, completed 28 years of service—all officers of high calibre who in their years of service contributed

(*Continued on page* 55)

The Journal's Guest Editor

HERBERT ELLISTON, *Editor, Washington Post*

One of the worst disservices to popular appreciation of our foreign service performance came from Will Rogers. As you remember, he said we always won our wars and lost our conferences. Never was there a greater libel on the Foreign Service. Never was a political idea more firmly implanted in the public consciousness than this wisecrack. In a quarter of a century of attendance at international conferences I never saw an American delegation discomfited. In a number of cases, on the contrary, I saw our delegation in the seat of McGregor, viz., at the head of the table, and by virtue, not of America's position, but of intellectual power. That was the case, to take just two examples out of my experience, of conferences as far apart as the China Tariff Conference of 1926 and the German Reparations Conference in Paris in 1929.

It may be said that this tribute goes to the caliber of our leadership, not to the quality of our Foreign Service. To be sure, the top delegates at the conferences I have in mind were non-Service. However, I know of no delegation at the conferences I have reported that could be rated apart from the Foreign Service officials back of it. Briefing is the priceless ingredient of success at an international conference. And that is the function, more often than not, of Foreign Service officers.

One of the ticklish questions facing our Foreign Service is its relation with the press. On pain of being didactic I would say that that Foreign Service official fares best who treats the American newspapermen at his post as, basically, his friends while respecting their independence. In this respect let me cite the case of General Mark Clark when he was American administrator in Vienna. It was Clark who, in my opinion, saved all Austria from becoming a German asset subject to Russian collection within the framework of the Potsdam agreement. General Clark protected Austria by mobilizing the resources of his intelligence service and the publicity available to him for the asking at the hands of the American correspondents in Vienna.

A story will show what I mean. Just before I went to Vienna last year the Russians were all ready to pounce upon the Vienna offices of the Danubian Shipping Company. It was to be seized as a "German asset." Clark got wind of the impending coup from his intelligence officers, forewarned the journ-

Herbert Elliston

Mr. Elliston was born in England. His newspaper training was on the *Manchester Guardian* for whom he was foreign correspondent in the Far East, his dispatches being printed also in the old *New York World*; on *The New York Sun* as assistant to the Cable Editor; and on the *New York Herald* as editorial writer.

On invitation of the Chinese government, he returned to China in 1923, as Chief Editor of the government's economic publications, but retained connection with the *New York Herald* as Far East correspondent. He received the title of Economic Adviser from the Chinese government. He was altogether seven years in the Far East.

In 1927 on returning to America he became Assistant Director (Economist) of Research for the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City. His job for the Council was Associate Editor, 1927-1930, of the volumes "American Foreign Relations" put out yearly by the Council. He was also co-author of those volumes, writing the economic sections.

In 1930 he resigned from the Council on Foreign Relations to return to journalism, joining the *Christian Science Monitor* as (economics) editorial writer and later financial and concurrently front page columnist on world affairs. Mr. Elliston went to Europe on the outbreak of the war for the *Christian Science Monitor*, and was in Finland when Russia attacked Finland, getting out first descriptions of fighting in a series of broadcasts over CBS network. He is the author of the book, "Finland Fights," published simultaneously in America and England, which he cabled chapter by chapter from the scene. He was made Associate Editor of the *Washington Post* in November, 1940 and was appointed Editor in June, 1946.

alists, and then telephoned Marshal Koniev. Said he to Koniev, "I hear you are going to pull off a party tomorrow at the Danuhian Shipping Company. I just want to tell you that I have tipped off our newspapermen so as to give you an audience." The seizure never came off. I commend the story to those Foreign Service officers who have not yet realized that the newspapermen in their midst may be valuahle aides, not to say good counsellors.

Failure to use newspapermen when they want to be used was illustrated very forcihly to me during the war. The Office of War Information used to drench other countries with propaganda about our wartime activities. The propaganda was official. Therefore it carried, shall we say, a certain stigma in the neutral countries. Indeed, some of the neutrals by law would not allow publication. Nevertheless this kind of puhlicity was of vital importance to our war effort, and we spent a lot of money on it. Yet we grossly neglected the corps of foreign correspondents in America who would have cahled much OWI information to their newspapers under their own bylines.

The advantage of letting the correspondents relay information to their own countries is obvious. It would have heen free, but, more importantly, it would have carried the signature of a national of the receiving country. It was perhaps essential to our security to shield the facts about our military unpreparedness at the onset of the war. But the reluctance to show off our achievements when our war machine started to roll persisted. Instead the OWI tried to do the broadcasting joh itself. It wasn't realized that the foreign correspondents were our best advertisers and publicity mongers.

This reminds me of the situation that newsmen in general confront in the State Department. It is equally true in peace as in war that the best vehicle for information is the newspaper correspondent. Through him the Voice of America will be heard everywhere. Yet I hear he is constantly handicapped in his quest for news by the warnings laid upon State Department officials in the *Security Handbook*. The theory of the *Handbook* seems to be that the newspaperman is in contact with "the enemy." At any rate, the official is told to he on his guard in case he runs into a newspaperman in State Department corridors. How foolish! The only result is to keep a great gulf fixed between the Department and the people at home and ahroad at a time when a constant flow of information is imperative to the successful conduct of our foreign policy.

Foreign policy to be effective depends in the final analysis on popular consent. And, as Elihu Root used to say, consent can be won only by information, coupled with a feeling that the Department is not hiding anything.

The qualification might be offered that the newspaperman cannot he wholly trusted with confidential information. Surely the contrary has been proved. By and large newspapermen in the war were better custodians of secrets than military men, even than high officials. Look, for example, at the way that Mr. Bevin has given out confidential information he got from Mr. Byrnes. You remember his embarrassing comments in the Commons six months ago on what Mr. Byrnes had told him conversationally about our policy toward Palestine. Yet Mr. Bevin is so bothered by full reporting in the newspapers that he hankers for a return to the had old days of revelations by official communiques. I was amused when, on Mr. Bevin trying to establish such a system at the three power conference in Paris on the Marshall plan, the Russians and the Tass news agency killed it at hirth. If a newspaperman were as indiscreet as the pro-secret Mr. Bevin, he would get short shrift from his office and his fellows, let alone from the Department.

There are many suggestions I could make for clearing out the channels between the Department and the newspapers. As I have said, the recognition should he widespread that the hest vehicle for the Voice of America is the newspaper press. Action should be governed accordingly. And action in keeping the people informed should be more than a day to day business. A responsibility devolves upon the State Department to see to it that the historicity of incidents is properly recorded in the public prints before they pass into history. Many an incident is wrongly docketed in the people's mind after settlement. Officials know it, but they take no steps to correst a wrong impression.

An example of what I mean occurred over the extrusion of the Russians from Azerbaijan. The withdrawal was hailed as a 100 per cent victory for the United Nations. Actually the United Nations could take only part of the credit. Military action hy the British on the Iranian frontier with Iraq was in part responsihle. By letting people think the United Nations "threw out the Russians," officialdom made things very difficult for itself when the crisis arrived in Greece. We proposed to do exactly what the British did in the case of Iran. What happened? A bewildered public asked "why not leave the matter to the United Nations since they did such a good job in Iran."

It is the spread of the truth about contemporary events that should concern the State Department. What happened in Iran could easily have been communicated to magazine writers. If it had been, the way would have been paved for our own action in Greece, which in the circumstances came initially as a shock to the American people, and was regarded as an affront to the United Nations.

Now I agree that at certain stages of negotiations and incidents a certain amount of secrecy may be essential. Any newspaperman of any responsibility will not cavil at interim secrecy. It is the story at the end of the road that I am thinking of. Mr. Hughes, I suppose, was regarded as the most aloof of all Secretaries in my time, but in fact no Secretary was more communicative. He would not allow misunderstandings to prevail outside, nor let the truth languish in the files. That was not, in his opinion, conducive to public support of foreign policy.

Nor do the British feel that way. In San Francisco the diplomatic correspondents of the British newspapers knew all, and were, in consequence, a fruitful source of knowledge to their less fortunate American correspondents. It is a matter of course with the British, in spite of Mr. Bevin's querulousness, that, as Lord Hankey puts it in his new book *Diplomacy by Conference*, "eventually there is the fullest publicity." "The representatives of nations are responsible to their respective peoples, and unless those people are properly instructed by the fullest publicity they will not form a true judgment of the issues," is the truism you will find in this guide. Elementary, you might say, but it is often forgotten that it should be emblazoned in every corridor in the State Department.

MARRIAGES

BELL-SCOTT. Miss Genevieve Scott and Mr. Edward Peter Bell were married on March 15. Mrs. Bell is the daughter of Foreign Service Officer Alhert W. Scott, now Consul at Palermo, and she was formerly in the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs. Mr. Bell is in the British Colonial Service and is now serving as Solicitor General in the Malayan Union.

CARSON-HALE. Mrs. Corinth Winston Hale and Foreign Service Officer Charles Carson were married at Caulfield, B. C., on April 2. Mrs. Hale was for several years before her marriage in the Citizenship Section of the Consulate General at Vancouver. Mr. Carson is Vice Consul at Vancouver.

JOHNS-WAYLES. Miss Ellen Wayles and Robert Eugene Johns were married on June 7 in Lincolnton, North Carolina. Miss Wayles is the daughter of former Foreign Service Officer John S. Calvert.

BIRTHS

LAWTON. A daughter, Daphne, was born on June 11 to former Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Edward P. Lawton in Norwalk, Conn.

HOPKINS. A son, Richard Snowden, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snowden Hopkins on June 13 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hopkins is Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute.

PENFIELD. A daughter, Kedzie Anne, was born to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. James K. Penfield on July 8 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Penfield is Deputy Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, and is also a member of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.

SEIBERT. A daughter, Angela Mary Gunilla, was born to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Elvin Seibert on July 11 in Wellington where Mr. Seibert is Second Secretary and Consul.

IN MEMORIAM

CORRIGAN. Mrs. Frank P. Corrigan, wife of the Honorable Frank P. Corrigan, Ambassador to Venezuela, died on May 29 in Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAPMAN. William E. Chapman, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on March 12 in Norman, Oklahoma.

WATSON. Hugh Hammond Watson, retired Foreign Service Officer died on May 23 in Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLET. Mrs. Charles S. Millett, wife of Consul Charles S. Millet at St. John's, Newfoundland, died on May 27 in Boston, Mass.

SUMMERLIN. The Honorable George T. Summerlin, former Foreign Service Officer and former Chief of the Division of Protocol, died on July 1 in Washington, D. C.

NEW ASSOCIATION QUARTERS

The Foreign Service Association and the JOURNAL on July 21 moved into its new quarters in the Equitable Building at 1809 G Street, N. W., Suite 201-3. The new location is one block west of the Old State Department Building. The Foreign Service Protective Association will soon occupy part of these quarters.

The Association extends a welcome to members and their friends to visit the new quarters.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

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

PORT SAID

AMERICAN CONSULATE, PORT SAID

Newly acquired Consulate building photographed last November from the cruiser *U.S.S. Houston* which was berthed in the Suez Canal directly in front of the Consulate building. *Courtesy Vice Consul Philip Ernst.*

BERLIN

June 24, 1947.

The Office of the Political Adviser for Germany comprises approximately 140 people in all and staffs also the offices of the Consulate General in Berlin, the Political Adviser in Frankfurt and the Consulate in Baden-Baden.

With the destruction, and the lack of materials for new construction, the Germans are living 1.7 to a room. This crowding has led General Clay to decide not to requisition any further quarters from the Germans for the use of the personnel of Military Government, of which POLAD is a part. At the same time, the housing situation for Americans has become more acute and the billeting office is faced with an almost insoluble problem. Although the number of Military Government employees has decreased, the problem of accommodations has not been alleviated. This is true partly because more and more families are coming to Germany and partly because each family of two or three persons occupies more space than three or four or more single people. While every effort is being made to repair and recondition as many damaged houses as possible, to make them suitable for family billets, the number of these together with the quarters becoming available through the return of individuals to the United States is not adequate to handle all the newcomers on a current basis. Consequently, it is a rule of Military Government that persons reporting to Germany are not entitled to bring their families with them and are entitled to quarters only after the head of the family has been here for 90 days. This will involve some separation for married Foreign Service personnel assigned to this post.

Berlin is, of course, an island in the Russian Zone and while Americans are entitled to drive freely into the British, Russian and French Sectors of the city, they are subjected to certain limitations insofar as travel beyond the city limits are concerned. This severely restricts the number of trips which may be made—by automobile or otherwise—to neighborhood countries or even to other sections of Germany. A few people appear to suffer slightly from a sense of political claustrophobia as a result of this situation, although most of us do not find it at all oppressive.

The Army takes surprisingly good care of all our basic needs. Not only do they furnish us with all our food through the commissaries; they also provide many luxuries through the post exchanges maintained for all the personnel of Military Government. In addition, there are a number of clubs, including those for golf and sailing, and a number of movies showing current American films. The German opera is up to pre-war standards.

Berlin seems to be almost the center of the world these days and it would be hopeless even to try to list the number of visitors. These have included such recent callers as Ambassador Steinhardt from Czechoslovakia, Ambassador Douglas from London, and Ambassador Marvel from Copenhagen. The peripatetic Foreign Service Examining Board, headed by Mr. Joseph C. Green, recently completed its sessions in Berlin. There are almost always people here en route to or from Warsaw or Moscow, for this seems to be the transfer point. There is regular train service with Paris, by way of Frankfurt, which is the headquarters of our military forces in the American zone.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.

ZURICH

July 1, 1947.

On June 14, 1947, Miss Constance R. Harvey, F.S.O., at the American Consulate General, Zürich, Switzerland, was presented with the Medal of Freedom by Brig. General Legge, American Military Attaché, Bern, on behalf of the War Department.

The presentation ceremony (see Service Glimpses on page 31) was performed at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Woods, who had invited about one hundred and twenty Americans and Swiss, including American students in Zürich, members of the American colony, and a number of Swiss friends.

The citation reads as follows:

CITATION FOR THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

"Miss Constance R. Harvey, American citizen, performed meritorious service in France from December 1941 to November 1942. She maintained liaison with French contacts, gaining valuable information on the situation in and about Lyon, until the German army moved into southern France. Despite close surveillance by Gestapo agents and the French Vichy Militia, Miss Harvey continued her work with the contacts, without which much valuable information would have been delayed and important missions would have been impossible."

Even Miss Harvey's most intimate friends were very much surprised and pleased at this great honor paid her and also the whole Foreign Service, for she had never more than casually mentioned a few details of the splendid work which we all know she must have performed to merit this distinction.

PHIL H. HUBBARD.

(*Continued on page 46*)

Letters to the Editors

The Position of Counselor by "A Subordinate Officer"

American Embassy
Mexico, D. F.

To The Editors
The American Foreign Service Journal:

The relationship between Ambassador and Counselor (Political Counselor or Minister Counselor) in our diplomatic missions is one that is in sore need of clarification. Every officer has served in at least one mission that suffered from divided authority at the top and those who have had this experience know that the effect is felt throughout the organization.

Confused thinking on this matter exists because of a tradition in the United States Foreign Service which has ceased to be real. In the days when most Chiefs of Mission were political appointees it became necessary for the Senior Foreign Service Officer to head up the organization of the Mission. Many non-career Ambassadors liked it, others resented it as a combine directed against the Chief. In any case it was the accepted system and to this day most experienced Foreign Service Officers think of the Counselor as the person who heads the Mission's "organization." Most Counselors brought up in the best traditions of the Service believe that they should try to keep their hands on all phases of the Mission's activities and that all subordinate officers should report to them regarding their work.

The above described system of organization is no longer a practical one. Most Ambassadors are either Career Officers or men with a kind of experience that makes them want to keep their own hands on the machinery of an office. The new type of Chief orders all of the heads of the units of his Mission to report directly to him. He likes to give directions to the various units and to supervise the work of certain ones. He does not want to give instructions to a Counselor for transmission to the heads of the units, nor does he wish to receive reports from subordinate members of his staff through the hands of the Counselor.

The consequence of the different concepts of their duties held by the Ambassador and the Counselor respectively is that in many Missions there is confusion and misunderstanding, if not actual friction at the top. Senior Officers often do not know to whom they should report. A situation has been known to exist where a Chief of Mission who had a short time before been an efficient Counselor at another Post was so confused in his ideas that he upbraided the Counselor for not running the office and at the same time did his best to keep everything directly under his own control in such a way as to prevent the Counselor from knowing what was going on. In other cases a Counselor has realized that his Chief was actually bossing the routine of the office but has felt injured because of the belief that such an attitude on the part of the Chief constituted a reflection on the Counselor's ability.

The situation necessitates thoughtful revision. The logical solution is that the Counselor be considered a person outside of the working organization—a person who stands ready to take the place of the Ambassador during the latter's absences and who in the meantime carries out specific assignments from the Ambassador. He must be kept informed of major developments in order to be in a position to take the place of the Ambassador when the latter goes on vacation or retires, but he should not be given any regular duties connected with the organization of a Mission (except perhaps in substitution of a Senior Officer who is temporarily absent). The post of Counselor should be considered either as the culmination of the career of an older officer of long experience or as a post of training for promotion to the Chief of Mission. The occupant should consider it his duty to study major problems and advise his Chief regarding matters of policy. In other words his function should not be administrative but of a nature implied by the word "Counselor."

Sometimes an Ambassador may feel that he must concentrate on certain special problems and may not want to supervise personally the work of the various units of the Embassy. In such cases he may instruct the Counselor to run the Chancery in the traditional manner. These cases would be exceptional and the fact that the Chief specifically places upon the Counselor the responsibility for the work of others will obviate misunderstanding on the part of either one of them. The main point is that in charts of the standard organization of the Foreign Service the Counselor or Deputy Chief of Mission should be placed in a box off to one side and not under the Chief of Mission with all lines of contact running up to the Counselor instead of to the Chief who in most present-day Missions exercises direct control over the different sections.

S. Walter Washington

Tribute to Robert Frazer

Tijuana, B. Cfa., Mexico.
American Consulate,
(Box 87, San Ysidro, California).

May 23, 1947.

To The Editor,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

I have just read the letter of Erle R. Dickover in the May issue of the Journal, a letter containing a fine tribute to the late Robert Frazer. Perhaps I will be permitted to add a few words of my own, to express my affection for and appreciation of Robert Frazer.

Mr. Frazer, Overton Ellis, Walter W. Hoffmann and myself arrived in San Salvador within a few days of each other in July and August of 1937, all upon transfer from previous posts. From the day he took charge as Minister, Mr. Frazer gave proof of his ability as a Chief and as an administrator, and it was not long ere we all recognized that we were fortunate enough to have a most sympathetic and understanding principal officer with whom to work. The memory is still fresh of his regular morning visits to the different rooms of the Chancery to wish everyone a hearty good morning. He was never too big to ask our advice from time to time on matters which he thought required more than one head. The writer had the pleasure of working with him in the Residence during the placing of the furniture and I can see him yet, seated at a small table with the inventory cards spread out before him; one of his little jokes was to the effect that when Mrs. Frazer returned from the States he knew she would change the furniture all around after we had worked so diligently to place it in what we thought were the best places.

On more than one occasion he gave me and my family the use of his car and chauffeur on a Sunday, so we could take short trips and see some of the surrounding country, and we are deeply grateful to Mrs. Frazer as well for the graciousness and helpfulness they showed the time my mother-in-law suffered with a broken arm. The things they did to keep harmony and esprit de corps in the official family are far too numerous to mention here, but I doubt that I am alone in my sincere feeling of having been extremely fortunate by reason of having known and worked with Robert Frazer.

Leonard E. Thompson

Real Consuls

American Consulate
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
June 26, 1947

To The Editors
The American Foreign Service Journal:

Below are quoted two sentences from a letter I received from an officer who was promoted from non-career vice consul to consul. Perhaps your readers would like to see these sentences.

"The promotion did help my morale a great deal as I know it must have that of many another old timer who has been toiling away with scant recognition for lo these many years. Now if they would just let us in on the F. S. Retirement Fund, carry a diplomatic passport, and otherwise show that they now accept us, although cautiously and reluctantly, as real "consuls," perhaps all the years of having been subjected to an un-American caste system can be relegated to the limbo of far off, unhappy things."

Waldo E. Bailey

Personal Automobiles

American Consulate,
Madras, India,
February 27, 1947.

To the Editors,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

At several posts—Madras is one—every officer requires a personal automobile.

Newly appointed officers often find it awkward or even impossible to raise cash sufficient to pay for a car. Could the Foreign Service Association play the role of rich uncle and keep such things in the family? It would relieve the young officer of embarrassment.

The proposal is to lend a lump sum free of interest, to be repaid in instalments by an allotment of pay. The Association's funds could bear it, or, for that matter, interest could be charged. The main point is to provide a facility within the four walls of our own inner sanctum.

A colleague and highly esteemed friend, holding almost rabidly democratic views, protests that a consular officer is a human being (or almost) and can ride in a bus or street-car like anyone else. My friend is objective enough to realize that in the United States a personal auto is a luxury nine times out of ten however much we like to call it a necessity. His foreign posts to date have been places where the transportation facilities are about the same as those at home.

Agreeing heartily with my colleague that junior

(Continued on page 55)

The Bookshelf

FRANCES C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

The United States and the Near East. By E. A. Speiser. *Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1947. 262 pages. $2.50.*

The Near East has become a focal point of world interest steadily within the past few years. The attention of the United States has been drawn to this area due to both political issues, as the current Palestinian situation and to economic activity, such as the extension of American enterprise with the acquisition of the oil grants in Saudi Arabia and also the recent United States loan to Turkey. Thus any new source of information on the Near East is eagerly grasped at this time by those immediately interested in the area, and a book such as this should prove both interesting and enlightening to even those with only a secondary interest in world affairs.

The author, Dr. E. A. Speiser, professor of Semitics at the University of Pennsylvania, is an authority on the ancient Near East, and is known to be one of the most able men in his field. During the last war he was Chief of the Near East Section of the Research and Analysis Branch of OSS. He has spent many years in archaeological research in the Near East and has many publications to his credit, one of which is *Ethnic Movements in the Near East.*

The title belies the contents, however, as this book deals but slightly with the United States in the Near East until the concluding chapter, but it is a particularly level-headed and objective review of the area. The book does not cover all of the Near East but is confined to the Arab States.

Dr. Speiser presents no new information, but the manner in which his information is presented makes exceedingly enjoyable reading. It is the book of a scholar without being pedantic; facts accurately presented. It is scientific in approach in the objectivity with which each side is presented. The most difficult problem of the day, the Palestinian question, is presented with clarity and justice to both sides, holding no brief for either the Zionists nor the Arabs.

The author gives geographic and cultural background explaining the peoples who made up the ancient Near East and then gives a historical review of political events in the Near East through the end of World War I, followed by a chapter on events since 1939. The third part of the book is entitled "Problems of the Present and Future." Besides the general economic, strategic and social questions, the author goes into the interests of the major powers: Great Britain, Russia and France.

Dr. Speiser attacks the problem of Palestine by giving the issues from the Jewish, Arab and British points-of-view. Then he offers his view for a solution. The solution, he believes, cannot lie with anyone of the three vitally concerned parties, but "a feasible solution must proceed from a sympathetic understanding of the three direct interests—Jewish, Arab and British. It must rule out unilateral and two-way settlements as being incompatible with the common good. And it must require that each contestant give up something for the common goal." In a word, he feels that, "in a world engaged in bitter rivalries" the solution of Palestine should be "through constructive international control."

As for United States interests, Dr. Speiser points out that American missionaries were in the Near East as early as 1820. American archaeological expeditions went into the area in 1838, but United States interests on a large scale began with the discovery of oil. For an effective foreign policy Dr. Speiser sets three requirements: regional, realistic, and completely independent. "An independent American policy in the Near East, based on enlightened self-interest, may reduce general tension. But automatic American support of British policy in the region threatens to increase tension to the explosive point. And an explosion in the Near East could not long remain confined to that region alone."

There is a crying need for such well-balanced thoughtful books on this "trouble zone" as Leon Dennon puts it, to counter much of the impassioned literature written by various factions in the Near East. However, this reviewer would also like to see a more intensive study on the modern Near East by Dr. Speiser, which there is no doubt he could do admirably.

ELEANOR WEST

The Soviet Impact on the Western World. By Edward Hallett Carr. *Macmillan, 1947. 113 pages. $1.75.*

This is not an easy book to read objectively. When the author speaks of the "decaying capitalism of the mid-20th century" and when he states (in relation to trade unions and strikes that the "west ern world is traveling far more rapidly than most people yet realize along the Soviet path," an American reader is moved to clutch the flag and look for a soap box.

The book is written without the zeal of a "message" but loses the force of unbiased presentation by almost complete lack of criticism of the Soviet system. One gathers that the author views the Soviet Union as trail breaker for the western world in achievement of true democracy. What we have called democracy is, according to Professor Carr, only a weak off-shoot of the genuine product.

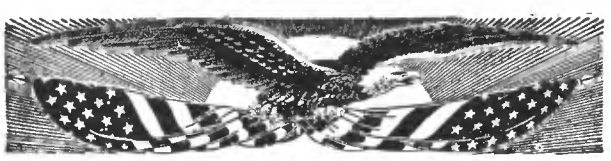
Tribute is paid to the individualism of the past four centuries but the author indicates that it is now clear to "all but the blind and the incurable that the forces of individualism have somehow lost their potency and their relevance in the contemporary world." Further, "The age of individualism now drawing to its close stands in history as an oasis between two totalitarianisms—the totalitarianism of the mediaeval church and empire and the new totalitarianism of the modern world." Oasis seems a singularly well-chosen word.

FRANCIS M. DAILOR.

A Dictionary of International Affairs. By A. M. Hyamson. *Public Affairs Press, Washington 8, D. C., 1947. 353 pages. $3.75.*

What is Geo-Politics? Who are the Basques and where are they to be found? What are the famous Charters, Pacts, Agreements and Treaties to evolve from World War II? Where are the Kuriles?

The answers to the above and many more questions are to be found in this truly excellent handbook of world affairs. The nations, colonies and islands of the world are listed alphabetically together with such vital statistics as the location of each, the area covered, the population and its nationality, its commerce and principal occupations, and so forth.



Mr. Hyamson, who has been a specialist in international affairs for many years, is well qualified to author such a compilation as is presented in this volume, which is truly a "global" dictionary and which is strongly recommended for the use of all.

MARGARET R. KOHLEPP.

Dario. by Percy Winner. *Harcourt, Brace and Company*, New York, 1947. 175 pages. $2.50.

In this short "fictitious reminiscence," Percy Winner covers a period of 20 years, from 1925 to 1945, in the life of Dario Duvolti. Dario is an Italian serving under Mussolini. By profession he is primarily a political journalist, but he is also a poet, soldier and novelist. By nature he is a bold and truculent opportunist and adventurer.

When the story opens in 1925, Mr. Winner is a naive young American journalist assigned to Rome and Dario is an able and already prominent leader in Mussolini's regime. The two become friends and the book presents the significant episodes in Dario's life over 20 years, ending with his final opportunistic political gesture.

While Dario is one person, the author has used him as a medium to paint a picture of Italian fascism in general, with its intrigues, treacheries, and reversible foreign policies. Mr. Winner spent several years in Italy and he obviously was a perceptive and keen observer, for the background of Italy under Mussolini has an authentic ring. Dario himself is so real that one wonders if Mr. Winner did not know his counterpart in life. All through the book the depiction of Dario's character is excellent, with the final incident in the book making a perfect finishing touch.

It is necessary in the first part of the book to cover a good many years in a few pages and the breaks between these episodes delays the development of absorbed interest in the story, but this is remedied when the action moves up to 1939. The book makes good reading, either as a novel concerning one man or as a study of a political regime.

HELEN G. KELLY.

Our Retired Officers

FROM THE HON. DOUGLAS JENKINS

2257 Oglethorpe Avenue,
Augusta, Georgia
June 26, 1947.

When my retirement became effective the end of 1941, Mrs. Jenkins and I went to Charleston, South Carolina, where I had bought a lot on the shore of the Stono River and expected to build a house. But the war was on and priorities for building materials already in effect. We had to abandon the idea of building and then tried to buy a place in the city. But prices had already gone up enormously so we decided to look for prospects for a home in Asheville, North Carolina; Aiken and other places.

After looking at many houses in various places and with much soul searching, we finally decided on Augusta, where Mrs. Jenkins has a sister and my daughter (Mrs. William E. Seiffert) is living with her family. We bought the comfortable but modest old house in which we now make our home at the corner of Oglethorpe Avenue and Anthony Road and moved in on July 1, 1942. With the housing shortage and inflationary prices, we now realize we were wise to get a place of our own, and we have come to appreciate the house and its surroundings far more than we did at first.

In addition to a maple and two spruces, we have three beautiful dogwood trees on our lot. There are also many birds that afford us no end of pleasure, and not a little anxiety in the spring when the youngsters hatch out and cats are on the prowl. Sparrows, blue jays and mocking-birds can be relied on to take care of themselves, but the poor little red birds and thrashers often fall out of their nests before they can fly, and then Mrs. Jenkins must he near by or a cat will get them!

While the war was on, people in Augusta (like others) were much interested in foreign countries—especially enemy countries and our allies. I was often asked to talk at club meetings of various sorts. church circles, the USO and other gatherings. In time I made many informal addresses on Germany, China and Russia, and although I was never quite free of stage fright, I finally got so that I could speak without tremhling at the knees, and without notes. In spite of my short-comings as an orator. I could see that people were really interested. and I believe what I had to say helped our Service and the Department in relation to the public. It seems to me the Department should encourage Foreign Service Officers to speak whenever the opportunity affords. I realize there is some risk of an officer saying something indiscreet. but on the whole I am sure the advantages would far out-weigh the disadvantages.

Now that the war is over and the excitement and activities associated with it, are gone too, I am not overburdened with invitations to speak at puhlic gatherings, but I manage still to keep busy. Mrs. Jenkins never learned to drive a car, so I am the family chauffeur. Then the house and yard require constant attention and tinkering, and I read a great deal—more than I should, perhaps—and worry about the fate of humanity. In Augusta, a "yard man" is essential. The first we had was "Old Jake." He must have been seventy-five, but he was still hale and hearty. He called himself a tree surgeon, and one of our dogwoods is still flourishing hecause Jake plugged the hollow in its trunk with cement. Unfortunately Jake is gone, and although I have had several since they were not like him. I must now rely largely on myself to trim the hedge and run the lawn mower. And I assure my colleagues that in Augusta grass and bushes can grow!

I musn't forget to say that during the early part of the war, I tried a vegetable garden, but like almost everyone else I didn't meet with much success. I don't think the soil was suitable, but Mrs. Jenkins seems to have her own ideas about this. Later I turned to zinnias and raised some really lovely ones.

I should not be frank if I did not admit a certain loneliness and nostalgia when we think of the delightful places in which we lived in Europe. China and South America. But we realize life in these places is no longer what it used to be, and we are content to rest here at home in reasonable quiet and peace. Like most Foreign Service folk. we have the things we collected around the world. Bits of blackwood and porcelain from the Far East and curios from Europe. Then there are the photographs and things given us by friends (American and foreign) at different posts. I wish I could mention them hy name, for we recall them all with affection. but there is not space for that.

Nothing gives us more pleasure than to see officers and members of their family still in the service. Aside from Douglas, Jr.. and his family. we have had visits recently from Chuck Burrows and Lucy, from Prescott Childs and also from Joe Jacobs and Bess. We are hoping to see Douglas and Helen and little Doug again in the near future, and perhaps some of the retired officers living in Washington or nearby will let us know when they pass through Augusta on the way to Florida or California.

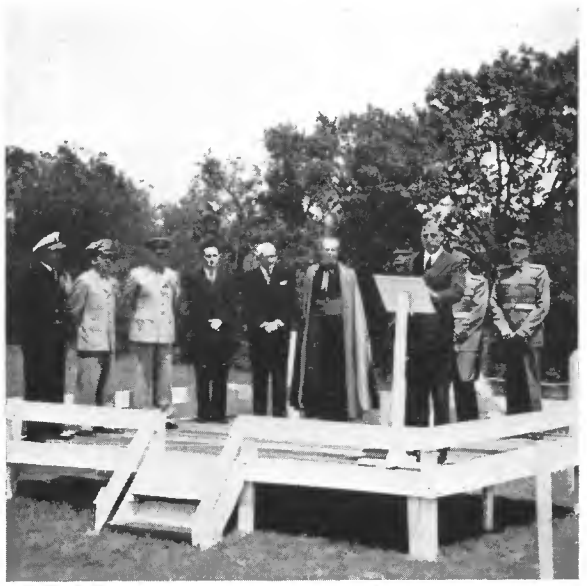
FSOs Leonard Cromie and William Witman at a costume party in the Foreign Service dormitories at the American School, Athens. They think even their mothers would be a bit confused.

Miss Constance R. Harvey, Foreign Service Officer at Zurich, was on June 14 presented with the Medal of Freedom by Brig. General Legge, American Military Attache at Bern. Consul General Sam E. Woods is in the background. *(See page 25)*

FSO Charles Carson and Mrs. Corinth Winston Hale were married at the Church of St. Francis in the Woods, Caulfield, B. C., on April 2 with Consul General Howard K. Travers acting as best man.

Service Glimpses

The Secretarial Center of the office of the Political Adviser, Berlin. First row, l. to r., B. Marguerite Cody, Virginia Terry, Frances Brynes. Middle row: Mildred Akins, Marjory Cleaver, Ruby Miller, Lily Perry. Back row: Mary Harper, Shirley Duffy, Ellen Cunniff (in charge), Eleanor Bergmann.



Charge d'Affaires John M. Cabot, Belgrade, addressing the gathering at U. S. Memorial Day service, May 30. L. to r.: Capt. Willard Sweetser, Col. James Anderson, Col. Richard C. Partridge, Dr. Alesh Bebler, Asst. Foreign Minister, Mr. Stanoje Simich, Foreign Minister, Monsignor Murphy, and three representatives of Yugoslav Ministry of National Defense behind Mr. Cabot at the rostrum. Photo by Vice Consul Basil F. Macgowan.

MISSION TO NEPAL

(*Continued from page* 10)

of Embassy for Economic Affairs at New Delhi; Raymond A. Hare, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department; William C. Johnstone Jr., Chief Public Affairs Officer of the Embassy at New Delhi; Lt. Col. Nathaniel R. Hoskot, Assistant Military Attaché at New Delhi; J. Jefferson Jones III, Vice Consul at Bombay; and Charles W. Booth, Vice Consul at Karachi.

Mr. Hare and the writer, having left Washington by plane on March 30th and having picked up Mr. Jones in Bombay, reached New Delhi on April 6th. Mr. Booth also arrived there that day from Karachi, thus enabling the entire mission to get together for the first time the following day. The next four days were fully occupied with preparations for the journey. On the morning of April 11th we left New Delhi for Patna in the plane of the Military Air Attaché, Lt. Col. Charles E. Caple, who was our pilot. Reaching Patna in three hours, we had to spend the rest of the day there as our train did not leave from the other side of the Ganges until evening. We were however kindly given refuge from the intense heat of the Ganges plains by Sir Hugh Dow, Governor of Bihar, and Lady Dow in Governor's House.

As we crossed the holy Ganges late that evening by ferry the darkness was broken by two brightly burning ghats. We reached the Nepalese frontier at Ravaul at 1 p.m. the following day. There we were met by Commanding General Hiranya Rana, Governor of Birganj, who welcomed us to Nepal in the name of the Maharaja and offered us luncheon.

After luncheon we started off on the first stage of our travel in Nepal, having kindly been furnished the Maharaja's private train, the railway being of thirty-inch gauge. The train headed straight north for twenty-five miles to the railhead at Amlekganj, running first through fertile rice fields and then through wooded jungle. At Amlekganj we changed with our baggage and equipment to automobiles and trucks which were waiting for us. We then drove for twenty-seven miles up through the Himalayan foothills to the picturesque city of Bimphedi at the end of the highway where, in the welcome coolness of the mountains, we were served tea in the Maharaja's guest house. It was already dark when we reached the point where the trail over the two Himalayan ranges standing between us and Kathmandu begins. There we found about a hundred coolies, together with saddled horses and sedan chairs (known locally as *dandis*) ready to take us on along the trail. Because of the darkness we were requested by the colonel in charge of the party to ride in the sedan chairs, though he himself mounted his horse. The heavy baggage and equipment were sent forward on the aerial ropeway which runs from peak to peak over the mountains direct to Kathmandu. The hand baggage which we would need en route however was strapped to the backs of porters who accompanied us.

We finally started what seemed straight up the mountains about 8 p.m. The sight and sound of this long caravan climbing the steep and rocky trail of continuous hairpin turns in the darkness of the night, broken only by a few bright lanterns and by occasional brush fires, will long be remembered by each of us.

We reached the rest house at Sisagarhi Fort, three miles up the side of the mountain, at about 9:30 p.m. There, after a hearty dinner, we spent the night. The next morning, as we started off on the remaining fifteen miles of the mountain trail on horseback, we experienced the first of the many military honors accorded us in Nepal. This time it was in the form of a salute from the assembled garrison as we rode by.

From then on we alternately rode on our sturdy mountain ponies or walked over the rough, rocky trail. We soon reached the first pass at Chisapani Garhi, altitude 6,625 feet, and came to the second one at Chandragiri, altitude 7,700 feet, in the early afternoon. The trail running through the valley between the two

RESIGNATION OF SPRUILLE BRADEN AS HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT OF ASSOCIATION

June 30, 1947.

With sincere regret I hereby tender my resignation as Honorary Vice President of the Foreign Service Association, effective as of June 30, 1947.

By reason of my many years of happy association with the members of the Foreign Service, it is with genuine sorrow that I relinquish this enjoyable and fruitful cooperation. However, I shall always carry with me recollections of this splendid body of men for whom, individually and collectively, I have sueh high regard and affection. My friendships within the Foreign Service I shall treasure. Please accept for your Association and its members my very best wishes for every success.

passes was under intensive cultivation wherever possible. and the people we met both in the country and in the villages were happy and friendly. The view from the Chandragiri Pass was magnificent even though clouds prevented us from seeing the inner snow-capped Himalayas.

So steep and difficult was the ascent to the latter pass that we were surprised that most of us could reach the top on horseback. We learned later from our Nepalese hosts however that they are accustomed to traversing the whole length of the trail, down as well as up. on horseback in about a third of the time it took us. We had had an amusing indication of the condition of the trail from Lord Louis Mountbatten. He jokingly told us, when we were lunching with him in New Delhi, that he and Lady Mounthatten had visited Kathmandu while he had the Southeast Asia Command, and that she carried kindness to animals to such an extent that she not only didn't want him to ride horseback over the steepest parts of the route hut almost made him carry his horse over them!

On leaving Chandragiri Pass we were again requested by the colonel in charge to use sedan chairs. Perhaps he didn't want us to be too worn out on our arrival in Kathmandu. But we discovered that being carried up a steep trail is much more comfortable than being carried down one, so we remounted our horses as we neared the end of the trail and made a somewhat more dignified entry into Thankot, which we reached ahout 4 p.m. There a representative of the Maharaja was awaiting us with cars to take us on into the capital. Incidentally, these cars and all the others in the Valley of Nepal, where there are many miles of good roads, have been carried in over the same trail by gangs of coolies who are said to move them and other large heavy objects at an incredible speed. They cannot be carried on the aerial ropeway because the maximum weight that any one of its cars can carry is ahout 600 pounds.

After cleaning up in the two tents which had heen especially set up for us, our party was conducted with considerable ceremony through Kathmandu to the comfortable house in which we were to live, about six miles further on. About half-way in a battalion of infantry and a military band in dress uniforms were lined up in formation and welcomed us with a formal salute. A salute of seventeen guns was also fired. Three of the party were then requested to ride in a state coach-and-four, the others followed in cars, and we were escorted the rest of the way by a colorful escort of lancers on beautiful horses.

On arriving at our residence, situated near the British Legation compound, we found laid out on the lawn gifts of flowers, fruit, fish, fowl and venison, welcoming gifts from the Maharaja. Soon Commanding General Bahadur called to welcome us on behalf of His Highness and to tell us of the plans which had been made for our negotiations. From then on during our twelve-day stay in the capital, every comfort was provided us by the thoughtful officials assigned to look after our needs. We were in fact overwhelmed with hospitality and made abundantly aware of the friendship and esteem which the Nepalese Government and people hold for the United States. The committee of ten Nepalese officials with whom we worked gave us every facility, gladly furnished all the information we requested, and made a sincere effort to cooperate with us in every possible way. At the same time they so arranged a schedule of sightseeing and entertainment that every minute outside our work, to which both sides devoted a great deal of earnest effort, was pleasantly occupied.

With able but inobtrusive guides we visited the ancient capitals of Patan and Bhatgaon, each with their renowned examples of Hindu and Bhuddist architecture anc their countless temples and shrines, many of them the objects of annual pilgrimages on the part of the devout. We saw the famous Bhuddist temples of Swayambhu and Baudhanath (the latter with its English-speaking "China Lama") and the great Hindu temples at Pashupati on the holy Bagmati River. We were also taken to see one of the Valley's three hydro-electric plants, the gunpowder plant and the mint. Especially interesting were the great museum and the library with its invaluable Sanscrit, Tibetan and Chinese manuscripts, the latter with their learned Tibetan custodian.

The United States Mission in turn presented three cinema programs in the theater of one of the great palaces, each fully filled with large attentive audiences among whom were the Maharaja and all the higher Nepalese officials present in Kathmandu. The American documentary films shown seemed to be very much appreciated by them, especially one depicting the Tennessee Valley development. There seems little doubt but that Nepal has potentially enormous water-power resources, which they hope one day, possibly with American assistance, to develop. So interested in this is the Maharaja that early this year he sent the First Secretary of the Nepalese Legation in London, Mr. Pande, to Tennessee to make a thorough examination of and report on that great project.

While the negotiation of an Agreement of Commerce and Friendship and conversations on economic subjects were being carried on, the writer presented to King Tribhubana, on April 21st, at a colorful reception held in the King's Durhar Hall,

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a personal letter from President Truman to the King formally recognizing, on the part of the United States, the independence of Nepal. On April 24th the negotiations were successfully concluded and on the next day, April 25th, at 2:31 p.m., which the Hindu high priests considered to be the most propicious time, the Maharaja and the writer signed the Agreement at a formal ceremony in the beautiful Gallery Durbar Hall.

The Agreement of Commerce and Friendship signed on that occasion is similar to agreements concluded in 1946 with Yemen and in 1933 with Saudi Arabia. It provides for the exchange of diplomatic and consular representatives and estahlishes the rule of non-discrimination in the future commercial relations between the two countries. It is in the form of an executive agreement and is intended to remain in force until superseded by a more comprehensive agreement or treaty. It is terminable on thirty days' written notice by either party. The Agreement should provide a basis for better understanding hetween the United States and Nepal as well as between the United States and the southern Asia area in general. It should also provide a sound basis for economic and cultural relations between the United States and Nepal which hitherto have been so little known to each other.

The United States mission left Kathmandu the next morning, April 26th, and received, on the way out, the same kindly and friendly attentions on the part of the Maharaja, Commanding General Bahadur and other Nepalese officials it had received on the journey into the Valley. We left the Kingdom of Nepal at Raxaul on April 27th, but only after being the recipients of several telephone messages from Maharaja Padma and General Bahadur inquiring after our progress. As we made the entire return trip in daylight and now knew the trail, it was unnecessary for any of us to use sedan chairs, though of course we had them with us.

The Maharaja had been somewhat worried that we had left Kathmandu on what was considered a rather inauspicious day, and we were in fact slightly delayed on the trip to New Delhi hy the break-down of a truck carrying our baggage and by two derailments of trains preceding us. These were not at all serious however. On our arrival at Raxaul Commanding General Hiranya again met us and offered us a luncheon, and then saw us off on the train for Lucknow. Colonel Caple kindly flew us from there to New Delhi, which we reached on the morning of April 29th.

Before concluding it may be of interest to make a number of observations on Nepal based on our visit. The Kingdom of Nepal has never recognized nor has the British Crown ever claimed paramountcy over the country as in the case of the Princely States of India. Nevertheless one finds in Nepal an impressive example of the pomp and ceremony encouraged by the Indian Government in the great days of the British Raj. The Government of Nepal is moreover primarily military in character. As a result the brilliance and color of the great Durbars and other formal ceremonies would he hard to surpass. At each of the more formal of the several ceremonies organized in honor of the United States mission, particularly the King's and the Maharaja's Durbars and that of the signing of the Agreement, the chief of the mission and the two senior advisers, accompanied by General Santa Rana, were transported in an elegant coach-and-four drawn by handsome horses and with outriders and footmen. The other four advisers followed the coach in two State automobiles. two by two with an officer-escort for each car, and the three vehicles were preceded and followed by an escort of Lancers or Sowars with long lances and colorful dress uniforms of the type seen in films of India. especially "The Lives of the Bengal Lancers."

At the ceremonies themselves the numerous generals and other military and civil officials attending wore rich uniforms and helmets topped with bird-of-paradise plumes, the length depending on the rank and station of the wearer, as does the number of jewels, especially emeralds, with which they are encrusted. So heavy are these helmets that they have to be put on and taken off with the help of servants.

On the arrival of the United States mission at the Durhar Halls where the ceremonies were being held, and also on our departure, we were invariably given a formal salute by a large formation of troops in dress uniform, members of the Fire Brigade lined the route, the American anthem and that of the Maharaja were played by excellent military bands, and on some of these occasions the appropriate number of guns was fired. At the most colorful and impressive of these ceremonies, that of the signing of the Agreement, salutes for the President of the United States, for his Personal Representative and for the Maharaja were fired successively by several batteries of artillery drawn up on the near-by parade ground.

And speaking of military bands, the writer desires to pay tribute to the high quality of those he heard, so well did they play European music, such as selections from operas, as well as their own pleasant native music. They must have been trained for several generations by English bandmasters in the service of the Maharaja, for we saw the grave of one of them in the cemetery of the British Lega-

tion. The native dancing we saw was also of a high artistic standard. The accompaniment was furnished by drums and the singing in unison of Ghurka soldiers. So graceful were the dancers in feminine costume that it was difficult to believe that they also were soldiers.

The passionate devotion of the Nepalese to big-game hunting, which might almost be called their national sport, should also be mentioned. As the Terai, where this takes place, borders on India and is more easily accessible, distinguished foreigners are sometimes invited to participate. These shoots generally take place in winter or spring and nothing is allowed to interfere with them. Often great Bengal tigers, large rhinos and huge bears and smaller leopards are killed in the same hunt. The great Maharaja Chandra is said to have shot more than 300 tigers during his life. In the Terai the hunting is done from elephants, who are formed in a semi-circle. The beaters drive the game into this circle. At the great hunt organized for King George V following his great Durbar in 1911, some 500 elephants were used, while in one to which the Viceroy Lord Wavell was invited more than 250 took part.

We were shown some interesting movies of a smaller hunt taken by General Nara Rana in which more than three thousand men and a hundred elephants participated. In many of the great palaces of Kathmandu are to be found vivid paintings depicting actual incidents from great hunts of the past, another inescapable proof of their great love for this sport.

The efforts of His Highness the Maharaja Padma to improve his country and to bring it, gradually to be sure, out of its present state of semi-isolation, should also be described. In May of this year he announced a number of contemplated changes which are rather precedent-shattering considering the conservative Hindu traditions of the country. These include the establishment of a partially elected and partially nominated legislature, reforms in the judicial system, and improvements in the educational organization, including, for the first time, the establishment of schools for girls.

Since our departure from Nepal it has also been announced that the Nepalese and Indian Governments have made arrangement to exchange ambassadors. The British and Nepalese Governments have also raised the rank of their representatives to that of ambassador.

The arrangement between the United States and Nepal is for the exchange of ministers. For the present our Ambassador in New Delhi will be accredited also as Minister to Nepal, and two or three members of his staff and one or two consular officers in Calcutta will likewise be accredited to that country. They will be expected to visit Kathmandu as our relations require until such time as it may be feasible for us to set up a permanent establishment there. The Nepalese on the other hand plan to open a legation in Washington, at first under a chargé d'affaires ad interim, and to assign a consul to New York in the distant future.

In conclusion it is unnecessary to add that all the members of our party were glad to have the opportunity of participating in this most interesting and unusual mission, even though it involved some hardship in travel as well as a considerable amount of hard work. The writer would also like to state here that he could not have been given a finer group of colleagues with whom to work, and that he is deeply indebted to each one of them for the success of the mission.

Our group broke up on April 30th, the day after our return to New Delhi. Mr. Day, Dr. Johnstone and Colonel Hoskot rejoined their families and returned to their work in the Embassy in that city. Mr. Jones and Mr. Booth returned to their posts in Bombay and Karachi respectively. Mr. Hare started making preparations for a tour of the Foreign Service establishments in the Middle Eastern and Indian area prior to taking up his important duties in the Department. The writer, who missed his company on the return journey, flew directly to Washington, where his family and much work were awaiting him, and which he reached five weeks to a day after his departure.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

ington, D. C., now assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred to Port-au-Prince, Haiti as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

WALTER P. McCONAUGHY, of Montevallo, Alabama, Second Secretary and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned to Beirut, Lebanon, as Commercial Attaché.

LESTER DE WITT MALLORY, of Tonasket, Washington, recently assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred to Habana, Cuba, as Counselor of Embassy.

JOHN B. OCHELTREE, of Clinton Avenue, Westport, Connecticut, until recently in the Department of State, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro as First Secretary and Consul.

RAYMOND W. T. PRACHT, of 13816 Atlantic Street, Chicago, Illinois, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, has been assigned to Helsinki, Finland, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

ARCHIBALD R. RANDOLPH, of Cassanova, Virginia, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Helsinki, Finland, has been designated Commercial Attaché at the same post.

S. ROGER TYLER, 115 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, West Virginia, Second Secretary and Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, as Consul.

HENRY W. SPIELMAN, of Chickasha, Oklahoma, Agricultural Economist at Bombay, India, has been designated Consul at that post.

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JAPAN'S MmilitarISTS FACE THE MUSIC

(*Continued from page* 17)

war leaders, the shape of their case is already beginning to fit into the following outline:

1. The prosecution has failed to prove the existence of a conspiracy among the defendants to violate international laws and treaties.
2. The 36 counts in the 55 count indictment against Tojo and his fellow defendants charging "crimes against peace," are invalid on the grounds that all treaties which Japan is alleged to have broken reserved to each signatory nation the right to determine what constituted a war in self-defense. The defense argues that all signatories of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty of 1928 had demanded such a "self-defense" stipulation and that Japan had been forced into war to defend her sovereignty because of "military encirclement" by the Western Powers.
3. Repeated violations by other powers of the very pacts and agreements which Japan is accused of breaking relieved the Japanese from any legal obligation of adhering to the treaties. This point was understood when Tribunal President Sir William Webb asked Defense Attorney Ben Bruce Blakeney:

"You are not suggesting that any previous breach of the Pact of Paris completely destroyed it?"

"That statement is a correct statement of our position," Blakeney replied. "Pacts may fall into desuetude by repeated violation."

4. The United States dropped atomic bombs on civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, evidencing the "obsolete" nature of international laws and conventions pertaining to the conduct of war.
5. The prosecution has not linked any of the defendants with personal responsibility for acts of field commanders who controlled prisoners of war and internees.
6. Japan's armaments were only proportionate to those of her neighbors.
7. There is no basis for the belief that either the Japanese Army or the Japanese Government ever taught in the schools or any place else that the nation's future was dependent upon aggression.
8. Pacific islands were not fortified by the Japanese. Armaments installed on these islands made such areas "communication centers" or temporary bases for maneuvers.

The defense has presented extracts from more than 100 official documents, including the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1902, in which it seeks to show that other powers recognized certain specific rights of Japan in Asia. This, according to New York *Times* Correspondent Lindesay Parrott, is an ap-

parent attempt to show that Japan actually acquired by normal diplomatic procedure the advantantages that the prosecution charges were used as a springboard for her later aggression.

The press of Japan, accorded court room facilities equal to those of the Allied press, has given the war crimes trial top coverage. This fact is of inestimable importance in the furtherance of our program of re-educating the Japanese for democracy. The Japanese press, almost without exception, has made a determined effort to convince its readers of their individual and collective responsibility for the existence of the military clique and the prosecution of the war.

Statements such as "We should feel that we ourselves are on trial," and "It is not only the defendants, but also the Japanese way of life that must face the judgment of civilization," have appeared regularly in editorial discussions of the war crimes trial.

The *Ishikawa Shimbun* told its readers that the Japanese should not ignore the trial with a complacent "it concerns somebody else only" attitude. "We Japanese, every one of us, had done our best to bring the war to a victorious end; and in that sense we are all responsible for the war," this newspaper declared. "Therefore, we should all consider that the trials concern us and face them as a valuable lesson to the Japanese as a nation."

Tokyo papers heralded the formal opening of the Tribunal as "an historic occasion . . . a foundation for the new democracy in Japan." The general consensus was that the people are certain that the trials will be conducted fairly. Japanese writers expected the court's decisions to have great influence on the nation's future.

Asahi, with a daily circulation of more than 3,000,000, called the charges against Tojo and his fellow defendants "an indictment against the planners and executors of reactionary warfare." The paper concluded: "We feel our duty even more strongly now . . . to purge the reactionary influences from our country through the consummation of a democratic revolution."

Mainichi, Asahi's big national rival, held that the defendants were "not even good enough villains to incite real hatred," but despicable "because of their eagerness to escape all responsibility." Tokyo *Shimbun* pointed out that the war crimes trial was especially significant because it serves "to tell us more about the truths of war by disclosing the crime of the instigators."

That Japan's little man is getting an entirely new slant on modern Japanese history from the Tokyo war crimes trial is recognized by the Japanese press. Yomiuri, for example, told its more than

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1,000,000 readers that "Japan's recent history is being re-written page-by-page through the disclosures of the Tribunal." Yomiuri offered an "interim report" on the revised history of the "Manchurian Incident." In a long and factually written article, this paper traced chronoligcally the steps, hoth military and political, leading to the conquest of Manchuria and the establishment of Manchukuo.

In the same vein the Tokyo *Times* wrote: "The inside story of the 'Manchurian Incident' . . . has been clarified and we have been caused to give thought to the factors which have affected our national destiny. We have seen beyond all doubt that the enemies of Japan are not the foreign nations, but are actually the evil, criminal militarists."

Every day the Tribunal convenes, a long queue of Japanese citizens lines up for admission to the spectators' gallery, which is divided equally between Japanese and Allied visitors. Their presence at the trial has at least three major salutary effects.

First of all Japanese are hearing news long denied them. Their nation's history, buttressed and supported in the past by propaganda, state religion, and exaggerated patriotism, is heing re-written before their eyes.

Then the Japanese are treated to the spectacle of American lawyers, teamed with Japanese counsel which each defendant has, defending their former enemies. The Americans were named to insure that the accused would not be prejudiced by lack of counsel thoroughly familiar with the English language or with procedure before military tribunals. Japanese can see for themselves how eminently fairly the trial is being conducted, a fact which has evoked widespread approbation among the people and in the press of Japan.

And, finally, the Japanese who make their way up to the War Ministry Building overlooking the rubble of bomb-scarred Tokyo are served notice personally that those entrusted with the occupation intend to mete out the "stern justice" pledge hy the Potsdam Declaration for all war criminals.

The vestments of "holy war" which Japan's rulers used to disguise their murderous campaign of aggression are being stripped away today in Tokyo. Those who stressed Japan's "divine mission" to rule a great portion of the globe stand accused as common felons. By thus discrediting the synthetic moral values which the militarists utilized to the maximum in stimulating the passion for war, the Tokyo war crimes trial is contributing mightily to the formation of a peaceful and democratic Japan.

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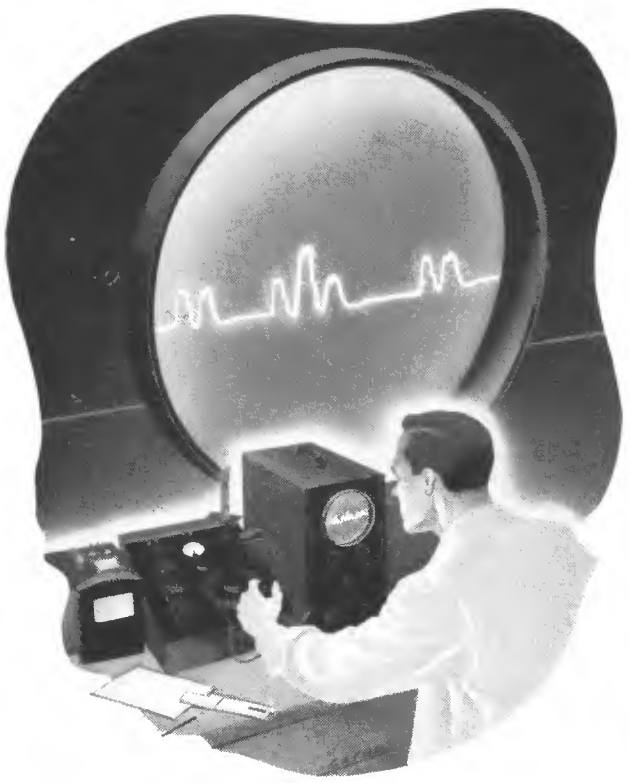

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 25)

MANCHESTER

June 18, 1947.

Vice Consul W. Milbourne Neighbors, wife and daughter visited for two weeks in May in The Netherlands and Belgium. While in Brussels, Mr. Neighbors visited Mr. Theodore Achilles at the Embassy.

American Clerk William Farrer-Baynes visited France and Switzerland for two weeks in May and early June.

Miss Kathleen M. Greaves, alien reporting clerk at Manchester, England, while on vacation in the United States during May, called at the Department, and arrangements were made for her to visit the Department of Commerce.

S. READ THOMPSON.

LONDON

It has long been asserted, and rightly so, that, in the Foreign Service even more than in most professions, wives exert a great influence for better or for worse on their husbands' careers. The favorable side of this proposition was clearly demonstrated on June 10 when Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth held a Royal Diplomatic Presentation Garden Party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, at which the Embassy's officers and their wives were presented individually to Their Majesties. This is the first year since before the war that Royal Garden Parties have been held. The June 10 party was the second of four for this season. The ladies curtsied and shook hands with both the King and the Queen, and the men confined themselves to handshakes and bows. By protocol, only the officers who had wives or eligible daughters to be presented were asked, and so all the men present got in only on the strength of matrimony.

The American Embassy group of nearly one hundred, headed by Ambassador and Mrs. Lewis Douglas and their daughter, Miss Sharman Douglas, was waiting in the line of diplomatic contingents (flanked and preceded by the Russians) in the brilliant June sunshine when the King and Queen emerged from the Palace punctually at four, accompanied by Queen Mary and the Royal Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. The friendly and yet dignified ease with which each person was greeted was striking, and illustrated one reason for the affectionate esteem in which the Royal Family is held by their people.

All the ladies went past without any trouble with their curtsies to the great relief of some who were

understandably worried about the technique—especially with several thousand onlooking, less favored guests. Later, all the members of the Royal Family circulated among the guests, and then had tea in the Royal Enclosure, to which Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas and a relatively few others were asked. The King wore the uniform of a five-star Admiral of the Fleet, and the Queen a short pink crepe dress with matching scarves flowing from the shoulders. W. STRATTON ANDERSON, Jr.

* * *

Even for a communist, there must be something special about meeting a King and Queen. Among the democratic ladies of our Embassy in London it caused a mild frenzy which overworked the dressmakers, the telephone system, and anyone who claimed talent as a weather prophet. The research and effort of all the ladies among the 5,000 guests at the Garden Party were obvious. Each had ultimately expressed her idea of the weather, the respect due a King and Queen, the best dress in her wardrobe. Whatever she wore, from a little black suit to a long picture dress and bonnet, she met her counterpart. Our Ambassador's wife, Mrs. Douglas, had on a blue print and a white hat. Her daughter, Sharman, wore bright yellow. Mrs. Gallman wore black with a pink bonnet adorned by a tulle bow. Mrs. Lewis Clark was dressed in blue.

Appropriately, however, the Princesses stood out among the best-dressed and best-groomed. In fact, I think the essence of being a princess, aside from fancy dress and long golden locks, lies in beautiful synchronization. The fundamental is a straight back and proud carriage, but matching bag and shoes and glossy hair and a hat trimmed with pink to go with a pink dress are important, too.

The King and Queen are charming. All the men looked handsome in their morning coats, but the uniformed King seemed especially so, and almost indigenous to garden parties. The Queen's face is serene and friendly.

The climax of the afternoon came when the Ambassador said one's name, the King took one's hand, and one curtsied to him and to the Queen. For my part, I forgot my friends' instructions about right foot behind left foot, head up, sweet smile. I only remembered that when I was a little girl I had to curtsy when I shook hands. Ever since, my knees have wobbled when I've been introduced to important people, and I was glad that on this occasion they gave way readily, if not gracefully. The reward was tea on the lawn by a pond with a Gold Coast band playing. The Band of the Coldstream Guards provided music in another part of the grounds. MARY B. ANDERSON.

(*Continued on page* 50)

ATHENS

May 31, 1947.

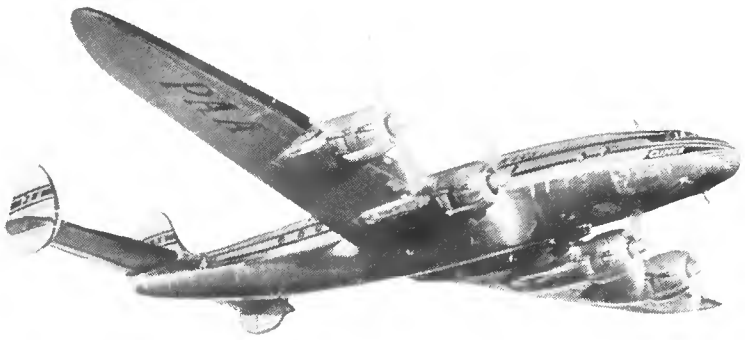
We are a bit groggy here in the full glare of the world's spotlight as Greece becomes the glass-walled laboratory for the testing and application of a new and resolute U. S. foreign policy. There is a feeling of urgency in the air, while truly momentous new responsibilities are thrust upon us. New personnel are arriving in Athens in quick succession—seven F.S. clerks within as many days and four new FSO's are expected—but we haven't quite caught up yet. Nevertheless the satisfaction of our task, and of the really hard work it means for all of us, is very great. For the first time since their liberation from the Germans in 1944, *hope* could be seen written on the faces of the Greek people.

Ambassador Paul Porter as head of the preparatory American Economic Survey Mission, together with his exceptionally qualified staff (which included Francis Lineoln of ED and Bill Rountree of NE) left behind a very favorable impression, both officially and personally. Rountree has now returned to Athens for a few weeks to help get the huge new program started. Other recent visitors have included our genial and respected F.S. Inspector Merle Cochran (who went over us with a fine-tooth comb), Mrs. Karl Rankin (on a nostalgic visit from Vienna), Mrs. George Allen (to and from Tehran). Ambassador Dunn (as the President's Special Representative for the funeral of George II), and Harold Hoskins (now on private business) whom FSO's who served in the Middle East during the war will remember as a sometime Presidential Special Representative to Ibn Saud and former head of the US/UK Middle East Supply Center in Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Horner from Sofia, and David LeBreton of NE, returning from special assignment at Ankara, have also popped in for brief stays. Sam Berger from London has been with us for the past month advising on labor matters pending the arrival of Athens' first full-blown Labor Attaché. Smith Simpson, recently transferred from Brussels.

The FSO's assigned to Athens, assembled *chez* Counselor Keeley, were recently called upon for a novel test of their loyalty and devotion when the homeward-bound U. S. delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Cairo, headed by Senators Barkley and Brewster, found they needed mourning black neckties for their call on the new Greek King. To a man, we stripped . . . and feeling slightly Byronic in the Aegean breezes, quietly returned to our homes. Mr. Keeley is still trying to sort out the tangled ownership of a dozen or so very similar-looking black neckties (only slightly worn).

WILLIAM WITMAN, II.

(*Continued on page* 52)



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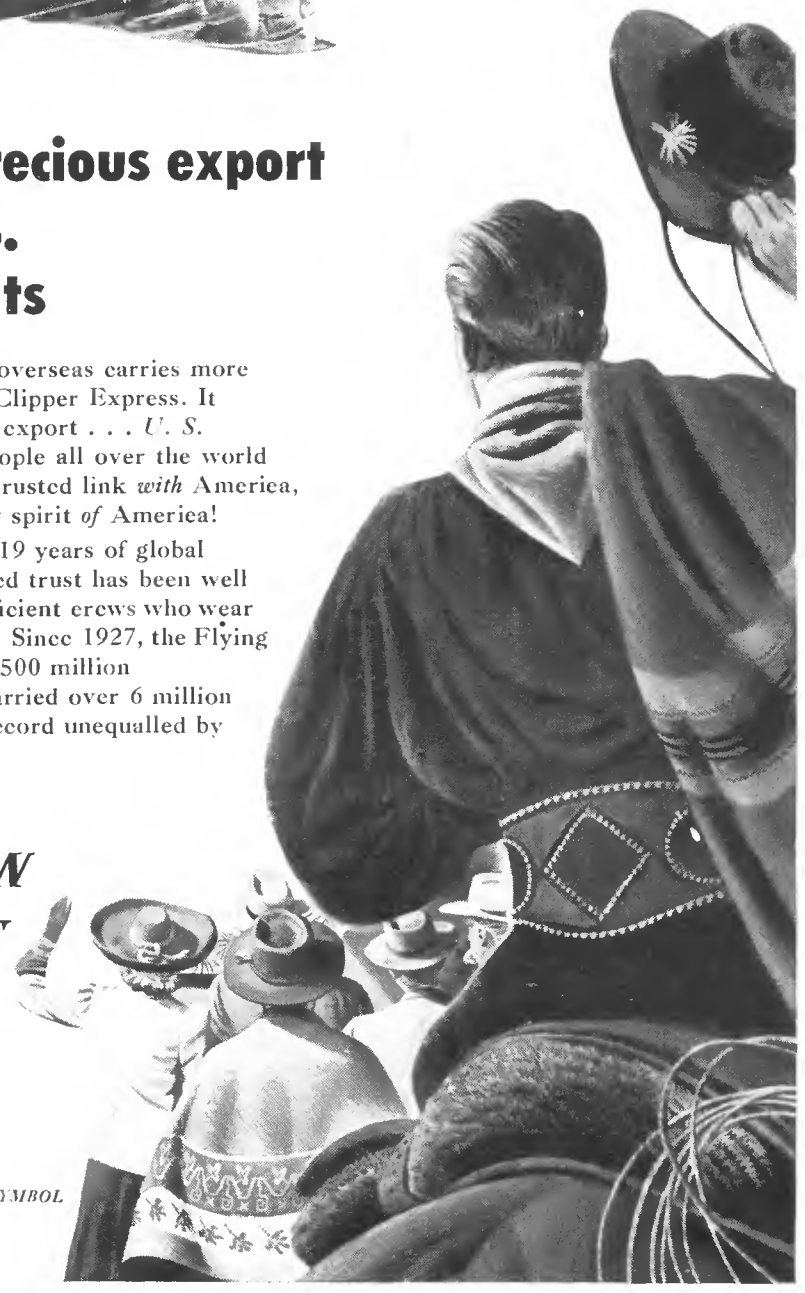

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BELGRADE

June 9, 1947.

On May 30, 1947, a memorial service in honor of the American airmen who fell on Yugoslav soil during World War II was held at the United States Military Cemetery situated on a beautiful hill overlooking the city of Belgrade. The invocation was read by The Reverend Monsignor Albert J. Murphy, Chief, Yugoslav Mission, Catholic War Relief Services, Inc., of New York, and the address which followed was delivered by Mr. John M. Cabot, United States Charge d'Affaires a.i., in the presence of the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs, representatives of the Yugoslav Ministry of National Defense, members of the diplomatic corps, including the military attachés of the allied powers, the American colony (composed primarily of the Embassy staff) and a small group of Yugoslav citizens. Two wreaths were laid—one by Mr. Cabot, assisted by Captain Willard Sweetser, United States Naval Attaché, in the name of the American Embassy, and the other by Colonel Richard C. Partridge, United States Military Attaché, assisted by Colonel James Anderson, United States Air Attaché, in behalf of the United States Army. A salute was fired by a Yugoslav military guard of honor, following which taps were sounded by a member of the United States Army. Appropriate music was provided by a Yugoslav military band.

During the air battles over Yugoslavia in 1943 and 1944 more than one thousand American airmen gave their lives. About 340 bodies have so far been recovered and identified and lie buried in the United States Military Cemetary which was laid out and is maintained by the American Graves Registration Unit located in Belgrade which has done a magnificent job against almost insuperable odds. Each grave is marked with a wooden cross and nameplate and was decorated for the occasion with an American flag and fresh flowers.

BASIL F. MACGOWAN.

VALPARAISO

February 28, 1947.

On the occasion of the recent promotion to Consul of Warren C. Stewart, a few of his friends here in Valparaiso invited him to dinner to celebrate the occasion. However, one hundred and thirty-six Chilean, British and other foreign government officials and business men attended the "fiesta." Numerous friends called personally at the Consulate to congratulate him.

In the memory of the oldest man present this was the most extraordinary overt manifestation of friendship ever accorded the representative of a country here in Valparaiso, and was not only a personal honor to Mr. Stewart but was also indicative of the goodwill that exists between the United States and Chile.

THOMAS F. NOLAN.

CALCUTTA

Mr. Banna Dass has completed 25 years' service with the Consulate General at Calcutta as a Sweeper (Janitor). On his return from an extended visit to his home village, he was presented with a scroll of signatures of all members of the Consulate General staff and a purse of money.

SAMUEL J. FLETCHER.

NEW JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION RATE

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

The simple way is the safe way

A Fox was boasting to a Cat that he knew a hundred ways to escape his enemies. "I have only one", said the Cat, "but I can usually manage with that". Just then a pack of hounds came in pursuit, and the Cat scampered up a tree. The Fox, in deciding which of his hundred ways to escape, became confused and was caught. The Cat, hidden in the tree, reflected, "The simplest way is the safe way." AESOP'S FABLES

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

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

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

_____
(signature)

_____
(address or post)

EDITORS' COLUMN

(*Continued from page 20*)

generously to the advancement and welfare of the Foreign Service Group as a whole. In Ottawa, in Peking, in Madrid, in Bern, in Warsaw, in Constantinople, in the Hague, in La Paz, or in any of their far flung posts, they must have day dreamed, as do we all, of retirement. Then suddenly it is here. Some of us may live our dreams. Best luck, good comrades who matched with us your hour. In your going, the JOURNAL salutes you.

But fortunately all is not parting. The JOURNAL also takes this opportunity to welcome Robert Lovett, our new Under Secretary. As his reputation is global, we would be presumptuous to express more than our feeling of pride that he has joined this undaunted band, this grateful crew.

In February 1946, the JOURNAL extended to Norman Armour its best wishes for a well earned rest. His return to the fold proves, if proof were necessary, that his whole life is devoted to service to the Service. Each one of us expects great things of him, perhaps more than it is fair to expect of any one human being. But then, Norman Armour is rather more than human; he is that rare species who while still alive has become legend.

Can we help but be thankful to Mr. Marshall who has had the apt discernment to summon to his side two such aides as Lovett and Armour? We have reason to be of good heart. *Ave atque vale.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(*Continued from page 27*)

officers have legs and can walk to work without losing face. I have done exactly that at all but two posts of assignment. The chief needed a car as part of his routine job, but the rest of us could, and did, strap-hang. Nevertheless, there are posts where an officer might as well not be sent unless he brings some sort of personal conveyance with him, if only a bicycle. Mádras is one such, and a "push-bike" in this heat is not exactly a joy. The residences available to an American and those in which his Indian friends live are scattered among the twenty-eight towns which make up the Los Angeles-like city of Madras, and no bus or tram lines serve these residential districts. It is the rule rather than the exception to have to go five or six miles from one's bungalow for an engagement elsewhere. As in America during the auto, gasoline and tire shortage, the shifts to which people have been put—sharing cars, hiring jutkas or rickshaws by the month, taking a taxi if one is available—are happily easing

off. From here on, no American should come to Madras without a personal car.

It would be good if juniors could be assisted by their colleagues (i.e. the Association) to purchase one.

ROY E. B. BOWER,
American Consul.

Editors' Note: The State Department Federal Credit Union lends two-thirds of the purchase price of an automobile to members of the Service who can furnish proper security.

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