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**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
**JOURNAL**

VOL. 24, NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1947



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Issued monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SEPTEMBER, 1947

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In Trinidad, Cuha, as in old Spain, señoritas chat with young men from the barred windows of their homes. National Geographic photograph by Melville Bell Grosvenor.

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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

July 9, 1947

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

EDWIN A. PLITT, of 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., Counselor of Legation, Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned to Tangier, Morocco, as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General.

ELBERT G. MATHEWS, of Troy, N. Y., Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned to the Department of State.

EUGENE A. GILMORE, of 917 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C., recently appointed to the Foreign Service under the Manpower Act, has been assigned to Calcutta, India, as Consul.

EDWIN D. CROWLEY, of 2328 N. Washington Blvd., Arlington, Virginia, Vice Consul at Strasbourg, France, has been transferred to Marseille, France, as Vice Consul.

R. AUSTIN ACLY, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa, has been transferred to Madras, India, as Consul.

H. BARTLETT WELLS, of "Windover," Valley Road, Watchung, Plainfield, New Jersey, Second Secretary and Consul, Habana, Cuba, has been transferred to the Department of State.

HARVEY R. WELLMAN, of Perry, New York, Third Secretary of Embassy, Habana, Cuba, has been transferred to Mexico City as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

A. TEMPLE WANAMAKER, Jr., of 600 Harvard Avenue North, Seattle, Washington, Third Secretary and Vice Consul of Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been transferred to Manila, The Republic of the Philippines, as Vice Consul.

July 23, 1947

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

WALTER A. FOOTE, of Abilene, Texas, Consul General, Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been transferred to the Department of State.

WILLARD QUINCY STANTON, First Secretary of Legation, Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned to Capetown, Union of South Africa as Consul.

JOHN H. MADONNE of Whitewright, Texas, First Secretary in Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned to Tunis, Tunisia, as Consul General.

ROBERT M. SHEEHAN, of Stoneham, Massachusetts, Vice Consul, at Lyon, France, has been assigned to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as Second Secretary.

ALBERT E. PAPPANO of 817 E. 88th St., Cleveland, Ohio, Third Secretary of Embassy, Mexico City has been assigned to the Department of State.

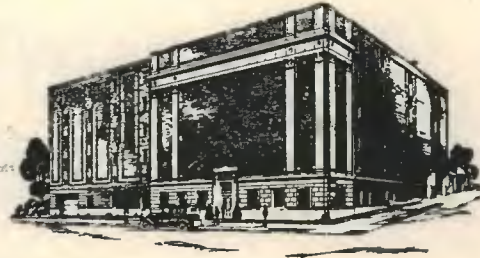
NORMAN C. STINES, formerly Third Secretary of Embassy, Guatemala, Guatemala, has been transferred to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, as Vice Consul.

LESTER F. SUTTON, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, Consul at Tabriz, Iran, has been transferred to Canberra, Australia, as Second Secretary and Consul.

CYRIL L. F. THIEL, of 6590 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, has been transferred to Seville, Spain, as Consul.

July 28, 1947

CHARLES A. LIVENGOOD, of Dayton, Washington, until recently Counselor for Economic Affairs at Rome,



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has been transferred to Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, as Consul General.

HUGH S. CUMMING, JR., of Washington, D. C., until recently Chief, Division of Northern European Affairs, Department of State, has been transferred to Stockholm, Sweden, as Counselor of Legation.

GUY W. RAY, of Wilsonville, Alabama, until recently Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, has been transferred to Buenos Aires, Argentine, as Counselor of Embassy.

WINFIELD H. SCOTT, of Alexandria, Virginia, Consul at Suva, Fiji Islands, has been transferred to Tahiti, Society Islands, as Consul.

JACOB D. BEAM, of Princeton, New Jersey, Foreign Service Officer, Office of the U. S. Political Adviser on German Affairs, Berlin, has been transferred to Moscow, U.S.S.R. as First Secretary and Consul.

DON V. CATLETT, of Birch Tree, Missouri, Vice Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been transferred to Hamburg, Germany, as Vice Consul.

HIRAM A. BOUCHER, of Eureka, South Dakota, until recently First Secretary and Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been transferred to Canton, China, as Consul General.

The Association and the JOURNAL are now located in new quarters: 1809 G St., N. W., Suite 201-3, where all members and subscribers are invited to call when they are in Washington.

#### NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

It would be a great convenience to the JOURNAL and would assist in keeping its mailing list correct if PRINCIPAL OFFICERS at all posts would kindly make arrangements by which copies of the JOURNAL addressed to subscribers, who have been transferred, are returned to the Department with a notation that the officer has left that post.

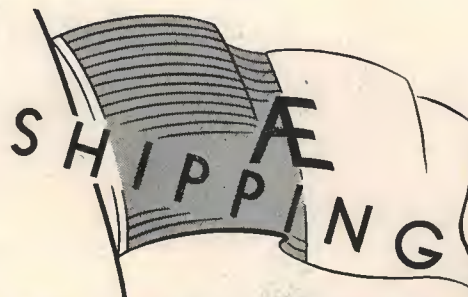
It would be helpful if officers, before proceeding on home leave, would make some arrangement by which issues of the JOURNAL addressed to them could be held for them at their post during their absence.

#### NEW JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Due to increased production costs of the JOURNAL, the Editorial Board has been 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 are now 30c each.

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 24, NO. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1947

## The Policy Planning Staff

By WARE ADAMS, *Foreign Service Officer*

*The Editorial Board of the Journal takes pleasure in presenting the first article dealing with the Policy Planning Staff written as of August 15, 1947 by a member of this newly established Departmental organ for advance planning.*

The Department of State and the Foreign Service have been undergoing many organizational changes during the past few years, to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities resulting from the change in the role of the United States in international affairs from that of a largely passive observer to that of active participation and leadership. Many improvements have been made. Still more remain to be made. One of the requirements that has become increasingly apparent is the need for advance planning. If our foreign policy is to be positive and active, rather than merely passive, it must be planned ahead.

This is not meant to say that the Department has not engaged in planning heretofore. On the contrary, extremely valuable work has been done by entities such as the former Committee on Postwar Programs and others including those dealing with the integrated planning by a number of different departments. Their very accomplishments have proven their value. But these entities have been either temporary in character or hampered by the fact that much of their personnel had to work under such strong day-to-day pressure of current operations, which were their primary duty, as to be impeded from devoting enough time and attention to long-range problems. Moreover, some of them were designed to deal with subsidiary, particular problems rather than the fundamental, all-pervading questions which confront the Secretary of State.

The long-recognized need for a unit specifically charged with this planning function was made acute by the growth and complexity of postwar problems. It could not long continue unfulfilled under Secretary Marshall. While he was Chief of Staff of the Army he always recognized a function to be performed, designated personnel to perform that specific function, gave them the necessary implements with which to do it, and then relied upon them to perform it successfully.

On May 7, 1947, the Department announced the establishment in the Office of the Under Secretary of State, effective May 5, 1947, of the Policy Planning Staff for the purpose of assuring the development of long-range policy.

George F. Kennan, Career Minister, then serving as Deputy for Foreign Affairs at the National War College, was designated Director of this Staff, and Carlton Savage, formerly Assistant to the Secretary of State, became its Executive Secretary.

The text of the Departmental Order setting up the Policy Planning Staff is as follows:

“(a) *Purpose.* Under the direction of the Under Secretary of State, to assure the development, within the Department, of long-range policy which will serve as a framework for program-planning and a guide for current policy decisions and operations.

(b) *Major Functions.* The Policy Planning Staff

shall advise and assist the Under Secretary by performing the following functions:

- (1) Formulating and developing, for the consideration and approval of appropriate officials of the Department, long-term programs for the achievement of American foreign-policy objectives.
- (2) Anticipating problems which the Department may encounter in the discharge of its mission.
- (3) Undertaking studies and preparing reports on broad politico-military problems which the Department may submit for consideration by SWNCC, the Committee of Three, or other similar bodies.
- (4) Examining, independently or upon reference by the Secretary or the Under Secretary, problems and developments affecting United States foreign policy in order to evaluate the adequacy of current policy and making advisory recommendations pertaining thereto.
- (5) Coordinating planning activities within the Department of State.

In the discharge of the above functions, the Policy Planning Staff has no operational responsibility and will not issue directives, instructions, etc., to the operational organizations of the Department or to missions in the field. However, in order to insure a realistic basis for planning close contact shall be maintained between the Staff and operational organizations; and the latter shall be responsible for keeping the Staff informed of their planning activities.

(c) *Organization.* The Policy Planning Staff shall be:

- (1) Headed by a Director to report and be responsible to the Under Secretary.
- (2) Assisted by panels of special advisers from the operating branches of the Department, from other departments or agencies, and from outside the Government.
- (3) Serviced administratively by the Executive Secretariat."

A description of the way in which this organization functions in practice may be of interest to officers in the field as well as those in the Department. The new Policy Planning Staff does not in



George F. Kennan  
Director—Policy Planning Staff

any sense represent a reorganization of any existing part of the Department or its functions. It is, on the contrary, an entirely new organ to perform functions supplementing those which have been performed and will continue to be performed by existing units of the Department. At the same time, it will not function independently, but in close consultation and collaboration with all other parts of the Department concerned with any question before it. The Planning Staff will, to a large extent, serve as a lens to bring attention to focus on a given problem which might otherwise extend beyond the field of any single division or office.

The Staff is small and is expected to remain so since it has no operational functions and re-

lies on other units of the Department for factual studies and analyses. It will ultimately consist of about seven or eight officers altogether, chosen for their background knowledge of particular elements of our foreign relations plus an ability to apply that knowledge to specific problems when approached from the broadest viewpoint of our foreign policy as a consistent whole.

As a group, the Staff will include members with broad, practical experience in each of the major areas of the world, a knowledge and understanding of other governments and their working, and of our own government and its operation, as well as of the United Nations and other international arrangements and developments in the world as a whole. Although the background of individual members may be somewhat specialized, the group works not so much by division of labor but rather as a team which applies itself as a whole to each problem considered.

In actual practice, the Staff functions somewhat as follows. The formulation of views with respect to a given problem, for example certain aspects of the relationship of United States aid to European rehabilitation, may be undertaken by the Staff either voluntarily or at the direction of the Secretary or the Under Secretary. The Director will convene the Staff for an initial discussion of the problem. Steps will then be taken to gather all available information bearing on it. This may also involve fresh surveys made by various Divisions of the Department, or even possibly by other agencies of the government. After a study of this mate-

rial, the Staff may then convene a meeting of all officials of the Department in a position to offer judgments on the problem at hand. It may also consult distinguished authorities outside the Government. Thereafter, the Staff prepares a formulation of views which may again be revised on the basis of comment by operating and research divisions.

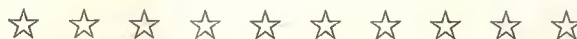
When a paper has been so formulated, it then goes from the Policy Planning Staff to the Under Secretary and the Secretary of State for consideration. Unless and until it is approved by them, it has no formal or official status. The Staff thus functions as an advisory body attached organizationally to the Office of the Under Secretary.

The Planning Staff recognizes that if it is to perform its function successfully it must avoid getting into operations—while keeping itself fully informed on current developments in order to avoid drifting into an unrealistic realm of pure theory.

The Director of the Staff, George Kennan, needs no introduction to the Service. The widespread approval given by the American press to his appointment makes it also unnecessary for him to have any further introduction to the public at large. Carlton Savage is also already well-known from his long service in the Office of the Secretary, dating from the early days of Cordell Hull as Secretary of State.

In addition to Mr. Kennan and Mr. Savage, the Staff at present comprises: Joseph E. Johnson, an expert on United Nations matters who was formerly professor of history at Williams College and, until recently, Chief of the Department's Division of International Security Affairs; Jacques J. Reinstein, who has been serving as a special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and who attended the treaty-drafting meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers; Foreign Service Officer Ware Adams, who is serving for two months as a member before entering the National War College in the autumn; and Foreign Service Officer John P. Davies, Jr., returning from duty in Moscow and the Far East. Henry S. Villard, Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, will join the Planning Staff early in September. George H. Butler, Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, is returning to the Department for a few months to serve on the Staff. The personnel is still largely provisional. There may be considerable turn-over in the Staff due to the desire to make use of qualified Foreign Service Officers whose services may be temporarily available to the Department when they are in the United States.

The terms of reference of the Staff, which pro-



## JOHN HAY

### Statesman and Symbol of Security

*Introducing the first in a series of items on outstanding Secretaries of State written by newly appointed Foreign Service officers attending the Foreign Service Institute.*

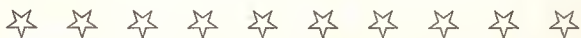
John Milton Hay was born October 8, 1838, in Salem, Indiana, eight years after the Missouri Compromise was signed. When he died, almost 67 years later, America had gone through a rather long and painful period of self-absorption and growth, and at last was ready to take its turn at the helm of world leadership. John Hay, if he was not in the vanguard of this tremendous movement was one of those who knew how to select the best things past and to combine them skillfully with the new things that were dawning.

Mr. Hay served for seven years as Secretary of State and under two presidents, McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. He was called upon to conduct many important and difficult negotiations, of which none, perhaps, are more typical of the man than those which culminated in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.

In 1850 the United States had been most happy to tie its hand by signing with England the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But in 1899 the people of this country had become too exuberant to stand on formalities; the fever for a canal across Nicaragua or the Isthmus of Panama was running high. It was only Hay's sense of fair play and determination to keep the United States' name clear before the world that prevented American abrogation of the treaty and a serious rupture with England.

Like other great secretaries, Mr. Hay had his problems with Congress, and in at least one instance he was forced to a bold and unprecedented step—in his Open Door Policy for China—but through all the tumult he stood firm, refusing to rush headlong, serving his country and conscience as one.

CHARLES R. TANGUY.



vide adequate flexibility, should ensure that not only the knowledge and experience of the officers of the Department and the Service, but also the best talent of the country as a whole, will be brought to bear in the formulation of foreign policy.

# The National Archives

By MAUD MACDONALD HUTCHESON

Two majestic stone statues front the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance of the National Archives Building in Washington, D. C., and these arresting commands are inscribed on them: *Study the past—What is past is prologue.*

The wealth of information in the National Archives has been aptly termed "a reservoir of information about the past," intellectual resources akin to the mineral riches of the soil. A line of filing cabinets containing the material in this storehouse of the country's records would extend for some forty miles.

Archives is an elaborate word for records, whether public or private. Government records, however, are national in value. In addition to the more formal type of documents, represented by treaties,

diplomatic despatches, and laws, the archives of the United States include census schedules, income tax returns, muster rolls, land grants, pension records, ship licenses, over 400,000 maps, 785 atlases, more than a million still pictures and a large collection of motion pictures and sound recordings.

Non-current material is transferred by the various government departments to the National Archives where it is available for information. While the National Archivist has authority to requisition any official records more than fifty years old, he has not been obliged to exercise it.

Usefulness is the guide for preservation, so that some documents in the Archives bear a date in the 1600's—others belong to the 1940's. The material ranges from precious pieces of paper, such as the five pencilled notes which Lee sent to Grant between April 7 and 9, 1865, to treaties in exquisitely embroidered containers.

Use of Archives material is not limited to official personnel. Subject to a few necessary restrictions, it may be examined by any interested person in the central or divisional search rooms. It is a rich mine of information for scholars, especially historians, and of great value to those wishing to obtain information from census, pension and other records.

It took nearly a century and a half to provide an appropriate building for the storage of these national records, which had been gathering from the time



Visitors to the National Archives view historical documents kept under glass, such as, the Act providing for Philippine Independence, President Truman's Proclamation regarding the Philippines, early draft of the Bill of Rights, the actual Bill of Rights, and documents relating to the Civil War and World Wars.

National Archives Building,  
Washington, D. C.



of the first Continental Congress and were preserved in various places. In the 1870's President Hayes asked Congress for funds for a special building but it was only in 1926 that the initial appropriation was made. President Hoover laid the cornerstone in 1933, and in November 1935 the building was ready for occupancy. It is a double structure, consisting of two cubes, one inside of, and projecting above, the other. The inner cube is a gigantic steel and concrete vault, with 21 levels of stacks. It is windowless, because sunlight makes old papers brittle, and air conditioning does away with dry heat from radiators—another damaging factor. The material is filed mostly in boxes on the shelves, or in flat steel trays.

In the outer section of the building there are offices, search rooms, a reference library, an auditorium, and a majestic circular-shaped hall where documents that mark milestones on the road to nationhood are on exhibition. Here are displayed such records as General Washington's Order of August 1, 1782, creating the Order of the Purple Heart; an early draft of the Constitution, bearing the date of August 6, 1787, with annotations, made in the large, legible hand of Washington; and oaths of allegiance sworn by Washington's officers at Valley Forge, Benedict Arnold being one of those signing.

Other items in a typical exhibit may be the first and last pages of important treaties that mark stages in the country's development. Among these are the Treaty of Alliance with France of 1778, the Peace Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed in 1783, the Louisiana Purchase

Treaty, by which Jefferson doubled the area of the United States; the Treaty of Ghent, by which the War of 1812 was brought to an end; the logbook of the U. S. Frigate *Constitution* lies open at the entry for February 8, 1815, the day that news was received of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. Census records of 1790 and 1820 and the story is traced down the years in the Emancipation Proclamation, Confederate Archives, the Alaska Purchase Treaty of 1867, photographs of the *Maine*, and a cablegram reporting its sinking, charts made on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1939-41, data gathered by emergency agencies in World War I, and by way of dramatic contrast the original German and Japanese Surrender Documents of 1945 occupy large cases in the center of the hall.

Every day new material is coming to the Archives that will hold significance for future generations, as these documents of a former time bear historic interest in our day.

To secure preservation in the best form a great deal of cleaning and repairing, even *washing* and *ironing*, is done at the Archives. Everything received is fumigated to destroy insects and mold. A stream of compressed air blows the dust off the documents, and a suction fan keeps it away from workers in the room.

If that is all the papers require they can be filed, but many are received in such a condition that they require a good deal of renovation. Papers that have been folded need to be flattened, so they are allowed to stand in a very moist atmosphere until the fibers have absorbed enough moisture

(Continued on page 45)

# How Does the Department Key Personnel Differ From FSO's, Ambassadors and Ministers?

By FRANKLIN ROUDYBUSH, Registrar, Foreign Service Institute

Is there a difference between The Department and the Foreign Service? What makes an Ambassador? Statistics, both vital and trivial, on 1008 FSO's, 523 key personnel\* in the Department, and 57 recent Ambassadors and Ministers afford this comparison:

The average FSO entered service at the age of 28; those career FSO's who got to the top rung entered service at the earlier age of 24½ years; political appointees to ambassadorial rank began at the age of 56½. Key personnel of the Department started service with the Department or the Foreign Service at the average age of 37.

To attain their present rank, ambassadors who came up from the ranks served 25 years on the average. Key personnel, on the other hand, averaged 31½ years service. (Although of the 523 persons studied, 11 have been with the Department since before 1920, and 24 more can boast at least 20 years service in Department or Foreign Service, nevertheless, 295 of the key personnel have been with the Department only since 1945.) Political appointees to ambassadorial rank, of course, started at the top.

Where did they come from? They were born in every section of the United States. The Middle Atlantic states and the Middle West are about equally represented, and account for approximately half the total number of FSO's, key personnel, and Ambassadors and Ministers.

Oddly, the education of the FSO's, the key personnel, and the Ambassadors and Ministers shows that 3 per cent of the FSO's, 3 per cent of the key personnel, and 10 per cent of the Ambassadors and Ministers did not attend college. Thirteen per cent of the FSO's hold no degree, and neither do 10 per cent of the key personnel and 10 per cent of the Ambassadors and Ministers.

The Department key personnel emerge with the most formal education—84 per cent have bachelor's degrees, 38 per cent master's, and 25 per cent have doctorates. While 82 per cent of the FSO's have bachelor's degrees, only 17 per cent have master's and a mere 2 per cent, doctor's. The Ambassadors

and Ministers total 73 per cent with bachelor's, 17 per cent master's, and less than 1 per cent, doctor's.

Harvard is a favorite institution for all three groups studied—the number who attended that university far exceeds the total for any one other college. To Harvard went 161 FSO's, 105 key personnel, and 13 Ambassadors and Ministers.

Other well-represented institutions are:

	FSO's	Key Personnel	Ambassadors and Ministers
Yale	94	38	4
Princeton	92	25	
Columbia	66	62	4
Georgetown	88	25	2
Geo. Washington	65	40	5
Stanford	35	19	

Thirty-six key personnel attended the University of Chicago, which ranks fifth in institutions attended by the 523 key personnel studied, but does not appear among the first ten institutions favored by FSO's and Ambassadors and Ministers. Oxford University, England, also appears well frequented by key personnel and somewhat neglected by FSO's and Ambassadors and Ministers. 20 key personnel attended Oxford. Four ambassadors attended Cornell University, 2 went to Michigan, and 2 to Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania also produced 22 key personnel.

The greatest difference between the FSO's, the Department key personnel and the Ambassadors and Ministers lies in their working experience prior to their entrance into service for the Department or the Foreign Service.

Fifty-three per cent of the FSO's had some government experience prior to entering the service. Naturally, in view of the early age at which the FSO's enter upon their career, that government experience was indeed brief.

The key personnel, 86 per cent of whom had previous government experience, averaged 10 years and 9 months on the bureaucratic battlefield. They worked in myriad government agencies, many of which were created in the last fifteen years. They came in greatest numbers from the following offices:

\*These were personnel from the Secretary down to the level of Assistant Division Chiefs.

FEA	57	BEW	24
OSS	47	OPA	23
OWI	36	Dept. Commerce	19
Dept. Agriculture	34	OEM	16
WPB	30	OLLA	16
CIAA	30	Justice Dept.	14
War Department	30	WPA	13
Treasury	28	Bureau of Budget	11
CIAA	26	OPM	11

Eight key personnel had worked for foreign governments, mostly in advisory capacity. Thirty-one of the Ambassadors and Ministers had previous government experience.

The FSO's business experience, too, was not of long duration but 460 had some experience in the world of commerce, industry, or investment. Ambassadors and Ministers present a curious contrast between career and non-career men—the career men, being FSO's, had brief encounters with business, usually in minor jobs; however, the non-career ambassadors and ministers had forged great companies, combines, promoted large industrial or investment business, or made their way to key positions in the political parties.

Three hundred nineteen of the key personnel had no business experience at all. Five had been president of companies; 2, chairman of the board of a corporation; 5 vice presidents; 9 partners in a business; 34 were managers; 25 clerks; 15 salesmen; 11 secretaries; 10 accountants; 6 stenographers; 3 economists; 1 stock exchange member; 1 grain exchange member. Other types of jobs held by the Department key personnel before entering Department service were: park ranger, mill foreman, underwriter, seaman, deck boy, and mimeograph operator.

In professional experience, 226 FSO's had touched the field of teaching, but briefly. Sixteen Ambassadors and Ministers had taught. Seventy-seven FSO's had worked for newspapers, 3 for radio. Eighty-four FSO's had become lawyers. Eight Ambassadors and Ministers were lawyers. Two non-career Ambassadors were physicians, and one was a minister. Four had been in the newspaper field. Three Ambassadors were career military men: an admiral, an Army general, and a Marine Corps general.

The Department key personnel had a wealth of professional experience, especially notable in the field of teaching. No less than 194, or 37 per cent of the group studied had taught. They had experience progressing from elementary school teacher to college president. Thirty-three had taught in high school, 94 in college, 41 had been assistant professors, 29 associate professors, and 36 pro-

fessors. There were also superintendent of schools, headmaster, dean, and lecturers.

Eighty key personnel were lawyers. Forty-two had worked for newspapers, 4 for radio. Thirty-six had done research. There were seven formerly associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, 4 with the Council of Foreign Relations, 4 with the Foreign Policy Association, 1, Institute of Inter-American Affairs; 3 fellows of the Social Science Research Council, 1 Guggenheim fellow, 3 Brookings Institute fellows, 2 Penfield fellows, 2 Rockefeller Foundations fellows, 1 Carnegie fellow, and 2 World Peace Foundation.

The specialties of the key personnel are revealed by the subjects which they taught or did research on. Thirty-five specialized in economics, 26 in history, 13 in political science, 10 in government, 9 in English, 7 in geography, 5 in international law, 3 in Romance languages, 3 in business administration, 3 in commerce, 3 in statistics, 3 in social science, etc. Seven were authors; one won a Pulitzer prize for history. Five had been on relief missions, six had library experience, 5 had done social work, 1 was a minister, and 2 geologists.

The survey shows the tenure of office has been much longer and the turnover of personnel much less in the Foreign Service than in the Department.

#### BIRTHS

**HILLENBRAND.** A son, David Martin, was born on June 10th to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Martin J. Hillenbrand at Bremen where Mr. Hillenbrand is assigned as Consul.

**TOPPING.** A daughter, Barbara Shirley, was born on June 16th to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. John L. Topping at Montevideo where Mr. Topping is Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

**STRYKER.** A daughter, Margaret Elaine, was born on July 10th to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Gerald Stryker at Peiping where Mr. Stryker is Vice Consul.

**MARCY.** A daughter, Sara Frances, was born on July 30th to Foreign Service officer and Mrs. Oliver M. Marcy in Cincinnati. Mr. Marcy is assigned as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Athens.

#### MARRIAGES

**SIGLER-SAUER.** Miss Emilita Sauer and Mr. Lawrence M. Sigler were married on July 19th in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Sigler is the daughter of retired Consul General Emil Sauer.

# The Around-the-World Examining Panel

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

The Around-the-World Examining Panel conducting Oral Examinations for admission to the Foreign Service set out on its travels from Washington on March 28 and returned on July 1. We held examinations at Honolulu, Manila, Tokyo, Shanghai, Bombay, Cairo, Rome, Paris, Brussels, Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, and finally at Paris again. We stopped in sixteen different countries: the United States, the Philippines, Japan, China, India, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, and Newfoundland, not to mention Hong Kong and several small islands in the Pacific. In addition we flew over Burma, Oman, Bahrein, Kuwait, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, England and Canada without landing and we flew within sight of Iran. The distance was approximately 29,500 miles. We made forty take-offs and forty landings.

Except for two train trips, one from Paris to Brussels and the other from Frankfurt to Berlin, all of our travels were by air and in the course of them we used many planes of several different types. From Washington to San Francisco we traveled by the passenger planes of United Airlines. From Fairfield, California to Manila we used the planes of the Army Transport Command, first a "plush job" as far as Honolulu and then a hospital plane from there on via Johnston Island, Kwajalein and Guam. From Manila to Tokyo via Okinawa we traveled by Army troop carrier. At Tokyo General MacArthur lent us the converted B-17 which he had used as his personal plane during the war and we traveled in that as far as Shanghai. We also flew from Shanghai to Hong Kong in a Navy C-47. From Hong Kong to Kunming and then over The Hump to Calcutta we traveled in a C-54 of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation, we crossed India in a DC-3 of Air India. From Bom-

bay to Cairo we were in a DC-4 of TWA, and we continued traveling in similar planes of the same line as far as Paris. On the round trip from Paris into Germany and back again, we traveled part of the time in a Pan American DC-3, part of the time in a "bucket seat job" of the European Air Transport Command, and part of the time in a very comfortable "plush job" lent us by the Commanding General. From Paris to New York we traveled in one of TWA's Constellations and from New York to Washington in one of the smaller planes of the Eastern Airlines.

Our original itinerary allowed eighty-two days for the trip. We hardly expected, however, to complete it on schedule. Airplane travel is so dependent upon weather conditions and other unpredictable impediments that we foresaw the practical certainty of delays. As it was we were delayed several days from various causes in crossing the Pacific and eleven days in Shanghai by the presence of a stationary typhoon over Hong Kong, but by good fortune we were able to keep close to schedule after we left Shanghai so that the trip took only fourteen days more than had been planned.

The regulations of the Board of Examiners provide that Oral Examinations shall be given by Examining Panels of five members. As there were only four of us in the group which made the entire

circuit and as Mr. Johnson was obliged to leave us and hasten home from Brussels, additional panel members were appointed to assist us from time to time as follows:

Honolulu — Colonel H. LeRoy Muller

Manila — Nathaniel P. Davis, Chargé d'Affaires, Manila

Tokyo and Shanghai — Monnett Davis, Consul General, Shanghai

Bombay — John J. MacDonald, Consul General, Bombay

(Continued on page 42)

## MEMBERS OF THE PANEL

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

Frederick W. Brown, formerly of the staff of the Civil Service Commission

Wayne C. Taylor, former Under Secretary of Commerce

A. Rex Johnson, Assistant Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture

## STAFF OF THE PANEL

Robert M. Brandin, Foreign Service Officer, Administrative Officer

Dorothy Ann Hohlt, secretary\*

\*See Miss Hohlt's account of her round-the-world trip with the Examining Panel on page 24.

## Letters to the Editors

### Human Beings Draft Instructions!

Yokohama, Japan,  
April 8, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,  
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Unless it has already been done, I hereby move that the inspired drafter\* of enclosure No. 2 to Foreign Service Serial No. 699\*\* be accorded public recognition for building morale and for bringing a few moments of refreshing laughter to what must have been many an office. Mr. Howell also merits our thanks for having signed the instruction.

Many an officer throughout the world must have, just as myself, groaned while struggling at the end of a hard day through the intricacies of still another accounting instruction requiring still another report and then, on discovering the gem at the end, to have rushed out to share his find with the remainder of the staff. Thanks to the local *Stars and Stripes* the staff here have been able to keep themselves well informed on the momentous developments in Lower Slobbovia.

U. ALEXIS JOHNSON

\*Loch Shumaker of  
The Division of Finance.  
\*\*Appearing below.

American Vice  
Consulate  
Aruba, N. W. I.  
April 24, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,  
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It is always a pleasant surprise when one has struggled through reading some of the Department's instructions to find that regardless of the strain under which a majority of the Department's personnel is undoubtedly working, it has not deprived some individuals of their sense of humor.

It makes the officers and employees in the field realize that instructions are written by human beings and are not made up by unfeeling demons who are trying to make field personnel go mad trying to comply with all the instructions which seem to arrive at one time and which must usually be answered immediately or shortly thereafter.

All the above was brought on by the Enclosure No. 2 of Department's circular instruction of March 19, 1947 (F.S.S. No. 699). Many officers in far distant posts where American comic strips are not available will fail to grasp the meaning of 4(D) in the sample form but those of us who are fortunate enough to be sufficiently close to the United States to receive the newspapers regularly will agree that 52,370 rasbukniks is being spent for a good cause.

GEORGE E. PALMER

### Home Leave

The United States  
Mission  
Bucharest, Rumania  
March 28, 1947

TO THE EDITOR,  
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,

The undersigned members of the staff of the Mission at Bucharest were, to put it frankly, appalled to learn in Radio Bulletin No. 73 of March 28 of the policy adopted by the Department towards implementing the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 concerning home leave.

It appears from this announcement that the Department has continued its traditional practice of

pre-supposing insufficient appropriations without ascertaining Congressional sentiment. The announcement states that: "The Department feels it more advisable to project a program which seems

SPECIMEN FOR FORM ONLY  
Enclosure No. 2

AIRGRAM  
Zalia, Lower Slobbovia  
March 20, 1947

SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
FOR: CHIEF, DIVISION OF FINANCE  
REPORT OF ESTIMATED FOREIGN CURRENCY  
REQUIREMENTS

For the Period May 1 to July 31, 1947

1. Country Lower Slobbovia
2. Monetary Unit Upper Slobbovian Rasbuknik
3. Net Buying Rate per Dollar Rasbukniks 10 equal to \$1.00
4. Requirements for:
 

a. General Activity	542,060
b. Foreign Buildings Activity	200,000
c. Educational Activity—P. L. 584	121,420
d. Quotas—Other Special Activity	52,370*
e. Total	915,850

This report is submitted pursuant to Foreign Service Serial No. 699.

(Signed) J. Clem Kadiddlehoffer III  
Vice Consul

\*Includes:

Anticipated quota payment of 30,000 rasbukniks to International Association of Preserved Turnip Exporters, due June 30, 1947.

Anticipated quota payment of 22,370 rasbukniks to the Society for the Perpetuation and Extension of Sadie Hawkins Day.

realizable rather than one which would be merely a false hope for many officers and employees because of acute personnel shortages." Accordingly, the 1948 budget as submitted to Congress calls for statutory home leave for slightly over 50% of the officers entitled to it and about 27% of the other employees of the Foreign Service. This reasoning is most difficult for us in the field to understand. It seems reasonable to suppose that Congress, when it passed the Act, assumed that its provisions would be enforced and that the question of granting less funds than are needed to complete the program must remain the responsibility of Congress. It is rather odd for the Department on its own initiative to destroy the leave program specifically provided for in the Act.

We had understood that the home leave provisions of the new Act, which has been the subject of so much favorable publicity, were mandatory and that the Department had no discretion in the matter, being obliged to seek sufficient appropriations to live up to the commitments to which it is now bound by statute law. What is the purpose of passing legislation such as the Foreign Service Act if its provisions are to be bypassed in such a manner? Why, rather than violate the provisions of its own legislation in this matter, does not the Department take emergency steps to relieve the "acute personnel shortage"? What became of the Manpower Act?

For years personnel shortages, real and supposed, have kept officers and employees of the Foreign Service away from home for long periods of time and it had been the general understanding of the undersigned that the new Act was designed to prevent the continued de-Americanization of the Department's officials abroad by use of this greatly over-worked excuse. Must the Foreign Service forever be made to suffer because out of a country of 140,000,000 people, the Government cannot recruit sufficient persons adequately to staff its posts abroad? Must the famous "exigencies of the Service" continue indefinitely to obviate the more attractive phases of Foreign Service life?

We realize, of course, that there may be reasons for the Department's decisions of which we are unaware but, if this is the case, in fairness to itself the Department should state them. It may very well be that Congress during the current economy campaign will not grant sufficient funds to bring all home who are chronologically eligible but it is hard to see what harm there could be in seeking them.

The personnel problem is not without solution even if the Department is unable to obtain congressional approval for an increased staff. We

know of few officers or employees now in the Service who are not willing to shoulder an extra load in order to permit a colleague to depart on badly needed home leave. Even should the work of an office suffer slightly during the two-months period when a member of its staff is absent, the damage done in the long run will not compare with what will happen to the Service if the Department at the very outset begins evading its responsibilities under the Foreign Service Act. Careful administration can usually ensure the continued efficient functioning of an office with personnel away on leave. Even if personnel shortages do, in fact, delay many leaves, it seems unfair to be so positive of this in advance that sufficient appropriations are not even requested.

It may be that at a post such as this which by force of circumstances has become a bit remote, we are taking an unrealistic view of this matter and we would accordingly greatly appreciate an indication of the feelings of the Service in other parts of the world. We feel strongly that the importance of home leave and also the importance of being assured that we will be able to get home after two years' service cannot be minimized nor can the damage to the efficient functioning of the service caused by the Department's depriving once again its employees of this right by falling back on the explanation of inadequate personnel. A happy Service, even though badly understaffed, will serve its country better than a larger, grumbling one.

C. VAUGHAN FERGUSON, JR.	RAYMOND J. SWANSON
CHARLES E. STULICKI	MAX RUMPAL
LEE E. METCALF	EMILY E. JOHNSON
THOMAS M. JUDD	VIRGINIA H. BROWN
BRUCE WELDON	BEATRICE S. CIOLLI
BETTY L. ZWOLANEK	ROY O. WESTLEY

*Editor's Note: The JOURNAL has obtained from the Division of Foreign Service Planning the following explanation with reference to the above letter:*

Section 933(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 provides that "The Secretary shall order to the Continent of the United States on statutory leave of absence every officer and employee of the Service who is a citizen of the United States, upon completion of two years continuous service abroad or as soon as possible thereafter."

It is fully intended to carry out this provision as promptly as possible, and substantial progress in clearing up the backlog of home leave due has already been made and will be continued in 1948. Two factors are involved: first, the number of personnel available to keep posts adequately manned while leave is granted; and, secondly, travel funds

*(Continued on page 30)*

## Hands Across the Caviar

By VIRGINIA H. JAMES,\* *Division of Eastern European Affairs*

Foreign Service Officers frequently criticize American delegations to Foreign Conferences for operating on their own; they complain that the Delegation establishes its headquarters and forgets there is such a thing as an American Mission or Consulate. This was not true of the recent Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow. In Moscow, the Embassy played the role of consultant, expeditor, host, guide, in fact it was on call day and night as trouble-shooter for the American Delegation at the Conference.

In a completely socialized country such as the Soviet Union everything is accomplished through official channels. All arrangements for the Conference had to be worked out with the Embassy through the Soviet Foreign Office or other Government agencies rather than directly between the Conference administrative officers and private commercial firms and organizations. This meant that the Embassy's finger was in every pie. Faced with a language barrier and unfamiliarity with Soviet customs and methods, the Delegation depended upon the Embassy staff for interpreter services and assistance in all its relations with the Soviet Government agencies.

The Embassy's Conference troubles began months before the American delegation was scheduled to arrive in Moscow. Visas were the first

hurdle. Instead of the usual routine request of the Department to a foreign Embassy in Washington for diplomatic visas, in the case of the Moscow CFM personal data concerning each member of the staff and of the press group had first to be submitted to the Embassy in Moscow for clearance with the Foreign Office. From January through February, the Embassy was busy with this matter and a short time before the departure date clearance was obtained for 95 members of the official delegation and 36 American newspaper correspondents. The Embassy's successful negotiations with regard to the latter group, permitting in the Soviet Union for the first time such a large number of representatives of the American press, made possible the complete coverage of the conference, in which the American Government had been particularly interested.

The next problem was to get the Delegation into Moscow. Ambassador Smith successfully solved this by arranging with the Soviet Government for the American Overseas Airlines to make the first commercial airline flight to Moscow. During the first week of March, three giant four-motored flagships of the AOA unloaded their cargo of American Delegation staff and press correspondents at the Moscow airport and this operation was repeated in the reverse at the end of the Conference. In addi-

*(Continued on page 28)*

\*Divisional Assistant.

Spaso House, Moscow—  
Ambassador's residence  
and working quarters of  
U. S. Delegation.



**THE  
AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. 24      SEPTEMBER, 1947      No. 9

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN  
SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$3.00 a year, or 30 cents a copy. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions.

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**YOUNG BLOOD**

The JOURNAL has always favored promotion on merit. It therefore applauds the recent appointment from the career service of several relatively youthful chiefs of mission and the new Counselor of the Department. The personnel experiences of the war have proved that the responsibilities of important jobs can often best be carried by relatively young and vigorous men. During the war recruitment was at a standstill and some officers made a patriotic contribution by continuing to serve past the time when they might normally have been expected to retire. Now, however, the usual fluidity of the serv-

ice has been restored and will even be increased by the operation of the new promotion system.

While we esteem the qualities of youth, we do not discount the value of service experience itself nor the advantage of seasoned counsel. Perhaps in the past the Service has been overweighted on the side of seniority. The goal of the new system is to bring more men to the top while still vigorous. Of course no one can locate precisely that meridian of age at which a man's best years may occur. Mr. Justice Holmes' mind was as good as ever in his eighties; the younger Pitt was in full flower before he was thirty. Surely the just mean must lie somewhere in the elastic frontier between "si la jeunesse savait" and "si la vieillesse pouvait."

If the new system is to vitalize the Service as a whole, it is not enough that a few unusual men are ready to recognize that they have passed the prime. The Service must also accept the principle that even men who are widely recognized to be at the top of their powers may stand aside for younger men.

The JOURNAL believes in the need for young blood at the top and is convinced that it can best be put there by the promotion on merit principle with its concomitant promotion-up or selection-out procedure. But if this system is to operate successfully, it must not be allowed to stagnate at the top. We therefore feel that it behooves the successful officer to realize that far sooner than he thinks after he reaches the top he will no longer be "young blood," and that before his years or his inclinations indicate withdrawal to a country retreat he may be called on to make way for the demands of youth.

If an officer has his thirty years of distinguished service behind him we see no reason why, even though he may still be in his fifties, he should hesitate to step out gracefully and continue an active life in other fields thus promoting the healthy development of the Service. That this can be done with profit to the officer and further service to society is attested by the post-retirement careers of many ex-Chiefs of Mission whose career-long efficiency is unquestioned—such as a Director of the Export-Import Bank; an Adviser to the Siamese Foreign Ministry, and the U. S. Representative to the Pan American Union, to cite only a few.

In the peacetime Army, which is now going over to selection-out, many distinguished General officers have set the precedent of standing aside for the younger men. They know this is the price of a hard-hitting ambitious service. In our Service it is no less important that the top ranking FSO's realize that the success of the system which benefited them on the way up depends upon their willingness to allow it to benefit those following them.

## In Memoriam

### GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.



George Atcheson, Jr.

George Atcheson, Jr., courageous in his conviction, loyal in his friendship, and devoted to his Service, remained always unassuming, kind, and considerate of those about him. His high position, and great responsibility which he discharged with consummate skill brought great credit to himself, to his Service, and to his Government. His untimely and tragic death in a trans-Pacific plane accident on August 18 while en route to Washington from Tokyo brings a profound loss to the Foreign Service and to the American Government.

But it is we his friends who feel acutely the sudden, personal loss of a kindred spirit who was always kind and helpful, whose quiet smile and contagious humor kept us from becoming tired and cynical, whose company was always enjoyable and warming, and whose regard for us always remained the same. The Service has lost an outstanding officer, and we have lost a good and close friend.

## Press Comment

### YOUNG, ABLE MEN CHOSEN BY MARSHALL

*From the Washington Post, August 6, 1947*

Secretary of State George C. Marshall is quietly deploying some of his youngest diplomats to key trouble spots in preparation for the diplomatic battle for peace with the Soviet Union, authoritative sources disclosed last night.

Without fanfare, Marshall has been eliminating deadwood and inefficiency in the diplomatic service abroad. Political plum appointments have been held to the lowest level in history, and assignments given to men who have made a career of diplomacy to the world's most important listening posts.

By the end of the summer the United States will have in the Balkans, Central Europe and Sweden the strongest diplomatic representation in history. The Middle East area has been strengthened, and major changes in China and France appear to be in the near-future book.

Marshall, it was said, has approached the problem with his old Army tactics of seeking the most able "field commanders" available to him to be his eyes and ears in the strategic areas which ring the Soviet Union.

The job is not completed, but is well under way.

A United Press survey of the American embassies and legations abroad shows that for the first time in recent peacetime history career diplomats in top posts abroad far outnumber purely political appointees. Also, America's ambassadors and minis-

ters, on the average, are younger than in any recent period.

The project abroad coincided with two similar ones at home in the State Department itself: (1) Selection of a department high command, which is about completed and has a preponderance of career diplomats; and (2) Streamlining the department by amalgamation of the various secretariats, centralization of all intelligence work, and creation of a long-range planning staff.

In his first six months as Secretary, Marshall has put at rest the fears of the career diplomats who thought he might pick many former Army colleagues for high positions. He has not and, instead, has chosen more foreign service career officers for high position than those men had even hoped for.

These career men are not what the public is inclined to describe as "striped pants" diplomats. They are scholarly, hardworking experts on various parts of the world who have devoted their lives to working long hours for small pay, and patiently climbing the ladder to the top.

At home those at the top now receive \$13,500. Those who have been appointed ambassador or ministers abroad get from \$15,000 in Central America to \$25,000 in the largest, most expensive embassies.

The United Press survey disclosed the following facts:

Total number of posts for ambassadors or ministers—64 (Western Hemisphere, 21; Europe, 24;

*(Continued on page 46)*

## News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

### *Officers Detailed to National War College*

The Honorable MAYNARD B. BARNES, Career Minister, has been designated to serve as Deputy for Foreign Affairs at the National War College. Mr. Barnes was recently Chief of the U.S. Mission at Sofia. The National War College was established a year ago to provide for joint study of problems in the field of international relations by officers from all branches of the armed forces and from the Department of State. Ten Foreign Service officers attended part of the first course at the National War College which began last September.

Sixteen Foreign Service officers and officers of the Department have been designated to attend the next course at the War College which begins September 2, 1947:

### *Foreign Service Officers:*

WARE ADAMS, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

MAX W. BISHOP, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

WALTON C. FERRIS, Foreign Service officer of Class 2

CHARLES F. KNOX, Foreign Service officer of Class 2

WALTER P. MCCONAUGHY, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

ALFRED T. NESTER, Foreign Service officer of Class 1

EDWARD PAGE, JR., Foreign Service officer of Class 3

JOHN C. POOL, Foreign Service officer of Class 4

GEORGE F. SCHERER, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

WILLIAM P. SNOW, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

ERIC C. WENDELIN, Foreign Service officer of Class 3

### *Department of State Officers:*

WILLARD F. BARBER, Chief, Division of Caribbean Affairs

JOHN O. BELL, Associate Chief, Aviation Division

FISHER HOWE, Executive Secretary, Board of the Foreign Service

CLARENCE W. NICHOLS, Assistant Chief, International Resources Division

### *"Great Issues" Course at Dartmouth*

DR. JOHN DICKEY, formerly of the State Department, now President of Dartmouth College, has instituted a far-reaching project for undergraduates, designed to acquaint them with the basic national

and international problems of the present day. A course, believed to be the first of its kind in a major institution of higher learning, to be known as "Great Issues," will stress the importance and responsibility of citizenship in the atomic age. The newspaper will be used as a text book and leading papers will be analyzed under the direction of the instructors, comparisons made among the various dailies and the students will be taught how to evaluate and interpret the news. They may be asked, for example, to compare the treatment of news in the *New York Times* with that found in *The Chicago Tribune* or *PM*. Dr. Dickey is convinced that the course can serve an extremely valuable purpose in college life.



FSO Cecil B. Lyon . . . new member of Journal Editorial Board

## FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

Class of July 1947  
and Staff

Front row, l. to r.: Messrs. Bone, Clock, Stein, Sullivan, Finn, Line, Holloway, Davis and Scott. 2nd row: Messrs. Leich, Weninger, Randy, Klein, Ainsworth, Fains, Gordon. 3rd row: Messrs. Smith, Kerrigan, Edelson, Lancaster, Hilliker, Tanguy, and Atherton. 4th row: Messrs. Hopkins, Roudybush, Crosby, Rabenold, J. Whitlaw, Maddox, Taylor, Ernst, McMorris and Thacker.



### *Consul Declines Appointment*

The Lincoln papers long on deposit in the Library of Congress and withheld from publication under the will of the late Robert T. Lincoln, the martyred President's son, were recently made public and among them was revealed the following letter, addressed to President Lincoln, under date of April 8, 1863, written by William Kellogg of Canton, Illinois:

"I am in receipt of a note from your private secretary informing me that as a 'mark' of your 'confidence and esteem' you had appointed me consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

"Certainly the Honor (underscored), attached to the office ought to satisfy the Ambition of the Most aspiring, and the salary (which would but little if any more than defray the Expenses of Myself and family to & from the place of duty), is as much as a reasonable Man should desire. Yet I feel myself compelled to decline the appointment. . ."

Mr. Lincoln did not read the letter, and explained why on the envelope: "I understand my friend Kellogg is ill-natured—therefore I do not read his letter. A. L."

### *New Member of Editorial Board*

Foreign Service Officer CECIL B. LYON has been appointed a member of the Editorial Board of the

Foreign Service Journal to succeed ROBERT M. McBRIDE who recently left for his new post at Port-au-Prince where he is assigned as Second Secretary. Mr. McBride served not only as a member of the Editorial Board but was also Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Association during the temporary absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, FSO CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE.

Mr. Lyon served on the Editorial Board December 1943 to October 1944, during a previous tour of duty in the Department. He is at present Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs NORMAN ARMOUR. The Journal again welcomes Mr. Lyon to the Editorial Board.

### *Personals*

The Honorable WILLIAM DAWSON has been named as Special Representative of the U. S., with the rank of Ambassador, on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, effective August 11. Mr. Dawson, former Ambassador to Uruguay, will be the first U.S. official to assume this post as a full-time responsibility. He succeeds on this board former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden.

Retired F.S.O. JOHN RANDOLPH has been invited to join the faculty of the Leadership Institute on

(Continued on page 40)

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

*Austria*—Martin F. Herz  
*Bolivia*—Merlin E. Smith  
*British Guiana*—George W. Skora  
*Bulgaria*—John E. Horner and 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 Phelan  
*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

### LISBON



Ambassador John C. Wiley on steps of Belem Palace in Lisbon following presentation of credentials to President of Portugal. From left to right—Col. Francis B. Kane, Military Attache; Col. Gene H. Tibbets, Military Attache for Air; Ambassador Wiley; Dr. Henrique Vianna, Chief of Protocol; Mr. J. Webb Benton, Counselor of Embassy, and Dr. Carlos Pinto Ferreira of the Protocol Division.

## BANGKOK

On May 9th Ambassador Edwin F. Stanton presented his Credentials at the Grand Palace in Bangkok. L. to r., first row: James T. Scott, Commercial Attache; Luang Pradyat, Chief of Protocol; Ambassador Stanton, Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., Second Secretary. Second row: Col. Reginald F. C. Vance, Military Attache; Lt. William H. Hunter, Assistant Naval Attache; Commander Alfred W. Gardes, Naval Attache; Robert Gibbons, Third Secretary; and Lt. Col. William Law, Assistant Military Attache.



## LISBON

July 11, 1947.

Ambassador John Cooper Wiley and Mrs. Wiley arrived in Lisbon from the United States by air on June 7, 1947. Mr. Wiley presented his credentials to President Carmona on June 18 (see accompanying cut) and assumed charge of the Embassy on the same day.

The arrival of the Wileys climaxed a series of transfers and replacements in the Lisbon Embassy during the past six months which is believed to be unprecedented. The shakeup commenced in December, 1946, with the transfer of Attache William M. Wheeler to Rio de Janeiro; thereafter in rapid succession occurred the transfers of Second Secretary George E. Miller to Pernambuco, of Commercial Attache John Winsor Ives to Guatemala, of Ambassador Herman B. Baruch to The Hague, of First Secretary Charles E. Dickerson, Jr. to Johannesburg, of First Secretary Cavendish W. Cannon to Belgrade as Ambassador, and of Counselor Edward S. Crocker to Warsaw in the same capacity.

Replacements who have thus far arrived to fill the vacancies created are Mr. J. Webb Benton, the new Counselor, who arrived here from The Hague late in June; Mr. David S. Green and Mr. Furniss L. Parnell, who arrived early in July to assume the duties of Commercial Attache and Administrative

Officer, respectively, and Vice Consul William B. Douglass, Jr.

On top of all these changes the Embassy suffered a severe blow on July 1 when it received word that the Cultural Attache, Mr. Joseph S. Piazza, and the Press Attache, Mr. Jay Castillo, were to be recalled by reason of the Congressional cut in the Department's OIC appropriation.

The usual summer naval visits to Lisbon commenced on July 2 with the arrival of the *Empire State*, training ship of the New York State Maritime Academy, for a six day visit, with some 300 cadet midshipmen and Naval Reserve officers aboard. Captain A. F. Olivet, U.S.N.R. and a number of ranking officers and midshipmen were entertained by Ambassador Wiley at luncheon on July 3 and as many of the vessel's complement as could be accommodated were invited to the 4th of July reception at the Embassy residence.

Mr. William B. Dunham of the Division of Western European Affairs arrived in Lisbon late in May on a temporary assignment and seems well on the way to spending most of the summer here. Other visiting firemen are Mr. Robert Rupard of the Foreign Service Planning Division and Miss Mary E. Mulloy, Foreign Service Personnel, who reached Lisbon early in July on the last leg of a survey trip they are making for the Office of Foreign Service to study the workings of a selected group of Foreign Service posts in Europe.

WILLIAM BARNES

## Around-The-World Orals

By ANN HOHLT, Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service

I was already in the clouds before I set foot in the four-engine United Airlines plane at National Airport, Washington, D.C. on March 28, 1947. And why not? What more could a girl ask than a trip around the world doing work she liked, accompanied by five very fine, not to mention erudite, men on a very worthwhile mission? I was to be secretary to the Around-the-World Panel to examine candidates for the Foreign Service.

The preceding three weeks had been busy ones what with attending to such details as packing official luggage, obtaining a passport, getting the necessary "shots," packing clothes, and trying to crowd both a winter and summer wardrobe into the maximum air travel luggage allowance of 65 pounds. But at 5 p.m., I stepped aboard the plane with Mr. Joseph C. Green, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Mr. Frederick W. Brown, formerly of the Civil Service Commission, and Mr. Robert M. Brandin, Foreign Service Officer.

The journey across the Rockies was about the roughest we encountered on the whole trip both from the standpoint of fatigue and weather (out came the smelling salts left on my desk by a most thoughtful fellow office member). However, we arrived in San Francisco where Mr. Wayne C. Taylor, former Under Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. A. Rex Johnson, Assistant Director of Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, joined us. After food, sleep, a ride on the cable car and a visit to Top o' the Mark on Sunday afternoon, we were in pretty good shape to begin our journey via ATC to Honolulu on Monday morning.

The first encounter with ATC at Fairfield, Cal., wasn't the most pleasant: our luggage was overweight so out came some very personal and rather necessary items; we had to prove that we were free from vermin; the plane was delayed; and after seeing the movie instructing us on how to put on a Mae West and a parachute harness and how to live on a life raft in the Pacific Ocean, I didn't care if we didn't take off. Mr. Brandin, our administrative officer, assigned us each a post on the above mentioned raft—Mr. Green was to distribute the shark powder (which is fatal to all sizes and shapes of sharks), Mr. Brown was to inflate the raft if it leaked, Mr. Taylor was to work the hand radio, Dr. Johnson was to paddle the raft.

Midst much ado about parachute harnesses (Mr. Green is not mechanically inclined) we left foggy

San Francisco for balmy Hawaii where we landed at 3:00 a.m. We held our FS examinations in the Federal Building. We reconvened under the banyan tree on the patio at the Moana Hotel in order to dine together. As Mr. Green wasn't too fond of pineapple, he was a bit dismayed to find our menu consisting of fruit cocktail with pineapple in it, baked ham with a slice of pineapple, iced tea with mint and a sliver of pineapple, and ice cream with crushed pineapple on top.

I wasn't disappointed when we discovered that our ATC craft was to be delayed two days in Honolulu. Waikiki Beach with its palm trees, white sand, warm sun and beautiful blue water appealed to me. I discovered the others were also reconciled to this delay as we discussed our plight in our swimming suits on the beach the next morning. For a day and a half we watched people riding in on surf boards until Administrative Officer Brandin and I could stand it no longer. We pushed our 500 pound board (I'm sure it weighed 500 pounds) at least 25 miles out against the small waves, over jagged coral reef, out to the breakers. As I innocently let the board slip from my hands and wash ashore I picked up new words for my vocabulary from Mr. Brandin.

My birthday was April 3, the day we were scheduled to cross the International Date Line thus losing that day and—joy!—one year of my age. But, as I said, according to ATC, we were to stay in Honolulu. What a nice April 3 I had—I was presented with two beautiful leis and a surprise birthday cake and we had been provided a car in which to do some sightseeing around Oahu which included a visit to Pearl Harbor.

The ATC flight to Manila was an experience. We were loaded on a cargo plane at Hickam Field at 3:40 a.m. with boxes, mail bags and huge crates. We had been in the air only ten minutes when one of the officers calmly asked us to prepare for an emergency landing since the hydraulic fluid was leaking rapidly and we were returning to Hickam Field. We tightened our safety belts, said farewell to one another, braced ourselves and made a perfect landing. I couldn't help noticing, however, a fire engine and an ambulance waiting for us on the field. At 5:00 a.m. we took off again. We sat on stretchers, rested our weary feet on the mail bags, and spent a good deal of our time playing bridge or rummy, reading and re-reading books.

*(Continued on page 32)*

**Miss Ann Hohlt at the base of the oldest pyramid at Giza.**



**Some of the members of the Panel on a trip to the beautiful resort, Myonoshita, near Tokyo. L. to r.: Army driver, Mr. Frederick W. Brown, Mr. Wayne C. Taylor, Army driver, Robert Brandin, Miss Hohlt and Mr. Joseph C. Green.**



**The author and FSO Robert Brandin drift down the Nile.**



## The Bookshelf

FRANCES C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

**If Men Want Peace.** By Joseph A. Mander and Nathan H. Engle. *MacMillan, New York, 1946, pp. 292, \$2.50*

The editors of "If Men Want Peace" are all professors at the University of Washington. This does not mean, however, that the treatment of the subject is purely theoretical. On the contrary, the authors are less concerned with theories than with concrete situations which must be understood and with concrete things which can and must be done.

Together with the editors the authors number twenty four, mostly from the University. Each has some peculiar qualification which recommends him to write on the subject he chose. As a result we have a book containing a much broader and more comprehensive treatment of the subject than would have been probable if there had been but one author. This is fortunate because the problem of how to establish a lasting peace is generally agreed to be one of the most complex yet most important to solve of any facing us.

The book is divided into four parts. The first, discussing the maintenance of peace, reviews historically the trials of different kinds of international organization; the collapse of some, and what is currently considered to be the requirements to assure security. Finally, a critical analysis is made of proposals for regional organization and the international law of the future.

Parts two, three, and four then discuss in more detail the political, economic, and cultural factors which bear on the problem of choice of the road to follow.

Prominent in the political discussion is consideration of dependencies, national minorities and individual freedom within states. Two chapters are given over to racial problems.

The problem of cartel operations looms large in Part Three on economic and social welfare. This is tied in closely with monetary policy and the problems of free communications. The other major consideration in this Part, more closely concerned with social welfare, is labor and its relief and rehabilitation.

Finally, the longer view is taken—consideration of the cultural basis for world peace—wherein the need to promote education both in arts and letters and in science and technology is stressed. Some thought is given to the psychological factors involved and to the role of religion and morals in

promoting the peace. Two of the editors collaborate in a chapter on nationalism and the need for its modification in light of what is in the international interest. The last chapter is a statement on the United Nations by the Editors in which they attempt to estimate its probable effectiveness in promoting the peace. Some suggested points of emphasis are indicated if the United Nations is to be successful.

The book is very readable. Each chapter is short and to the point. Organization of the discussion is logical and after one has read it he most surely will feel he has a much clearer understanding of those actions which must be taken—"If Men Want Peace."

D. R. MACQUIVEY

### **Economic Reconstruction in Yugoslavia.**

By George Radin. *King's Crown Press, New York, 1946. \$2.50.*

This book was compiled and edited by George Radin, an internationally known lawyer. However, it was written by anonymous United States governmental experts in agriculture, economics, power development, and other related fields. The plan was designed for Yugoslavia in particular, but its intent is for the Balkan states, and all countries in need of rehabilitation in general. The whole plan of reconstruction is developed around the *Zagrubas*, a type of cooperative farming, that is an ancient and peculiar feature of the Yugoslav agrarian structure. The programs cover every phase of the social and economic life of the farm, from crop and stock improvements to health and educational plans. There are also included suggestions for the strengthening of the cooperative system, such as an adequate credit organization with low rates of interest, a cooperative research agency, and a national organization to protect the interests of the cooperatives. The authors take a serious approach to a serious subject, but if it can be accomplished in the Balkans it would go far to restoring world order. But there can be no doubt that Yugoslavia will have to put its political house in order before it can achieve success in its domestic reconstruction.

This book can be recommended without reservation to those seeking a realistic treatment of the grave problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

ELEANOR WEST.

**Scientific Man Vs. Power Politics.** By Han J. Morgenthau, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, *The University of Chicago Press, 1946. Pp ix, 244. \$3.00*

Bureaucrats among Foreign Service Officers should delight in the inescapable conclusion drawn from Professor Morgenthau's penetrating study that man's constitutional inability reasonably to solve his political problems particularly in the field of international relations will always provide numerous jobs for the international middleman, the diplomat.

However, no matter what measure of joy members of the profession may experience in the knowledge that diplomacy of one type or form is assured of longevity equal to that of humankind, they must inevitably be sobered by the implications for modern scientific man involved in his failure; and equally must they be aware of the facile, widespread cynicism which this realism as a product of such comprehension can create and has already created in the minds of individuals of every race and nation, whether as a result of judgment or of instinct.

The author states that "This book, while conscious of the role accidents play in history, continues the search for the general causes of which particular events are but the outward manifestations. . . . Consideration of the general causes points to a general decay in the political thinking of the Western world. This decay is represented most typically by the belief in the power of science to solve all problems. . . . It is the purpose of this book to show why this belief in the redeeming powers of science is misplaced, to point to the elements in philosophic and political thought from which this belief has arisen and in which it manifests itself, and finally, to indicate those intellectual and moral faculties of man to which alone the problems of the social world will yield."

The current dominant philosophy of liberalism, based on rationalism, is attributed by Professor Morgenthau to the early geographical and scientific discoveries which opened huge vistas of knowledge of the principles of nature and their subjection to the use of man. The resulting belief in science as a cure-all misconstrued the nature of man, the nature of the social world, and the nature of reason itself; and in overlooking the biological impulses and spiritual aspirations of man, it gave a false foundation to ethics, exaggerated the role of reason in human life, and strove to employ the natural sciences as a means of solving social problems.

In the international disasters since World War I the author sees the proof that rationalistic liberalism has no validity in its relation to actual experience, and he considers that the defeat of the Axis has given us one more breathing spell in which to re-

assess current political philosophy and problems. He would base this re-examination on the premise that "power politics, rooted in the lust for power which is common to all men, is for this reason inseparable from social life itself. In order to eliminate from the political sphere not power politics—which is beyond the ability of any philosophy or system—but the destructiveness of power politics, rational faculties are needed different from, and superior to, the reason of the scientific age."

The answer is not to be found in the attempt to make politics a science. It can be found only in the political wisdom of statesmen who have the moral courage to act; and who, with a deep understanding of the nature of man, exert the moral judgment necessary to select the least evil course of action.

But even the statesman experiences the "human tragedy" in that he too will be unable to reconcile his longings with his actual situation.

There is nothing new in these ideas. However, the manner in which the field is analyzed and the conclusion reached can leave the reader with little doubt as to the validity of the reasoning.

The reviewer can only state that the conclusion is unsatisfactory for one who seeks a specific solution to the world's dilemmas. What it leads back to is the question of a moral regeneration within man; a shift from utilitarian ethics to traditional ethics; a deeper reevaluation of the nature of man and the resolve to apply the knowledge in the most moral way; and elimination of a political morality as distinct from private ethics.

It is impossible to give a brief inclusive summary of this pithy, already condensed book. Full appreciation can be realized only in the full reading of it.

However, after reading it the optimist will continue to overestimate the capacity of man reasonably to solve his political problems, for he will consider that the knowledge of the nature of man and of the fallacies in the present day liberal philosophy will be sufficient to set man on the road to Utopia.

On the other hand, the pessimist, realizing the contradictions of man's nature and the grave improbability that man can resolve his conflicts both morally and rationally, will resort to ultra-Machiavellianism.

The optimist and the pessimist will in each case contribute to mankind's degradation.

The man of the middle-of-the-road bears the hopes for human salvation. He is the statesman sought, knowing the nature of man, able to act on the basis of the most moral compromise; always aware of principles, basing his action on the circumstances.

ROBERT C. STRONG



Spring thaw as seen from the Ambassador's front window in Moscow.  
(Photos by Dorothy Wilde)

## HANDS ACROSS THE CAVIAR

*(Continued from page 17)*

tion, Ambassador Smith arranged for the establishment of an air-courier service via EATS (European Air Transport Service—not an air Hot Shoppe.)

Secretary Marshall set the tone for the Embassy's role in the Conference by appointing Ambassador Smith as his deputy, or No. 2 Man on the Delegation. The Ambassador was consulted in all important matters relating to the Conference and was assisted by Counselor Elbridge Durbrow (who deserves a Medal of Merit for his never failing assistance to the Delegation), John Davies, Jr., Foy Kohler, Merritt N. Cootes, G. Frederick Reinhardt, S. Roger Tyler, Jr., John M. McSweeney, Oscar C. Holder and William A. Crawford. These members of the Embassy's staff were authorized to act as Special Liaison Officers and served as the Ambassador's deputies, attending alternatively each of the meetings of the Council as observers.

The Soviet Government completely evacuated the Moskva, the finest and most modern hotel in Moscow, usually reserved for top Soviet officials, for the use of the foreign Delegations. To Ambassador Smith's anxious inquiries regarding the progress in freeing the Moskva hotel rooms, a high Soviet official replied "They aren't exactly clerks we are moving out of the Moskva." While taking advantage of the excellent living quarters furnished by the Soviet Government, because of special circumstances the American Delegation decided to locate its offices in the Ambassador's residence and in the Chancery. With the arrival of the first plane Spaso House became a little State Department. The ballroom, game rooms and corridors were now

crowded offices; conferences were constantly held in the drawing rooms, the upstairs sitting room was turned into an office and several of the bedrooms were used by members of the Delegation; the Embassy servants were kept busy maintaining a constant supply of coffee cups to the large ballroom group who were practically interned there from 9 in the morning until late at night, the dining room became a midday and evening mess for many of the higher officers of the Delegation staff. It was a rare day when Mrs. Smith had less than five extra people at the table and the average was usually ten. Mrs. Smith's extra-curricular conference duties made a large dent in her day. The many demands on her time placed her practically on a Conference schedule with the rest of the Delegation and her many kindnesses made life more pleasant in Moscow for the Delegation.

There was literally no member of the Embassy staff who did not contribute to the Conference by additional office chores and by using their precious commissary and rationed goods for the entertainment of members of the Delegation staff or of the press—all this while they carried on their regular Embassy duties. Through the help of the Embassy staff the Delegation was able to see some of the sights of Moscow and to obtain an insight into Moscow life that would otherwise have been impossible. Counselor Durbrow made his apartment available at all hours of the day and night for officials of the Conference and members of the press. Conferences here frequently took the form of lunch meetings in order to fit into the day's work. Practically all members of the American Delegation and of the press group were assisted

*(Continued on page 32)*



Ambassador John F. Simmons taking oath of office as Ambassador to Ecuador at San Salvador, July 1, the day before his departure for his new post. Oath being administered by Consul Robert E. Wilson. In background, l. to r., are Owen R. Hutchinson, Public Relations Officer; Mrs. John F. Simmons; Richard H. Donald, Vice Consul and Third Secretary; Clerk Norma L. Miller; Leslie Albion Squires, Vice Consul and Third Secretary; and Major William D. Ziler, Military Attaché.



President Truman, on his recent visit to Ottawa, called at the Embassy where all members of the staff were presented by Ambassador Atherton. Here the President and the Ambassador are shown in the latter's office with some of the Embassy children. The children from left to right are, Nicky Roper, Ann Roper, Leontine Raby, Bobby Colclough, Eric Doten, Drew Colclough, Sandra Sheumaker, Stephen Roper, Betty Antoniaades, Cris Shillock. Courtesy Terry B. Snnders, Jr.

## Service Glimpses



FSO Hiram A. Boucher, while on leave in the U. S., made a talk on the Foreign Service before the Credit Women's Breakfast Club in Bremerton, Washington. Here he is seen (at right) just after making the address, with Captain and Mrs. John Robins. Captain Robins is commanding officer at the Naval Hospital at Bremerton.



Portrait of Mrs. Fenia Armstrong, wife of Second Secretary Lawrence S. Armstrong in charge of the Consular Section of the Embassy at Lisbon, painted by Vice Consul Worthington Hagerman, also at that post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 16)

available. It is well known that the Service has been chronically short in both respects for a number of years, but a vigorous effort is now being made to obtain both the needed personnel and travel funds.

When the 1948 budget was prepared and submitted to Congress, it was computed that 661 Foreign Service personnel would be eligible for home leave on the old basis of three years or more service and 1,924 on the new basis of two years service at a post,—a total of 2,585 persons. Since that time it has been possible by means of transfers of funds, obtaining some additional money under a 1947 deficiency appropriation, and a strenuous effort to make required adjustments in staffs at posts, to provide home leave for the fiscal year 1947, it is believed, to all persons who have had three years or more service at their post and who wished to take home leave at this time. In the 1948 budget as it has now been reported by the House Committee pending consideration by the Senate and final vote in both Houses, travel funds are included which will provide home leave for 800 persons. It is calculated that this is the maximum number to which it will be possible in fiscal 1948 to provide home leave and at the same time retain adequate staffs at the posts, although there will be approximately 1,724 persons eligible. That is, it will be possible to give home leave to slightly more than one-half of the people to whom it is due. However, it is felt that to have cleaned up the backlog of long overdue leave and to have succeeded in providing leave to approximately one-half of the persons to whom it is due on the new basis will be at least a substantial step toward full discharge of this debt of the Service to its employees and, in light of present exigencies, a considerable accomplishment. Furthermore, it is expected that the same rate of progress will be maintained, and within two or three years the provision of the new Act will be fully carried out and home leave will be available to all personnel as it comes due.

It is recognized that many employees have served in arduous duties for longer periods of time than they properly should have done, and that both the Department and the posts in the field are anxious to carry out an equitable leave program. The funds expected to be available in fiscal 1948 will permit recruitment of additional Foreign Service personnel and some increases in staffs. Time will be required to recruit, train, and move to the field the new personnel, and administrative problems in making transfers and replacements are, of course,

inevitable. Furthermore, as all posts are aware, we are now required to prepare our budgets in much greater detail and place them on a sound realistic basis of estimates and justifications by each post. It is confidently believed that if this is properly done we will obtain the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress in providing the funds necessary to carry out all aspects of the Foreign Service program, including this very necessary matter of home leave for all personnel.

### EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE UPON THE RESIGNATION OF THE HON. ELLIS O. BRIGGS AS CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

July 8, 1947.

Edward T. Wailes, Esquire,  
Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs,  
Department of State.

DEAR TOM:

Since I have now relinquished my duties in ARA, I am tendering herewith my resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association.

I could not begin to describe what a pleasure and satisfaction it has been to work with you and our other friends on the Executive Committee and to have participated in the various projects and tasks that have occupied our attention during the past year. It's a satisfaction to feel that we have made genuine progress and that the foundations of a more useful organization have been made. To each one of you my thanks for your fine support and my warmest personal good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

ELLIS O. BRIGGS,

*The Executive Committee made the following acknowledgment to Mr. Briggs:*

July 16, 1947.

It is with very sincere regret that we have received and have to accept your resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association.

During the last nine months a great deal has been accomplished. We now have a Director, an increasing membership, an auditing system, and splendid new quarters. All of these forward steps are in a large measure due to your initiative and effective leadership. Personally, as members of the Executive Committee, and on behalf of the Foreign Service in general, we want you to know our appreciation and gratitude.

Our friendship and best wishes go with you to your new post as Ambassador to Uruguay.

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We try to keep insurance orders on file at the Embassies, legations, and Consulates. If none are available, write us giving the value of your goods (if possible by categories), date of policy desired, point of origin and destination of the shipment. State whether annual policy or one to cover during shipment only, is desired. We will mail policy and bill.

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### HANDS ACROSS THE CAVIAR

*(Continued from page 32)*

in some way by Mr. Durbrow and other members of the Embassy staff.

Designated by the Ambassador to coordinate administrative details, Second Secretary McSweeney handled the bulk of the administrative problems through the pre-conference stage and continued to work with the Conference Delegation. Although the Delegation had a separate allotment of funds to cover its expenses, much work fell to the Embassy staff in connection with the actual payment of obligations incurred. Merritt Cootes, Certifying Officer of the Embassy and Alva Taber, Special Disbursing Agent of the Embassy, helped keep the financial affairs of the Conference on a top-notch basis and made possible a per diem payment up to the day before the Delegation left Moscow.

Such formal entertainment by the Delegation as Conference etiquette required would have been impossible without the assistance of the Embassy staff and Ambassador and Mrs. Smith. The Secretary's dinner to the Ministers, the reception to the press correspondents, in fact all official entertainment was held at Spaso House. Since food is strictly rationed and scarce in Moscow, for these official functions it was necessary to resort to the Embassy commissary, supplemented by supplies flown in from Berlin. First Secretary Reinhardt advised in protocol matters and attended personally to its more important phases. The advice and guidance from the Embassy officers in these matters enabled the Delegation to derive the maximum benefit from the limited number of official functions which the Conference schedule permitted. Despite the strong differences in the American and Soviet positions which developed at the Conference, Mr. Molotov appeared to enjoy the Secretary's dinner and stayed until a late hour.

We ate their caviar, drank their vodka, bothered them with all our troubles and left them behind in Moscow.

### AROUND-THE-WORLD ORALS

*(Continued from page 24)*

We finally arrived at Nichols Field, Manila, where we were met by Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis. Because of hard work my views of Manila were limited to sights of destruction along the road to and from the office. I had lunch with Gloria Rusch and Fayette J. Flexer at the Army-Navy Club. Manila was hot and there were mosquitos so the highlight of my stay there was my very pleasant visit with the Davises with whom I stayed.

We had been out of Manila for an hour when again we found ourselves turning back. This time

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because the radio set was "Kaput." After two hours' wait we took off at 6:40 a.m. On this lap we spent 16 hours on Okinawa. From Okinawa to Tokyo I spent most of my time in the co-pilot's seat where I listened to mellow music over the ear-phones and got a wonderful view of Fujiyama and Hiroshima.

We ate a very hearty breakfast in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, where the men of our party were staying. The meals in that unique hotel are served very efficiently by Japanese girls clad in bright kimonos with yellow obis.

Mr. Monnett B. Davis, Consul General in Shanghai, and his charming wife joined our group there. He was to serve as fifth examiner in Tokyo and Shanghai.

Our work in Tokyo was rather strenuous but not half as strenuous as rushing home from the office to get dressed and transported to a cocktail or dinner party in thirty minutes, given by either Ambassador Atcheson, Col. Hammond, Glenn Abbey, or Harry Pfeiffer and Doug Overton of Yokohama. Also along the line of recreation was the Cherry Blossom Costume Ball given in the Imperial Hotel which was a grand affair. It was priceless seeing Glenn Abbey, William J. Sebald, Col. and Mrs. John Hammond, and Dick Poole dressed in ancient costumes with make-up to match and to see the little Japanese orchestra clapping their hands to "Five Minutes More."

I was rather disappointed to find that the American Military authorities prohibited eating in Japanese restaurants and attendance at their night clubs. I was interested to watch Gen. MacArthur enter his office amid the customary military ceremony. I was surprised to find half the Japanese in Tokyo in kimonos and the like and half in European dress. I was amazed to find myself feeling very much a giant as I walked along the streets among these people.

We flew from Tokyo to Shanghai in a "plush job," one of Gen. MacArthur's planes, piloted by the famous Major Storey. What a contrast to the cargo ship of ATC!

Shanghai is a dirty, noisy, crowded city but I loved every minute of our stay there. The Monnett Davises, James B. Pilchers, Paul Meyers and the boys on the seventh floor of the Consulate General made our stay a very pleasant one, and I'm sure I wouldn't have enjoyed it quite as much had it not been for Lyda Mae Francis and Cora Smith, formerly of OFS. As we were delayed here for two weeks we found time to ride in rickshas—eat Chinese chow with chopsticks—it was wonderful watching the examiners' techniques with these tools. Also we went to a Japanese restaurant where we



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shed our shoes upon entrance and ate our food, which was cooked on a grill in the middle of a very low table, sitting cross-legged, kneeling, doing the Coolie squat or just doing the best we could to get food into our mouths with the aid of nothing but chopsticks. We found the hot rice wine very tasty and a good time was had by all.

Tea at the Chinese Country Club given by Mr. Woo (who had spent one of the best Christmases of his life in Texas) was most enjoyable as were evenings at the French Club, Fiakers, and the Argentine.

After arising for 11 consecutive mornings at 7:00, throwing things into a suit case, and thrice even getting to the airport only to find the weather condition in Hong Kong too bad to allow a landing, we finally took off.

In Hong Kong we were billeted in RAF quarters. I roomed with a very nice British girl who made the rather profound statement after admiring my job, my cosmetics and my rather wrinkled clothes, "English girls don't realize what they're missing and American girls don't realize what they have." Hong Kong seemed a rather uneventful, but lovely, place where I spent most of my time at the office. The pleasantness of our stay there was enhanced by Misses Betty Ann Middleton and Betty Zimmerman and Messrs. Charles E. Brookhart and Fred Hill.

But on to Calcutta whose lovely spots as I saw them are limited to Fletchers' gallery, Thompsons' garden and the Calcutta Swimming Club. If asked about India's principal products I believe I'd reply children, sacred cows and betel nuts.

My nights in Bombay (not taken from the book of the same name) were more stimulating than my days. I loved watching Indians adorned in turbans, doties and saris dancing to "Irish Eyes are Smiling" sung with hrogue by a Hindu, seeing the moon on the Gateway of India by the Arabian Sea, and dining with an Indian couple—she a Mohanmedan, he a Hindu. Nor shall I soon forget the sight of people sleeping in the streets; a fifteen year old mother beggar; the burning ghats; or Towers of Silence.

Indian food with curry reminded me of my first Mexican dinner washed down with tequilla. 'Twas good to meet such names as John J. Macdonald, J. Jefferson Jones III, Henry W. Spielman and Mr. Chari. 'Twas good also to renew old acquaintances, Betty Ann Garner and George W. Small.

The attractive TWA hostess may have made that interminable flight to Cairo (stops in Saudi Arabia and Palestine) seem a ride on a magic carpet to the men in the party—I was airsick myself. And being awakened by ten buzzing flies the next morning at an ungodly hour in the new Semiramis Hotel on the Nile didn't alleviate my misery. But I wouldn't mind being stationed in Cairo. Cairo—



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bazaars, pyramids, sphinx, camels, mosques, mummies, Egyptian tummy, Swimming in the Nile.

Rome next. Rome is a beautiful place. Rome has beautiful shops. Rome has microbes in its vegetables that made two examiners sick. Barring fresh foods I'd love to spend several months there visiting the art galleries, learning all about the ancient ruins, riding in the horse drawn carriages, eating at sidewalk cafes, talking to the Byingtons, Fornes, Cottams, and Joy Kirby. Could this lovely place actually have been recently the capital city of an enemy country?

I'd been singing "April in Paris" to myself for two months and thinking I'd settle for June. But the most beautiful city held frustrations for me: first, I worked overtime seven days a week the first week; second I paid \$6.90 for a lunch consisting of hors d'oeuvres, fish, white wine, and strawberries and ice cream; third, I got lost on the metro; and to top it all I didn't get to go to the party the Gerald Drews gave because I'd rubbed seven blisters on my feet from the shoes I bought in Rome.

However, I did enjoy the Louvre and the Folies. The description of Venus de Milo at the Louvre by Mr. Brown was very worthwhile. What an opportunity for education this trip provided!

We were so glad to have Mrs. Wayne C. Taylor join our group in Paris. Our group became much livelier with another girl added.

Because of the pleasant weather, which is sworn to have been exceptional, the charm of the city, the friendliness of the people I liked Brussels best of all. A good part of this is due to the kindness of the Achilles, Miss Wells, the Millers and Hank Strong.

Dr. Johnson left us in Brussels. Mr. Richard Ford, Consul General in Barcelona, and Mr. Paul Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché in London, joined us there to complete the Panel for the rest of the trip.

Never before visiting Germany had I seen children rummaging through garbage for food nor had I seen so many adults with lifeless eyes and lack of guilt complex for atrocities committed. Nor shall I soon forget these sights. I wish every American could see them.

We were royally entertained in Frankfurt, Berlin, and Munich by the Murphys, the Heaths, Steeres, Redeckers, Baileys, Mr. Wilkinson, Yvonne Moulder, Tom Dunnigan and Beatrice Herda. As they say in the army "we never had it so good" as we had it in Germany.

There were countless others who were wonderful to us and to whom we are all very grateful. I'm personally most grateful to the group with which I travelled for their many kindnesses. It's so good to know that responsible jobs in our government are in the hands of such fine, capable men.

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## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

*(Continued from page 21)*

World Problems at Elfin Lake Camp in the Green Mountains, near Wallingford, Vermont. The theme of the Institute for this year will be "Charting a Course for World Citizenship."

Retired FSO MYRL S. MYERS was the last visitor to the Association and Journal office in the War Manpower Building, and FSO HAROLD SHULLAW, just arrived from his post at Pretoria, was the first visitor to the new headquarters at 1809 G St.

The Honorable AVRA M. WARREN recently arrived from New Zealand, spent leave with his family at Virginia Beach, Va. The JOHN W. BAILEYS and their two children, just arrived from Santiago de Chile, also spent the month of August at Virginia Beach.

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE AND MRS. WILLIAM L. CLAYTON have made a gift of 20,000 shares of common stock of Anderson, Clayton & Co., aggregating one million dollars, to medical research. It is understood that the money will be used in infantile paralysis research.

### *Edward C. Acheson To Head Mission Planning Utilization of Surplus Foods for Germany*

EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON has been designated as Special Representative of the President with the rank of Minister to head an American mission whose object is to negotiate with various northern European countries for the purpose of implementing Mr. Hoover's recommendation for the utilization of surplus foods for bizonal area of Germany. Dr. Acheson left this country on July 4 for Berlin where he will confer with General Clay and with General Robertson, head of the British Military Government in Germany. From Berlin he will go to London and other northern European capitals. This mission is of special interest to the Secretary of War because of the War Department's concern with the economic aspects of the occupation policy. Dr. Acheson will be accompanied by Lt. Col. George E. Deshon of the War Department, and he will be joined in Europe by other advisers from the bizonal area of Germany.

Dr. Acheson has been a member of the teaching staff of The George Washington University School of Government since 1936. He organized the Foreign Service Review Course held each summer at George Washington—as the first university sponsored brush up course for persons planning to take the State Department examinations for the United States Foreign Service.

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## THE AROUND-THE-WORLD EXAMINING PANEL

(Continued from page 14)

Cairo and Rome and again at Brussels, Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich and during the second series of examinations at Paris—Richard Ford, Consul General, Barcelona

First series of examinations at Paris—Gerald A. Drew, First Secretary of Embassy, Paris

Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, and second series of examinations at Paris—Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché, London

We examined 75 candidates under the Manpower Act for admission to the middle and upper grades of the Service. Of these 42 passed with grades high enough to place them in the pool of candidates eligible for appointment. We examined 64 Class 6 candidates of whom 40 were successful.

The business of conducting examinations for admission to the Foreign Service has taken on proportions undreamed of ten years ago. Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four candidates took the Written Examination given in September of last year and 2,107 have been designated to take the Written Examination this year. Nine hundred and fifty-nine candidates were orally examined during the last fiscal year and it is estimated that 997 more will be examined during this fiscal year. While the Around-the-World Panel was conducting examinations in ten countries, one or two Panels were conducting examinations daily in Washington and another Panel visited Atlanta, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver and Chicago during May and June. Several Panels will be at work simultaneously most of the time between September 1947 and July 1948. One will tour the Caribbean, South America, Central America and Mexico in October and November and another Traveling Panel will probably be sent to Europe in the spring.

The best processes of personnel selection that human ingenuity can devise are not perfect. Some mistakes will be made. But those of us who have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the candidates who have been successful in these examinations and who have recently been appointed Foreign Service officers are confident that the overwhelming majority of them possess the basic qualifications for a Foreign Service officer in that they are highly intelligent, well educated, American gentlemen with a gift for dealing with people, and we believe that they will bring a new accession of competence and strength to the Service.

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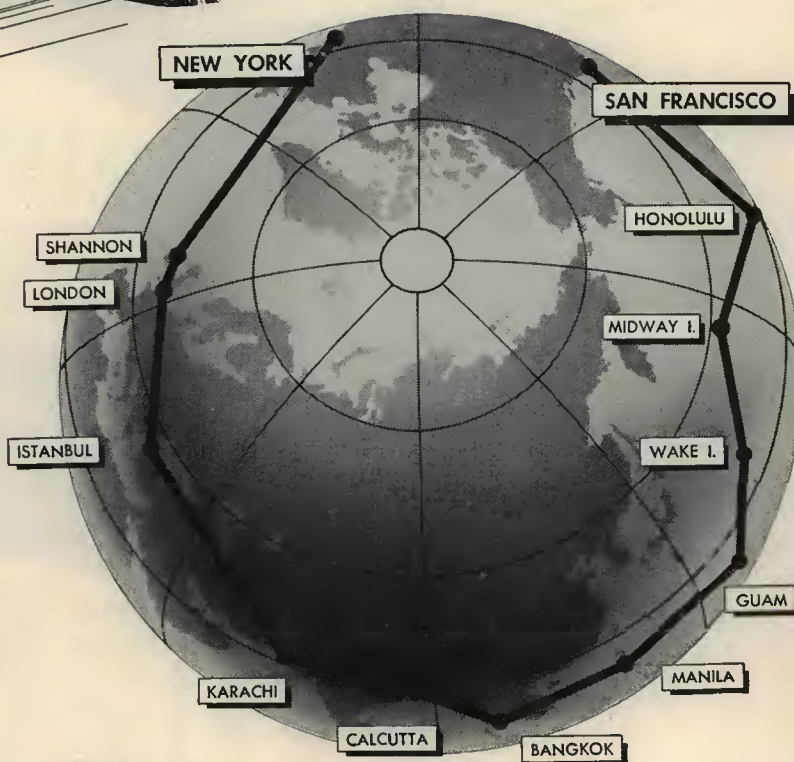


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## THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(Continued from page 11)

so that the brittle paper will not break when opened out.

Papers are ironed with an ordinary electric iron or with a mangle. Torn documents are repaired by a process called *lamination*, which consists of laying each sheet of paper between two sheets of cellulose acetate foil, placing the "sandwich" between large metal plates and then applying heat and pressure in a hydraulic press. The foil melts into the document, thus forming a permanent coating on it that preserves and strengthens it so that it can be handled without further tearing.

Among the captured records which have been received by the Archives in the past few years are piles of papers retrieved from the ruins of Berlin and Hamburg. They are so torn and burned as to look like scrap, yet they are being pieced together, cleaned and renovated with painstaking care. Papers that were on torpedoed ships and were completely blackened by fuel oil are "dry cleaned" by a process perfected in the National Archives. A washing treatment in a huge condenser miraculously removes the heavy coating of black, and they come out quite legible.

The Photographic Records Office houses so many treasures that only a few can be selected for mention. Photographs of drawings of ships dating from 1775 and the Civil War pictures taken by Mathew Brady are among the most notable. Brady's equipment was very cumbersome, yet he took it to the battlefield. In making his picture-story of the War between the States he had to work with marvelous speed, using plate glass negatives. These are preserved in the Archives in large individual paper envelopes and are filed by number in cabinets.

Other famous photographic items are pictures taken on the King Survey that was made of the 40th Parallel between 1867 and 1877, the Wheeler Survey of Indian Territories carried out in the early 1870's, views of the fabulous Comstock Lode, and records of the Third Antarctic Expedition of 1939-41, which were drawn on when the expedition of 1946-47 was being planned.

Agencies that functioned during the depression years, such as the National Youth Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, made voluminous photographic records of their activities and these are among recent accessions to the Archives.

A laboratory is maintained in connection with the Photographic Records Division where the latest in reproductive and preservative methods is possible.

(Continued on page 47)

SEPTEMBER, 1947



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### PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 19)

Middle East and Africa, 12; Far East and Pacific, 7.)

Vacancies—4 (Iceland, Spain because of U. N. action. Bulgaria, and Nicaragua because the United States doesn't recognize the revolutionary regime.)

The 60 ambassadors, ministers or political representatives with those ranks break down as follows:

Career foreign service men—37.

Purely political appointees—13.

Military appointees—4.

Noncareer appointees with special qualifications—6.

The survey also showed that not only far more than half of United States diplomats are men who have devoted from 20 to 30 years in the foreign service, but that more than half are relatively young. Forty-nine are under 60 years of age, and 38 are under 55. Nine are only in their forties.

The age range runs from George V. Allen, 43-year-old "baby" Ambassador to Iran, one of the world's worst trouble spots, to Herman B. Baruch, 75-year-old brother of Bernard of atomic energy fame, who is Ambassador to The Netherlands. The only other septuagenarians are J. Leighton Stuart, Ambassador to China, and Edwin J. Kyle, Ambassador to Guatemala. Both are 71. \* \* \*

(Continued from page 45)

The Archives is also enabled to "accept, store and preserve" sound recordings that have national significance. Some of these are recordings transcribing the events of December 7, 1941, the Normandy Invasion of June 6, 1944, President Roosevelt's address to the Joint Session of Congress on December 8, 1941, when he asked for a declaration of war on Japan, the fireside chats he delivered between 1935 and 1942, the first telephone conversation between New York and London, which took place in 1927, and even speeches made in 1908 by William Jennings Bryan and William Howard Taft. (The Densmore Collection is of special value, since it comprises Indian music and dialects, and some of them have died out.)

Also among the records which the National Archives is authorized to accept, store and preserve, are motion picture films "pertaining to and illustrative of historical activities of the United States." Dating from 1896, these pictures deal with social, economic, cultural and political events in the life of the nation and include educational and training films dealing with agriculture, forestry, and lumbering. Films of outstanding significance are shown to the public on occasions such as Army Week.

"Nickelodeon shows" are represented in the Thomas Armat Collection (1894-1917), and "The New York Hat," in which Mary Pickford appears, is an example of one of the first "close-ups." "The Birth of a Nation," "Gone with the Wind," and pictures of the visit of Britain's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to the United States in 1939 are other items in this division.

During World War II the National Archives furnished invaluable information to Government agencies from data gathered in the preceding War on housing, prices, and labor supply. In one instance, from consultation of World War I records, the government was able to save nearly half a million dollars in a single contract.

It is one thing to keep records, another to recognize what is of permanent value. It is therefore the responsibility of the Archivist to appraise items on disposal lists and schedules and report thereon to Congress. The Disposal Act of July 7, 1943, specifies that records may be destroyed only when the National Archives reports to Congress that they are not worth further preservation and Congress concurs.

Under the sponsorship of the National Archives courses are given in the administration and preservation of archives, the classes generally including foreign students interested in seeing how the United States keeps its official records.

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