

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 24, NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1947





IN NEW YORK . . . El Morocco is one spot sure to be visited by anyone eager to see the *best* in New York. Schenley Reserve Whiskey is one of the good things to be found there.

for the connoisseurs of both continents . . .

THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA . . . In the truly smart gathering places, it is most natural for guests to ask for Schenley Whiskey. In all the Americas, Schenley is the favorite of connoisseurs.



● Try Schenley, the light, bright, mellow whiskey . . . superb with soda, ginger ale or water; ideal for mixed drinks. It is rich with old *American* quality. Schenley International Corporation, Empire State Building, New York, U. S. A.

In the Smart World it's

SCHENLEY *The World's
Largest Selling
Whiskey*

CONTENTS

OCTOBER 1947

Cover Picture:
USS Missouri ploughing through rough waters.
Official U. S. Navy Photo.

Foreign Service Changes..... 3

The Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro 7
By Cecil B. Lyon

"Refresher Course" Plan of the British Foreign Service 11
By George L. Payne

The United States Embassy in Rome..... 13
By A. Edith Abell

Foreign Service Officers at Universities..... 16
By William P. Maddox

Letters to the Editors..... 18

Press Comment 19

Editors' Column 20

News from the Department..... 22
By Jane Wilson

News from the Field..... 24

Assignment to Germany..... 26
By Lucy R. Lentz

The Bookshelf 28
Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor

In Memoriam 29

Our Retired Officers..... 30

Service Glimpses 31

Foreign Service Retirements..... 37

Births 38

Marriages 55

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.

OCTOBER, 1947

to Scandinavia

Daily flights

in luxurious new

four-engined **airliners.**

Superb catering, with

smörgasbord. Overnight to

Glasgow,

Copenhagen,

Oslo, Stockholm,

plus direct service

from Glasgow to

London, Paris,

Amsterdam.



scandinavian airlines system

From Copenhagen,

Oslo and Stockholm

to scores of **cities** in

Europe, Asia and

Africa.

Your travel

agent represents

us locally.

Consult him.

Scandinavian

Airlines System, Inc.

630 Fifth Ave.

New York 20, N. Y.



CHESTERFIELD IS MY FAVORITE
CIGARETTE AND ALWAYS TOPS
WITH MY GUESTS

Dorothy Lamour

STAR OF PARAMOUNT'S GREAT PICTURE
"WILD HARVEST"

A ALWAYS Milder
B BETTER TASTING
C COOLER SMOKING
*The Sum Total of
Smoking Pleasure*

ALWAYS BUY CHESTERFIELD
RIGHT COMBINATION - WORLD'S BEST TOBACCOS

Copyright 1947 LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

August 7, 1947

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

SAM E. WOODS, of 206 North Thirty-first Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Consul General, Zurich, Switzerland, has been transferred to Munich, Germany, as Consul General.

JAMES R. WILKINSON, of Greenville, South Carolina, Consul General at Munich, Germany, has been transferred to Melbourne, Australia, in the same capacity.

HAROLD B. MINOR, of Holton, Kansas, until recently, Chief, Division of Middle Eastern Affairs, Department of State, has been transferred to Athens, Greece, as Counselor of Embassy.

DAVID H. MCKILLOP, of 40 Algonquin Road, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Foreign Service Officer, Berlin, Germany, has been transferred to Basra, Iraq, as Vice Consul.

WILBUR P. CHASE, of 231 W. 10th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, Vice Consul at Basra, Iraq, has been transferred to Montreal, Canada, as Vice Consul.

DELANO MCKELVEY of 191 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, has been transferred to Mukden, China, as Vice Consul.

BOLARD MORE, of 301 So. Chester Street, Gastonia, North Carolina, Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has been transferred to Tangier, Morocco, as Consul.

JOHN PEABODY PALMER, of New York, New York, Consul, Montreal, Canada, has been transferred to Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, as Consul.

JOHN N. HAMLIN, of Portland, Oregon, Consul at Seville, Spain, has been transferred to Buenos Aires as First Secretary and Consul.

EDWARD ANDERSON, of Jacksonville, Florida, Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has been transferred to Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa, as Consul.

JOHN GOODYEAR, of Buffalo, New York, Second Secretary and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been transferred to Zurich, Switzerland, as Consul.

August 8, 1947

The Department of State has announced assignments of the following newly appointed Foreign Service Officers. These officers all served in the armed forces in World War II and have recently completed their training at the Foreign Service Institute.

ARTHUR BEVERLY ALLEN, of 2717 Twenty-ninth Street, Washington, D. C., has been assigned to Beirut, Lebanon, as Vice Consul.

WILLIAM MAFFITT BATES, of 27 Upper Ladue Road, Clayton, Missouri, has been assigned to Istanbul, Turkey, as Vice Consul.

DENIS ANTHONY BAUMHOVER, of Carroll, Iowa, has been assigned to New Delhi, India, as Vice Consul.

ROBERT ORRIS BLAKE, of 520 North Friends Avenue, Whittier, California, has been assigned to Managua, Nicaragua, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

RICHARD TOWNSEND DAVIES, of 521 W. 112th Street, New York, New York, has been assigned to Warsaw, Poland, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

PHILIP JAMIESON HALLA, of 498 East Lyman Avenue, Winter Park, Florida, has been assigned to Cairo, Egypt, as Vice Consul.

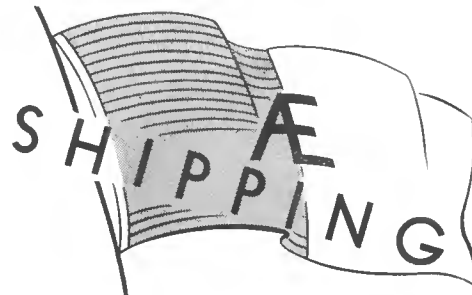
ROBERT STUART HENDERSON, of 931 Hillcrest Road, Ridgewood, New Jersey, has been assigned to Naples, Italy, as Vice Consul.

JOHN CALVIN HILL, JR., of Mulberry Plantation, Camden, South Carolina, has been assigned to Bucharest, Rumania, as a Foreign Service Officer.

PETER HOOPER, JR., of 392 Reedsdale Road, Milton,

AMERICAN EASTERN

IN



OWNS and OPERATES SPECIALIZED CARRIERS

IN



REPRESENTS LEADING AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS in 24 COUNTRIES of the NEAR and MIDDLE EAST

IN



MAINTAINS a TECHNICAL DIVISION to NEGOTIATE and DEVELOP PROJECTS of ALL KINDS in the NEAR and MIDDLE EAST

AMERICAN EASTERN CORP.

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.
Circle 6-0323

50 Trinity Place
New York 6, N. Y.
HAnover 2-4704

BRANCHES or AGENTS in all
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES



Wherever you go throughout the world you can enjoy Premier Famous-for-Flavor Foods. Let them follow you by availing yourself of our EXPORT SERVICE developed for the convenience of foreign service officers and their families.

Not only will you enjoy the finest of American foods, selected and prepared according to most rigid standards, but you will be assured of efficient service down to the minutest details of packing and shipping. Many foreign service families have for years enjoyed this service.

EXPORT DIVISION

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & COMPANY

HUDSON RIVER, 27TH TO 28TH STREETS

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., U. S. A.

Massachusetts, has been assigned to Berlin, Germany, as Vice Consul.

ELMER CULBERTSON HULEN, of Horse Cave, Kentucky, has been assigned to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, as Vice Consul.

JOHN ALEXANDER McKESSON, of 225 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y., has been assigned to Reykjavik, Iceland, as Vice Consul.

JAMES DALLAS NEWTON, of 29 Main Street, Genesco, New York, has been assigned to Baghdad, Iraq, as Vice Consul.

August 15, 1947

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

ROBERT L. BUELL, of Rochester, New York, Second Secretary, Paris, France, has been transferred to Alexandria, Egypt, as Consul General.

HECTOR C. ADAM, JR., First Secretary, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been assigned to Sydney, Australia, as Consul.

WILLIAM F. BUSSEY, of 42 Carpenter Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary, Mexico D. F., Mexico, has been transferred to Vienna, Austria, as Second Secretary and Consul.

HARRY CONOVER, of Newark, New Jersey, now serving as economic attaché at Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned Second Secretary and Consul at the same post.

ROY E. BOWER, of 246 Purdue Avenue, Berkeley, California, Consul at Madras, India, has been transferred to Bradford, England, as Consul.

WALDO E. BAILEY, of 512 High Street, Jackson, Mississippi, Consul at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, has been transferred to Jidda as Consul. He also is accredited as Consul to Yemen.

MAURICE M. BERNBAUM, of 5518 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, Second Secretary and Consul, Managua, Nicaragua, has been assigned to Santiago, Chile, in the same capacity.

CHARLES H. OWSLEY, of Warner Road, Hubbard, Ohio, has been assigned to Bern, Switzerland, as Second Secretary and Consul.

August 19, 1947

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR., of "Marion," King George County, Virginia, Consul General at Casablanca, Morocco, has been transferred to Karachi, India, as Consul General.

GLENN A. ABBEY, of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, until recently assigned to Tokyo, Japan, has been transferred to Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, as Consul.

BARRY T. BENSON, of 1012 North Harrison Avenue, Sherman, Texas, Commercial Attaché, Managua, Nicaragua, has been transferred to London, England, as Second Secretary and Consul.

PHILIP P. WILLIAMS, of Woodland, California, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

J. WILLIAM HENRY, of 927 Ninth Street, Douglas, Arizona, Vice Consul at Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa, has been transferred to Reykjavik, Iceland, as Consul.

JOSEPH I. TOUCHETTE, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, has been assigned to Istanbul, Turkey, as Consul.

CHARLES H. OWSLEY, of Warner Road, Hubbard, Ohio, has been assigned to Bern, Switzerland, as Second Secretary and Consul.

JOHN L. STEGMAIER, of 5 Green Street, Kingston, Massachusetts, until recently Vice Consul at Shanghai,

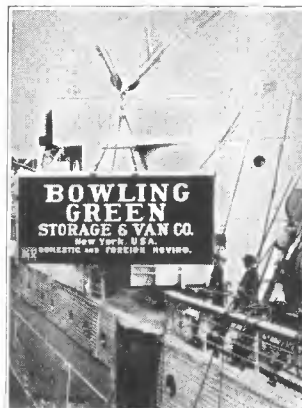
(Continued on page 34)

OCTOBER, 1947

COMPLETE SAFETY

DOOR TO DOOR
MOVING
THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
REMOVALS in safe steel lift
vans, wooden vans or cases.



STORAGE of household effects,
Works of Art, furniture, office
records and private automobiles.

Washington Representative
FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY
1701 FLORIDA AVE.—ADams 5600

BOWLING GREEN
STORAGE & VAN CO.

Cable Address: Bowlingvan
248-252 West 65th Street
New York, N. Y.

MEMBER
ALLIED VAN LINES

YOU ALWAYS GET
THE BEST BUY AT

Firestone



**FOR SAFER AND
LONGER MILEAGE**

Equip Your Car with New
FIRESTONE De Luxe CHAMPIONS

THE TIRES THAT GIVE YOU EXTRA SAFETY AND EXTRA MILEAGE AT NO EXTRA COST

IF YOUR TIRES are smooth or dangerously worn, replace them NOW with new Firestone De Luxe Champions, the tires that are safer and longer-wearing yet sell for lower prices than before the war. Remember, too,

your used tires are worth more at Firestone when you trade them in on Firestone De Luxe Champions. So don't delay. Make your car tire-safe with Firestone De Luxe Champions TODAY!



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 24, NO. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1947

The Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro

By CECIL B. LYON

Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary Armour

PRIOR to its inception a cynic remarked that the primary importance of the Rio Conference was the fact that it was being held. At its conclusion Sumner Welles stated that:

"The inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance marks a turning point in the history of the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Welles' opinion of the results of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and Security has been echoed not only throughout our own country and other countries of the Western Hemisphere, but echoed from parts of the globe less affected by the im-

mediate provisions of the treaty.

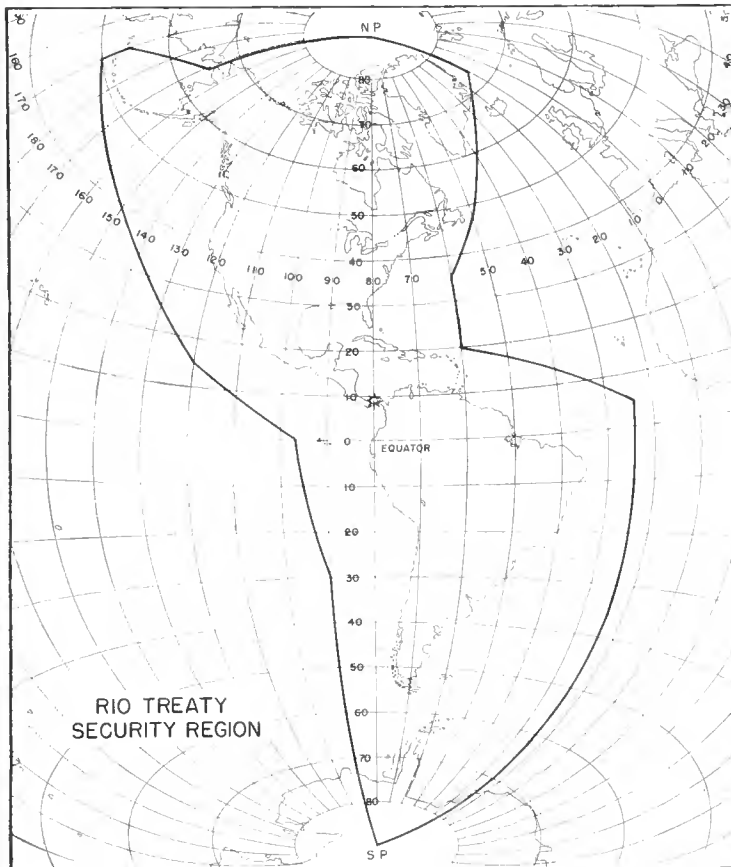
During the actual drafting of the treaty which took place in the mist-shrouded fastness of Brazil's fantastic Quitandinha, the Uruguayan delegates persistently reminded their colleagues that from this first gathering of the nations of the New World since the cessation of hostilities in the Old, there

must emerge something vital, something which could be understood by the masses of peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, they urged the delegates to produce something which would definitely revive not only the hopes of the peoples of the Americas but even



FINAL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

President Truman and President Dutra are seated on the right and left of Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Raul Fernandes.



more revive the hopes of all peoples of what Senator Vandenberg has so aptly described as "this fore-shortened and war weary earth." In this respect the goal of the drafters of the Rio treaty appears to have been attained, for the treaty is not only concrete proof of the ability of large and small nations to work together on the basis of absolute equality, but it is furthermore a substantial contribution of twenty-one members of the United Nations toward strengthening that organization through an agreed form of collective security. There is nothing within the Rio treaty which subtracts in any way from the overall responsibilities of any American republic to the United Nations. Chapters 52 through 56 of Article VIII of the Charter of the United Nations provide for regional organizations. The signers of the Rio treaty acknowledge their continuing association in the United Nations and reaffirmed their allegiance to the parent organization. One need only glance at Articles 3, 5 and 7 of the Rio Document to realize what painstaking effort was made to emphasize beyond the shadow of a doubt that the new regional

agreement was part and parcel of the Charter of the United Nations. The result would appear to afford even the most doubtful of Thomases sub-nutritious fare. But if further proof is necessary we have Article 10 which states:

"None of the provisions of this treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the Charter of the United Nations."

Again, with apologies to Senator Vandenberg—"if there should be those who suspect ulterior motives, they would merely confess their own."

It would be far beyond the realms of reason to expect that this pact which has attained effective solidarity of North, Central, and South America against all aggressors, foreign or domestic, was attained without compromise. But where there was compromise it was happily and openly arrived at. As Secretary Marshall has pointed out in his talk to the nation, there was no imposition of the will of one nation upon the others. No power attempted weight throwing.

At the opening of the Conference, certain delegates of other countries inquired why it was that the United States had sent such an imposing delegation. It is true that our group, consisting of the former Chief of Staff of the most powerful Army in history, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, who had also been one of the drafters of the United Nations Charter, the former chairman of that Committee, our Ambassador to the United Nations, who is simultaneously one of the authors of Chapultepec, the former Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and our Ambassador to Brazil, is to say the least imposing. Therefore, the only answer to this inquiry was that we placed great importance on the successful conclusion of this long deferred meeting. To certain of the inquirers this answer seemed inadequate. However, like the chill air which filled the empty vastness of the Hotel Quitandinha halls upon our arrival, these suspicions were rapidly dispelled. In the first place, the American Delegation refused to accept the Chairmanship of any of the Committees, thus abating fears that we might attempt to dominate any phases of the work. Second, Secretary Marshall embarked on what the press in the United States flippantly referred to as his "door-knocking campaign" or personal calls upon the Chiefs of each of the other delegations. This courtesy was greatly appreciated. Finally, the sincere, modest, businesslike manner in which each of our delegates approached his task, succeeded in removing any vestige of doubt which might have lingered in some Latin mind.

By now the treaty is too well known both in form

and substance to require any careful article-by-article analysis here. In brief, the commitments of Chapultepec, entered into in the heat of war, have been assumed by the citizens of the New World as binding obligations of peace. We have accepted as part of our every day life the doctrine that an attack on any one of us is an attack on all of us, wherever it might occur. Furthermore we have pledged ourselves in the event of an attack anywhere in this Western Hemisphere to assist in meeting the attack. Consultation is provided for in case of attack anywhere in the world, within this specific region or out of it, and therein is a provision which requires certain explanation. This is approximately how the operation would work. An attack occurs. The representatives of the Americas meet, the organ of consultation undoubtedly being, as provided in Article 12, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. This meeting decides by a two-third majority what action is to be taken. For the purpose of the treaty, Article 8 provides the following measures on which the organ of consultation may agree: "Recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; complete or partial interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and radio-telephonic or radio-telegraphic communications; and use of armed force."

There is a point which has perhaps not been sufficiently emphasized, that is that those decisions are binding upon all the signatory states which have ratified the treaty, with the exception that no state shall be required to use armed forces without its consent. Here is no wishy-washy evasiveness. Here is democracy at its best, the individual agreeing to the decision of the majority (two-thirds). Here is no veto escape clause. Here is an example of communal living that the New World submits to its tired parents in the Old.

At the outset of the Conference, some countries hesitated to endorse the two-thirds majority rule, and supported the theory that corrective measures should only be obligatory on the signatory countries when unanimously approved by the representatives in consultation. We ourselves had been in favor of the two-thirds majority but binding only on concurring states. However, early in the Conference we announced that after studying the matter and noting that the majority of the American republics were in favor of a two-thirds vote being binding we enthusiastically changed our position to accept the view that the two-thirds majority should be binding on all. This decision on our part made a most favorable impression on the Conference. Moreover, when the question was eventually



GENERAL MARSHALL SIGNING THE TREATY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

In the background may be seen Messrs. Vandenberg, Connally, Pawley, Donnelly and Austin.

put to vote, the advocates of unanimity were defeated 15—2.

Another feature of the treaty which naturally gave rise to considerable discussion was the question of zones, the idea of delimiting a certain "Region" of the world within which any form of attack will automatically alert the twenty-one American republics. As indicated above, an attack on any one of those States whether inside or outside the "Region" is considered an attack on all, but if the attack occurs within the region, which extends from Pole to Pole and embraces all the New World and its surrounding seas as well as any outlying American territories, it is considered cause for particular concern to us all. For this reason, Greenland and Canada are included within the region defined.

Obviously, a conference in which such fundamental concepts of sovereignty were revised could not have succeeded without the participation of delegates of exceptional qualities. At Quitandinha there was no lack of outstanding leaders. In addi-



Committee II—which dealt with Acts and Threats of Aggression—in session.

Senator Vandenberg, Ambassador Donnelly and John Dreier in center.

tion to our own delegates, the representatives of other countries included Raul Fernandes, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, as Chairman of the Conference, exercised rare conciliatory powers and proved himself a parliamentarian of consummate skill. Others were the head of the Mexican delegation, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Foreign Minister of his own country, author of some twelve books, and an effective orator who from the moment he ascended the rostrum to speak for his country at an early plenary session established himself as a forceful leader. Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Chief Delegate for Panama, as Chairman of the very important Committee II, which dealt with Acts and Threats of Aggression, filled perfectly the role which nature has cast for his country, the link uniting the Northern and Southern Americas. There were countless others, as Dr. Mateo Marques Castro of Uruguay and Dr. German Vergara of Chile, who were ever in the vanguard where liberal ideas were discussed. The former sustained his country's cherished reputation as a progressive democracy by supporting proposals to protect the rights of man, as well as a clause generally limiting armaments. However, consideration of these subjects, like the question of economic cooperation, has been deferred until the Inter-American Conference which is scheduled to be held at Bogotá in January 1948.

In an article necessarily as limited as is this, it is perhaps unwise to mention certain of the more prominent personalities, for to do so suggests that this handful comprises the roster. In actuality, this is far from the case and one has only to recall that

fifteen of the twenty delegations were headed by Foreign Ministers to realize the very high caliber of the assembled group.

The physical accommodations arranged by the Brazilian Government were worthy of so distinguished a gathering. Although the treaty bears the name of Rio de Janeiro and the actual signing thereof took place in the Itamaraty Palace, probably the world's most beautiful Foreign Office, as has been indicated the actual negotiation took place at Quitandinha, a resort so fanciful in conception as to be worthy of mention. Located as it is in the cool mountains some forty miles above Rio de Janeiro near the summer capital of Petropolis, Quitandinha sprang from the earth as if by magic during the last war. It was planned as a gambling establishment but since the Government has abolished gambling it is used as a resort hotel. Half timbered and Norman turreted without, it is pure whimsey within. Dorothy Draper, the New York decorator who was chosen to do the job, was wise enough to select old Brazilian models for the rococo furniture which she reproduced in sleek Brazilian woods. This furniture is arranged against a modern background of vast halls, marble floors, mammoth chandeliers and brilliant colors. The result is dramatic, never dull, and decidedly pleasant.

In any event, this atmosphere of daring modernity combined with the best in traditional which is Quitandinha appears to have influenced the thoughts and actions of the actors who strode its boards this August festival and is happily reflected in the

(Continued on page 17)

“Refresher Course” Plan of the British Foreign Service

By GEORGE L. PAYNE. *Attaché, British Embassy, Washington*

One of the most popular innovations introduced into the British Foreign Service during the war is the “refresher course” plan under which officials stationed abroad visit the United Kingdom at government expense and without losing any of their normal leave. These visits to Britain are especially designed to overcome the difficulty experienced by all diplomatic, consular and other representational personnel of keeping in touch with changing conditions in their own country.

The refresher course idea did not spring full blown from the Jovian head of some high government official but developed in a round about way from the operational requirements of the war-time Ministry of Information. Shortly after the outbreak of the war the British Ministry of Information, like the American Office of War Information, at a later date, sent representatives abroad in order to publicize the British war effort in order to counteract the pernicious propaganda of the enemy who sought to discredit Great Britain's ability to do her full share in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. These representatives found, however, that the dramatic impact of the hostilities wrought such fundamental changes in the everyday affairs of the British public that they were soon out of touch with life in the British Isles to an extent which interfered seriously with the adequate performance of their task. It was therefore essential that they be brought home at fairly frequent intervals not only to acquaint themselves with the new physical conditions and the spirit of the people but also to acquire first-hand knowledge of the material aspects of the British war effort—tank and aircraft production, ship building, combat training and the thousand and one ingredients of a growing military force.

It also becomes apparent that such first-hand and up-to-date knowledge was almost equally indispensable to members of the Foreign Service whose home leave had been stopped at the beginning of the war and who were therefore even more sadly out of touch with conditions in their own country. And the same was true of the Colonial Service and United Kingdom representatives in the Dominions. In 1942, therefore, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the Dominions Office and the Ministry of Information, set up a scheme of somewhat more elaborate arrangements to meet their joint need.

Officers who had returned under the *ad hoc* arrangements of the Ministry of Information had shown a strong desire to supplement the educational effect of re-visiting Britain during wartime and inspecting industrial and military installations, by personal interviews with Cabinet Ministers and other high ranking officials. As it was obviously impossible to subject these busy individuals to a continual stream of time-consuming callers, it was

decided to bring moderately sized groups of personnel stationed abroad together at a series of meetings which would be attended by a number of responsible officials who could there discuss with candor and in some detail national problems and the steps being taken to solve them. Arrangements were made to hold these meetings in one of the colleges of Oxford University during the long summer vacation and it was thus that one of the most useful parts of the present refresher courses — the long week-end at Oxford — came into being in 1944.

As at present organized the refresher course may be divided into three parts of which the Oxford week-end is the only one with a fixed schedule. It takes place two or three times during the summer



George L. Payne

months and conforms to the popular conception of an "English week-end" by beginning on a Thursday afternoon and finishing on the next Tuesday morning. Those attending live in the rooms normally occupied by the under-graduates, have their meals in the college dining halls and devote very nearly all of their time to meetings and discussions. The conferences are arranged round a central theme of current interest. Last year it was nationalization and government planning while this year the general topic is "the economic state of the country in both its internal and external aspects." Each of the eight sessions consists of an informal talk of about an hour by an expert on the subject to be discussed, followed by from two to four hours of free-for-all questions and argument. The meetings are very lively and the stimulating ideas and the mass of specific information aired, discussed and absorbed during the nearly thirty hours spent in this way make this week-end undoubtedly the most valuable single item of the course.

The second part of the refresher course consists of visits in the "provinces" to factories, farms, housing projects, government training centers, or anything else requested by the individual concerned. In many cases this also serves to introduce the officer to activities or parts of his country of which he previously had no knowledge. Depending on the range of his interests and the time he has available, his tour may last anything from three days to two weeks. Since the abolition of the Ministry of Information the itineraries are arranged by the Central Office of Information, an inter-departmental body which has inherited the residual operational functions of the Ministry. It maintains a number of regional offices which make the local arrangements, provide transport and accommodation and furnish a guide when necessary.

These offices are in a position to advise on the most interesting things to see in any given field but they are always prepared to cater to the visitor's whims and to arrange visits to specific factories or out-of-the-way places.

The third part of the refresher course is still less rigid. It consists of private talks with officials of various government departments, interviews with industrialists, labor leaders, Members of Parliament, social workers, in fact almost anyone whom the visiting Foreign Service Officer wishes to see. The number of days devoted to this part of the program varies considerably in individual cases but the net amount of time devoted to interviews is rarely more than a week. As many of these people are usually to be found in London, this part of the course is normally interspersed with the other social or frankly frivolous activities which one finds neces-

sary on a long deferred visit to that city. Incidentally, the cultural side is by no means overlooked though it usually does not require the services of the C.O.I. to make the arrangements. Several officers have asked for, and got, tickets to a music hall performance on the ground that this was a unique feature of British life!

Except for the Oxford week-end, a refresher course is thus much more flexible than the word "course" would imply. In fact, it comes much nearer to being a scheme under which Foreign Service Officers are given an unhampered opportunity to browse in their own country with the aid of some of the same facilities made available to foreign journalists and dignitaries. The Oxford week-end is, of course, only available at stated times from June to September, but while this is an important part of the program it is not considered indispensable and refresher courses may be taken at any time of the year.

While on a refresher course a Foreign Service Officer continues to draw all the allowances which he normally receives at his post and either receives free board and lodging (at Oxford or on provincial tours) or draws a subsistence allowance to cover the extra cost of living away from home. The Foreign Office pays the full travelling expenses of the officers themselves, but travelling expenses for wives and children can only be claimed on the basis usually applicable to regular home leave. The time spent is not deducted from annual leave though officers may, and usually do, arrange to take part of their leave while in the United Kingdom. Transport by air is permissible to enable the officer to be away from his post for the minimum of time. The regulations covering refresher courses state that an interval of not less than eighteen months must elapse before an officer may apply for another refresher course. In practice, however, the period is naturally somewhat longer as there are always more applicants than can be easily accommodated (especially during the Oxford week-end) and due regard must be had to the depletion of staffs in missions and consulates.

The volume of such applications gives ample evidence of the popularity of these courses among personnel stationed abroad. During the past four years they have demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that they are more than serving their purpose in keeping members of the Foreign Service abreast of conditions in Great Britain to the obvious advantage of the efficient operation of the Service. This is fully realized by the Foreign Office, who now regard this wartime innovation as a permanent feature of the Foreign Service.

The United States Embassy in Rome

By A. EDITH ABELL*

THE United States Embassy property in Rome has a history older than Christianity and is closely identified with the development of the Eternal City from the days of the early Romans right down through the ages. Its first owner, so far as discovered, was the political-historian, Gaius Sallustius Crispus, better known as Sallust, who after an African campaign with Caesar purchased a great deal of property and retired from public life. There are still ruins of his villa in the little piazza at the end of the Via Sallustiana so named for him. Its gardens are said to have extended from the Porta Salaria, which is now the Piazza Fiume, as far as the Pincian Hill to the west and the Quirinal to the south where, according to an etching by Piranesi, were the "Orti Sallustiani" or kitchen-gardens.

Between the Porta Salaria and the Porta Pinciana, one of the entrances to the "Villa Borghesi" park, and at one end of the Corso d'Italia some 850 ancient tombs were discovered in 1887 when that section of Rome was opened up for construction. As this cemetery was crossed by a portion of the Aurelian Wall (erection of which is attributed to Marcus Aurelius and which skirts the Corso d'Italia) it is thought that the Wall might have been built to keep out the savage hordes from the north. It evidently crossed the site of the Villa of Sallust, also. The cemetery was on two sides surrounded by the Sallust property and contained the bones of many illustrious Roman families, among which were those of men who had met with violent death or assassination.

The fate of these gardens of Sallust through the Dark and Middle Ages when wars were the prevailing activity can only be imagined. The Aurelian Wall having been built to defend Rome from the northern barbarians who invaded Italy — the Huns, the Visigoths and the Vandals — these gardens must have become battlefields when the invaders were able to pierce the defenses, as did the Visigoths in the year 410 when Alaric led them to besiege and

sack Rome. They must have been used as armed camps for the Roman soldiers in defending the city in any case. Later, in times of peace which followed these wars, they may have been grazing pastures for sheep with shepherds' huts scattered about.

There seems to be no definite record of property ownership in this section of Rome for about twelve centuries, or until about the seventeenth century when the land was apparently divided among the ecclesiastical nobility of the Vatican. Then were built as Cardinals' residences the Villa Borghese, the Villa Medici, the Villa Albani and the Villa Ludovisi. A portion of the latter estate became the Embassy of the United States in 1931.

According to the Ecclesiastical Dictionary the Ludovisi family originated in Germany where the name was spelled without the final "i." It was at first known in Italy as a Bolognese family and pro-



American Consulate General, Rome—Via Veneto.

*Miss A. Edith Abell is now retired from the Foreign Service. For many years she was a clerk in both the Embassy and the Consulate in Rome. She obtained the data for the early history of the property occupied by the offices of the Embassy and Consulate in the Library of the American Academy in Rome with the aid of Dr. Van Buren, eminent American archaeologist, who was resident curator of the Academy during the war.

duced a Pope and a Cardinal. The Pope took the name of Gregory XV in 1621 and appointed as Cardinal a brother's son named Ludovico. In 1699 the male line in the Ludovisi family ran out, and by the marriage of a daughter to a member of the Boncompagni family was merged with the latter and was thereafter known as the Ludovisi Boncompagni.

The original Ludovisi property extended from the Porta Salaria (now known as the Piazza Fiume) inside the Aurelian Wall to the Porta Pinciana mentioned above. From there at an obtuse angle it followed the Via Porta Pinciana as far as the present Via Francisco Crispi, and thence the Ludovisi boundary could be traced in an irregular line back to the Porta Salaria. Just inside this boundary at its most southern point stood the original Villa residence.

The two-story structure, now completely hidden behind the large imposing building erected during the latter part of the last century on the Via Veneto known as the Palazzo Margherita, is less pretentious than the other residences built subsequently on the Ludovisi property to house descendants' families. That small building faces north and its facade shows a cupola above a stone balustrade with two niches below for life-sized statues in the architectural style of the period. A more modern wing was added later on the west adjoining the Palazzo Margherita. Under the balustrade of the wing on its northern end there are half-griffins carved in relief, the insignia of the Ludovisi family. Half-griffins are also carved on the facade of the two-story residence below its cupola.

At the extreme southern part of the property, behind the small cupola-topped residence, stands a

small structure with a pillared portico of an older type of architecture which may have been a pagan temple on the ancient Sallust property.

Cardinal Ludovisi's residence was situated some distance to the northwest. It was built in the shape of a cross and had a cupola over the center commanding a panorama of Rome, which gave it the name of the Belvedere. It has also been called the Villa Aurora because it contains the famous painting of that name by the artist Guercio. For this reason, also, the Via Aurora, cut through later and intersecting the Via Lombardia, was so called. The house was afterward occupied by Prince Ludovisi Boncompagni who became Governor of Rome inheriting the property from his Ludovisi and Boncompagni ancestors. It is said to be full of beautiful works of art of every variety. In 1880 there was published in Leipzig a comprehensive inventory of some 250 pages showing a plan of the property before it was cut up and sold during the land boom which financially ruined the family. It is interesting to note that the Villa Aurora and other houses built in its neighborhood during that period are now high in the air, with sustaining walls beneath them, due to the grading down of the streets in that section of Rome, probably to make less steep the approaches from the Piazza Barberini and the Piazza de Spagna to the Porta Pinciana. Among these edifices is the building now occupied by the United States Consulate.

The two buildings purchased by the United States Government in 1931 for a combined Embassy and Consulate were said to have been built during the 1880's by Prince Ludovisi Boncompagni to house the families of his two married sons and are known



The Embassy entrance from the garden.

Original residence of Cardinal Ludovisi—at right is the large wing known as Palazzo Margherita.



as the Twin Villas. They have identical portico entrances facing each other across a sheltered garden of ample dimensions containing some ancient trees and marble antiquities, facing the southern side of which stands the paternal residence at about an equal distance in a triangular plan. It is probably more legend than fact that the Prince, desiring to have his children and grandchildren eat at his table according to traditional Roman custom, had some sort of a bus service to collect them at mealtimes. In any case the wing above described contained bigger and better dining and kitchen quarters due to the family increase. The paternal residence and the palazzo Margherita were not acquired with the Twin Villas, however, and a lattice separated the properties where the gardens joined, affording a trellis for climbing roses.

The Palazzo Margherita, which has a broad frontage on the Via Veneto, derived its name from the fact that it was occupied by Queen Margherita after the accession of her son, King Victor Emanuel, to the throne. The King bought a considerable amount of property in this section of Rome, in 1900, from certain banks into whose hands it had passed when it was divided up for sale. The Queen Mother occupied the large palace as her residence and her son, Prince Udine, who was also called the Duke of Genoa, occupied the small, original Ludovisi residence behind it, until his marriage when he moved into one of the Twin Villas—the one having its entrance on the Via Boncampagna and later housing our Embassy; the other one, now housing our Consulate, being used by Queen Margherita for her

administrative offices and for entertaining guests. On the entrance of Italy into the World War of 1915 she withdrew her menage from the Twin Villas and turned them over to the Italian Red Cross to convert them into hospitals for wounded officers. There was a commemorating tablet on the retaining wall to the right of our Consulate entrance on the Via Veneto, which has now been removed.

When the Axis declared war against the United States on December 11, 1941, our Embassy property was of course placed under strict police guard by the Italian Government. The guards were not permitted to enter the Embassy building, however, and it therefore became a refuge from the individual surveillance of the Embassy personnel where they could foregather freely. Moreover, the Italian Government permitted the continued use of the Embassy's instruments for receiving radio bulletins from Washington and foreign radio broadcasts—its only contacts with the outside world. The Ambassador's office in the center of the ground floor, opening into the portico with steps leading into the garden, was converted into a club room where contributed books and games afforded entertainment, and where the officers and clerks and their families congregated to listen to the BBC news from London which promptly followed the preceding hour struck by Big Ben.

The gate-lodge at the entrance on Via Boncampagna became the headquarters of the plain clothes police force charged with guarding the officers and clerks of the Embassy staff, each having a

(Continued on page 34)

Foreign Service Officers at Universities

By WILLIAM P. MADDOX, *Director of the Foreign Service Institute*

DURING the course of the month of September, eighteen Foreign Service officers registered at universities for an academic year of graduate-level study under a program arranged by the Foreign Service Institute.

Several of these officers had attended university sessions this past summer — along with two others who studied Hindustani and Indian civilization at the University of Pennsylvania and who are not continuing this fall.

There has thus been inaugurated in full force another phase of the program of advanced and specialized instruction for Foreign Service officers. Under the plans developed for the new Foreign Service Institute, which was established last March, it was contemplated that instruction at the Institute through seminars, conferences, and classes would be supplemented in certain cases by details to universities and other institutions. Assignments to the National War College form part of the total program of advanced training. Projects at the Institute proper, still awaiting funds for implementation, include intensive seminars to furnish instruction in the principles and techniques of economic, political and social analysis, respectively.

Official details for graduate-level instruction at universities are not, as officers in the Service know, an innovation. Between 1936 and 1941, a dozen officers took graduate economics work for a year each at Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, or Chicago. Since the war, several officers have studied languages at universities. Last academic year, the Division of Training Services (predecessor to the Institute) sent two officers to Yale — Douglas N. Forman, Jr., who entered in September, and Gardner C. Carpenter, who followed in February. Both are new Class IV officers, and both took intensive Chinese language-and-area instruction. Mr. Forman finished in June, and Mr. Carpenter in August. They have now joined the group of language officers at the Institute's Field Installation in Peiping for the second prescribed year of study.

Several features of this year's program of university assignments are noteworthy. In the first place, the number (18) so detailed exceeds the combined total in all the previous years of Foreign Service. In subsequent years, the Institute hopes to be able to increase this number substantially, and to open the opportunity also to selected and qualified personnel in the Staff Corps. In the second place, fourteen of the group are engaging in lan-

guage-and-area studies, and four in the field of economics. Finally, in several instances, the university assignments have been integrated into a larger program of training, which includes prior, or subsequent, training at the Institute or its branch installations abroad.

Cornell has been selected this year as the institution offering the Chinese program most nearly meeting the Institute's requirements, and three officers have been enrolled there. John E. MacDonald, who entered the Service in May, started at the beginning of summer school, and is being joined in September by two other new officers, Robert A. Aylward and John M. Farrow. All three have had some previous background in Chinese studies. They will stay at Cornell until June, then move on to Peiping. A factor in the selection of Cornell for the Chinese contingent was the excellent area course hand-tailored to Foreign Service requirements by Professor Knight Biggerstaff and his associates. The three officers will divide their time between language studies and area courses, all closely integrated to bring about a sound approach to the understanding of Chinese civilization.

Foreign Service Officers Richard M. Herndon, Edward G. Seidensticker, Jr., David L. Osborn and J. Owen Zurhellen, Jr., constitute the Japanese study group. After spending the summer at Yale doing intensive work on the Japanese language, they are now at Harvard taking a combined language-and-area course arranged by Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, who will give them personal attention throughout the academic year. Mr. Herndon, who was recently vice-consul at Montreal, is a newcomer to the Japanese field, but the other three officers, all new to the Service, had a year of language training while in the armed services during the war, and subsequently served as translators and interpreters in the Pacific theater. The Harvard program will represent the finishing touches for them, but Mr. Herndon will continue his language study for another year or more in Japan.

There are four officers in the Russian studies group — Frederic S. Armstrong, Jr., Thomas J. Cory, Scott C. Lyon and George A. Morgan. They are enrolled in the Russian Institute program at Columbia, where they will stay until June. Mr. Cory already has an excellent command of Russian, due to previous study at Cornell and two years of service at Moscow and Vladivostok. He will concentrate entirely upon area studies. Messrs. Armstrong,

Lyon and Morgan have acquired a firm foundation in the language as a result of an intensive three-months' course at the Foreign Service Institute during the summer, under the direction of Professor George Trager of the University of Oklahoma, an authority on Slavic linguistics. They will continue their language work at Columbia and also take area courses. Mr. Armstrong was until recently vice consul at Hamburg. Mr. Lyon, a Class 5 officer, has been in the Service since 1940. Mr. Morgan, oldest of the group, is a recent appointee to Class 3 under the Manpower Act, who served in the Army during the war and was most recently a Departmental officer in the Office of Public Affairs.

Two officers are detailed to the University of California — Gilbert N. Newbold, Jr., for Siamese studies, and Gregory Henderson, for Korean. Mr. Newbold entered the Service in May, and promptly developed an interest in specializing in Southeast Asia. Mr. Henderson was sworn in in September. He has been deeply interested in Korea for some time.

One officer is attending Princeton for studies in the Turkish language and the Near East area. He is Frederick P. Latimer, an experienced Foreign Service officer who developed his interest in Turkey during a tour of duty in Istanbul. He will study under Professors Philip Hitti and Walter L. Wright.

The four officers engaged in economic studies are Robert M. Brandin at Columbia, Albert E. Pappano at Harvard, and Edward A. Dow, Jr., and Charles W. Adair, Jr., at Princeton. A fifth placement at the University of Wisconsin was arranged, but later canceled when the officer became unavailable. FSO's Pappano, Dow and Adair are all Class 4 officers who have done mainly economic work in the field. Mr. Brandin, who is Class 5, won recognition during the war for his economic warfare work in Spain.

All officers detailed to universities for special work in economics will combine work in general economic theory with special courses in such subjects as international finance and foreign trade policy. Flexible programs are being arranged, so that each officer can concentrate his time on those studies which prove to have the maximum practical utility to the Foreign Service, and can disregard the usual academic requirements set for candidates for graduate degrees. However, each officer will have a central study project as a focal point for his year's work, and will write a thesis of moderate length on an appropriate subject toward the end of the year.

The primary objective in sending officers to universities is to provide an educational experience, which will make them more useful to the Service,

(Continued on page 38)

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT RIO

(Continued from page 10)

treaty which they produced.

It is entirely fitting that a conference held in a setting which would do justice to Peter Paul Rubens should have been opened by one Chief of State, closed by a second, and visited by the wife of a third. President Dutra delivered the inaugural address, Madame Peron visited the Conference en-route home from her European tour, and, of course, President Truman arranged to reach Brazil in time to deliver the closing address of the Conference.

Rio de Janeiro is always colorful and spectacular but it has probably never been more so than September 1, 1947, when President Truman drove down the Avenida Rio Branco to the tumultuous applause of the million and a quarter people who jammed the sidewalks to welcome him. Foreign Minister Fernandes described the visit well when the following day aboard the historic *USS Missouri* he said, "Mr. President, you have captured the hearts of the Brazilian people. You saw how they behaved yesterday. Thank Heaven in this country these demonstrations cannot be arranged."

By one of these strange coincidences of history, the luncheon on board the *Missouri* at which this statement was made, a luncheon to which President and Mrs. Truman had invited all the delegates to the Conference, occurred exactly two years to the day after a very different ceremony had occurred on the same deck of that war scarred battleship. For on this giant symbol of strength and power which rode quietly at anchor in the harbor of Tokyo on September 2, 1945, a small band of would-be world dominators had meekly laid down their swords.

The guests who lunched aboard the *Missouri* in Rio's harbor that gray afternoon two years later could not fail to be assailed by the conflicting emotions, emotions of sadness for the past and of hope for the future. Without the Tokyo ceremony, there could definitely have been no Rio ceremony.

Now, however, a people who had proved capable of creating the greatest fighting force in history had just pledged themselves to peace and cooperation with their neighbors. Could not this strength which had halted the Gods of War, this strength which was so dramatically symbolized in the *Missouri*, be sufficient to prevent another and final holocaust? Could not the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in which these New World hopes and aspirations were embodied serve toward this end? Each guest of President Truman that historic afternoon fervently hoped that the answer to this riddle was in the affirmative. Some of them were certain that it was.

Letters to the Editors

Re Invidious Comparison

American Embassy
Caracas, Venezuela
July 31, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Perhaps you recall seeing Martin Sommers' article in the February 7, 1947, issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* criticising the Department of State. Because I felt that much of this criticism was unjust, especially with reference to personnel, I wrote a letter to Mr. Sommers expressing my views on this subject, and sent a copy to the JOURNAL which was published in the June issue.

The correspondence seems to have evoked considerable interest in the Service and in fairness to Mr. Sommers, you may wish to publish his reply to me, a copy of which is enclosed.

FRANK P. CORRIGAN.

EDITORIAL ROOMS
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
March 13, 1947

The Honorable Frank P. Corrigan
United States Ambassador to Venezuela
Caracas, Venezuela

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, which I have read carefully three times, and taken to heart. As I hope this reply will demonstrate. Your letter merits a straight answer, so if this letter is impolite to the point of giving you offense I hope you will understand that it is impolite in the interest of candor, and not simply intended to be sharp.

Perhaps you are right, and I over-reached in the statement in the article you criticize. That is a matter of opinion, and you undoubtedly have a more thorough knowledge of the personnel of the Foreign Service than I. But it is not true that I was simply indulging in the jolly old journalistic game of belaboring the Department of State and its personnel for effect. Many words in that article were rather carefully weighed, as the content required, but none more carefully than those in the paragraph on which you commented. I realized that the statement might give offense to some old and respected friends, such people as John Carter Vincent, for example. At the same time, I had read my colleagues' disparagements of the military for so long, and had listened to various friends in the Department of State crack wise about the stupidity of the military with whom they served for so long (not Vincent), that I de-

cidated it would be worth while saying something on the other side.

This desire may have led me to overstate my case. But I believe that what I said was valid. I meant no criticism of the devotion to duty or intellectual attainments of the majority of the men in the Foreign Service. I know a great many men of superior ability in that service and admire them. But in the matter of making decisions and displaying leadership, granted they were handicapped to an extent by the character of their service, they have seemed lacking to me. Doubtless their training and the traditions of their service were responsible for this, beyond the stipulated requirements of proceeding "in strict conformity to Government instructions." If so, in my opinion, such training and traditions should be changed, so that the ability of these men is no longer wasted. The Rogers Act was a beginning, but only a beginning. Recent legislation providing for expansion and a Staff Group, differentiated from diplomats, as I recall it, is progress in the right direction certainly. But I believe that the cultivation of the intangible qualities of leadership — whatever it is that enables a man to take his cut at the ball without fear, knowing that Babe Ruth struck out a lot too, but not on called strikes — is still to be desired in the Foreign Service to a greater degree than we find it at present. That the system and not the men may be to blame for this situation I thought I inferred when I wrote that able men in the Department of State may have in the past been obscured and submerged.

This is already an unconscionably long letter, but I want to make clear that I am no enemy of the Foreign Service, and no over-glib critic of it either. I think the future of this country in the world we now face may well depend on the abilities and freedom of action of the personnel of that service.

MARTIN SOMMERS,
Foreign Editor.

First Team for Utility Player

63 Dwight Street
New Haven, Connecticut
July 21, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Re Mr. Hopkins' excellent article, "Should the Foreign Service Officer Specialize?", in the July issue of "The American Foreign Service Journal":

Mr. Hopkins concludes by saying, "The officer who is expert neither in an area nor in some func-

(Continued on page 38)

Press Comment

JOHN E. PEURIFOY

From the Washington Star, September 27, 1947

By GARNETT D. HORNER

Twelve years ago John E. Peurifoy came to Washington and got a job running an elevator at the Capitol. Nine years ago he started up the ladder in the State Department as a \$2,000 a year economic analyst. It took him just seven years after that to climb to the top Civil Service professional rating. Today, at 40, he is Assistant Secretary of State for administration—the \$10,000 a year “boss” of nearly 18,000 employees—and is generally regarded as doing the most efficient job ever seen in that hot spot of Government service.

How did he do it? Those who know Jack Peurifoy—and he’s the kind of man everybody soon calls Jack—don’t have to puzzle long over an explanation.

It is evident in his knack for making a friend of practically everyone with whom he comes in contact, from colored messengers to chairmen of congressional committees, and in the smooth way he gets things accomplished in 10 to 12 hours a day of hard work, without obvious effort.

He even gets along with Chairman Taber of the House Appropriations Committee, that champion bedeviler of most Government bureaucrats.

His position may make Mr. Peurifoy a bureaucrat himself in one sense of the word. He is responsible for over-all management of the Department. His job is not to make foreign policy, but to provide the machinery to carry out policies set by Secretary of State Marshall. Under his supervision are such things as the hiring, firing and promotion of personnel both here and abroad; telegraph and mail services; office “housekeeping” functions; preparation of the Department’s budget and control of expenditures; issuance of passports and visas, and security measures.

Actually, he is the very antithesis of the kind of red tape artist the word “bureaucrat” has come to signify in popular usage.

He doesn’t even look like one.

His smile-crinkled face under jet-black hair; alert, piercing eyes; slim waistline, erect carriage and Old South courtesy would cause him to be taken by a stranger for a movie hero on good behavior quicker than a top Government official.

The difference between Mr. Peurifoy and the usual idea of a bureaucrat goes much deeper than looks. He is a ruthless opponent of the kind of red tape that hinders getting things done when they should be done. He is no dodger of responsibility and won’t tolerate any buck-passing by those working under him. His office door is open to any State Department employee.

Departmental regulations, he figures, are made to expedite business in an orderly way. If ever a regulation gets in the way of something needing doing, he likes an employe to say “let’s change the regulation”; not, “we can’t do that because it’s against the rules.”

Secretary Marshall insists on the State Department functioning as a team, and his administrative Assistant Secretary considers it his job to see to it that he gets efficient teamwork. Woe to the employe who gets to feeling too big for the team, goes prima donna-ish or tries to undercut his colleagues.

In personnel problems, his guiding principle is that State Department employees are human beings above all and should be treated as such. He makes a point of calling the lowest paid departmental workers by their first names and showing a friendly interest in their problems.

On the upper level, he follows Gen. Marshall’s principle of gathering the best possible men or women for the job around him and then delegating broad authority and responsibility to them. It used to be that practically all promotions in the State Department had to be approved personally by the Assistant Secretary for administration. Mr. Peurifoy acts personally on only those cases involving promotion to the top jobs.

(Continued on page 21)



John E. Peurifoy

**THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. 24 OCTOBER, 1947 No. 10

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

Copyright, 1947, by the American Foreign Service Association

The reprinting of any article or portion of an article from this publication is strictly forbidden without permission from the editors.

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.

JOURNAL STAFF

HENRY S. VILLARD, <i>Chairman</i>	} Editorial Board	
EDMUND A. GULLION.....		
ROBERT M. MCCLINTOCK.....		
JAMES K. PENFIELD.....		
CECIL B. LYON.....		
JANE WILSON, <i>Managing Editor</i>		
FRANK P. LOCKHART.....		<i>Business Manager</i>

American Foreign Service Association
Honorary President

GEORGE C. MARSHALL..... Secretary of State

Honorary Vice-Presidents

ROBERT A. LOVETT.....	<i>Under Secretary of State</i>
WILLIAM L. CLAYTON.....	<i>Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs</i>
CHARLES E. BOHLEN.....	<i>Counselor</i>
WILLARD L. THORP.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
JOHN E. PEURIFOY.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
GARRISON NORTON.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
NORMAN ARMOUR.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>
CHARLES E. SALTZMAN.....	<i>Assistant Secretary of State</i>

ROBERT WOODS BLISS.....	<i>President</i>
EDWIN C. WILSON.....	<i>Vice-President</i>
FRANK P. LOCKHART.....	<i>Director</i>
JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND.....	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EDWARD T. WAILES, *Chairman*
JOHN M. ALLISON, *Vice Chairman*
GEORGE HAERING, CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

CHARLES W. ADAIR, GEORGE L. WEST, JR.,
JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND, ROBERT F. HALE

PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

During this autumn of dramatic debate at Lake Success, as the Second Session of the General Assembly faces problems of the gravest political importance, it is easy in the hot flow of argument to lose sight of the fact that the Charter of the United Nations is founded upon great principles, and that the carrying out of these principles has been refined to a meticulous degree in those articles of the Charter which follow its Preamble and First Chapter.

It is heartening to note that the American Secretary of State, before making his specific suggestions on items of the General Assembly Agenda, was careful in a nationwide address to the American people to place first things first. In his radio broadcast of September 14th the Secretary, in pledging the faith and fidelity of the United States to the United Nations, made it very clear that

"our faith in the United Nations has its roots in the basic moral values and spiritual aspirations of the American people. These aspirations of ours are identical with the purposes and principles of the Charter."

He thereupon listed eight ways in which these general principles of the Charter could be worked out in practical terms. Three days later Secretary Marshall, in a statement to the General Assembly which carried even greater impact because its truth was underscored by the gravity of the problems for which he urged solution, defined in tangible and concrete proposals how the principles of the Charter and the purposes of the United Nations could be realized, not in some distant Nirvana but now.

Thus, if the Security Council has been brought to a low point of frustration by persistent misuse of the veto power, the General Assembly may appoint an Interim Commission of all its members to deal with problems affecting the general welfare and maintenance of friendly relations between States. Thus, if the Security Council through veto vexation has been rendered impotent in achieving a peaceful settlement of the threat to the integrity of Greece, the General Assembly should take measures to see that the northern frontier of that country is no longer violated by clandestine aggressors. Thus, if the two year stalemate continues in realizing the promise of the Cairo and Moscow Declarations that Korea should again be a free country, the Assembly should take steps to see that Korean independence is made more than a pious indication of intent. Thus also, the problems of disarmament based on actual collective security, and the control of atomic energy based on a sincere willingness of states to admit effective international supervision

should be faced boldly by the present General Assembly.

As Foreign Service Officers who deal with the problems of foreign policy in their day to day manifestations, we welcome this practical approach of the Secretary of State because the practice proposed is founded on principle already adopted in the Charter of the United Nations.

A frequent question which the Foreign Service Officer is asked in the field is why American foreign policy is not conducted on more expedient terms; why, so to speak, fire is not fought with fire, and the low punch met with another blow under the belt. The answer is an old one in American diplomacy and one which we have seen applied today in the General Assembly by Secretary Marshall. It is a simple answer: that policy founded upon principle and buttressed by truth is, in the long run, inassailable.

Accordingly although the debate waxes hot at Lake Success, and although beyond doubt not all of the American objectives as stated by the Secretary in his address of September 17 will be achieved, at the same time right thinking men in all States will applaud the American initiative and determination to face the problems which perplex the world, fairly and squarely, in the open light of public discussion, and in accordance, not with the machinations of momentary advantage, but with the principles of the Charter which will endure because great States, as well as small, live up to them.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 19)

If he is checking up on an applicant for a job, he will go first, not to the applicant's former bosses, but to those who have worked under him or with him. His theory is that a lot of "phonies" can get by through playing yes-man to the boss, but that people who work under a man usually have him sized up pretty accurately.

Mr. Peurifoy's Secretary has standing instructions to turn away no employee who wishes to see him.

After a recent visit to California a San Francisco newspaper published a report that Hollywood film magnate Louis B. Mayer had offered Mr. Peurifoy a \$50,000-a-year job. He hasn't denied this story, but does make clear that he idolizes General Marshall and will not leave the State Department as long as General Marshall wants him to stay.

When General Marshall became Secretary of State last January 21, Mr. Peurifoy was working as a

special assistant to then Undersecretary Dean Acheson. On Mr. Acheson's recommendation, he was given his present job on an "acting" basis two days later. His nomination as full-fledged Assistant Secretary was sent to the Senate March 10 and confirmed March 14 without opposition. He was sworn in March 17.

Mr. Peurifoy was born August 9, 1907, in Waterboro, S. C., where the Peurifoy family came from England in 1619, and where his father had been a Federal district attorney and his uncle a judge. Peurifoy is a Norman name, taken from France to England with William the Conqueror.

He went to West Point in 1926. His mother had been dead since he was six years old and he had grown up in unusually close companionship with his father. His military career blew up after two years at West Point when misfortune struck. Pneumonia kept him hospitalized for weeks and his father died. Feeling forlorn and discouraged, the orphaned youth resigned from West Point and struck out westward.

He wound up in Kansas City with \$200 in his pocket and an impulse to become a flier. He paid his \$200 to a flying school. Only afterward did he think to go to a bank to inquire about the school's reputation. He was told it was no good. He tried to get his money back from the school, but was refused. Then he tried to enlist in the Marine Corps, but couldn't be accepted right away because he was a minor and consent had to be obtained from his guardian uncle.

While waiting to hear from his uncle, he hunted up a lawyer to see what could be done about getting his \$200 back. The lawyer was one of Kansas City's best-known—Herman Langworthy. He took the young man with the charming Southern accent under his wing, talked him out of enlisting in the Marines, and installed him in his home as tutor for his son.

After a few months of tutoring, young Peurifoy worked in a bank some months and then, in 1929, went to New York where he sold insurance for a couple of years. From 1931 through 1934 he worked in the purchasing department of a restaurant chain.

Then Mr. Peurifoy came to Washington in 1935 and, while looking around for a better job, ran an elevator at the Capitol. He soon was employed in the Treasury Department's procurement division, but had to look for a job again around Christmas time in 1937 when his section was abolished. He worked behind a counter at Woodward and Lothrop's during the holiday season, selling cigarette

(Continued on page 40)

News From The Department

By JANE WILSON

Personals

CHARLES E. SALTZMAN was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State on September 2nd. Mr. Saltzman, who is 43 years of age, succeeds GENERAL JOHN H. HILLDRING in the Assistant Secretaryship responsible for our Government's policies in the occupied areas, namely, Germany, Japan, Austria, Korea and the Venezia-Guilia area of Italy. Prior to this assignment Mr. Saltzman was Vice-President and Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange.

FSO FREDERICK SHARP, Third Secretary at the Embassy at Mexico City, visited the Department while on leave in early September. Mr. Sharp was the hero of the JOURNAL's picture series "An FSO Arrives at His Post" which appeared in the July issue and which elicited much interested reader comment.

Others on leave during September who called at the Department: FSO DANIEL GAUDIN, JR., the "statistics expert"—whose statistics on the Service as published in the JOURNAL—have been used as background in many of the divisions of the Department; CONSUL JAMES W. HENDERSON from Guadalajara; VICE CONSUL FRANKLIN H. MURRELL from Praha; ANTHONY STARCEVIC, Vice Consul, assigned to Jamaica with his wife, the former MISS HELEN BASSETT GARDNER who prior to her marriage served on the staff of the Consulate General at Bern.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE H. BUTLER, Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, returned to the Department the end of August for temporary detail as a member of the Policy Planning Staff. After serving on the Staff for several months he will return to his post at Ciudad Trujillo.

DAVID T. RAY, who resigned from the Foreign Service effective October 1946, obtained his Bachelor of Science in Library Science at Catholic University of America in Washington in June 1947. He has now been admitted to Yale Uni-

versity Graduate School, where he is working for an M.A. in Linguistics, after which he plans to try for a Ph.D.

FSO SAMUEL REBER, Class I, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Office of European Affairs to replace former FSO JOHN D. HICKERSON who has been appointed Director.

CONSUL GENERAL PAUL R. JOSSELYN at Singapore was designated as an official observer to attend the Social Welfare Conference of South East Asia Territories which opened in Singapore in August.

Former FSO ROBERT C. MCGREGOR has been appointed a Staff Officer assigned to Durban. Mr. McGregor successfully passed the oral examination under the Manpower Act and is now on the eligible list for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer. Mr. McGregor and his family left for Durban the end of September.

ERNEST A. GROSS, who is 41 years of age, succeeds Charles Fahy as Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State. Mr. Gross is one of the youngest of the Department's top officials.

FSO FRED W. JANDREY, who until recently was Consul at Naples, is now assigned to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in the Department.

FSO FRANCIS L. SPALDING, Second Secretary at Stockholm, was Adviser to the U. S. delegation to the International Labor Organization industrial committee meetings held in Stockholm in August.

MINISTER AND MRS. EDWIN STANTON at Bangkok found an 18-foot python in the garden of the Embassy residence. The reptile is being tamed and will be brought to the United States for zoological display.

WILLIAM W. BUTTERWORTH, JR., on September 15th took charge of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, succeeding JOHN CARTER VINCENT, who left the 3rd of September for his new post as Minister to Switzerland.

MR. AND MRS. NATHANIEL P. LANCASTER

Income Tax to Be Withheld January 1, 1948

Public Law 384, 80th Congress, approved August 8, 1947, makes it mandatory that income tax be withheld on all salary payments on or after January 1, 1948, to Foreign Service officers and American employees. The Department will release instructions some time before January 1948 setting forth the procedure by which such withholdings will be made.

The next issue of the JOURNAL will carry a table of the amounts to be withheld.

(she is the former Mrs. Helen Spengler Didot) visited the Department the middle of September. Their trip from Bangkok, where Mr. Lancaster is Second Secretary, was pleasant but of unusual duration. They left their post on June 8 by plane for Singapore. On June 11th they sailed from there on the *President Polk* of the American Presidents Line which arrived in New York on August 7th. The ship stayed in Bombay 13 days instead of the usual 3 and during the trip experienced many "unexpected delays."

THE HON. FRANK P. CORRIGAN has resigned as Ambassador to Venezuela to become Political Adviser on Latin American affairs to the United States delegation to the UN. THE HON. WALTER J. DONNELLY, now Ambassador to Costa Rica, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Corrigan in Caracas.

Former Ambassador to the Netherlands and Mrs. STANLEY HORNBECK returned to Washington in September after having spent three months in Colorado.

Read ALICE RAINE's book "Eagle of Guatemala" which was published the first part of September. It is beamed at 'teen-agers but makes good reading for adults. Mrs. Raine is the wife of PHILIP RAINE, Acting Chief of the American Republics Area Division under the Office of Informational and Educational Exchange.

Handbook of Discounts

One of the best things to come out of the State Department—in personal usefulness to members of the Service—is the new handbook compiled by Mrs. HELENE FISCHER of the Commissary and Welfare Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration. We place it in this high category because it touches our so-dear-to-our-hearts pocketbooks.

The handbook contains invaluable advice to those making purchases in preparation for field assignments as well as those sending in orders from the field. It differentiates between those orders which should be made through the Department and those to be made directly by the purchaser. It answers questions dealing with purchases of electrical appliances and transformers, automobiles (this picture is still bleak), food, and liquor, drugs, etc. There are about 20 pages of lists of firms that have proven themselves to be cooperative with the Service, many being listed as giving discounts to members of the Service. Amounts of discounts and other useful pertinent information are also given.

This handbook of some 30 pages is the development of the old 3-page lists of discounts originated by the Foreign Service Association and discontinued during the war due to scarcity of commodities. Mrs. Fischer has done an admirable job and those

(Continued on page 43)

STATE DEPARTMENT CREDIT UNION LENDS MILLIONTH DOLLAR

President Saugstad is congratulated by Assistant Secretary Penrifoy while Treasurer Scull hands Mrs. Grefe of FA the check representing the millionth dollar loaned by the 12-year-old Credit Union, and Mr. Rhees of FP, Chairman of the Credit Committee, looks on. The Credit Union is now making a very large proportion of its loans to members of the Foreign Service. Left to right: William J. Rhees of FP, Mrs. Grace Grefe of FA, Mr. David H. Scull of FSP, Assistant Secretary John Penrifoy and Mr. Jesse Saugstad of SD.



News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—John N. Hamlin
Australia (Canberra)—Donald Lamm
Austria—Martin F. Herz
Bolivia—Merlin E. Smith
British Guiana—George W. Skora
Bulgaria—John E. Horner
Canada (Western)—Ralph A. Boernstein
Canada (Eastern)—Terry B. Sanders, Jr.
Ceylon—Perry N. Jester
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
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
Panama—Oscar H. Guerra
Paraguay—Henry Hoyt
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Poland—Findley Burns, Jr.
Portugal—William Barnes
Rumania—Donald Dunham
Shanghai—Emory C. Swank
Southampton—William H. Beck
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

HAMBURG



STAFF OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL, HAMBURG, JULY 1947

Officers seated (second row), left to right: Vice Consul Dayton S. Mak, Vice Consul William B. Kelly, Consul R. S. Huestis, Consul General Edward M. Groth, Vice Consul David H. McKillop, Vice Consul William F. O'Donnell, and Vice Consul Francis J. Galbraith. Immediately behind Mr. O'Donnell is Mrs. Ida Hafermann, the oldest member of the staff and the one with the longest record of service. Mrs. Hafermann joined the staff of the American Consulate General in April 1899, so before long will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her service.

LONDON

U. S. EMBASSY COMMISSARY, 38 GROSVENOR ST. ADJOINING NO. 1 GROSVENOR SQUARE

Mr. Kingdon W. Swayne and Mrs. Violet Winston, Commissary Manager. In the window is Tarzan, the Commissary cat. The building on the right of the windows is the famous dress house, Molyneux.



LONDON

August 7, 1947

Morale received a great boost here in London a short time ago, when the Embassy Commissary moved into new and larger quarters in the Chancery Building. The old accommodation consisted of two bedraggled-looking basement rooms (see picture of No. 5 Grosvenor Square), unsuitable for anything but storage. The Commissary was certainly "ill-clothed and ill-housed," if not ill-fed.

Thanks to the building acquisition program, the Commissary has now taken over a former dress shop, once a separate part of the Chancery Building, but incorporated into the Embassy as a result of the recent purchase of the entire building.

Based on the able planning of Mrs. Violet Winston, Commissary Manager, the Embassy maintenance staff, under the direction of F. W. Tomalin, got to work and created the finest self-service supermarket this side of the Atlantic, complete with a miniature railway, miraculous chutes for handling heavy cases, and a decor featuring blue-gray and powder pink. The result is a grocery store in the best Piggly-Wiggly tradition, equipped to serve the needs of the American staff in London.

KINGDON W. SWAYNE.

SOFIA

July 29, 1947

The past six months have seen a number of arrivals and departures. The United States Representative in Bulgaria, Mr. Maynard B. Barnes, accompanied by Mrs. Barnes and Miss Julie Barnes, departed for the United States on April 22, and Mr.

Barnes has now been appointed Deputy for Foreign Affairs in the National War College. New arrivals have included Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Stanley M. Cleveland, Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Robert Rossow and son, Robert, Jr., Foreign Service Staff Officers Louis C. Beck and Donald F. Ewing (Mrs. Ewing and two children arrived subsequently), and Foreign Service Clerks Leonora Talhott, Madeline Kernen and Sylvia Heckman. Foreign Service Officer George D. LaMont has been assigned to the Mission from Bombay but has not yet put in an appearance.

An attractively furnished residency for the Minister was purchased by Mr. Barnes just prior to his departure. Mr. Barnes architectural proclivities also found scope in the enlargement and complete redecoration of the Mission chancellery, which can be described as one of the most suitable occupied by the Foreign Service. The chancellery is located across the National Sobranje Square from the Bulgarian Parliament and the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Security Council Inquiry Commission on Balkan matters spent a week in Sofia in March. Mr. Ethridge and Cyril Black were, of course, old friends, Mr. Ethridge because of his previous investigating tour in 1945 and Mr. Black as a result of his service with the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

All members of the Mission staff were pleased to learn of the marriage in January of Foreign Service Officer Milton Rewinkel and Miss Pepa Tsoncheva. Mr. Rewinkel served in Sofia from the inception of the post-war mission.

JOHN EVARTS HORNER.

(Continued on page 44)

Assignment to Germany

By LUCY R. LENTZ, Staff Corps, Frankfurt

The duffel bags were piled mountain high, the penetrating damp wind of a February night added nothing to the comfort of the six American women standing on the sidewalk at Victoria Station, London, trying vainly to find a cab. Finally, for an outlandish amount of money (the power of cigarettes was then unknown), a cab was produced from out of the inky darkness.

We piled in four deep, baggage on top, and the cabman objecting vociferously and probably justifiably. How that cab managed to move that load is a miracle. We arrived at No. 1 Grosvenor Square to find news of our impending arrival had not reached there and no arrangements made for us. After two hours of frantic telephoning, those of us who were assigned to the OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL ADVISER, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, were turned over to the Army for billeting.

"Billets" was a little-known word to me, but one which would play an important role in my life for two years. Back into the cab, much to the cabby's disgust. We were insistent that we would not pay him or move our baggage from the cab until we had found a place to lay our heads. The night billeting clerk at Army Headquarters took the same gloomy view of the situation as the duty officer at the Embassy hut eventually gave us slips entitling us to billets.

The complete darkness of the city, combined with the faint rumble of falling buildings, a V-1 far away but distinctly audible and coming closer added nothing to our cheerfulness. We did not expect much so we were not disappointed. The billet was a clean rock containing two

cots, two chairs and a wardrobe. The very pleasant woman, pleasant even after midnight, was astonished when we asked for sheets and towels; only Army blankets were furnished. The water was hot, however, and we had baths with soap, using the washcloths as towels. We slipped gratefully between blankets and went to sleep.

We had left Estoril, the Lisbon airport, at 4 o'clock and landed at an unknown and hacked-out airport in England, had ridden by train four hours to London, waited an hour in the station for a cab, two hours in the Embassy, a wait in the billeting office, then half an hour to our billet. After hours of weary travel the bomb, which fell sufficiently close to shake the house, raised only a small goose pimple as we slept!

Morning was not much lighter than when we went to bed. The usual formalities of AGO cards, passes, ration tickets, PX cards, mess cards, and unfamiliar red-tape began. Our abysmal ignorance of Army routine brought on pitying looks from the sergeants as we plodded from building to building. We grew progressively more apologetic, asking for this card or that pass.

We returned to our cheerless room, yet with a feeling of coming home.

The next step was to find a permanent billet. The following day we went from one house to another and finally agreed with the Sergeant who had told us the first night that we were assigned exceptionally good billets.

I finally found quarters in a house on Hertford Street, Mayfair. But addresses are deceiving. It was a small hall bedroom. I got this magnificent 9 x 12 room for six



Lucy Lentz at the Frankfurt Airport.

**Headquarters Building
of USFET (United
States Forces Euro-
pean Theater), Frank-
fort.**



guineas (about \$30) a week. But I wanted to be in London to see as much as possible before we moved to the Continent. However, it was convenient to the Embassy at No. 1 Grosvenor Square, the bus stop, and "Willow Run" (the big Army Mess Hall in Grosvenor House where thousands of Army Officers and civilians attached to the Army ate three times a day—Brussels sprouts at least twice a day).

After two days of formalities, I was told that I was ready to go to work. At eight o'clock each morning the bus left for Bushy Park where SHAEF Rear was holding form in the shadow and glory of the old days before SHAEF Main had moved to the Continent. There in the low, temporary buildings, under the camouflage nets, were our offices. I began to feel the nearness of war.

One night about two weeks later, coming home from dinner, I found a message to call Mr. Heath, the Counselor (or would be if we had an Embassy proper) immediately on an urgent matter. Ringing him, I was instructed to be ready to go to France next morning. A car would call for me at seven o'clock to take me to Bovington Airport, where I would meet Ambassador Murphy and fly to France. The Office of the Political Adviser at SHAEF Main in Versailles was being established.

I was thrilled but wasn't prepared to leave—being a woman! I had chosen that day to take my extra pair of shoes to be repaired and my extra suit was at the cleaners. We had come over with 46 pounds of baggage which did not allow for emergencies or more than two of anything.

I was trembling with excitement when I walked

into the airport at 7:45 on the appointed morning. There might possibly be enemy planes in the air between Bovington and A-46. (All French airports used by the United States Air Forces were prefixed with A.) No one had time to tell me what was expected of me once I got to Versailles.

After being passed from guard to guard and identified I was finally shown into a big room with a blazing fire and offered coffee and doughnuts. It was a VIP Lounge, but at the time I had never heard of a VIP. Life began to take on a rosier hue.

We started off. I kept my face glued to the window, wanting to see everything possible of England and France. England looked fair and green from the air, with her villages and now and then a big estate. The channel was blue and calm, practically devoid of ships. Over France a plane appeared. The men were buried in papers and conversation and I seemed to be the only one worried as to the identity of the plane. Then came the bombed and burned buildings of the French airport and the rubble we had to climb over to get to the car.

There were bombed localities in London—blocks of destruction, especially around St. Paul's, but these had been cleaned up and didn't produce the same effect as the charred ruins of that airport at Versailles. We drove straight to the Grand Trianon Hotel, then housing the main office of SHAEF, up three flights of stairs, down the red carpeted halls to the two rooms which served as our offices.

The large dining room of the Hotel was an

(Continued on page 50)

The Bookshelf

FRANCES C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

Defeat In Victory. By Jan Ciechanowski, former Polish Ambassador to the United States. Garden City, N. Y. *Doubleday & Company*. 397 pp. \$3.50.

"Defeat in Victory" is the story of one of the most tragic assignments that ever can have fallen to the lot of a patriot and a diplomatist. Jan Ciechanowski was Polish Ambassador in Washington from March 6, 1941 to July 5, 1945, when the United States recognized the *soi disant* Polish Government of National Unity and Ciechanowski thereupon resigned. In his book, the Ambassador gives his version of this tour of duty and of other aspects, mostly political and diplomatic, of Poland's defeat, as he denominates it, in the general victory of the Allies.

It is a bitter story that Ciechanowski tells. It begins with the bright promise—and promises—of a free and renaissance Poland which animated at least the Western world in 1941 and progresses, through the remorseless and repeated deferments of hope which maketh the heart sick, to the final denouement of the Allies' disavowal of the Poland that the Ambassador represented.

The United States, which could have prevented this denouement, abetted it instead, Ciechanowski writes, and he undertakes to support this allegation with a profusion of arguments, personal and political indictments and other and highly circumstantial data. (The current candors of professional diplomatists, apropos, startle and sometimes stun the newspaper correspondent).

"Official America was still unconscious of the almost unlimited power of the United States," the Ambassador writes as of June, 1945. "It ignored the decisive weight which the word of the United States carried all over the world."

This, of course, is the gravamen of the Ambassador's whole argument. What *were* the limits on the power of the United States? How decisive *was* the weight which America's word carried in Moscow? In a Poland wholly occupied by a Red Army whose reach extended, indeed, to the Neisse and the Oder beyond?

The next generation doubtless will be quite sure what the answers to these questions are, and also, accordingly, what America could and should have done instead of what it did and did not do. Even now there is authority other than Ciechanowski's, and at least equally distinguished, for the judgment

that America could have done more.

But supposing this is to be true, how *much* more could America have done? As much as Ciechanowski thinks it could?

It cannot be wholly irrelevant that General Eisenhower had 23 infantry divisions for his landings in Normandy (as Capt. Butcher tells us), that the Germans had 51 divisions lowering in wait in France and the Low Countries—and that the Russians, with 430 divisions, were then holding down and macerating 235 German divisions on the Eastern Front.

"Mr. Ambassador," the author quotes Elbridge Durbrow as saying to him one day when the Ambassador was pressing for stronger U.S. action on the Polish question, "You appear to have an exaggerated opinion of the power of the United States. You are wrong. America is not sufficiently powerful to impose its will on Soviet Russia."

WALLACE R. DEUEL

There Will Be No Time—The Revolution in Strategy. By William Liscum Borden. 225 pp., *MacMillan, New York*, \$2.50. 1946.

This book, written by a former Liberator pilot, is outstanding in its original and well thought out conclusions on the implications of atomic energy for war. Although many of these conclusions are open to challenge, the book raises so many new points requiring serious consideration as to merit summarizing some of them here.

To Mr. Borden, there is no way to prevent atomic warfare other than world government. He gives little space to international control of atomic energy, perhaps because the book was completed so soon after the United States Proposals. His treatment of this subject is concerned mostly with the difficulties which must be overcome to create a control system and shows some lack of understanding of its functioning. But until we have actually achieved such control and made it work, the military implications of atomic energy will demand careful attention by every thinking American.

This reviewer would be less hopeful than the author about future possibilities of using defensive rockets to explode enemy rockets in space. He would not go as far in the view that geopolitics has been ended by atomic energy, since progressive expansion over Eurasia could be translated into in-

ereased atomic warfare capacity against America. But many other points made by Mr. Borden could be disproved only by experience and could be challenged only by equally well thought out discussion.

Mr. Borden's conclusions on the pattern of atomic warfare if the major nations come to possess large quantities of atomic weapons and trans-oceanic rockets merit particular attention. Large scale ground and amphibious warfare, he believes, will be rendered obsolete. War will have to be fought primarily with peacetime forces and equipment, since it will be impossible to raise large forces or manufacture new equipment.

The home front could be paralyzed by attacks upon cities, he admits, but he believes the energy will be forced to concentrate his atomic offensive initially against our military installations. "Every atomic bomb the enemy wasted on a deserted city or factory would leave unaffected an American airfield or launching ramp dispatching numerous atomic bombs in return."

Pointing out that dispersion of our cities and industries would be only of limited defensive value and is "politically naive," he suggests that this type of passive defense could best be done by evacuating cities to save lives. He stresses the conclusion that the better we had prepared our military installations for independent action and the larger their number, the less chances there would be that our cities would be attacked.

The atomic bomb, he insists, is primarily a tactical weapon, and will make war an operation involving the offensive participation of only relatively few, highly trained men. Total war, he feels, is finished as far as the participation of the total manpower. The road to victory through a collapse of the home front would be too long. Instead, victory would come to the side which first destroyed the atomic warfare capabilities of the enemy and was hence able to destroy his cities progressively, if he did not surrender. Such a war he envisages as relatively short, with the role of civilians primarily that of refugees.

Air borne invasion, he thinks, could play only a minor role, until occupation after surrender, because invaders could not affect offensive military capacity by seizing cities, and before they could seize a rocket site, its rockets could be launched.

Of particular interest is his attack upon the "saturation argument," which holds that once enough bombs have been made to destroy an enemy's cities, there is no advantage in having more, and that consequently a country with 3,000 bombs might be on equal terms with one possessing 10,000.

Baring this attack upon his thesis that military installations must be the primary targets, he points out that the more offensive air bases or launching ramps, the more bombs the enemy will need to strike with a hope of victory. So a decisive lead in atomic weapons would yield security, both in ability to win an atomic war and for protection of cities.

Mr. Borden stresses that navies are not obsolete, but sees future warships as small, fast surface vessels or submarines. Their role would be to fire rockets and so multiply our launching sites and to hit the enemy from new and unexpected directions. He might have added the advantages of mobility, evasive action and short-range attack. He does add the important point that, an enemy must use different types of rockets against land installations, surface vessels and submarines, thus further dissipating his efforts.

Some of Mr. Borden's other conclusions can only be mentioned briefly here. Potential strength, such as the United States has always enjoyed, will have less place in the power system. Surprise will be far more important than ever before, creating a vital need for a maximum of efficiency in intelligence and espionage. The diplomatic prelude to war may differ sharply from precedents, since the next would-be-conqueror would strike at America first instead of adjacent small nations. To strike with a maximum of surprise, he would appear particularly friendly, perhaps making concessions at conferences and extolling peace.

Stressing this widely accepted conclusion that America would be the target of an atomic aggressor, he points out some past weaknesses which could imperil us in the future, our traditional lack of national defense preparations during the peace, the influence of the fact that our country has not experienced excessive raids and our "Happy ending complex." Holding the alleged choice between one world or none, to be an exaggeration, he believes that "in sober reality there may be a choice between a strong America and no America."

IN MEMORIAM

BLAKE. Mrs. Mary W. Blake, mother of Foreign Service Officer M. Williams Blake, died on July 16, 1947, at Long Island, New York. Mr. Blake is Second Secretary at Warsaw.

MOOERS. Mrs. Ella Tobey Mooers, mother of Foreign Service Officer Horatio T. Mooers, died in San Diego, California on August 25, 1947. Mr. Mooers is Consul in Lyon.

MACVEAGH. Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, wife of Ambassador MacVeagh at Athens, died on September 9 in Athens.

Our Retired Officers

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

FROM IRVING N. LINNELL
P.O. Box 95,
Medina, Washington.
July 8, 1947.

When I was en route to Canton, China in 1936 I bought my present home in Medina, Washington, on Lake Washington across from Seattle. I left the family there and proceeded to Canton. We have one and one-half acres of lake-shore property with our own dock.

On returning after retirement in 1945 I searched for and found a boat which suited me. She is a motor cruiser 33½ feet over all and, in the language of boat advertisements, sleeps six. Herewith is a picture of her at my dock.

This territory is, I think, unbeatable for small boat cruising. A ship canal from Lake Washington gives access to Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean and the many inlets and islands of Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia furnish hundreds of beautiful cruises and safe anchorages. The San Juan islands within a day's cruising distance are incomparable and cruises to Tacoma, Olympia, Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo are easily accomplished. Moreover this is an all year outdoor country and boats stay in commission throughout the year.

Aside from boating and keeping the boat in shape (a nearly full time occupation) I golf some, fish some (the salmon fishing here is famous) and take some care of my grounds. We have numerous fruit trees, apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, quinces, walnuts and raspberries, boysen berries and grapes.

I am a member of the Seattle Yacht Club, the Seattle Harvard Club, the China Club and some

other organizations. I have given a number of talks on my experiences in China, Japan, Czechoslovakia, etc., to Rotary, The Harvard Club, the Bar Association and neighborhood groups.

The scenery in western Washington is strikingly beautiful. From our house we can see Mount Baker to the north, Mount Rainier to the south and the view across the lake to the west over Seattle to the Olympic mountains with the sun setting behind them is especially fine.

Seattle as a rowing center received a grand boost two weeks ago when the rowing regatta with twelve college crews competing was held on Lake Washington. Harvard won beating the world's record for the 2000 meter distance and I am sure all competitors would like to come here again.

Altogether it is apparent that I am not rusting away and, in fact I believe my health is more nearly perfect than ever. I do, however, miss the associations and activities of the Service and wish it were possible to combine them with my present life.

I sincerely hope some of my former colleagues will find their way to Seattle for a visit and promise them good cruising and fishing if they will come. The latchstring is out.

IRVING LINNELL

FROM ERIC W. MACNUSON
Vadstena, Sweden
September 3, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL:

We live on the blushing residuc of a fickle pension.

And that would seem to answer the sixty-four-dollar retirement question not asked in your inquiry of July 29 concerning my



Mr. Linnell's "Bonnie Seattle."

SERVICE GLIMPSES



SIX FOUR AND FIVE FOUR

Ambassador Fletcher Warren and Consul Raymond Phelan posed for the long and short of it at the Ambassador's residence at Las Piedrecitas, Managua.



Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. George P. Shaw with President and Mrs. José María Velasco Ibarra at a reception given by the Ecuadoran Minister of Education on July 1 in Quito.



Minister and Mrs. David Grey taking leave on July 28th of the Legation staff at Dublin.



FORMATION OF DIPLOMATIC ALLIANCE

Miss Miriam Nufer, younger daughter of Ambassador Albert F. Nufer at El Salvador, was married in Habana on July 27th to Albert Holden Norweb, younger son of Ambassador R. Henry Norweb at Habana.

present dwelling place, occupation, hobbies and future plans.

Despite my retiring annuity my wife and I manage to eke out a not too uncomfortable existence in a quiet retreat from snags and distractions. I might even confess to some enjoyment in a garden spot on the picturesque outskirts of the royal capital of Sweden.

Looking out over light and dark woods and cozy gardens, our little villa nestles leisurely at the crossroads of Terserusvägen 23, Angby 3, a moment away from the King's Versailles at Drottningholm. Around us we have trees and bushes and a sometimes well-kept hedge high enough to lend a doubtful security to highstrung apples, pears, cherries and plums, and the more lowly species of currants, goose, rasp, and strawberries.

From early spring until late fall we have pretty roses, birds and flowers, the bright-eyed crocus, shy little snow drop, the demure daffodil and gay tulip, and a blaze of colors smiling past gorgeous peonies and stately dahlias down to the last frostbitten pink and blue aster.

In the background, timid rows of more prosaic carrots, baby beets, snap beans and cultivated leeks stress the rustic atmosphere of our secluded nook.

In this peaceful corner we have not found it too difficult to transfer from the foreign to the domestic service, and I have come to feel rather more like being retreated than retired. I have no work but have always something to do. Mindful of the revered cherry, I cut and slash and trim among trees, flowers and bushes and try to keep the grass close to the ground. In lazy moments I lean back among jasmines and spiraeas and watch the hectic tide of a crazy world flow by.

Apparently this strenuous life has done me no harm except to increase, to an alarming extent, an already superior appetite. In addition, I have lost my taste for pills although I still can't sleep more than two hours in the afternoon and eight at night. It must be the postnap coffee and garden-fresh apple pie that keep me awake.

Each morning at ten o'clock we look for the mailman and grow quite thrilled when he casts a speculative glance in our direction. And when the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL plumps down into our gatepost letter box our enthusiasm knows no bounds even if its cost of reading has soared by 66% percent.

But then, not too infrequently, with complete disregard for our dwindling support, we say hang the expense, buy a pint of gas and float away to a cool spot by the sea where we throw all caution to the wind and go in for a diminutive smörgasbord and

some quiet fishing. The long summer days in the land of the midnight sun are too short and we must make the most of them.

At this moment we idle away our silver wedding anniversary in the same pretty cloister town of Vadstena, on historical Lake Vettern, where we honeymooned twenty-five years ago today, on September 3, 1922. It seems like yesterday. And yet, in looking back among our memories, it seems a long time since we set out, full of hope, ambitions, a little afraid, intensely curious, on that magic path, that took us through fascinating lands of forever changing scenes, charming people, and both strange and quaint ways of life.

Life, indeed, has become our hobby although we hesitate going so far as to accept entirely the view of Lin Yutang that if you spend a perfectly useless afternoon in a perfectly useless way you have learned how to live. But we are willing to learn and our future plans are at present concerned with a deeper understanding of the breathtaking philosophy of Philosopher Lin Yutang.

Meanwhile, following the whims of our Lincoln, Jr., we are spending our silver wedding anniversary on a rambling tour in the land of the lore of the Viking.

ERIC W. MAGNUSON

FROM KARL DE G. MACVITTY*

"Berkley," Cook Road,
Hermitage, Tennessee
August 19, 1947

To the Editors

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Thanks for your letter of July 29, 1947. I should have answered sooner, but I have been ill for the past few weeks, not seriously but the hot weather brought back some of the old tropical troubles.

I am living a very quiet life here in an old house well over a hundred years old, but with all modern conveniences, and have two old family servants who look after me too well. The estate is rather large, lots of pasture, corn and garden crops, and even a 60-foot swimming pool.

I still am interested in stamps (19th Century). But I do miss the activity of the Foreign Service, and keep well posted on what is happening.

Some day I will relearn how to use my Leica and its various lenses and will make some pictures of the place.

K. DE MACVITTY

*Editors' Note: In January of this year the War Department awarded Mr. MacVitty the Medal of Freedom for services in the Pacific.

SECURITY STEEL LIFT VANS

These vans can always be used for shipments to the capitals and principal cities of Western Europe and the capitals of South America, Eastern U.S.A. and Canada. They can be sent to other places—if an outgoing load from destination is in sight. We would not want to send a van to Timbuktu unless there was an outgoing load available at Timbuktu. Reduced insurance on shipments in steel vans. Less ocean freight also.

Insurance in Dollars

We try to keep insurance orders on file at the Embassies, Legations, and Consultates. 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.

Security Storage Company of Washington

*a safe depository
for over 55 years at*

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET
DIstrict 4040

European Office
31 Place du Marché, St. Honoré, Paris

Affiliated with the American Security and Trust Co.

For bank service



WHILE ABROAD

Foreign service officers, wherever stationed, find it a distinct advantage to have a Washington bank.

American Security has met the varied requirements of foreign accounts for many years. We welcome the opportunity to serve your banking, trust and safe deposit needs as thoroughly as we have served those of your associates.

May we have your inquiry?

American Security & TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: Fifteenth St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
(Opposite the United States Treasury)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital\$3,400,000
Surplus.....\$5,600,000

MEMBER:
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE U. S. EMBASSY IN ROME

(Continued from page 15)

shadow who at night slept outside his or her bedroom at the hotels, to which all of them had removed when abandoning their apartments under Italian Government order. The changing of the guard occurred every six hours either at the hotel or at the gate-lodge. Police guards in uniform were on duty in the Embassy garden and entrance into the Consulate building, occupied by the Swiss Legation with the taking over of the representation of United States interests, was not permitted without special permission. The police did permit the setting up of a croquet set and other sports facilities. One Embassy stenographer even moved his typewriting desk into the garden to work there, on a warm spring morning.

In the garden between the Twin Villas there are many interesting antiquities some of which may date back to the Sallust era. One of them is a unique fountain no longer active which formerly sprayed water into a basin from beneath a marble couch upon which reposes a more than life-sized Bacchus, a wreath of grapes upon his brow. He is reclining against a half-filled goatskin overcome by wine. A second fountain still jets water into a lily-pond from a figure of Neptune holding a trident. Numerous statues adorn the edges of the roofs of both the Twin Villas as well as the garden. Some of these having become damaged were restored to their places, after being mended, just prior to the declaration of war. One Consul General who served in Rome used to claim that the two seated figures in marble, on either side of the steps leading into the garden, were statues of Consuls.

In 1946, through the settlement agreements with the Italian Government affecting the over all agreements-account originating out of the issues of the recent war, the Department of State arranged to acquire the Palazzo Margherita with all of its equipments and buildings. The United States Government is now in possession, therefore, of the entire property formerly owned by Prince Ludovisi Boncompagni which was bought in 1900 by King Victor Emanuel III to provide a residence for his Mother, Queen Margherita. Previous to its acquisition by the King this entire property was offered to the United States Government for the equivalent of \$400,000. The King sold it to the Fascist Party in 1930. In 1931 the price paid by the United States for the "Twin Villas" alone with some two acres of land was equivalent to about \$1,000,000.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE ARCHIVES OF EMBASSY IN ROME

The Deed of Sale to the United States Government of the Twin Villas with their combined garden

dated March 21, 1931, gives the following information:

"The property was owned by Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi and passed into the hands of certain banks, of which one was the Banca d'Italia.

"His Majesty, Victor Emanuel III, bought the property on December 8, 1900, to provide a residence for his Mother, Queen Margherita.

"On December 11, 1930, the King sold the property to the Fascist Party."

Ambassador Garrett represented the United States Government in negotiations for the purchase.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

China, has been transferred to Montreal, Canada, as Vice Consul.

MERRITT COOTES, of Norfolk, Virginia, and Washington, D. C., First Secretary and Consul, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been transferred to Lahore, India, as Consul.

HERBERT D. BREWSTER, of Dover, Minnesota, Third Secretary, Beirut, Lebanon, has been transferred to Athens, Greece, as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

ROBERT M. WINFREE, of 112 V Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., has been assigned Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium.

August 28, 1947

HOOVER A. DOOLITTLE, of Baltimore, Maryland, Consul General, Alexandria, Egypt, has been transferred to Lahore, Pakistan, as Consul General.

EDWARD S. TRUEBLOOD, of Washington Island, Door County, Wisconsin, Counselor of Embassy, Asuncion, Paraguay, has been transferred to Santiago, Chile, as Counselor.

SIDNEY H. BROWNE, of Short Hills, New Jersey, until recently assigned to the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Tokyo, Japan, has been transferred to the Department of State.

DAVID M. MAYNARD, of Claremont, California, Assistant Commercial Attaché in Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned to Tokyo, Japan, as a Foreign Service Officer.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of 622 Tenth Street West, Birmingham, Alabama, Assistant Cultural Officer, Bogota, Colombia, has been transferred to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as Public Affairs Officer.

HENRY L. PITTS, of 3303 Elliot Street, San Diego, California, Third Secretary at Panama, Panama, has been transferred to Buenos Aires, Argentina, as Second Secretary and Consul.

LAWRENCE S. ARMSTRONG, of 312 Main Street, Penn Yan, New York, Second Secretary and Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned to Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa, as Consul.

HARLAN B. CLARK, of Brookfield, Ohio, Second Secretary and Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, has been transferred to Beirut, Lebanon, as Consul.

BARTLEY P. GORDON, of 3807 Gramercy Street, Washington, D. C., until recently Consul at Patras, Greece, has been transferred to the Department of State.

ANDREAS G. RONHOVDE, of Missoula, Montana, has been assigned to Stockholm, Sweden, as First Secretary and Consul.

KELD CHRISTENSEN, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been transferred to Milan, Italy, as Vice Consul.

(Continued on page 37)

You don't stay first *unless* you're best



We put the teakettle in this picture to remind you that on a hot day at high speeds your tires actually get hotter than 212°F., where water boils!

Since heat is the greatest single cause of tire failure, you want the coolest-running tires you can get—tires that resist heat.

That's why Goodyear checks every batch of rubber that goes into Goodyear tires to make sure you get the coolest-running tires that ever rolled up extra mileage. Here's how it's done . . .



The strange apparatus shown at the left gives rubber a fever and then takes its temperature.

Rapid vibration makes heat rise in the small block of rubber, much as heat rises in a tire on a moving car. By measuring the heat rise at regular intervals over a definite period of time, the liveliest, most heat-resistant compounds can be selected for Goodyear tires.

Here is one more reason why Goodyear remains the world's first-choice tire for the 32nd consecutive year.



First—every year for 32 years

GOOD YEAR

**MORE PEOPLE, THE WORLD OVER, RIDE ON
GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE**

Two versions of the world's finest tire:
De Luxe Rib Tread
De Luxe All-Weather Tread

OCTOBER, 1947

35

from a
Distinguished family

of liquors



Famous old brands from a distinguished family facilitate your selecting of the best for those moments of traditional friendliness.

These are liquors of smooth, rare quality and mellow flavor. All maintain the high standards of excellence that warrant your patronage.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS
 PRODUCTS CORPORATION
 EXPORT DIVISION

120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, U. S. A.

BELLOWS PARTNERS CHOICE bourbon—a blend

OLD CROW—bonded bourbon or rye

OLD SUNNY BROOK bourbon—a blend

RON MERITO—White or Gold Label

OLD GRAND-DAD—bonded bourbon

GILBEY'S GIN—The International Gin



August 29, 1947

Foreign Service Commissions of Diplomatic Secretary and Vice Consul of Career were conferred upon twenty-six new Foreign Service officers at a ceremony held in the Department of State Auditorium. The commissions were presented by the Honorable Avra M. Warren, United States Minister to New Zealand. He was assisted by Mr. Laurence W. Taylor, Deputy Director of the Foreign Service Institute, under whose direction the group had received training and instructions for the past eight weeks. Mr. Harold Jesse Edelson replied on behalf of the commencing officers.

AINSWORTH, Thomas W., of Manchester, New Hampshire. To Kobe, Japan.
ATHERTON, Alfred Leroy, of Washington, D. C. To Stuttgart, Germany.
BONE, Robert C., Jr., of Chester, Pa. To The Hague, Netherlands.
CLARK, Clyde, of Des Moines, Iowa. (Post to be determined.)
CLOCK, Charles P., of Redlands, California. To Budapest, Hungary.
CROSBY, Oliver S., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To Athens, Greece.
DAVIS, Roy Tasco, of Silver Spring, Maryland. To Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
EDELSON, Harold Jesse, of Brooklyn, New York. To Hamburg, Germany.
ERNST, David Howie, of Topeka, Kansas. To Cairo, Egypt.
FINN, Richard B., of Buffalo, New York. To Tokyo, Japan.
GEORGE, Scott, of Houston, Mississippi. To Taipei, Formosa.
GORDON, Herbert, of Jamaica, New York. To Hamburg, Germany.
HILLIKER, Grant G., of Madison, Wisconsin. To Naples, Italy.
HOLLOWAY, Jerome Knight, Jr., of Silver Spring, Maryland. To Rangoon, Burma.
IAMS, John Dorsey, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. To Athens, Greece.
KERRIGAN, William Morrison, of East Cleveland, Ohio. To Germany (post to be determined).
KLEIN, Randall Thomas, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa. To Oporto, Portugal.
KLINE, Steven, of San Francisco, California. To Nanking, China.
LANCASTER, Bruce Morgan, of State College, Mississippi. To Nanking, China.
LEICH, John Foster, of Evansville, Indiana. To Gdansk, Poland.
McMORRIS, David S., of Washington, D. C. To Mexico City, D. F.
RABENOLD, Ellwood Milton, Jr., of Alexandria, Virginia, to Genoa, Italy.
STEINS, Kenedon Potter, of Philadelphia, Pa. To Tunis, Tunisia.
SULLIVAN, William H., of Cranston, Rhode Island. To Bangkok, Siam.
TANGUY, Charles R., of Ruxton, Maryland. To Athens, Greece.
THACHER, Nicholas Gilman, of Los Gatos, California. To Karachi, India.
WEININGER, Arthur D., of New York City. To The Hague, Netherlands.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

Officers who have retired since June 30, 1947.

Donald, George K.	July 1, 1947
Boal, Pierre deL.	Aug. 1, 1947
Myers, Myrl S.	Aug. 1, 1947
Schoenfeld, H. F. Arthur	Aug. 1, 1947
Bowman, Thomas D.	Sept. 1, 1947



Building Peace through Trade

Diligently serving the cause of peace, Grace Line's modern fleet of twenty-five Santa ships is helping build the world trade upon which prosperity and good international relations depend . . . transporting people and commodities between the Americas with speed and efficiency.

Regular Direct American Flag Passenger and Freight Services between the Americas

Between New York, Atlantic Ports and N.W.I., Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru (Bolivia), Chile.

Between U. S. Gulf Ports and West Coast of South America.

Between U. S. Pacific Ports and Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and West Coast of South America.

For detailed information address

GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Square, New York
Agents and offices in all principal cities





■ Favorite meeting place of Foreign Service men in the Nation's Capital. Four blocks from the Department of State. Convenient to all points of interest in Washington. Exclusive Men's Bar. Famous food. Coffee Shop. Gay Cocktail Lounge. Air Conditioned in the summer.

The
MAYFLOWER
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 C. J. MACK, General Manager

FSO'S AT UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from page 17)

both through broadening them and through giving them additional specialized competence. In general, officers will not be permitted to work for credit or to be candidates for degrees, although there is no objection if a university chooses to give credit for a program which has been tailored to the Department's requirements. In addition to taking a central core of prescribed studies, all officers will be encouraged to audit a wider range of offerings which, by sampling, they find particularly stimulating and valuable.

It is worthy of note that the Institute has found the universities extremely responsive to the program (despite the crowded campuses!), and ready to adapt their offerings to the special needs of the Foreign Service group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 18)

tional aspect of Foreign Service work will be like a utility player on a baseball or football squad—good enough to be a useful auxiliary, but not expert enough at any position to play on the first team."

While an undergraduate at Yale, I was never quite good enough to make the football team, serving God, Country and that third well known institution for three long years as an anonymous and bruised member of the Grey Squad.

Now that I am back at New Haven, this time as a Chinese language officer, and have been absorbing for six months the off-tackle smashes of that, at least to my knowledge, most Blanchard-like of all tongues, I have the impression that once again I am in grey uniform, performing alternately as tackling dummy and shoe scraper for the benefit of the Blue backs.

Mr. Hopkins has lent my heart hope, and now, as I pick myself slowly up from the grass and attempt to erase the cleat marks from my chin, I can reflect, "Perhaps after all I still have a chance."

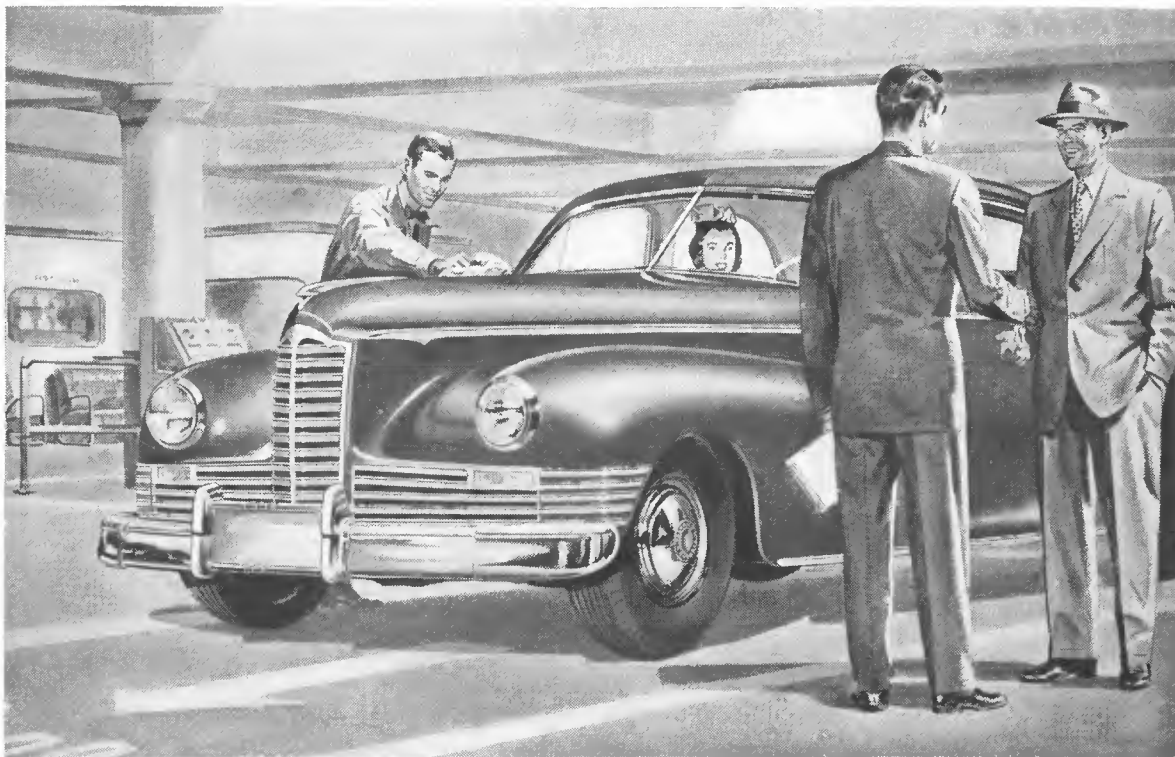
GARDNER C. CARPENTER

BIRTHS

VALENZA. A son, John Michael, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Angelo D. Valenza on July 24, 1947, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Valenza is Vice Consul at Martinique, F. W. I.

HUTTON. A son, Clelland Peabody, was born on July 31, 1947, to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton in Guatemala City, where Mr. Hutton is Second Secretary and Consul.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



**You'll always be glad you waited
for Packard quality!**

- Your next car will be your first in five long years—so choose wisely!

Because of the unprecedented preference for Packards—among both old and new Packard owners—deliveries have not yet caught up with the demand. But you can be sure we're doing all in our power, without compromising Packard standards, to get your Packard to you at the earliest possible moment.

When that happy day *does* come, and you get behind the wheel of that Packard, you'll know in an instant that Packard quality and craftsmanship have been well worth waiting for!

IN THE MEANTIME . . .

Be fair to that present Packard which has served you so faithfully. Drive in and have it serviced—today!



PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 21)

lighters and such things. From January to August, 1938, he was running an elevator at the Capitol again.

All this time he was seeking a job in the State Department. He finally went to work there on October 1, 1938, in the division handling export licenses under the Neutrality Act. He got a raise from \$2,000 to \$2,600 the next year. He rose steadily to reach the top Civil Service professional classification (then \$8,750 a year) in 1945, after proving his worth on numerous "trouble shooting" assignments in the economic and public affairs fields during the war.

In the meantime, Mr. Peurifoy had supplemented his two years of West Point education by taking a course in international relations at George Washington University and one in public administration at American University after work hours. He never got his college degree, but consoles himself that neither did the last three Secretaries of State before General Marshall—Byrnes, Stettinius and Hull.

His big chance, leading directly to his present

top job, came when Mr. Acheson made him a special assistant on March 24, 1946. He did such good service in helping to reduce the work-load on the Undersecretary, some of it involving special tasks in the administrative field, that Mr. Acheson had no hesitancy in recommending him to replace Donald Russell, close personal friend of former Secretary Byrnes, who resigned when General Marshall succeeded Mr. Byrnes.

His work already has been indorsed by the House Expenditures Committee, which started an investigation of the State Department during the last session of Congress. The committee report noted "particular concern" about the position of Assistant Secretary for administration, and said:

"The present incumbent, Hon. John E. Peurifoy, seems to have all the authority required and appears to be working out a much more efficient organization.

"The committee feels that substantial savings can be effected in the State Department by adopting a more efficient organization and by eliminating overlapping and duplicating services. . . . It is the opinion of the committee that a good start has been made in the right direction."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

Mr., Mrs., Miss

Old Address

New Address

Date change becomes valid

Subscribers who are members of the Service must furnish an address other than c/o Mail Room, Department of State, as the JOURNALS do not go through that mail room, but must be addressed to the specific post abroad. Upon notification, the JOURNAL will be held at the JOURNAL office, Room 202, 1809 G St., N. W., for those subscribers who plan to pass through Washington.

New Safety from the Ground Up!...

With equipment
by FEDERAL
Associate of

IT&T

IT&T serves
the world in these eight
additional ways:

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS

IT & T has modernized and expanded national telephone networks in many countries, owns and operates 7 systems in Latin America and Shanghai, China.

MANUFACTURE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

IT & T factories in 26 countries, sales offices in many more, make it the largest international communications and radio supplier.

CABLE AND RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

IT & T associates have 47,000 miles of submarine cable, 6600 miles of landline connections, over 60 international radiotelegraph circuits.

RADIO-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS

IT & T has installed and operates the radio stations connecting most of the countries of South America by radiotelephone with 95% of the telephones of the world.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

IT & T research and development activities have been responsible for an outstanding record of contributions in the field of communications as well as electronics.

MARINE COMMUNICATIONS SALES AND SERVICE

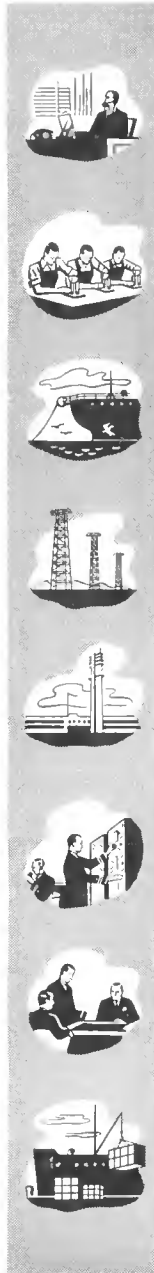
IT & T associates operate 7 U. S. marine communications shore stations and have 152 sales-service agencies at principal world ports.

TECHNICAL AND ADVISORY SERVICES

IT & T technical and advisory services are supplied to certain government telephone systems as well as to privately owned telephone operating enterprises.

EXPORT

IT & T maintains an export department which supplies its customers their complete requirements of electrical equipment, including products of other manufacturers.



Air transportation's world-wide growth is being accompanied by amazing advances in radio aerial navigation aids. In the forefront of this development are IT & T and its manufacturing associate, Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, Clifton, New Jersey. Backed by IT & T research, Federal is one of the foremost manufacturers of aviation communications...ground-to-plane and point-to-point radio equipment. Instrument Landing Systems, GCA (Ground Control Approach), Direction Finders and Radio Ranges. Federal equipment contributes vitally to dependable aircraft operations...and to the public's increasing reliance on air transport. Navar, Navaglobe and other IT & T-Federal developments coming from the laboratories promise a new era in aviation...with all-weather flight traffic control and global navigation providing certainty and safety surpassing even the present high standards.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION
67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

America's World-Wide Leader in Communications, Electronic Research and Precision Manufacture



NATIONS WILL SPEAK TO NATIONS ... through modern means of modern diplomacy

AS MEN AND WOMEN of the world reach across national boundaries—understand the character and culture of each other—they strengthen their purpose to unite in a world organization for peace, progress and prosperity.

Through communications and the exchange of ideas, as well as products, will come understanding and confidence. Like people, nations need friends.

Radio broadcasting offers an invaluable service to modern diplomacy and to world security. It gives wings to words—in a few seconds transports an idea around the world.

RCA—the Radio Corporation of America—takes pride in promoting better understanding between nations, through RCA

broadcasting equipment. More than a score of RCA 50,000-watt, short-wave broadcast transmitters and other communication equipment, serve the United Nations today.

Nations will speak to nations, too, through their motion pictures. RCA's sound film recording and reproducing equipments are other modern implements of modern diplomacy. So are other RCA products including the Electron Microscope, now being employed in universities, laboratories, factories to seek out new uses for a nation's products, to spread employment and security through increased international trade.

RCA offers its world-wide experience in radio and electronics to all nations in the service of peace and prosperity.

[This message was published in San Francisco during the first gathering of the United Nations, and repeated during the U. N. meetings in Paris and New York. RCA considers it a privilege to present this message as a salute to the motion picture industry throughout the world.]

On your next trip to the U. S. A.—visit the RCA EXHIBITION HALL in Radio City, New York, N. Y.



RCA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA

745 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 23)

benefiting from the book will be particularly grateful to her and her staff in view of the fact that they compiled the purchasing data in addition to their full-time duties of handling the ordinary rush of orders from the field. Mrs. Fischer, having thoroughly studied Foreign Service purchasing problems for many years, personally visited many of the firms listed, both in New York and Washington, to establish relations which will be of permanent untold benefit to members of the Service.

A copy of the handbook is being sent by the Department to each office in the field.

Schoenfelds at G. W. University

THE HONORABLE H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD, who retired as Minister to Hungary after 37 years of duty in the Foreign Service, will return to teaching at The George Washington University this fall as a professorial lecturer. He will teach graduate seminar in Recent European Diplomatic History. Mr. Schoenfeld was an assistant and instructor in history at this university from 1907 to 1910, having received his B.A. there in 1907 and his M.A. in 1909.

Mr. Schoenfeld's brother, THE HONORABLE RUDOLF SCHOENFELD, Minister to Rumania, was awarded The George Washington University alumni achievement award during Commencement Exercises last May. Another brother, Dr. Herbert Hermann Schoenfeld, is an associate clinical professor of surgery at the George Washington School of Medicine. Their father, the late Dr. Jermaun Schoenfeld, was a member of the faculty of the same University for 32 years until his death in 1926. One of Mr. H. F. A. Schoenfeld's sons, John, is a student at the University.

Romance on Route

As a happy sequel to the trip described in the article, "Around the World Orals," by Anne Hohlt, which appeared in the September issue, the marriage of the author and Dr. Paul Ramey took place in Brenham, Texas, on September 27th.

Miss Hohlt was secretary to the Around the World examining panel and while in Shanghai met Dr. Paul Ramey of the U. S. Public Health Service who was assigned to the Consulate General there at that time. Dr. and Mrs. Ramey are now in El Reno, Oklahoma, where Dr. Ramey is Assistant Public Health Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service.

OCTOBER, 1947

BARR SERVICE

Thirty Years of Continuous Service to
Exporters and Importers

International

SHIPPING AGENTS

FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

FREIGHT AND CUSTOM HOUSE
BROKERS

INSURANCE

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

is able to help its clients achieve that most important factor in international trade—mutual understanding and confidence between seller and buyer.

For thirty years BARR SHIPPING COMPANY has dealt with exporters and importers in a score of foreign countries, and experience is a good teacher.

In the export business, perhaps more than in any other, it is fundamentally true that:

GOODWILL is an asset

Whose Market Value Never Fluctuates

On request, we will mail you a copy of a booklet containing American Foreign Trade Definitions.

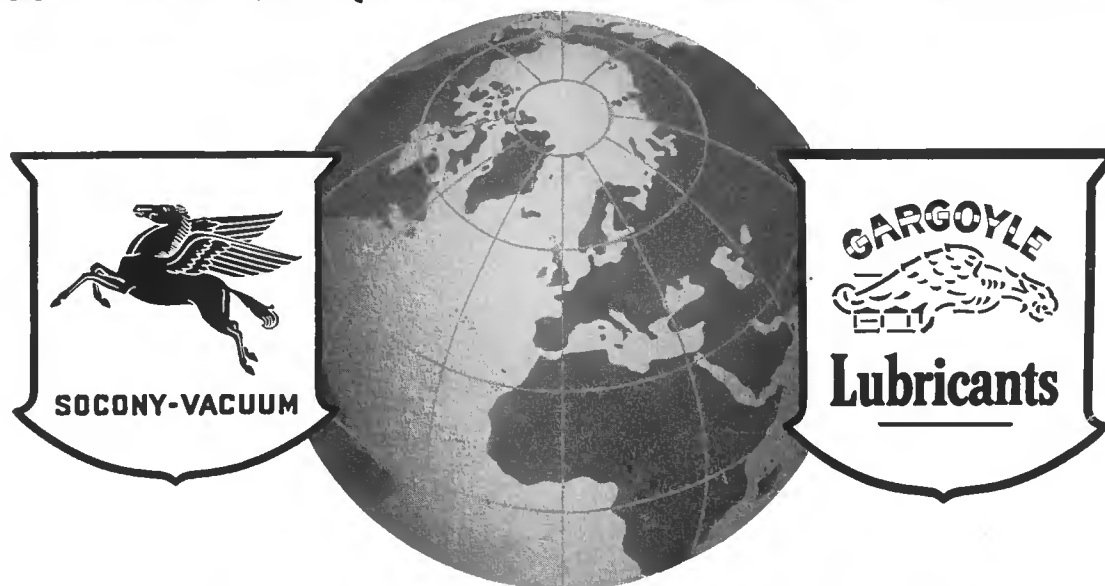
BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

HARRY K. BARR, President

25 BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

CABLE: — All Codes — BARRSHIPCO

EMBLEMS OF QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

26 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 25)

CANTON

July 29, 1947

Early Wednesday morning, July 23, Consul General Thomas D. Bowman, standing on the deck of the *Fatshan*, which has been plying the waters of the Pearl River between Canton and Hongkong for the past quarter century, waved goodbye to Chinese Government officials, colleagues and friends who came to wish him Godspeed on his return home for retirement after thirty-five years in his Government's Foreign Service.

Tom Bowman spent only a few months in China, but the Canton weather and its famous foods served only to emphasize the twinges of lumbago and persistent protests of a mutinous stomach. If he were asked about his China service, he would probably, like the boy who had just finished eating a whole watermelon, answer: "If I felt when I begun as I did when I was done, I wouldn't have done it." But like most of the old timers to whom the word "Service" means just that, he never faltered in going to the root of the many problems facing him. At the top rung of the ladder as a Class I officer, and the distinction of being the oldest in years of service, he can look back with pardonable pride. With gratitude to his Government for the recognition accorded his efforts he can face the future content

in the thought that the years of relaxation and enjoyment that lie ahead are richly deserved.

WILLIAM P. WRIGHT

SYDNEY

August 5, 1947

The Sydney and Melbourne consular offices have recently been saying farewell to their good friends of the OIC program. Bob Burlingame, everyone's favorite, has been the recipient of many farewell parties and countless letters of regret from the Australian public, indicating both the strong personal attachment to him and his group as well as the sincere appreciation on the part of the Australian public of OIC activities. Undoubtedly the films and recordings have been of tremendous value, but the greatest expressions of regret center on the closing of the libraries and the excellent research facilities on things in general and things American in particular which they provided.

On August 4 the *Marine Phoenix* sailed, carrying back to the United States Miss Caroline Stanley, Miss Eleanor Booth, and Miss Nancy Taylor of the OIC. Burlingame and his family will be sailing shortly as will Helen Wessels. Marie Hurley is staying on for a few months in Australia and will be returning to the United States about the end of the year. Rupert Prohme is also leaving on the 8th for his new post in Athens.

Another passenger on the *Phoenix* was Mrs. Julia



1905—FROM ROOSEVELT

TO TRUMAN—1947

WHEN YOU VISIT WASHINGTON BE PHOTOGRAPHED
by the
PHOTOGRAPHERS OF NATIONAL NOTABLES

THE HARRIS & EWING PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS SERVICE IS NATIONALLY KNOWN

HARRIS & EWING
 1313 F STREET, NORTHWEST
 WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

NAtional 8700

Stimpson, well known to the old hands in China as well as Australia who is en route to her new post in Tijuana, Mexico.

The Sydney office has been saying farewell to Charlie and Ethel Derry, a couple who enjoyed extreme popularity and affection from both the American colony in Sydney and the Australian people, on the occasion of their transfer from Sydney to Calcutta, where Mr. Derry will be the new Consul General. During their many years in Australia Charlie and Ethel made friends from one end of the Commonwealth to the other and are greatly missed in Sydney.

Del McKelvey is now awaiting transportation from Sydney to his new post in Mukden, to which he was recently assigned. He will be missed both in Sydney and Canberra, where he has been on temporary duty, but his Sydney friends are glad to have him with them even for a few days prior to his departure for parts and conditions unknown.

On the evening of August 5 Ambassador and Mrs. Butler were the guests of honor at the Legacy Ball, at which time they received the Legacy debutantes. For those unfamiliar with Legacy's activities it should be mentioned that this is an organization of ex-servicemen of World War I and now absorbing some servicemen from World War II, which has been interested in taking care of the families of deceased servicemen. The work done by Legacy in Australia has been a marvelous one, and whole families of deceased servicemen have

been taken as a legacy and as far as possible the place of the deceased father is taken, together with his responsibilities, by different members of the Legacy. Each year the Legacy Ball is held at which one of the outstanding men in public affairs receives the debutantes, daughters of deceased servicemen, wards of Legacy, and the daughters of living members of Legacy. Last year H. R. H. The Duke of Gloucester, then Governor General of Australia, received the debutantes.

KNOWLTON V. HICKS.

MARSEILLE

August 6, 1947

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Marseille received Mr. and Mrs. L'Heureux and their children in the Hall of Honor on July 25, 1947, on the occasion of their departure from Marseille, in the presence of the religious, civil and military authorities of the city, as well as members of the consular corps.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Charles Mourre, presented Mr. L'Heureux with the *jeton de vermeil*, a gold seal medal of the Chamber of Commerce first struck in 1793 and given to its members; later, medals were given to those whom the Chamber wished to honor. The President invited the Consul General and Mrs. L'Heureux to sign the historic Gold Book in which important occasions in the Chamber of Commerce have been recorded for the last several hundred years. The Chamber



THE TEXAS COMPANY through close supervision of *all* phases of its operations such as drilling, pipe lines, refining, etc. assures users of uniformly high quality Texaco fuels and lubricants.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Texaco Petroleum Products

of Commerce of Marseille has rarely offered its medal to representatives of foreign governments and has only once before given it to an American Consul General in Marseille. The previous occasion was on the day of the arrival of a shipment of Red Cross supplies in Marseille shortly after the Franco-German armistice: on July 17, 1940 the Chamber of Commerce so honored Consul General John P. Hurley, now deceased, and Mr. Charles Allen, Chief Delegate of the American Red Cross, accompanying the sorely-needed relief goods.

In 1930 the *jeton de vermeil* was presented to Walter Edge, Ambassador to France at that time.

Consul General L'Heureux, Mrs. L'Heureux and their children leave Marseille not only with the best wishes of the people of that city, but also with the regrets of all the personnel of the American Consulate in Marseille and all Americans residing in the Marseille Consular District, who will miss the informal hospitality of the L'Heureux home. They all wish the L'Heureux family much happiness, and continued success in Washington.

THOMAS D. BOWIE.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

July 11, 1947.

Our situation as an overnight stop on the Pan American Airways eastern South American run affords us the privilege of seeing many of our colleagues from the Atlantic seaboard whom we would otherwise never meet. All we have to do is to sit tight, and there drop in on us in a casual manner, sometimes without prior advice, such distinguished visitors as Ambassador William F. Pawley (Brazil), Ambassador George S. Messersmith (Argentina), Joseph F. McGurk (Uruguay). Former colleagues of one or another member of our staff who have called included Consul Hiram A. Boucher (Rio de Janeiro), and family, John L. Topping (Montevideo), Stewart G. Anderson (Montevideo), and family, Reginald Bragonier, Jr. (Panama).

Port of Spain is also popular with our opposite numbers in the neighbouring islands including Vice Consul and Mrs. Henry L. Taylor (Grenada), Mrs. Samuel H. Fong (Barbados), and Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederick D. Hunt (Martinique).

Calling by on official duties have been Messrs. W. E. de Courcy (Chief, Corps of Inspectors), W. E. Woodyear (FB), Coert du Bois (FBO), George Wythe (OIT), Thomas D. O'Keefe (OIT), John Baldwin, Jr. (Liberian Mission—cocoa), John J. Muccio (Department) and Mr. Mechtel (rubber).

On June 12-15 we had the visit of a special mission from Washington to discuss matters related to the United States Army Base with the Colonial authorities. The party included Messrs. Edward T. Wailes (British Commonwealth Division, Depart-



Symbol of a Great Whiskey

Let these roses remind you
that among all fine whiskeys
you'll not find another endowed
with quite the same perfection,
the *distinctive* flavor,
and the true magnificence
of Four Roses.

Four Roses



AMERICA'S MOST
FAMOUS BOUQUET

Bottled in the U. S. A.

All over the world U. S. prestige flies with this symbol



From Buenos Aires to Vienna, from Auckland to Nome—and at hundreds of air centers between—the symbol of the Flying Clippers is the sign of an old and trusted friend. To millions it represents the *only* America they know and see—is looked upon as a shining envoy of good will from the U. S. A.!

During 20 years of world service, Pan American has been aware of its responsibility as a symbol of U. S. prestige. And during those years it has achieved a record unequalled by any other airline—has carried over six million passengers in more than a half-billion overseas miles of air travel.

The Clippers today link the peoples of four continents. Soon, their service will be extended to other parts of the world.



World-Wide Routes of Pan American, now in operation or certificated for Clipper service, extend from U. S. shores to major cities on every continent.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

The System of the Flying Clippers

ment), Raymond T. Yingling (Office of the Legal Adviser, Department), Brigadier General John A. Samford (AAF-Puerto Rico), Lt. Col. John S. Geraty (War Department General Staff), George Middleton (British Embassy, Washington) and others. The Consul and Mrs. Ellis A. Bonnet entertained the group at a cocktail party given at the Consular residence.

The most recent of the Colony's distinguished American visitors have been Vice-Admiral Daniel Edward Barbey, U. S. N., Commandant of the Tenth Naval District and Commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier, and General Carl Spaatz, Chief of the United States Military Air Force, who was accompanied by Brigadier-General Beverley, and Brigadier-General Carpenter.

As regards staff movements, Vice Consul Christiani is leaving shortly for Gibraltar, to be replaced by Vice Consul Raymond Bastianello from Mexico City. A new American clerk, Miss Barbara Holle, is also expected.

BENJAMIN L. SOWELL

CASABLANCA

July 12, 1947.

Paul H. Alling, Diplomatic Agent at Tangier during the past two years, was recently appointed American Minister to Syria. On July 7, shortly prior to leaving Morocco for his new post at Damascus via Washington, he flew down to Rabat in the Military Attaché's plane for a farewell luncheon with the French Resident General, General Juin. Mr. Alling was accompanied by Mr. Good-year, Secretary of Legation, Colonel Carson, Military Attaché, and Captain Bedford, Assistant Military Attaché. Consul Pasquet, from Rahat, and Consul General Lewis, from Casablanca, were also luncheon guests of the Resident General.

After lunch, Mr. Alling and party, accompanied by M. Marchat, Diplomatic Counselor of the Residency, flew from Rabat to Casablanca and were received by the Sultan of Morocco at the imperial palace in Casablanca. The Sultan, who had driven that afternoon from his beach palace at Oualidia, about a hundred miles south of Casablanca, for the purpose of receiving Mr. Alling, was seated in the throne room with his son the Crown Prince upon the arrival of the party, but after a few minutes of more or less formal conversation the Sultan arose and led his guests to the pagoda in the garden. Here, in a truly lovely setting, tea, almond milk, orange juice and cakes were served in a completely informal atmosphere. The visit there lasted about a half hour, when it was terminated by the Sultan arising from his cushion and warmly shaking the hands of his guests and wishing Mr. Alling a pleasant tour of duty in Damascus. The



First in World Wide Banking

Overseas Branches

ARGENTINA Buenos Aires Flores (Buenos Aires) Plaza Once (Buenos Aires) Rosario	CUBA Havana Cuatro Caminos (Havana) Galiano (Havana) La Lonja (Havana) Caibarien Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	PERU Lima
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo	ENGLAND London 117, Old Broad St. 11, Waterloo Place	PHILIPPINES Cebu Manila
CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	INDIA Bombay Calcutta	PUERTO RICO San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
CHILE Santiago Valparaiso	JAPAN Tokyo (Limited)	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA Panama
CHINA Shanghai Tientsin	MEXICO Mexico City	SINGAPORE
HONG KONG		URUGUAY Montevideo
COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Medellin		VENEZUELA Caracas

66 BRANCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK

*Correspondent Banks in Every Commercially
Important City of the World*

When traveling carry NCB Letters of Credit
or Travelers Checks. They safeguard your
funds against the hazards of loss or theft.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



SINCLAIR Distributors

throughout the world make available a line of highly **SPECIALIZED LUBRICANTS** for all Industrial and Automotive needs. **NEW SINCLAIR OPALINE MOTOR OIL** developed through wartime experience, is a **PREMIUM GRADE LUBRICANT** that cleans as it lubricates.

SINCLAIR

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ATLANTA
FORT WORTH • KANSAS CITY

Crown Prince, a sixteen year old youth, accompanied the guests to their cars, the Sultan remaining in the pagoda until after our departure. Within a few minutes His Majesty was speeding southward along the highway in the direction of his beach palace while Mr. Alling was speeding northward by plane in the direction of Tangier—and Damascus.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.

ASSIGNMENT TO GERMANY

(Continued from page 27)

Officers' Mess, but the staff of the American and British Political Advisers' offices could also have their meals there.

At first I thought I was the only woman hut later saw a few WAC officers here and there. We had tablecloths, napkins and waiters; after the tin plates and long queues of Bushy Park and Willow Run it all seemed very elegant.

The next morning I asked if I might have a car to go to Paris for office supplies which we needed badly. Asking the Embassy in Paris, which in those days was struggling with all the growing pains of reestablishing itself, for typewriters, file cabinets, stationery, books, etc., was almost as bad as asking a man to share his meal when there is scarcely enough for one.

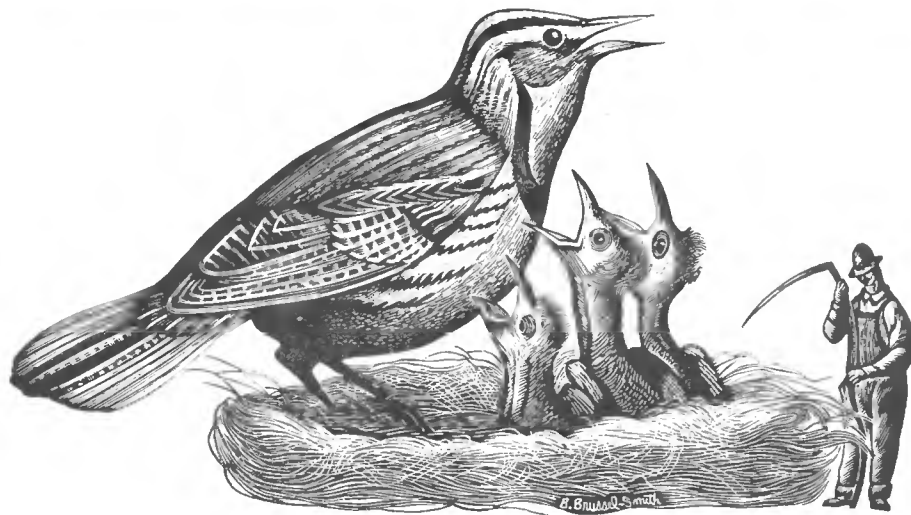
However, I soon found out that if I said I was trying to get the necessary things to set up an office for Ambassador Murphy supplies were forthcoming. I returned to Versailles with many of the things we needed and the promise that a truck would bring the rest the next day.

If the office was lacking the necessities, I soon realized my mental unpreparedness was even greater. Everyone was speaking a strange language to me. Concurrences, directives, staff studies, buck slips, were a few of the many unfamiliar terms. Greek would have been as intelligible. "Take it up with G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5." "Ask the AG about that." "Lay on a plane for London." "Ask the Mess Office about a cook for the house." "Call the Transportation Office for a truck or a driver." "The Secretary of General Staff will do that for you if you ask them."

I must say in self-defense that I had heard of General Eisenhower and knew he was the Supreme Allied Commander, but with that my knowledge of the Army ended. Colonels arrived with thick dossiers, all "Top Secret," with wonderful names like GOLDCUP, ECLIPSE, ROUNDUP, ASHCAN, DUSTBIN, Operation this or that. A nice WAC Lieutenant (Annette Papin, in Mr. Reber's office) explained the functions of the various branches of the Army.

A billet was found with a nice French family.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



To get a thing done . . .
do it yourself

A Lark, nesting in a wheat field, was fearful that reapers would come before her fledglings were grown. When she heard the farmer ask his neighbors and relatives to help in cutting the wheat, she was unworried. But when he started to sharpen his scythe, she bade her youngsters take flight, saying: "If a man would have anything done, he must do it himself."

AESOP'S FABLES

To discover the true character of any whisky, test it yourself with water, for water is your most reliable guide to the whole truth about whisky. Water makes whisky speak for itself . . . brings out its true flavour, bouquet and aroma. That's why we invite you to test Seagram's V. O. with water.

TRY THIS SIMPLE WATER TEST

1. Add good, pure drinking water (plain or soda) to an ounce or two of Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whisky. Now, breathe in that tempting, inviting bouquet.
2. Sip slowly; enjoy the distinctively different taste, the rare delicacy, the light-bodied smoothness of Seagram's V. O. with water. Then you'll *know* Seagram's V. O. is one of the world's *finest* whiskies and the lightest, cleanest-tasting whisky you have ever enjoyed.



Seagram's V.O.

CANADIAN WHISKY

It's lighter... It's better for you!

*To the Foreign Service Officers
of the United States*

◆
UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY
COMPANY puts at your disposal its service in
writing your bond. Special attention is given
to the requirements of Foreign Service Officers.
Our Washington office specializes in this
service.

◆
UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND
GUARANTY COMPANY

Chris. A. Ebeling, Jr., *Manager*

1616 EYE ST., N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide"

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL CO.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
AND REFINING

200 Bush Street
San Francisco
California

Dhahran
Saudi Arabia

The furniture was Directoire, the sheets linen, though never changed as washing wears them out, the towels were OD color from the PX. There was hot water for a bath in the morning; no heat, of course, but that was not expected. I bought some men's woolen socks, outing flannel pajamas and went to bed as soon as I got home from the office, which was usually about 9 o'clock. I was assistant, stenographer and clerk for a longer time than I care to remember. My only redeeming feature was that I was interested, willing and admiring.

Around April first the rest of the office moved over from Bushy Park. We were spread out in two buildings. I was in the Grand Hotel Trianon. Some of the others of the staff, the Political Division of the then US GROUP, CC, (now Military Government for Germany) were stationed in the Reservoir building three blocks away. Mr. Beam had moved on to Rheims where SHAEF Forward had set up Headquarters. That made three offices, the Forward Echelon at Rheims, Political Adviser at SHAEF Main, and the Political Division of US GROUP CC at the Reservoir. Trying to keep everyone in touch with everyone else, through mail, telegraph and telephone was part of my job and consumed my life.

The cables and mail were delivered hourly, sometimes more often if there was need. On the morning of May 8, 1945, I opened the early morning cables and read General Eisenhower's message to the War Department, "THE MISSION OF THIS ALLIED FORCE WAS FULFILLED AT 0241, LOCAL TIME, MAY 7, 1945," and I couldn't keep back the tears. With the realization of all that had gone into this War, the simplicity of that message stirred me more than anything else I had read or seen.

That afternoon everybody but the Duty Officer went to Paris to join the celebration. The throng packed the Champs Elysees from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Concorde solid. Cars were impossible to use. We tried the Metro and were afraid of being crushed, so we walked to Notre Dame. I got back to the Wagram Hotel at four o'clock in the morning, and so far as I could see, I was the only person who had left the streets. I sat on the edge of the tub soaking my feet and weeping from excitement and pain.

Our next move was into Germany. Jake Beam, as always the vanguard of the Office of the Political Adviser, moved to Frankfurt from Rheims. (I was anxious to go but he would have none of it.) Our State Department communication system had not yet been set up in Frankfurt. The only channel of communication was still through the Embassy in Paris. One afternoon, about five o'clock, I re-

ceived a telephone message to meet a plane that was on its way down from Germany with a very important message for the Department. As I waited on the tiny air strip near Versailles, watching the fighter plane with the message zoom out of the sunset (from Frankfurt to Versailles in an hour), I was stirred again by the old but ever new thrill of being a part of this Allied Force.

The first of June we all moved to Frankfort. It didn't seem possible that only four months ago I had landed in England. So much had happened. The war was over in Europe. The hulk of the staff which was the GROUP CC went to Hochst, just outside of Frankfort, but we moved into the great I. G. Farben Building in Frankfort, the location of SHAEF Headquarters. The painters were still in the building and only the first few floors were ready for occupancy.

Eight thousand Displaced Persons had occupied the building after the German Army moved out of Frankfort in March. All of the window panes were out, the plumbing was out of order, and the only water was the big pool between the Main Building and the Mess Hall at the back. The Army had moved out the DP's and promptly began restoring the building, scrubbing, painting, furnishing and landscaping until when we arrived it was a model building and looked as though it had never been touched.

We had three rooms. "There's no room, you'll have to crowd in," they said when I arrived with the mail, files, enlisted men and office accoutrement. But I had learned in the four months. I found a large, light, unoccupied room across the hall. It had been a cloakroom in the old I. G. Farben days and, because there were no windows except high up in the wall, had not been occupied. We moved in and stayed there quite comfortably until SHAEF dissolved July 15, 1945 and the British withdrew to their zone. We got the rooms formerly occupied by the British Political Adviser, which adjoined the Ambassador's offices and spread ourselves out in a normal working arrangement.

I was the only woman from our outfit who stayed in Frankfort. The others went to Hochst, but I wanted to be within walking distance of the office. The old routine of looking for a billet began. One street in the Compound with houses more or less intact had been reserved for billets for civilian women. The usable houses had been cleaned out but there had been no time to clean the rubbish from the streets, which were lined with great mounds of everything from old shoes to pots and pans which had been thrown out when the cleaning crews went through the houses. Only the furniture was left.

(Continued on page 54)

TAKE CARE

Carry Travel Cash in American Express Travelers Cheques



- Safer than cash. Good till used.
- Promptly refunded if lost.
- Spendable everywhere—backed by American Express, headquarters for World-Wide Travel.
- No identification needed except your signature.
- Cost only 75¢ per \$100.
- SOLD AT BANKS, principal Railway Express and Western Union Offices.

Tune in
VOX POP
Wed. 8:30 P.M.
EST

AMERICAN EXPRESS
Travelers Cheques
—most readily accepted
—most widely known



CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

former American Foreign Service Officer
with service in Europe and West Indies

former Captain, Field Artillery, U.S.A., World War I
served with troops

Lt. Comdr., USNR, World War II
served at sea

Foreign Trade and Financial Adviser
Specialist in realization of American assets abroad and
debt claims against vested properties.

99 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
1507 M ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.



MIDDLE AMERICA

Since the turn of the century, the United Fruit Company's Great White Fleet has served Middle America, transporting great cargoes and thousands of passengers to and from the lands of our nearest neighbors to the South.



GREAT WHITE FLEET UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Pier 3, North River, New York 6, N. Y. Whitehall 4-1700
New Orleans: 321 St. Charles St., New Orleans 4
Chicago: 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2
San Francisco: 1001 Fourth St., San Francisco 7

COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
JAMAICA, B. W. I.
NICARAGUA
CANAL ZONE
PANAMA

Canned Salmon



An Appetizing, Nutritious, Easily Kept and Transported Sea Food

ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC FISHERIES

SKINNER BLDG., SEATTLE

IN NEW YORK CITY SHOP BY PROXY PERSONAL BUYING SERVICE

For Retail or Wholesale Wants
Conversant with sending by Diplomatic Pouch or
United States Dispatch Agent
Outfitters for men, women, children
Nettleton's shoes for Men
Table delicacies and household furnishings
Christmas gifts selected, wrapped and forwarded.

MISS E. J. TYNER

130 East 39th Street

Peter Cooper Hotel CA. 5-2670

Cable Address: Tynerpoil

I went up and down the street and finally found a small apartment with an electric hot water heater and moved in. I was back again just where I started with my GI blankets. No more French linen sheets, even if they were never changed unless I made a great row. I got unpacked as best I could. This time I had plenty of towels and after a hot bath went to bed to read. It was getting dark outside. There were then and still are no street lights in the compound. Fortunately the dusk lingers long in June. There was a deathly stillness about the place broken only by the tread of the guard as he walked his beat. No other houses were occupied on my street. I was alone in the house and on the street. In trying to plug in a reading lamp the fuse blew out. There I was, my first night in Germany, alone, rain outside, no lights, and no company. I got my flashlight out of my duffel bag, then was afraid to use it for fear the guard would think it was a prowler and shoot. I was nervous and afraid but really too tired to care what happened. Being in a place where more than half the houses are gaping holes, where a bath tub hangs crazily from a lone wall three stories above the street, where death and destruction are all around, makes life unreal at best.

No sooner had we got settled in Frankfurt when Potsdam came along. I went to Berlin on a supply plane one day, just to see. The chance to see the Big Three Conference might never come my way again. It was wonderful and awful. The destruction and horror of Berlin, and above all the sickening, indescribable odor of the bodies buried under the debris as we drove through certain parts of the city I shall long remember. But the ride out to Sans Souci Palace in Potsdam between lines of Russian soldiers in dress uniform (one every ten feet) was very exciting.

Mr. Heath asked me to stay at his home in Dahlem, Berlin. I was given a room with a heart-shaped bed and much panelling. It had evidently been the room of the former mistress of the house. One closet was filled with cosmetics, one shelf literally filled with perfume, all of the expensive best known French brands; another with creams and lotions, and a third with powders. A husband, son or beau must have been with the German Army in Paris. In that closet were items one could not have bought at any price in Paris in July 1945.

In August our main office moved to Berlin and became the Office of the Director of Political Affairs, of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). This time I didn't move, but was left in Frankfurt. (At least I didn't have to look for another billet.) The Ambassador as Political Adviser on German Affairs to the Theater Commander

and Military Governor has two offices, one in Frankfurt at Headquarters, United States Forces European Theater, and one in Berlin, seat of Military Government for Germany, U.S. The Ambassador is back and forth between the two offices but by nature of things has to be more in Berlin. The Frankfurt office has been headed successively by three very capable young FSO's, Jacob D. Beam, G. Frederick Reinhardt and Carmel Offie. Things have taken on stability and lost much of the glamour and excitement as we dig in (to stay). The work is still heavy but runs more on schedule.

The roads in Germany are clearing of that steady stream of homeless people moving with all their worldly belongings like lost souls wandering over the face of the earth. Today a truck or a jeep is seen on the highway, occasionally a German car, but the long Army convoys which used to pass hour on hour have gone. The only thing that has increased is the presence of prowlers and burglars. I have been visited by three recently which I have managed to frighten away before they made off with my few possessions.

When we came into Germany in June 1945 there was no gas, few lights, no trains, no mail, no telegraph, no telephones, no stores, no public meetings, in fact, no life. As I look around me today and see all these things functioning, as well as schools, unions, elections, public meetings, I think the United States has gone far in the occupation of Germany and deserves much more credit than it gets for the tremendous progress which has been made.

Our own State Department contingent has grown to a full-fledged outfit. There are consular offices at Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, the Office of the Political Adviser at USFET, the Office of the Political Adviser, and the Office of the Director of Political Affairs, OMGUS, in Berlin. In two years the staff has grown from two to almost five hundred. It may sound enormous but the DP's, immigrants, "persecutees," German fiancées and what not applying at the Consulates, and the policy problems developing when neighboring "Liberated" countries become "Sovreign," we are not over-staffed. The Army is in the same boat, so we all rock along together trying to do the best we can do under the circumstances.

MARRIAGES

MOOERS-SCHUSTER. Miss Gloria L. Schuster and Mr. Richard Clive Mooers were married on July 19 at Tijuana, Mexico. Mrs. Mooers has been a member of the staff of the Consulate and Mr. Mooers is the son of Foreign Service Officer Horatio T. Mooers, Consul at Lyon.

EDNA CRAWFORD JOHNSON
 ANTIQUES
 INTERIORS

SILVER - FURNITURE 1752 M STREET
 PORCELAIN - GLASS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Foreign Service Officers and personnel are cordially invited to visit our show rooms, where our complete line of office equipment is on display.

THE W. D. CAMPBELL COMPANY
*Government Contractors — Business Furniture
 Exclusive Agents for Standard Desks and
 Gunlocke Chairs*

1014 15TH ST., N. W. (Investment Building)
 Free Parking in Building WASH., D. C.

**AN AMERICAN EDUCATION
 FOR YOUR CHILD**



Kindergarten through 9th Grade

WHEREVER you may be stationed, Calvert "School-at-Home" can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. Lessons are complete, easy to follow. No teaching experience is needed. Expert guidance by Calvert staff available.

All books and supplies provided. Calvert lessons are widely used by State Department families. Courses emphasize fundamentals to assure thorough elementary education. More than 74,000 children all over the world have been educated by Calvert methods.

Start anytime. Calvert-taught pupils often receive advanced standing on entering other schools.

Write for catalog today.

CALVERT SCHOOL 
 130 W. Tuscany Road, Baltimore 10, Md.



**FOR
PAN-AMERICAN
COOPERATION**

LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, the Chase National Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corp.	3
American Express Travelers Cheques	53
American Security and Trust Company	33
Arabian American Oil Co.	52
Association of Pacific Fisheries	54
Barr Shipping Company	43
Bowling Green Storage & Van Co.	5
Calvert School	55
Campbell, W. D. & Co.	55
Chase National Bank	56
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	6
Foreign Service Shopper	56
Frankfort—Four Roses	47
Goodyear	35
Grace Line	37
Harris & Ewing	45
I. T. & T.	41
Johnson, Edna Crawford	55
Leggett, Francis H.	4
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	2
Mayflower Hotel	38
National City Bank	49
National Distillers Corp.	36
Packard	39
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	48
R. C. A.	42
Scandinavian Airlines	1
Schenley Products	II and III COVERS
Seagram's V. O.	51
Security Storage Company of Washington	33
Sinclair	50
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	44
Texaco Petroleum Products	46
Tyner, Miss E. J.	54
United Fruit Company	54
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	52
von Zielinski, Carl M. J.	53
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 1, 1946

OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1947. District of Columbia, Washington City.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Frank P. Lockhart, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—American Foreign Service Association, Washington, D. C.

Editor—Henry S. Villard, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Managing Editor—Jane Wilson, 1809 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Business Manager—Frank P. Lockhart, 1809 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. (Chairman of Executive Committee: Edward T. Wailes, Department of State, Washington, D. C.)

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

FRANK P. LOCKHART,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of September, 1947.

MARVIN W. WILL,

(My commission expires December 14, 1948.)

Please mention THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL when writing to advertisers.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE SHOPPER 3759 Northampton Street, N. W. Washington 15, D. C.

What American product do you miss the most? Order it through us today. Let us solve your personal shopping problems for wearing apparel, cosmetics, electrical appliances, appetizing delicacies, etc. Each order given individual attention.

We specialize in remembering birthdays and anniversaries of your families and friends in the United States.

Enclose check, N. Y. draft or American Express money order covering purchase plus 10% service charge. Include approximate postage.

When in Washington phone us. We will do your shopping for you. ORdway 2946 or COlumbia 3600—Ext. 428 before 11 a. m.

Mrs. Marguerite C. Washington
Mrs. Mary Burnet Cox

Next move is yours

ENJOY THE FINEST-TASTING THREE FEATHERS IN 63 YEARS



AT ITS PRE-WAR BEST

THREE FEATHERS

Reserve

The American Whiskey Par Excellence

THREE FEATHERS DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.

Empire State Building, New York



*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Foreign Department:
MR. WALTER O. SCHNYDER

Latin-American Department:
MRS. LAZO STEINMAN

The **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York
The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world