

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 25, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1948

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NEW FORMAT OF THE JOURNAL

With this issue of the JOURNAL the Editors are pleased to start off 1948 with a new page size which is in keeping with the appearance of more modern magazines today. This enlarged size will provide additional space for reading matter, and will be more in conformity with advertising plate measurements.

While realizing that this size will differ slightly from that of volumes heretofore bound, the Editors believe that this improvement in bringing the JOURNAL up to date is well worthwhile.

The Editors hope that the subscribers will approve of the new size.

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

November 12, 1947

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

JAMES R. WILKINSON, formerly Consul General, Munich, Germany, has been transferred to Goteborg, Sweden, in the same capacity.

WAINWRIGHT ABBOTT, until recently Consul General, Bordeaux, France, has been transferred to St. John's, Newfoundland, in the same capacity.

NATHANIEL LANCASTER, JR., until recently Consul at Bangkok, Siam, has been transferred to Bradford, England, as Consul.

JOHN N. PLAKIAS, Attache, Paris, France, has been assigned First Secretary and Consul at the same post.

PAUL S. GUINN, until recently Consul, Ankara, Turkey, has been transferred to London, England, as Second Secretary.

HARRY E. STEVENS, Consul, Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, has been transferred to Dakar, French West Africa, as Consul.

ROBERT E. ASHER, Special Assistant to Chief of Mission for Economic Affairs, London, England, has been transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, as Special Assistant to the Deputy U. S. Representative to the Economic Commission for Europe.

JOSEPH I. TOUCHETTE, Consul, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, has been transferred to Peiping, China, as Consul.

KARL L. RANKIN, Counselor for Economic Affairs, Vienna, Austria, has been transferred to Athens, Greece, as Counselor of Embassy.

PETER K. CONSTAN, until recently assigned as Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, has been transferred to Vienna, Austria, in the same capacity.

CHARLES H. STEPHAN, Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, has been transferred to Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, in the same capacity.

PATRICK MALLON, Consul, Colombo, Ceylon, has been transferred to Stockholm, Sweden, as Consul.

November 21, 1947

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

KENNETH C. KRENTZ, Consul General at Hankow, China, has been transferred to Taipei, Taiwan, China, in the same capacity.

ALBERT E. CLATTENBURG, JR., until recently assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred to Lisbon, Portugal, as First Secretary.

CHARLES W. YOST, until recently First Secretary and Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia, has been transferred to Vienna, Austria, as First Secretary.

THOMAS JAMES McCORMICK, until recently Director of the Division of Special Areas, Office of Foreign Liquidation has been commissioned a Foreign Service Reserve Officer and assigned to Beirut, Lebanon, as Attache.

PAUL C. HUTTON, Second Secretary, Guatemala, Guatemala, has been transferred to Istanbul, Turkey, as Consul.

LESLIE L. ROOD, has been assigned to Milan, Italy, as Consul.

DAVID LINEBAUGH, has been assigned to London, England, as Attache.

ALBERT E. KANE, has been assigned to Rome, Italy, as Attache (Legal).

NORMAN C. STINES, JR., Vice Consul, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, has been transferred to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, as Vice Consul.

ROBERT P. CHALKER, Second Secretary and Consul, London, England, has been transferred to Madras, India, as Consul.

KEELER FAUS, Second Secretary, Paris, France, has been transferred to Hanoi, French Indochina, as Vice Consul.

OLIVER E. CLUBB, Consul General, Changchun, China, has been transferred to Peiping, China, in a similar capacity.

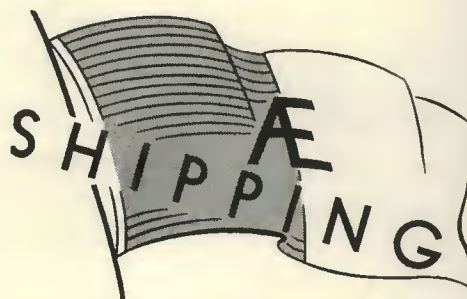
RAYMOND PHELAN, until recently Consul and Administrative Officer in Managua, Nicaragua, has been transferred to Panama, Panama, as Consul.

ARMISTEAD M. LEE, until recently Vice Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been transferred to Wellington, New Zealand, as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

(Continued on page 5)

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Foreign Service Commissions of Diplomatic Secretary and Vice Consul have been conferred upon forty-seven new Foreign Service Officers.

AMOTT, JOHN C., Rio de Janeiro.
CANUP, WILLIAM CALEB, Marseille.
CARPENTER, STANLEY S., Kobe.
COX, AUSTIN B., Department of State.
CRAIG, JOHN C., Naples.
DEMBO, MORRIS, Bombay.
EATON, SAMUEL D., La Paz.
ELSBERND, LAWRENCE B., Habana.
GEREN, PAUL, Bombay.
GUSTIN, JAMES R., Istanbul.
HERRICK, T. A., Tahiti.
HOUK, WALTER P., Guayaquil.
JACQUES, JOSEPH E., Singapore.
JAMES, ROBERT L., Vienna.
JONES, HOWARD D., Turin.
KEPPEL, JOHN, Moscow.
KRACHE, EDWARD JAMES, JR., Jerusalem.
LONG, EDWARD T., Santiago.
MACDONALD, DONALD S., Tokyo.
McFARLAND, JOSEPH F., Algiers.
MASSEY, PARKE D., JR., Mexico City.
MAUTNER, ROBERT J., Bucharest.
MILLS, JAMES M., Port-au-Prince.
MIRICK, SUSANNAH, Rome.
NEWSOM, DAVID D., Karachi.
OCKEY, WILLIAM C., Vienna.
PRENDERGAST, CURTIS WALKER, Scoul.
PROPPS, HERBERT FINDLEY, Bern.
RAMSAUR, ERNEST E., JR., Istanbul.
RICHARDSON, LOWELL G., Colon.
RUCHTI, JAMES ROBERT, Vancouver.
RUTTER, PETER WINNETKA, Genoa.
SAUL, RALPH S., Praha.
SHAW, ROBERT B., Glasgow.
STAUFFER, THOMAS B., Berlin.
STEPHENSON, HOWARD R., Port Elizabeth.
STERLING, RICHARD W., Munich.
STONE, GALEN L., Munich.
THOMPSON, JOHN M., JR., Caracas.
TROST, EDWARD JEROME, Bremen.
TULLOCK, GORDON, Tientsin.
UNDERHILL, FRANCIS T., Lisbon.
VALLIERE, RAYMOND A., Pretoria.
WADLEIGH, GEORGE R., Bordeaux.
WATERS, WAYLAND B., Dublin.
WEINER, HERBERT E., Reykjavik.
ZIMMERMAN, ROBERT W., Lima.

December 3, 1947

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

GERALD KEITH, until recently assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred to London, England, as Counselor of Embassy.

DONALD F. BIGELOW, until recently Counselor of Embassy, Budapest, Hungary, has been transferred to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in the same capacity.

JAMES A. ROSS, JR., Commercial Attache, New Delhi, India, has been transferred to Karachi, Pakistan, as Attache.

RAYMOND F. COURTNEY, has been assigned to Sofia, Bulgaria, as Second Secretary.

CHESTER SLEDZINSKI, has been assigned to Vienna as Attache.

LESLIE L. LEWIS, has been transferred from Baghdad, Iraq, to Beirut, Lebanon, as Public Affairs Officer.

JACOB D. BEAM, until recently assigned to the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Berlin, Germany, has been transferred to the Department of State, where he is Chief of the Division of Central European Affairs.

GORDON J. CLONEY, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro as Assistant Attache.

GEORGE W. EDMAN, has recently been transferred from Copenhagen, Denmark, where he was Public Affairs Officer, to Athens, Greece, as Attache (Public Affairs Officer) in the Foreign Service Reserve.

OWEN READ HUTCHINSON, until recently Public Affairs Officer, San Salvador, El Salvador, has been transferred to Panama, Panama, in the same capacity.

(Continued on page 41)



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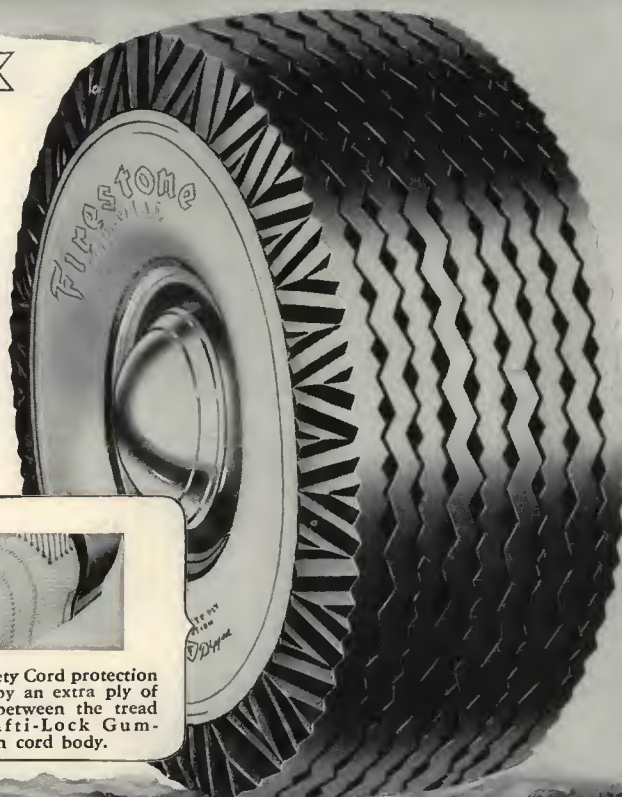


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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 25, NO. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1948

A Pincer Movement For Peace

By AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN, *United States Representative to the United Nations*

THE most important problem of our generation is that of preventing and abolishing war and of building and maintaining peace. I want to say at the outset that in attempting a realistic analysis of this problem, giving frank recognition to the difficulties we must surmount, I do not waver in my conviction that we can and shall succeed in using the United Nations to achieve collective security. My conviction is based on a very simple proposition—namely, the people of the world want peace more than they ever have before in human history. Where there is a will there is a way. I am persuaded that there is not only a desire but also a powerful will to peace in all countries and that we can find the way to make peace prevail.

Yet, it will not serve our cause to underestimate the difficulties in the way nor to over-estimate the gains we are able to make in the short run. Our support of the United Nations must rest upon a realistic appraisal of the problem and the forces operating within the international organization. Our economic support for nations struggling against titanic post-war problems must be based on practical analysis.

I think of our efforts in the direction of collective security as a sort of pincer movement for peace. On the one side, we press forward in the United Nations toward the harmonizing of international viewpoints. On the other, we use our economic strength to help free nations remain free and become self-reliant and strong, at the same time main-

taining a strong defense of our own capable of discouraging threats to the peace anywhere.

The forces behind this movement fall into five broad categories.

In the first place, we must patiently and persistently work through all the organs of the United Nations doing everything in our power to keep contending parties around the conference tables. In this way the great force of world public opinion is continuously brought to bear on the problems of peace.

Second, in my personal opinion we must demonstrate by deeds that any fear of invasion or attack that may be harbored by the Soviet Union is unfounded.

Third, we must carry through emergency measures of relief to prevent hunger and despair this winter.

Fourth, we must join forces with those nations which are united in the self-help European Recovery Program.

Fifth, we must develop the kind of trading world where reconstructed nations can go forward to real prosperity. This requires continuation of the reciprocal trade program, and participation in the International Trade Organization and other economic agencies of the United Nations.

A program of this kind emerges self-evident from an examination of current world events. In the field of collective action, one of the most significant recent events was the General Assembly of the



Ambassador Austin and Secretary of State Marshall at a meeting of the U. S. Delegation to the General Assembly.



President of the Second Session of the General Assembly Ambassador Oswald Aranha converses with Ambassador Austin.

United Nations, held in New York and concluded late in November. Let us look for a moment at a few of its achievements and then face up to the frustrations.

In spite of disturbing signs of disunity, the vital objective of keeping the differing parties around the same table, clarifying their views for each other and world opinion, seems more assured now than before. On most basic issues the member nations displayed determination to act together by impressively large majorities.

By a vote of 40 to 6, they asserted the power and authority of the General Assembly in the Greek border case, action by the Security Council having been prevented by the Soviet veto. During the debate, the entire membership learned about the findings of the Commission of Investigation and the claims of all sides were given a thorough airing. Such procedure will, I hope, be a powerful deterrent to aggressive action.

By a vote of 41 to 6, the General Assembly strengthened its own machinery by creating an Interim Committee of the whole membership to meet during the recess between the end of the session and the beginning of the next one. The Interim Committee of the Assembly buttresses the existing authority by enabling it to carry out its responsibilities in the field of peace and security more continuously and efficiently.

By a vote of 43 to 0, another significant step was taken by the Assembly in the case of Korea. It created a Commission to help prepare for and observe an election and to recommend steps leading toward self-government and independence.

In the case of Palestine, the Assembly took a far-reaching step by its vote for partition with a United Nations Trusteeship over Jerusalem. The Palestine case was the *only* crucial issue on which the United States and the Soviet Union found common ground.

Although dramatic divisions have been widely publicized, they have not been as numerous as is generally supposed. The very existence and present development of the United

Nations rests on a rather broad area of agreement and a willingness of nations, particularly the great powers, to compromise their views and accommodate themselves to majority positions. We have thus been able to set in motion the most ambitious organization for peace ever conceived. We have built up an efficient Secretariat. We have created Commissions and Specialized Agencies to deal with a whole range of vital problems through international consultation: the problem of control of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction; of reduction and regulation of armaments; of human rights; of finance and trade; of health and narcotics; of food and agriculture; of economics and employment; of education, science and culture; of labor standards; of displaced and stateless persons.

Not only do we need to understand what will help build world order but also what will disrupt it. In this Assembly the delegates after historic debates repulsed at least three adventures by the police states to extend the reach of their system of regimentation through the United Nations.

The first and most important was a demand for worldwide suppression of freedom of speech plus censorship—a direct blow at freedom of speech wherever it exists in the world. The resolution embodying this invasion of human rights was put forward as the major drive of the Soviet Union under the pretext of preventing warmongering and propaganda disturbing to peaceful and friendly relations among nations.

The second attempt at universalizing police state methods concerned war criminals and displaced persons. The delegates defeated the effort to force the delivery of innocent people into the hands of their accusers to be put in jeopardy for their political views.

The third adventure was designed to hamstring the cooperative plans of member nations for mutual aid in programs of recovery and reconstruction.

So much for the credit side of the ledger. What do we find on the debit side?

We have not succeeded in making peace settlements out-

THE SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES INDONESIA

Ambassador van Kleffens of the Netherlands addresses the Council. The Chairman is Ambassador Herschel V. Johnson (FSO Career Minister).



side of the United Nations through the machinery of the Council of Foreign Ministers. This fact is a major obstruction on the road to peace through collective security. The United Nations is constituted to keep peace once it has been made.

We have not found a basis for agreement on the control and outlawry of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet Union persists in its efforts to prohibit the manufacture and use of atomic bombs by a treaty before establishing any system of control and inspection. Here we have a second major obstruction to collective security.

We have carried on extensive discussions in the Military Staff Committee on peace forces to implement the Charter provisions for enforcement of Security Council decisions, but there is as yet no basis for agreement.

Peace settlements, control of atomic energy and an acceptable formula for peace forces are essential pre-requisites to negotiations for the reduction and control of national armaments in general. The opposition by the Soviet Union to majority proposals in these four fields present a formidable blockade on the road to collective security.

During the recent Assembly the Soviet attitude in the cases of Greece, Korea and the Interim Committee took the form of non-cooperation. The Russians and their Satellite countries simply announced their opinion that these actions of the Assembly were beyond the scope of the Charter and even rejected proposals that interpretation of the meaning of the Charter be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

The division within the United Nations is serious because it strikes at the central issue of collective security. That concept was based on the unanimity of the large powers. That unity is lacking on crucial issues. The Soviet Union has demonstrated an unwillingness on most vital matters to join with the majority. It goes still further. It makes use of the United Nations as a sounding board to conduct in vitriolic and intemperate terms, a propaganda attack on member states, particularly the United States.

Nevertheless, the fact that conference procedure is becoming an integral part of our international peace machinery is in itself healthy. The words and actions of member nations attract the attention of world opinion, that irresistible force with which every potential aggressor must con-

tend. Moreover, through the many agencies of the United Nations where no veto applies we can take—and are taking—the leadership and can work for improvement in the conditions which favor peace. Especially, must we build up the facilities for long-range activities in the fields of health and trade and economic and social progress.

Thus emerges the first of the five forces I outlined in the beginning of this article.

Most of the significant points over which seemingly irreconcilable differences develop concern the question of security. Collective security means that the member nations must be willing to trust their individual security primarily to the collective defense facilities of the organization. Obviously the Soviet Union is not yet ready to do this. It hesitates to take any of the risks involved in the establishment of collective security. It gives evidence of a purpose to rely on its own national defenses.

I can understand the fear and apprehension which undoubtedly exists in the Soviet Union; a fear, which as long as we lack real collective security, will exist to some degree everywhere. People and nations can only have real security together, mutually. One does not have to ascribe motives of aggression to explain expansionist tendencies. They can be explained as defensive moves. Yet, putting the best construction on the motives does not make the moves less dangerous to all concerned.

The fear of the Russian people feeds on vivid experience. They have suffered two destructive invasions in thirty years. This understandable fear is constantly stimulated by the ruling group through a rigidly controlled press and radio. The Russian people live in the presence of publicity playing up foreign hostility.

The Soviet leaders visualize a rather unique defense mechanism. As a first line in the outer defenses they rely upon the Communist Parties in various countries to oppose any moves they consider contrary to Soviet interests. The second line consists of "buffer" states subject to her domination. The third and inner line is, of course, the military organization and economic support of it inside Russia.

From these circumstances naturally evolve the steps needed to dissipate any reason for Russian fear. Our economic

(Continued on page 45)

The Recent Foreign Service Examinations

BY JOSEPH C. GREEN

Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Department of State

ONE thousand two hundred and eighty-eight candidates at 71 cities in all parts of the world took the Written Examination for admission to Class 6 of the Foreign Service on September 22-25, 1947.

This examination was the first constructed according to the new pattern adopted by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Foreign Service Examinations composed of:

Henry Chauncey, Acting Executive Secretary, College Entrance Examination Board

James Bryant Conant, President, Harvard University

Joseph C. Green, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service

Paul Horst, Director of Personnel Research, The Procter and Gamble Company

Julius Klein, former Under Secretary of Commerce

James Lewis Morrill, President, The University of Minnesota

John M. Stalnaker, Dean of Students, Stanford University

The examination comprised:

The First General Examination, Part A, a test of ability to read the English language with comprehension and with reasonable speed.

The First General Examination, Part B, a test of breadth and accuracy of vocabulary.

The Second General Examination, a test of ability to interpret statistical tables and graphs, to comprehend simple numerical relationships, and to make simple mathematical deductions.

The Third General Examination, a test of range and accuracy of factual information.

The Fourth General Examination, a test of ability of expression in written English.

The First Special Examination, an examination in world history since 1776 and government so constructed that a candidate may, if he wishes, select questions dealing with American history and government only.

The Second Special Examination, an examination in the principles of economics.

The Third Special Examination, an examination in modern languages consisting of a series of separate examinations testing ability to read with comprehension French, German, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish, respectively:

The examinations will be weighted as follows:

I	General examination—Part A	4 points
I	General examination—Part B	1 point
II	General examination	2 points
III	General examination	3 points
IV	General examination	4 points
V	Special examination—	
	History and Government	3 points
VI	Special examination—Economics	3 points

20 points

The grade in the examination in Modern Languages is not averaged with the grades in the other examinations. Each candidate was required to take the examination in one of the languages. He might elect to take an examination in a second of the languages. If he exercised this option,

he will be advantaged if he makes a creditable grade in the second examination and not disadvantaged if he fails to make a creditable grade in that examination. A candidate must attain a weighted average grade of 70 or higher in the four General examinations, the examination in History and Government, and the examination in Economics, and also a grade of 70 or higher in the examination in Modern Languages in order to be permitted to proceed to the Oral Examination. A candidate who attains an average grade of 70 or higher in the examinations listed above but who fails to attain a grade of 70 or higher on the examination in Modern Languages will be given an opportunity to take another examination in Modern Languages on March 22, 1948. If he attains a grade of 70 or higher on that examination, he may then proceed to the Oral Examination.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Examiners, the question papers will be kept secret but sample questions will be published for the convenience of future candidates.

The Advisory Committee suggested this new pattern of examinations after it had received the replies of the Board of Examiners to a series of questions addressed to the Board in order that it might ascertain the type of officer which the examinations should be designed to select. The questions and answers (here somewhat condensed) were as follows:

1. Q. At what age is it most desirable to admit candidates to Class 6 of the Foreign Service, and what is the extreme range within which admission should be permitted?

The committee believes it is to the advantage of the Service to admit candidates immediately or shortly after graduation from college and, in most cases, to provide in the Service such experience and specific training as may be necessary. If candidates are admitted up to and including age 30, some will have had experience in other fields of activity before admission to the Service. To require such experience would, however, tend to lower the general standard of the candidates admitted. Men successful for several years in business or in any of the professions would be unlikely to endeavor in any considerable numbers to enter the Foreign Service.

1. A. The Board believes that the most desirable age for admission of candidates to Class 6 is 21-25 inclusive, and that the extreme range within which admission should be permitted should be 21-30 inclusive.

2. Q. At what educational level should a candidate be able to fulfill the requirements for admission to Class 6? Should the examinations be devised with a view to giving a definite advantage to the candidate whose education has reached a higher level than the required minimum?

The Committee believes that the educational level ordinarily required for the bachelor's degree or its equivalent should be the level ordinarily required for admission to the Service. Any system of written examinations would probably give some advantage to candidates whose education has reached a higher level than the required minimum, but, in our opinion, the examinations should be so devised as to reduce this advantage to the minimum. Moreover, they should, in our opinion, be so devised as to avoid handicapping the candidate who is several years from the classroom.

(Continued on page 32)

The Freedom Train

The JOURNAL is privileged to present in this issue especially for the information of its readers in the field, some material and photographs furnished by the American Heritage Foundation on the Freedom Train now touring the United States. The material sets forth the purpose of the train, refers to some of the priceless documents now being exhibited, and in general describes the work which the Foundation has undertaken through this educational enterprise to arouse pride in our American Citizenship and appreciation of our democratic ideals. The attention of readers is invited to the cover page and the illustration in this issue, all furnished by the Foundation.

In presenting this program to the American people, the Foundation, among other things, had this to say:

In this crucial period, we deem it highly desirable that a comprehensive program of education in the ideals and practices of American democracy be launched. Americans tend to take their democratic government for granted. We think of it as we would a familiar landmark. It was there yesterday; it is here today; it will be there tomorrow. But that is not the history of the struggle for human freedom. The price of liberty continues to be the eternal vigilance of those who enjoy it—especially in a world of rapidly changing values.

A working democracy requires the personal participation by its citizens in the affairs of government. There is need to develop greater participation by our citizenry. Above

STATEMENT BY THE HON. TOM C. CLARK *Attorney General of the United States*

American nationals in foreign countries and the men and women who represent the United States in consular and embassy posts all over the world are really the spokesmen abroad for the American heritage expressed in the historic documents now touring the United States on *The Freedom Train*. It is for this reason that I am pleased to commend THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for the interest it is manifesting in this extraordinary exhibit.

All Americans must feel a grave sense of misgiving over the turn that world events have taken. But this feeling of concern should be tempered by a surge of encouragement that is inescapable for anyone visiting *The Freedom Train* and viewing the rich and impressive message it is now carrying to 300 cities throughout the United States on its 33,000 mile journey from September, 1947 through September, 1948. This spirit of profound hope and high courage comes from the evidence on *The Train* that back in our history, again and again, there were hours of crisis, of dreadful and appalling crisis. What one sees as one passes down the aisle of *The Train* is the fight and the fortitude, the magnificent nobility of purpose, and, in the end, the triumph that crowned the efforts of the heroes of our past. From that we take strength to face the future.

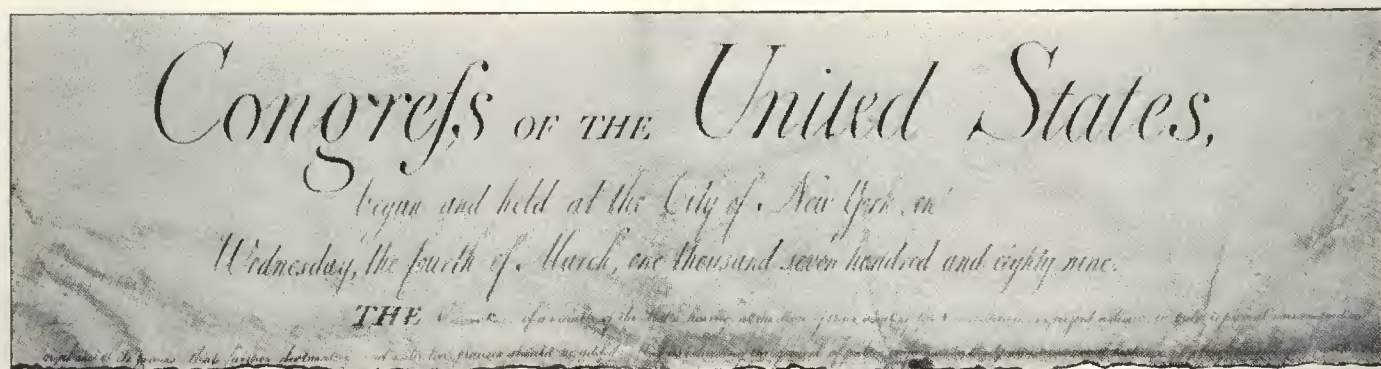
all, there is the constant necessity to inculcate in the youth of America a full appreciation of the heritage of which they will be the Trustees tomorrow.

The months and years immediately before us will put our democratic way of life to a critical test. To meet it, the American people must know, understand, and appreciate the system of government which has bestowed its blessings upon them.

We propose to utilize all media of communication, education, and community action in a national program that will emphasize and dramatize the common heritage of every American — our system of democratic government based on individual freedom. Through a national program of rededication to its ideals and institutions, we seek to give meaning to the American heritage, vitality to its spirit, and validity to its historic mission. Thus may the

American body politic be immunized against subversive propaganda and strengthened for the constructive tasks ahead.

In rededicating ourselves to our traditions, we shall draw inspiration from the past. But we shall point to the future, to new horizons, to broader vistas of human progress. Democracy is dynamic. To live, it must grow, gathering strength in its progress. There is much unfinished business on the agenda of democracy. The past is only a prelude to the promise of the future. Americans must have faith in that future.



THE BILL OF RIGHTS—DISPLAYED ON THE FREEDOM TRAIN

In the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution, protection of those "unalienable rights," asserted so eloquently in the Declaration of Independence, was written into the fundamental law of the land. The document known as the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing such precious liberties as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press, is the joint resolution of Congress of September 25, 1789, proposing 12 amendments, only 10 of which were ratified and in 1791 became a part of the Constitution. It is inscribed on parchment and is signed by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John Adams, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Faded though the writing be and yellow the parchment, this document symbolizes the extraordinary personal and civil liberties that are a cherished part of our American heritage. Lent by the National Archives.



FOR ALL TO SEE. A group of youngsters and their parents are shown the rough draft of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by Supreme Court Justice Roberts.

But faith alone is futile unless it is practiced in everyday democratic living. More than ever before, we must work at democracy to make democracy work. Therefore, our program will stress the responsibilities of personal participation owed to democracy by each citizen.

We shall affirm, as a basic credo, that the essence of democracy is the sanctity of the individual. This precious heritage gives dignity to mankind. Men were born to be free, for only free men can walk the earth with dignity. We shall emphasize the fact that our nation holds secure for its people integrity of the individual and the freedom to aspire to the fullest development of the human personality.

Freedom of enterprise, protection of minorities, rights of labor—and all the rights and liberties we enjoy under the Constitution and Bill of Rights—rest upon this doctrine. We believe that no form of totalitarianism will be able to breach the bulwarks of our spiritual defenses as long as our country holds fast to this principle. Our objective is to make this concept the unshakable credo of as many Americans as we can reach through the modern techniques of education, advertising, and group action.

In proposing this educational campaign it should be clearly understood that the objective is not the development of a chauvinistic nationalism which could impair the cause of international cooperation. On the contrary, when we speak of "our way of life" we speak of the hope and the aspiration of countless millions all over the world."

The educational program undertaken by the American Heritage Foundation is now under way and with the blessing of President Truman and Attorney-General Tom Clark,

who conceived the idea, a specially-appointed seven-car exhibition unit called Freedom Train is streaking through the country with a precious cargo of the historic papers that have laid the foundation for America's greatness. Among these papers—127 in all—are the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and other priceless memorabilia of our heritage. They have been taken from their archival safekeeping and are being sent out among the American people to perform still another errand of high purpose: to remind the American people that the heritage those papers represent are not to be, cannot be, taken for granted—that, in a word, freedom is everybody's job.

The train's full tour will last a full year, cover 33,100 miles of track and include 300 stops. Now on its first leg, it already has been accorded unprecedented receptions everywhere. In one New Jersey town, 10,000 people waited three hours in the rain to get aboard. In another, an aged couple and a grandchild took an overnight bus trip to be first in line and while some 11,000 were fortunate enough to get to see the documents in Brooklyn, another estimated 150,000 were content merely to view the exterior from surrounding heights. So it has been everywhere. Taken from the archives, these hallowed documents have suddenly come to life, and Americans of all ages, beliefs and callings are claiming them as their very own. This is good. This, in elementary terms, is the true purpose of the American Heritage Foundation's "Year of Rededication." And the purpose at hand is being achieved.

Members of the Foreign Service everywhere will unquestionably be interested in this work of the Foundation. They know it will help to raise the level of citizenship in the U. S. It is, indeed, a vital undertaking which has the most diverse support—the support of labor, as well as industry, of schools and churches, and of other groups of all stripes and hues. It is truly a citizen's program.

It is estimated that for three hundred days this year, approximately 10,000 people will file each day through three streamlined cars carrying these documents of liberty. At the end of its 33,000 mile tour of the United States, the Freedom Train will have been inspected by approximately three million people—men, women and children—citizens of this country.

Starting with the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Freedom Train will follow the weather South for the winter months and then will swing through the Southwest and Far West. After touring through the Northwest it will proceed through the great wheat areas of North Central States, into the Lakes section and down through the region of the Ohio valley, ultimately terminating in Camden, New Jersey, the end of the great trail of liberty.

The remarkable thing is not the vast areas the Freedom Train will visit or the numbers that will inspect it in each State but the fact that all who see the Freedom Train are as much representatives of this great democracy as the documents exhibited. The Freedom Train will be seen by all manner of Americans—from the descendants of the original colonizers to the immigrant only recently arrived on this shore. It will take in Protestant, Catholic and Jew; Negro and Chinese; Nisei and Mexican—the laconic Vermonter and voluble Creole of New Orleans; the Westerner and the man of the Eastern cities.

The Freedom Train tolerates no discrimination or segregation because of a man's race or creed or color. Under strictest orders from the American Heritage Foundation, its non-partisan, non-political sponsors, the Freedom Train will shut its doors to any attempt to thwart its basic purpose—that all citizens may freely see their heritage.

ALL ABOARD. This picture is typical of the thousands who are thronging to see the Freedom Train on the first leg of its 33,000-mile tour. They are of all ages and classes.



Cover Picture: The Freedom Train, carrying one hundred and twenty-eight priceless documents of American history, pulling out of the War Department yards at Cameron, Virginia, headed for Philadelphia. The "Cradle of Liberty" was the first stop of three hundred in the 33,000-mile tour of the nation.



After seeing the exhibits, each visitor may sign the Freedom Pledge on a scroll which travels with the Freedom Train:

THE FREEDOM PLEDGE

I am an American. A free American.
Free to speak without fear
Free to worship God in my own way—
Free to stand for what I think right
Free to oppose what I believe wrong
Free to choose those who govern my country.
This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold
For myself and all mankind.

The San Kuan Miao

By JULIA ST. CLAIR KRENZ of the Foreign Service Staff Corps, Peiping

THE San Kuan Miao, "The Temple of the Three Officials," is, and for many years, has been the living quarters of personnel first of the Legation, then of the Embassy, and lastly of the Consulate of the United States of America in Peiping, China. It now seems probable that the months of the San Kuan Miao are numbered, and that in the not distant future its ancient buildings will give way to something more modern, something more in keeping with the Western way of life. That is progress, probably, which none should oppose, but one who has known the San Kuan Miao more or less intimately over a period of nearly thirty years may be permitted an expression of appreciation of the romance of these rambling old buildings with their tiled, up-curving roofs, built around many tree-shaded courtyards—of the life lived there, and of some of the people who lived it. That it was a good life, I believe most of them would agree.

The San Kuan Miao compound proper is close under the shadow of the old Tartar Wall, from which it is divided only by a narrow street, appropriately called Wall Street. Its gate is about fifty feet from the Water Gate in the Tartar Wall, where the American troops broke through in the Boxer year to the relief of the legations. The temple from which the compound takes its name is just inside the compound gate, facing south, and is surrounded by its own wall, enclosing its courtyards and some handsome and imposing rooms with lacquered, beamed roofs supported on huge red lacquered pillars. It is the main room of this temple to which Somerset Maugham refers in one of the sketches in *On a Chinese Screen*, where he states that the wife of the American minister then residing there had the pillars covered with wall paper with a design of stripes and pink rosebuds, and felt that she had effected an improvement and created a homelike atmosphere.

Similarly misdirected were the efforts of some unnamed person who endeavored to remove the two huge stone tablets, with inscriptions dated early in the fifteen hundreds, which stand in the courtyard before the main temple room. The Pecks were living in the temple house then, I believe; at any rate Mr. Peck met a cart in the street, loaded with the tablets, taking them away, and immediately took steps to have them restored to their rightful place.

The other buildings in this main compound, doubtless all at one time a part of the temple, have been divided into residence quarters, each enclosed in its own wall, and back of the temple building is a small passageway or hutung, the Hsiao Hutung, leading to other parts of the temple property used as residences. To the north the San Kuan Miao continues along Canal Street to the Chiao Min Hsiang Legation Street, and the whole comprises roughly about one-third the area of a city block.

There is also in Peiping the Main Compound, where the Chancery—now the Consulate, the Ambassador's residence and three other residences are built around a grassy, tree-shaded lawn. These houses are large, modern, and ugly, and sometimes an officer whose rank entitled him to the dignity of one of them has elected instead a place in the San Kuan Miao, although the latter was and still is heated with stoves and fireplaces instead of central heating, the roofs leak copiously during the heavy rains, and the walls are undeniably damp.

It was Henry Dockweiler, who lived in No. 8 San Kuan Miao in the twenties, who stated that furnishing one of those long, rectangular Chinese rooms, with the southern side all windows, presented much the same problem that decorating a street car would. But the problem was met and often admirably solved, for I remember many charming rooms in the San Kuan Miao, interesting, individual, and comfortable, as well as dignified and handsome.

In the recent early twenties F. Lamnot Belin lived in house No. 7 San Kuan Miao; lived spacious-ly and elegantly and entertained



Umbrella mender in front of a house at one time occupied by FSO George Merrell.

Photos courtesy Philip D. Sprouse

graciously. He built the swimming pool in a courtyard adjacent to his house and invited staff members to share it; it remains a very enjoyable part of summer life for the Consulate.

The pool is at the very end of Hsiao Hutung, and the first door on the left down the hutung opens into the quarters where the late George Atcheson and his wife began their married life. That was in the nineteen twenties, also, and George was just finishing his course as a language student. The rooms that they occupied formed part of the Students' Mess, and were the only room in the mess suitable for a married couple.

For the students in those days were as a rule single, and each had his separate house consisting of a sizable living room with one end partitioned off as a bedroom. These rooms were placed around a rather maze-like system of courts, and there was a large dining hall in a centrally located building suitably and elaborately decorated in the Chinese style.

Now the language officers are most all married and many of them have families; the old Students' Mess has been divided up into residences, and the spirit of domesticity reigns there. Each such residence nowadays has its own bathroom with running water; in the early twenties life was more simple. When occasionally a married couple occupied a room or two in the Students' Mess the bathroom might be partitioned off from the bedroom, likely with bamboo and paper, which closed off the view. And there would be no running water. Service, however, was plentiful; the coolie brought in one's hot bath when wanted, and there was a convenient institution familiarly known as the "fireless cooker."

And Consul General Myrl S. Myers, who recently retired, told how in his day as a student in the mess it was frequently necessary for him to break the ice in the pitcher before he could wash in the morning. Life in the mess was really rugged then.

I think with admiration, and in many instances with genuine affection, of some of the men who have lived in the San Kuan Miao Students' Mess, both in my time and before. Big names now, some of them, and some of them only a memory—I recall especially the brilliant and beloved F. J. Chapman. Nelson Trusler Johnson was afterwards ambassador to China; Willys Peck in the early twenties was Chinese secretary at the legation, a position which Paul Josselyn filled a little later. Paul and Jean Josselyn lived in the temple house, and Jean was a wonderful neighbor.

Her establishment boasted an ice cream freezer, and mine did not, but Jean was always most generous in sharing, and I never felt the lack of one. Indeed the borrowing and lending, both voluntary and involuntary, that went on in those days was considerable. My household had waffles every Sunday morning for breakfast for quite some time, although we did not possess a waffle iron; when they failed to appear one Sunday I asked my servant why, and he replied that the minister wanted waffles, too. That was Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, and we had been using his waffle iron, probably without his knowledge—certainly I did not know

(Continued on page 39)



Moon Gate at entrance to the Students' Mess in San Kuan Miao.



Closeup view of the Huo Shen or God of Fire at Students' Mess.

RECIPIENTS OF THE WILLIAM BENTON SCHOLARSHIP



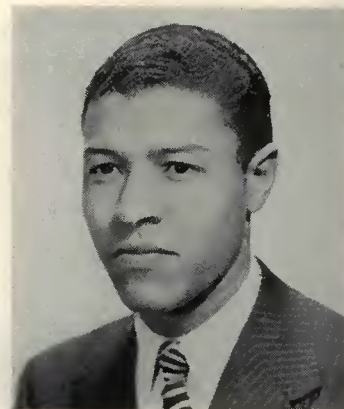
Miss Margaret Helen Funk is 19 years of age and a junior at the University of Texas. Her father is Foreign Service officer Ilo C. Funk, Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.



Dabney M. Altaffer, age 19, entered Swarthmore College this fall. His father is the Consul General at Bremen, Maurice W. Altaffer, a Foreign Service officer.



George Tilden Colman, Jr., age 18, is attending Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. He resides at 2913 South Third Street, Springfield, Illinois. His father is a Foreign Service Staff officer serving at Belem, Brazil.



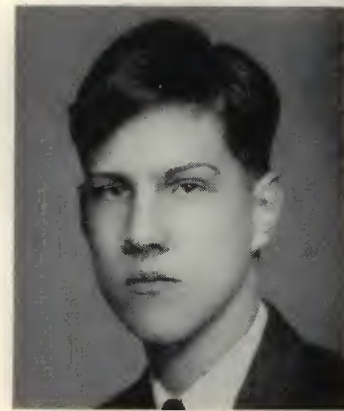
Clifton Reginald Wharton, Jr., 285 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, is 21, and is attending the School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D. C. His father is a Foreign Service officer on duty at Ponta Delgada, Azores.



OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Miss Carolyn Marie Klath, daughter of the late Thormod Oscar Klath, Foreign Service officer, was awarded one-half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship for the year 1947-48. She is now a freshman at Bob Jones University, and is 17 years of age.

Paul S. Guinn, Jr., son of Paul S. Guinn, Second Secretary and Consul at London, is 19 years of age and is a sophomore at Swarthmore College.

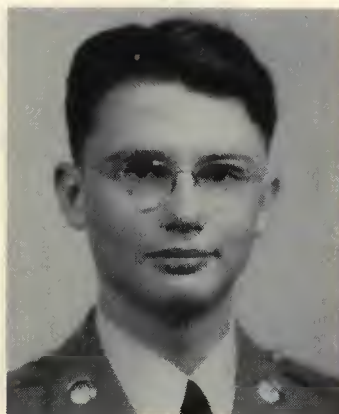


ASSOCIATION AND CHARLES B. HOSMER SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS



Miss Sarah Hitchcock, 215 Myrtle Avenue, Boonton, New Jersey, is 22 years of age and is attending Syracuse University. Her father was a Foreign Service officer prior to his death in March 1933.

Oliver Edmund Clubb, Jr., age 18, entered Harvard as a freshman this fall upon his return from Changchun, China, where his father is the Foreign Service officer in charge of the American Consulate General.



WINNER OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

George W. Chase was 18 this fall when he began his final year at Howe Military School, Howe, Indiana. His father is Warren M. Chase, a Foreign Service officer on duty in the office of the United States Political Adviser in Berlin.

Scholarship Announcements

The Education Committee of the American Foreign Service Association invites attention to the form of application (printed in outline on this page) for all of the 1948-1949 scholarships described below. The competition for these scholarships will close on May 1, 1948 on which date the information solicited in the new application form concerning each candidate must be in the hands of the Committee so that the awards can be made and announced to the winners on or about July 1.

The competition for the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship will be decided by a different committee; but candidates for the Harriman award may also compete for the other scholarships.

The Education Committee will group together all the candidates for the scholarships and determine the eligibility of each to compete for the respective awards. In scoring the competition, the Committee will base its decisions with respect to each candidate on achievements in scholarship and extra-curricula activities; character, aims, and purpose and financial and other handicaps.

Applicants should furnish the Committee with as much relevant information as possible and should note carefully the conditions of eligibility for each of these scholarships.

The Charles B. Hosmer and The American Foreign Service Association Scholarships will provide a total of approximately \$600 to be divided in the Committee's discretion between two or three children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association for use only in meeting expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

The William Benton Scholarship established through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary Benton provides \$1,000, and is open to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service or in the field service of the Department of State abroad for use in meeting expenses of undergraduate or graduate studies at any college or university in the United States and may be divided in the Committee's discretion between two or more candidates.

The American Foreign Service Journal's Scholarship of \$300 is open to children of members of the Foreign Service who are either members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This scholarship is provided from the net income of the JOURNAL and is intended primarily for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those commencing the final year of such schools. Should no application be received in a given year for a scholarship, the amount thereof may be awarded to a suitable and qualified college student.

OUTLINE OF APPLICATION FOR A FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

(Mimeographed forms are being distributed. If not received, submit following information on plain paper and in applicant's own handwriting in the order shown below.)

I. Identity of Applicant.

1. Name:
2. Present address:
3. Date of birth:
4. Name of father:
5. Address of father:
6. Name of mother:
7. Address of mother:
8. Names and ages of brothers and sisters:

II. Information about Foreign Service Parent.

1. Name:
2. Rank or classification and title:
3. Retired? If so, give date of retirement:
4. Deceased? If so, give date of decease:
5. Member of Foreign Service Association?
6. Subscriber to the Foreign Service Journal?

III. General Background.

1. How many months or years have you spent in the United States? Give dates of residence:
2. What schools have you attended in the United States?
3. What foreign countries have you lived in? List with dates of residence:
4. In what languages have you had your schooling?
5. What foreign schools have you attended? List with dates:
6. How would you rate each of these schools in comparison with American schools: (Mark the schools listed under 5, with a GOOD, FAIR, or POOR.)
7. Do you feel that you have had any great handicap to overcome in acquiring your education, for example, because of ill-health, lack of proper school at any given post, because of an excessive number of changes in your school, or because of difficult or dangerous living conditions?
8. Is there any special financial pressure that should be taken into account in weighing this application.

IV. Scholastic Record.

1. Name and address of present school, college or university:
2. Number of years still to be completed:
(a) in preparatory school _____,
(or) (b) in college or other educational institution _____

(Continued on page 42)

FOUR FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR 1948-1949

1. OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN—about \$1,000, usually divided among several candidates at college level.
2. CHARLES B. HOSMER AND FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION—\$600 to be divided among two or three candidates at college level.
3. WILLIAM BENTON—\$1,000 to be divided among several candidates at college level. Note that this scholarship can be won by the child of an American employee of the Foreign Service—not necessarily an officer.
4. AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL—\$300. Note that this is the only scholarship open to children at preparatory school as well as at college level.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

25

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RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS

Of all the problems confronting the Department at the start of this New Year, none perhaps is greater than the need for better liaison with Congress. This is no new story. But the exigencies of the times point a new moral to the tale, give impetus to the demand for a closer working relationship between the two branches of government.

To start with, let it be acknowledged frankly that there is by tradition a lack of sympathy or understanding on the part of one side for the other. Officers of the State Department are too often inclined to ignore Capitol Hill in the breathless pursuit of foreign policy objectives. On "the Hill" there is too often suspicion of the Department and the Foreign Service—less in the Senate than in the House but in sum enough to be serious. The fact that both sides are so busy in their respective fields that they scarcely have the time to jump the invisible fences separating them does not alter the basic reality of the situation.

Each side needs and deserves to know the other better. Each represents the people of the United States and each endeavors to serve the people's interests. While their spheres of action may be very different, the common purpose of each is to strengthen the foundations of the republic and to gain for this country the respect of the rest of the world. In the last analysis this can only be accomplished by the best teamwork possible.

Quite rightly the Department does not and cannot lay bare the bones of its negotiations with foreign governments for critical examination and debate in the halls of Congress. Quite rightly Senators and Congressmen seek to be fully informed of the conduct of foreign relations which in the end cannot fail to affect even the smallest community in the United States. Between the two extremes there must be a common basis of understanding, resting upon mutual trust and confidence.

In the interval between the first session of the 80th Congress and the special session called last November, more than two hundred members of Congress went abroad to see for themselves what was happening in Europe and the Near East. We are convinced that these personal visits did much to bring about a better realization in this country of the size and scope of the task confronting the Government on the international plane. If the trips revealed deficiencies in our Foreign Service, so perhaps did they fill in certain gaps in

the knowledge of our legislators regarding the perilous course which the ship of state must follow in the modern, postwar world.

The strains and responsibilities of putting into effect the Department's plans and policies in this treacherous period are heavier than ever before in history. Nor has the need of Congress to scrutinize these plans and policies ever been so great. In the light of these circumstances it is entirely proper that the highest ranking officers of the Department should appear before Congressional committees to answer questions and supply explanations on matters of vital concern to the country at large. Yet this procedure may be overdone. For example, during the recent absence of Secretary Marshall in London, Under-Secretary Lovett was called upon day after day to testify at hearings which took up the bulk of his invaluable time as Acting Secretary of State. Disregarding the exhausting effects of this practice, much duplication seems to occur through the necessity of appearing regularly at no less than four separate committees of the House and Senate.

We, of course, understand the desire of members of Congress to obtain the most authentic information from the highest sources—but it is frankly impossible for the Department to keep its first team on the field for the whole game time with no substitutions allowed.

Nor does it appear that the way out of the dilemma is the nomination of an official whose sole duty would be Congressional liaison.

As Mr. Byrnes once pointed out, the word "liaison" would "destroy even a good man." Moreover, members of Congress may well prefer to deal with policy-makers rather than policy reporters.

What is needed then is someone who combines these roles—an official not unlike a Parliamentary Under Secretary in the British system—who will contribute to policy and can defend it before the legislative bodies.

In our last issue we traced the evolution of the office of the Counselor of the Department. With the appointment of Mr. Bohlen, a new concept of this office has emerged.

Since it will take over the dual function we have described, we are fortunate in having in Mr. Bohlen someone peculiarly suited for the new job. Many difficulties will confront him, not the least of which will be the apportionment of his time between legislative councils and those of the Foreign Ministries. But we think the Department is wise in not attempting a separation of his two functions, and we are confident that Mr. Bohlen will know how to strike the balance.

We would like to offer him all Foreign Service help we can. For example, we suggest that Foreign Service officers returning from their posts on leave or consultation meet with interested members of Congress for an off-the-record briefing session on conditions abroad. Such first-hand reports, we believe, would be of great value to the recipients and at the same time afford an opportunity to FSOs to gauge the tenor of public opinion at home.

Further to promote mutual understanding, the possibilities of small, informal social gatherings should not be overlooked. To anyone as busy as those concerned, time is of the essence. An hour's meeting at the end of the day, in an atmosphere of relaxation, might suffice for the purpose, particularly if such gatherings were placed on a regular schedule. After all, the State Department as well as Congress is made up of human beings and the human element cannot be ignored in achieving understanding.

Despite obstacles which have existed in the past, the JOURNAL firmly believes that a closer association of this kind is entirely feasible. It remains for the importance of the thought to be recognized and the idea put into effect.

V-E Day in Moscow

ANONYMOUS

TWENTY-FOUR hours after it had been proclaimed in the West, the news of the Allied victory in Europe was announced over the Moscow radio. The first flashes came early in the morning and the people of Moscow began to go out on the streets in search of celebration. Those who could came to Red Square and thronged the downtown section. They walked about desultorily looking for an outlet for their exuberant spirits. There were no bands, no street theaters, no organization—no place to go and nothing to do. They seemed to feel lost and cheated. Where could they find a response?

Our flag was flying over the United States Embassy building just across the square from the Kremlin. It must have served to remind the milling people below that they were not alone in celebrating a great victory. Perhaps many of them remembered the canned food that tided them over starvation in their darkest months. Perhaps many of the wounded and discharged veterans among them remembered the jeeps and the planes and the myriad supplies of war which kept them moving and fighting. Perhaps it was Mr. Willkie's "reservoir of good will" which welled up over psychological and other barriers and expressed itself for the first time in American experience with the Soviet people.

But, whatever its causes, there was an emotional impact that thudded against us physically as we stood on our balconies and waved to the ever-growing crowd that surged up and over the militia guard at the entrance of the Embassy. We caught the hysterical warmth of the crowd and responded to it with cheers and huzzahs. We laughed and wept and waved until our arms and voices lost their strength.

It was wonderful, thrilling and rather terrifying. The tidal wave of excitement swept people against the waist-high wall above our sunken lawn, up and over onto the grass below. We held our breaths, sure that some of those we had seen crushed would never rise again. But rise they did—or rather bounced—back into the screaming throng.

Those of us in the Embassy wanted to do something to

return the appreciation we were being shown. Down into the crowd went our Charge d'Affaires, George Kennan. After we had given him up for lost, he emerged, climbing up the outside of the building to the perilous footing of the base of a concrete pillar. The mob went wild with pleasure as he started to speak to them in Russian. "Allies," he began. Cheers racked the square. Every time he yelled a word the crowd answered back with a cheer. They didn't care what he said. Nor did they know who he was. But this was an American, speaking in their language, responding to their tribute. That was enough.

The next to appear on the improvised rostrum was an American sergeant, a lay preacher in civilian life. Various Russians climbed up the pillar to embrace him and cry their hosannahs to the American army. The sergeant proved himself a good Christian that day. Particularly with a Red Army major who threw his arms around the sergeant's neck and kissed him with particular Slavic exuberance. From my vantage on a balcony above I could see the sergeant's hands clenching behind his back during the embrace. But he smiled after it was over and continued to evoke roars of applause with speeches which no one could hear above the joyous tumult.

Meanwhile the militia had called for help. It came in the form of more militia, plainclothesmen, professional organizers. The organizers began making speeches among the crowd and tried to divert their attention away from the Americans. But they had come too late. The demonstration could not be even slowed down.

Some of our people went out on the square to mingle with the crowd. But as soon as they were recognized as Americans they were tossed into the air with wild cheers. One of the Embassy staff members announced that he was going to work his way up to Red Square to see what was doing. He got there all right—all over-200 pounds of him—tossed from group to group from the front of the Em-

(Continued on page 44)

American Embassy offices,
Mokhovaya Building,
Moscow.



News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

Personals

Former Foreign Service officer EDWARD J. NORTON and MRS. NORTON are this winter paying their first visit to the United States in over fifteen years. Their home is in Malaga. During their stay in Washington, before proceeding to California for a visit, they were welcomed by many friends of long standing in the Service. Messrs. CHARLES G. EBERHARDT and THOMAS M. WILSON were among those entertaining for the Nortons. Their large cocktail party, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Norton, was attended by a great number of the Service who had not seen each other for many years.

The Washington *Post* of October 27, 1947, carried a four-column article on FSO HERVÉ L'HEUREUX entitled "New Visa Chief is Tradition Wrecker" written by Garnett D. Horner. The article is most commendatory of Mr. L'Heureux and his work, particularly his tour of duty in Bordeaux. "He is," says the author, "the antithesis of the hoary caricature of a diplomat." "Mr. L'Heureux typifies down-to-earth Americanism." Mrs. L'Heureux also comes in for her share of praise in the article with particular emphasis on her work for underprivileged girls in Bordeaux. The article is illustrated by a photograph of the L'Heureux family—Mr. and Mrs. L'Heureux, David, Jeanne Rose and George.

FSO LLEWELYN E. THOMPSON was on November 14 appointed Deputy Director of the Office of European Affairs. Until this appointment he had been serving as Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs. This position of Deputy Director was created in view of the increasing pressure of political work in EUR and is in addition to the present position of Deputy Director of this Office held by FSO SAMUEL REBER, whose appointment was announced September 21.

FSO THEODORE ACHILLES, until recently attached to the U. S. delegation to the UN Assembly, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, succeeding Mr. Reber.

Ambassadorial appointments: HERBERT S. BURSLEY, Counselor of Embassy at Ankara, has been appointed Ambassador to Honduras. Mr. Bursley while on duty in the Department was from '38 to '42 an Editor of the *JOURNAL* and did much toward the growth and development of the magazine. THE HON. AVRA M. WARREN, Minister to New Zealand, has been appointed Minister to Finland. THE HON. ROBERT M. SCOTTEN has been appointed Minister to New Zealand.

RAYMOND PHELAN, until recently Consul at Managua, visited the Department in early December before proceeding to his new post at Panama. Mr. Phelan when in Washington had the opportunity of a Thanksgiving reunion with his two sons, ALBERT F. PHELAN who is stationed at Ft. Myer and PATRICK PHELAN who is with the FBI.

Former FSO PATTIE FIELDS visited the Department in mid-December. Miss Fields is well known to many members of the Service and won national renown when in 1925 she was the first woman Foreign Service officer to be appointed by the Department. She resigned from the Service to be married.

SPENCER O. SWANSON, newly appointed Staff Officer, is an accomplished singer. He studied voice in Rome, his

Italian is fluent, and his appearance makes him good Warner Bros. or television material. However, he is most enthusiastic about his assignment in the staff corps, believes his avocation appropriate for spare time, gave his post preference as Rome, and—believe it or not—was assigned to Rome. (There seems to be a human element somewhere.)

A class of some 40 girls finished their training at the Foreign Service Institute the end of December before leaving for the field as members of the Staff Corps. There is one particular outstanding characteristic of this group—they are all *pretty*. We mention this as of interest to the Service bachelor contingent.

FSO GILBERT L. NEWBOLD and GREGORY HENDERSON, both oriental language students at the University of California, were on short consultation at the Department in December. Mr. Newbold is studying Siamese at the University of California and after his visit to the Department and a short leave for Christmas returned to the University to complete the winter semester. Mr. Henderson is a Korean language student. After his consultation in the Department he left for his home in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, to greet for the first time his 3-month-old son, and then planned to proceed to his post at Bangkok.

FSO ALBERT E. PAPPANO spent the Christmas holidays in Washington, then returned to his study of Economics at Harvard University.

Foreign Service Women's Luncheon

The first of the two Foreign Service Wives luncheons was held at the Wardman Park Hotel on December 10. About 100 women attended.

The ranking guests were MESDAMES LOVETT, ARMOUR, BOHLEN and THORP, to whom guests were introduced by Chairman of the Luncheon Committee MRS. C. BURKE ELBRICK, MRS. CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, wife of the Director General of the Office of Foreign Service, and MRS. CECIL LYON. Others on the women's committee in addition to Mrs. Ravndal and Mrs. Elbrick are MRS. TYLER THOMPSON, MRS. CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE and MRS. THEODORE ACHILLES who accomplished the most admirable and assiduous task of compiling the list of women and their addresses to whom notices were sent. Mrs. Ravndal was instrumental in drawing up the list, being personally acquainted with a great number of the women, and with the help of others of the committee spent a great deal of time locating new addresses, etc., particularly of wives of retired Foreign Service officers, and members of the immediate families of FSOs, who aren't readily located on any of the Department's lists. Mrs. Elbrick made the arrangements with the hotel—which is most difficult these days in Washington due to hotels' crowded calendars and limited facilities for large gatherings.

The party was well organized and seemed to be enjoyed by all the women. The next luncheon is scheduled for sometime in the spring.

Mr. Hull's Memoirs Due in May

Mr. Cordell Hull's memoirs have been completed and turned over to his publishers, The Macmillan Co., who plan to publish the book next May. They have been assigned top priority on Macmillan's production schedule.

Consular Assistants

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C. FLACK and former FSO CARL M. J. VON ZIELINSKI were seated next to each other at the Association luncheon on December 9 at the Press Club. Their conversation at one point turned to the subject of the former Consular Assistants.* Mr. Flack and Mr. von Zielinski both entered the Service as Consular Assistants. Others who entered in this category and who have reached the top of their profession are: Ambassadors S. PINKNEY TUCK and J. KLAHR HUDDLE and Ministers ELY PALMER, LOWELL C. PINKERTON, LOUIS G. DREYFUS and RUDOLPH SCHOENFELD.

They all started their careers with a salary of \$1,000 per year and a \$200 raise after three years. At one period the raise was authorized only after a five-year wait. The late Mr. Augustus E. Ingram (one-time Editor of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL) was the last one who had to wait that long. \$83.33 per month, which is all these Consular Assistants received, will horrify aspiring members of the Service today. It was very little but, Mr. von Zielinski added, "the good State Department gave us a break whenever possible." For example, some of the Consular Assistants paid only \$5.00 per month for their residence quarters if they adjoined the office, and their travel expense accounts received very sympathetic treatment from the Bureau of Accounts.

Mr. von Zielinski recounted for the benefit of his colleagues: "There was no legal limit for traveling expenses for the Consular Assistants as there was for higher ranking officers, but we had to be reasonable. One Consular Assistant charged \$100 on his accounts explaining that he had that amount in his pocket when he went to sleep on the ship but could not find it when he woke up. This item was disapproved as it would have established a bad precedent. That was very fortunate, of course, because as you know in those days the Department was a stickler in following precedents."

Commercial Study

In December a group of eight officers were detailed for two months to the Department of Commerce for special training. This course included six weeks study at the Department of Commerce and two weeks study at one of the Commerce field offices where they were to come into direct contact with American business.

Two women were included in this group: FSO MARY OLMSTEAD from Amsterdam and ROSEMARY ROWE, Staff Officer from Sidney. Others taking this course were: FSO ALFRED W. WELLS, assigned to the Department, FSO BYRON E. BLANKENSHIP from Madrid, Staff Officers LEE M. HUNSAKER from Concepcion, Chile, CARROLL W. COWLES from Brisbane, FRED GODSEY from Budapest and HAROLD C. VOORHEES from Florence, and newly appointed FSO (Manpower) AUSTIN COX.

Author-Diplomat Dies

Novelist, diplomat and newspaper man MEREDITH NICHOLSON died of bronchial pneumonia on December 21 at his home in Indianapolis.

Mr. Nicholson's best known book, a mystery novel, "The House of a Thousand Candles," is still popular after 40 years. Others he wrote are "The Port of Missing Men," "A Hoosier Chronicle," "Broken Barriers," three volumes of essays and a novelized biography of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Nicholson was in 1933 appointed Minister to Para-

guay and in 1935 Minister to Venezuela. He was assigned to Nicaragua in 1938. Ill health forced his retirement in 1940.

Young Blood Again

Down at the Rio Conference, Senator Connally correcting a Brazilian who referred to our Senate Foreign "Affairs" Committee, is credited with the following snappy retort, "You are in error, sir! In the United States we have a House and a Senate. Members of the House are young, members of the Senate are old. So it's the House which has Foreign 'Affairs' while the Senate can only have 'Relations!'" *From the Washington Post, November 16, 1947.*

Trips re. Training

FSO LAURENCE C. TAYLOR, Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute, planned to sail on December 30 on the *America* for a two-month trip to countries in western and central Europe to check up on the progress of the trainees who have recently passed through the Institute and to study the training methods encountered by these new members of the Service at the various posts to which they have been assigned.

DR. HENRY LEE SMITH, JR., Assistant Director of the Institute in charge of Language Training, will leave on January 15 for a visit to a number of South American posts, including Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, to investigate problems of language instruction.

Association Luncheon

The first of this year's monthly series of Foreign Service Association luncheons was held on December 9 at the Press Club with about 135 members in attendance. The Entertainment Committee of the Association (Messrs. AARON S. BROWN, FRED W. JANDREY, GEORGE L. WEST, JR., ALFRED W. WELLS, EDWIN L. SMITH, REGINALD MITCHELL and WILLIAM C. BURDETT, JR.) were complimented by many on the luncheon arrangements particularly for the ample space and good lunch provided by the club. The Executive Committee is pleased to see how popular these luncheons have become and are glad to announce that they will be held monthly during the winter. A cordial invitation is extended to all Association members in the Department and particularly those on leave in Washington to attend the luncheons. Notices are sent out prior to each luncheon to all members assigned to the Department, and to retired FSOs in the vicinity of Washington, and one is posted by the Foreign Service Register in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel for those who "sign in" upon arrival.

BIRTHS

SCHOELLKOPF. A daughter, Anna Portner, was born on August 1, 1947, to Foreign Service officer and Mrs. W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., at Montreal where Mr. Schoellkopf is Vice Consul.

CAVANAUGH. A daughter, Roberta Ellen, was born on October 22, 1947, to Foreign Service officer and Mrs. Robert J. Cavanaugh in Washington, D. C. Mr. Cavanaugh is assigned to the Visa Division.

McCULLY. A son, Clinton Paxton, was born on November 1, 1947, to Foreign Service officer and Mrs. Edward N. McCully in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. McCully is Vice Consul at Guadalajara.

IN MEMORIAM

SUTTON. Foreign Service officer F. Lester Sutton died on November 25, 1947, in Frankfurt where he was assigned as Consul.

*The original Consular Clerks were appointed under the Act of 1856. These later were called Consular Assistants and numbered 25, later 30. They remained the only career officers until President Theodore Roosevelt put the Service on the merit system by the Act of 1906. However, they still insisted in calling themselves the only career officers until the Act of 1915.

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
New Zealand—John S. Service
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
Ecuador—George P. Shaw
El Salvador—Murat Williams
France—George Abbott
France (Southern)—William H. Christensen
French Indo-China—Dallas M. Coors
French West Africa—William S. Krasen
Greece—William Witman, 2d

Hongkong—Betty Ann Middleton
Ireland—Thomas McEnelly
London—W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
Mexico—Dixon Donnelley
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Costa Rica—Albert E. Carter
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

LIMA

December 12, 1947

Second prize in the Thanksgiving Day lottery of the American Society was divided between four attractive members of the Embassy family, Wathena Johnson, wife of Second Secretary Leslie Johnson; Vera Lawyer, Administrative Assistant of the Embassy staff; Constance Long, Embassy secretary; and Julia Hallet, wife of Herbert Hallet, formerly Senior Economic Analyst of the Embassy, which netted them about 3,000 soles each. The drawing was held by the American Society of Peru at its annual Thanksgiving dinner at the Country Club. The first prize of 24,000 soles was won by Chief Petty Officer Bahrs of the U. S. Naval Mission. The dinner was a great success and the lottery, which was held to raise a building fund for the American school, more than lived up to expectations. After the dinner the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation was read by Ambassador Prentice Cooper.

The Embassy takes justifiable pride in announcing that two of its staff members were honored during the month of November. Administrative Officer Einar T. Anderson, former Assistant Naval Attaché in Havana, Cuba, was decorated with the Order of Naval Merit of Cuba in a ceremony held in the Cuban Embassy in Lima on November 14. The citation, which was read by the Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Vicente Valdés-Rodríguez, stated in part, "in appreciation of valuable services rendered our naval warfare as Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Air Attaché of the American Embassy in Cuba from August 1941 to May 1944."

Minerals Attaché Carrel B. Larson was elected Post Commander of the American Legion Peru Post No. 1. Carrel, noted for his ready humor and willingness to work for a good cause, richly deserves this honor by his untiring efforts in building Legion membership and arranging Legion functions. The following officers of the Embassy, Lima, are also members of Peru Post No. 1: Honorary Commander Ambassador Prentice Cooper; Frederick Barcroft, Press Attaché; Col. Joseph O'Malley, Military Attaché; Lt. Col. Austin C. Shofner, Naval Attaché; E. T. Anderson, Administrative Officer.

Jim Lobenstine, recently upped from Third to Second Secretary, has been doing the honors for the Embassy in squiring the American delegations to recent conferences held in Lima. No doubt this was particularly pleasurable

during the Women Lawyers Conference, but Jim refuses to comment. These conferences have included the Sixth Pan American Congress of Architects, the Fifth Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, and the Second International Conference of Women Lawyers.

The recent departure of huge and handsome Olaf Sundt, Petroleum Attaché, a Norwegian Texan with an Oxford accent (believe it or not!) who has been transferred as Petroleum Attaché to Paris, has been offset by the arrival on December 3 of Charlie Bridgett, Assistant Attaché (Commercial Section), accompanied by his wife and two little girls. Charlie was welcomed by staff members who had known him in Embassy, Guatemala, and years ago in Havana.

Recent social occasions at the Embassy include a large reception for the delegates to the Inter-American Bar Conference and the entertainment of the personnel of the U.S.S. *Orion*, submarine mother ship, which visited Lima last week.

Several Embassy families took advantage of the Thanksgiving weekend to get a good "Florida tan" at the desert-seaside resort of Paracas. Paracas Hotel, which is about 10 miles south of Pisco, looks for all the world like a California super "Motel" transplanted. Returning sunburn-sufferers included Second Secretary Les Johnson and wife, Commercial Attaché Tom Campen and family, Larry Lafferty of the National City Bank, and family, and your correspondent plus wife and three hooligans.

M. J. BRODERICK.

OTTAWA

November 19, 1947

The first full dress American Foreign Service conference since the United States and Canada established diplomatic relations twenty years ago was held in Ottawa on the fourth, fifth, and sixth of November. Present were eleven officers from the Department, representatives from the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and twenty-two field officers representing our fifteen outside-of-Canada consular posts in Canada and one in Newfoundland. To be exact, the Embassy was host to thirty-six officers and four wives.

The meetings were held in the large panelled office of Ambassador Ray Atherton with paintings of George and Martha Washington on one side and a beautiful view of Canada's parliament building and famed peace tower on the other



FOREIGN SERVICE CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 1947

Left to right: Front row—Herve J. L'Heureux, Chief, Visa Division; Henry M. Bankhead, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Ottawa; Margaret Joy Tibbetts, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs; Wainwright Abbott, Consul General, St. John's, Newfoundland; Howard K. Travers, Consul General, Vancouver; North Winship, Consul General, Montreal; Ambassador Ray Atherton; Walter H. McKinney, Consul General, Winnipeg; H. P. Martin, Deputy Director General of the Foreign Service; Julian F. Harrington, Minister, Ottawa; Andrew B. Foster, Assistant Chief, Division of British Commonwealth Affairs; Homer S. Fox, Associate Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Ottawa; John C. Shillock, Jr., Second Secretary, Ottawa.

Second row—R. C. Alexander, Assistant Chief, Visa Division; Edward D. McLaughlin, Acting Commercial Attache, Ottawa; B. Gotlieb, Consul, Windsor; Roy O. Westley, Assistant Agricultural Attache, Ottawa; Colonel R. E. S. Williamson, Military Attache, Ottawa; David Wilken, Division of Foreign Service Personnel; Robert English, Consul, Hamilton; C. H. Stephan, Consul, Fort William-Port Arthur; Colonel Jack C. Hodgson, Military Air Attache, Ottawa; A. R. Williams, Consul, Niagara Falls; C. Payne, Vice Consul, Sarnia; Captain John Raby, Naval Attache, Ottawa; J. Riddle, Vice Consul, Regina; Albert C. Crilley, Acting Chief, Division of Foreign Reporting Services; C. Allen, Consul, Calgary; Girvan Teall, Vice Consul, Ottawa; Dorothy T. Brown, Vice Consul, Ottawa.

On the stairway—A. E. Gray, Consul, Halifax; E. Kelsey, Consul, Toronto; S. Belovsky, Consul, Toronto; O. B. North, Assistant Commercial Attache, Ottawa; E. M. Hinkle, Consul, Montreal; L. Callanan, Consul, Victoria; P. Seddicum, Consul, Ottawa; J. Bankhead, Consul, Windsor; Paul F. DuVivier, Third Secretary, Ottawa; Robert Hale, Foreign Service Institute; Terry B. Sanders, Jr., Second Secretary, Ottawa; Jay F. Steinmetz, Vice Consul, Ottawa; R. Solana, Vice Consul, Winnipeg; H. M. Donaldson, Consul, St. John.

(Not appearing in photograph but present at conference:—Garrett G. Ackerson, Jr., Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel; Arthur Stevens, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; Richard Hawkins, Acting Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration; Rex Johnson, Department of Agriculture; H. Van Blarcom, Department of Commerce; A. Klieforth, Consul General, Halifax; K. Bacon, Consul, Quebec City; Thomas Shoemaker, Deputy Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.)

as background. If the background seemed formal, certainly the atmosphere was not, for all discussions—led successively by Ambassador Atherton, Minister Julian F. Harrington, and Counselor Henry M. Bankhead as chairmen—were round-table, question-and-answer sessions during which there were many well prepared statements of problems, policies, and hopes.

The delegation from Washington—led by Deputy Director General of the Foreign Service H. P. Martin—consisted of Garret G. Ackerson, Chief of FP; Arthur G. Stevens, Special Assistant for Under Secretary of Economic Affairs; Herve J. L'Heureux, Chief of VD; Cyril A. Crilley, Acting Chief of FR; David Wilken of FP; Robert F. Hale, Foreign Service Institute; Robert C. Alexander of VD; Richard H. Hawkins of FA; Andrew B. Foster, Assistant Chief of BC; and Margaret Joy Tibbetts of BC—made a great contribution to the success of the conference and thereby surely to the improvement of Foreign Service operations in Canada.

From the officers of the Department the personnel assigned to Canada heard much of interest concerning the Washington end of the Service's operations, received a detailed and personal officer-by-officer comment on how reports of all kinds from Canada are used and evaluated in the Department and how in some cases reporting could be improved, and the field officers had plenty of opportunity to air their own views and to explain the day-to-day problems of operating even the smallest consular post in Canada. Besides, to give "substantive" background for reporting time was found for some quite erudite discussion of economic and political trends and problems in the British Commonwealth's leading Dominion, and positive measures were agreed on to improve the correlation of operations between consulates on the one hand and the Embassy on the other for the purpose of better serving the Department and other agencies in Washington.

When the conference disbanded, the conclusion was: "We should all like to do this sort of thing more often."

TERRY B. SANDERS, JR.

POLICY PLANNING
STAFF

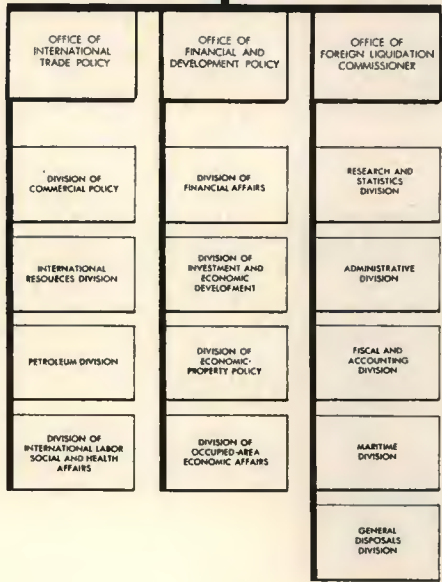
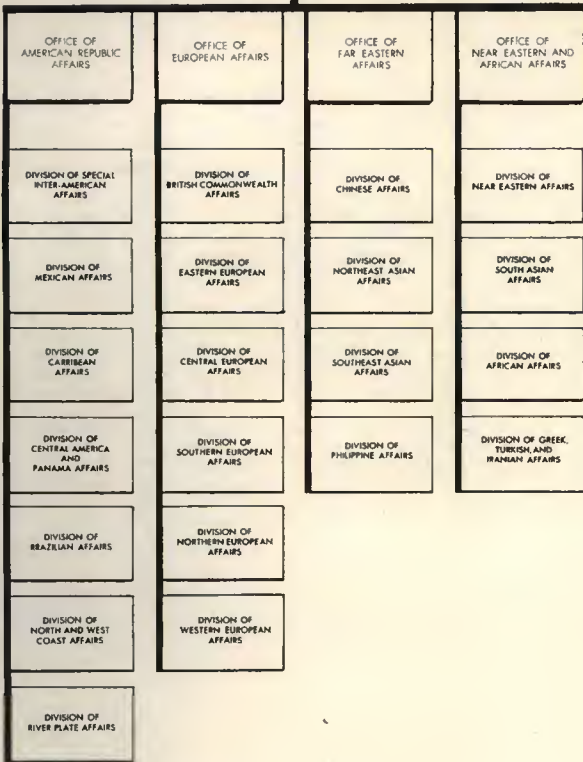
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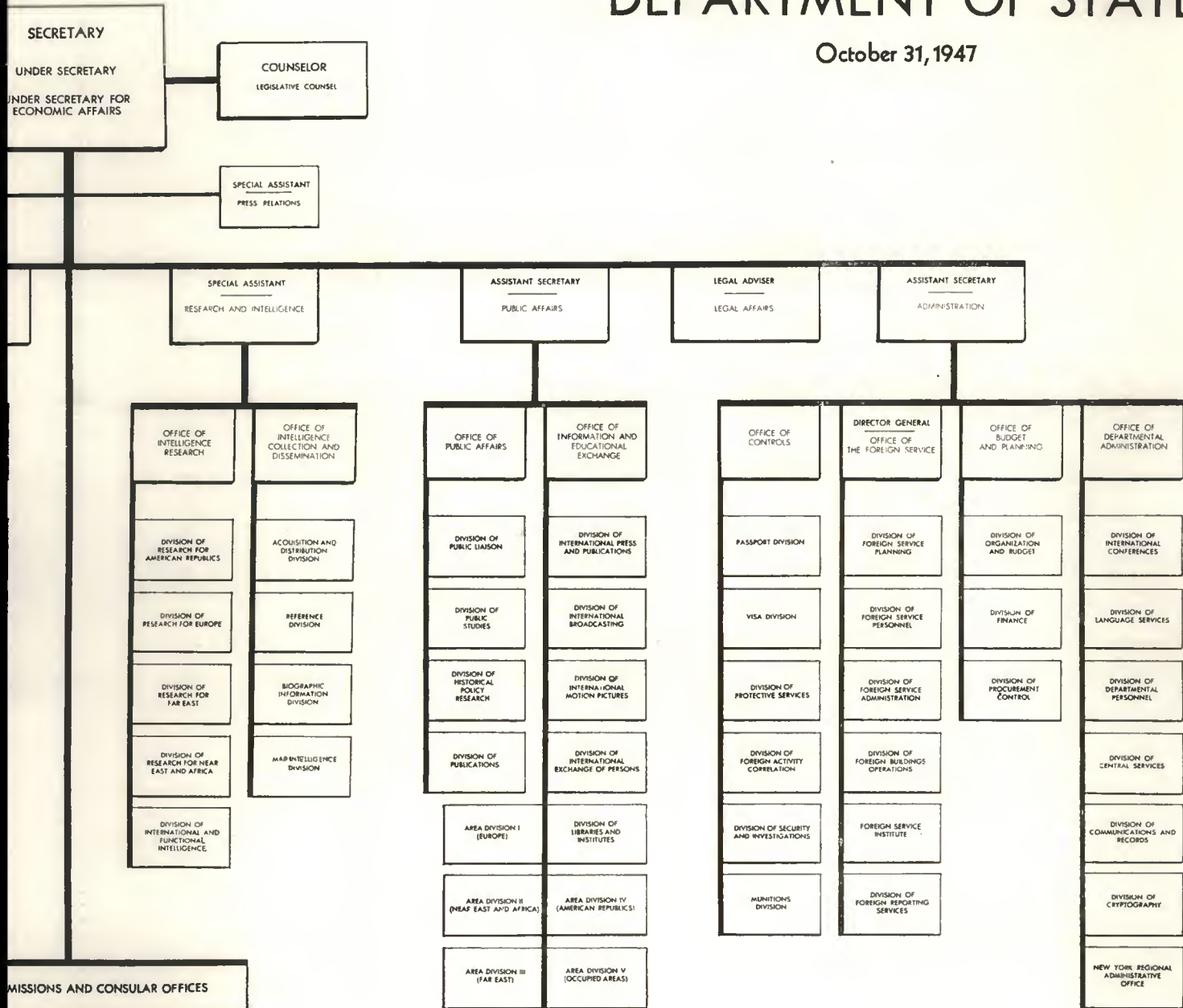
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October 31, 1947



The Bookshelf

FRANCES C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

The Development of the Soviet Economic System.

By Alexander Baykov. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1946. 514 pages. \$6.50.*

Alexander Baykov, a Russian by birth, left the Soviet Union in 1920 and from that time until 1939 was a scholar and lecturer in Prague, specializing in the study of the development of the economic system of the Soviet Union. The present volume, subtitled "An Essay on the Experience of Planning in the USSR," was written at the University of Birmingham under the sponsorship of the British National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

The book is an extremely detailed analysis of the Soviet economic system, divided into four distinct sections representing:

1. The transition period, 1917-1921.
2. The period of the New Economic Policy, 1921-1928.
3. Period of extensive industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, and rationing, 1928-1935.
4. Period of intensive endeavor to improve the country's economy and economic system, 1935-1941.

The book does not cover development during or after the war.

In each section the writer discusses the aims pursued, the measures taken to attain these aims, and the results achieved. Each section is also subdivided into separate chapters dealing with Industry, Agriculture, Labor, Public Finance, and Internal and External Trade, respectively, with a considerable amount of statistical data.

Obviously, this is not the type of book which would interest the general reader. It is written in textbook style and presupposes at least an elementary knowledge of economics. Baykov seems to be striving for an objective approach to his subject. It is evident, however, that he is a proponent of the planned economy, at least to the degree of stating definitely that a planned economy can be made to work. In his concluding chapter he says: "If attention is focused solely on the difficulties besetting the planning of national economy, the task may appear to be superhuman. However, the experience of the USSR shows that by choosing certain 'leading links' at certain stages, by learning to control them and to plan the principal processes in the main branches of the national economy, it is possible to gain sufficient experience to devise an effective system for overcoming obstacles both apparent (to the pure theoretician) and real which obstruct the path of economic planning."

It seems to this reviewer that this book would be of interest not only to persons making area studies involving the Soviet Union but also to anyone who wished to make a serious study of whether the planned economies now being established in European nations will actually work. Undoubtedly Baykov's book would be valuable to anyone following the day-to-day progress of economic events in a country undergoing drastic nationalization and socialization programs.

W. E. O'CONNOR.

Not So Wild A Dream. By Eric Sevareid. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1947, pp. 516. \$3.50.

This is a torrential autobiography. Page by page it pours. It drums, it rattles, it shivers, it trembles, it crackles and thunders. From cover to cover the downpour lashes for-

ward amid the roar of the slide of events which have made up Sevareid's career. It is also an authentic autobiography. It is sincere, open, candid. It is compact; not one word is wasted; and it contains some of the neatest, most artistic characterizations of any book I have read in recent months. It will, I think, be one of the greatest autobiographies to emerge from the war.

When Sevareid finished high school in a little town in South Dakota, which he describes as "a large rectangular blank spot in the nation's mind," his staggering career commenced with a fantastically risky journey with another lad to Hudson's Bay—by canoe. How they made it, no one can understand to this day. But this was typical of whatever he did thereafter. Whether it were work on the old *Minneapolis Journal*, or a journey to California in search of health, or student activities at the University of Minnesota, Sevareid made it a whole-souled, vigorous adventure, so much so that one of the best pieces of Americana of which I know is Sevareid's description of his university days—a rich, vibrant, thoroughly mid-west adventure.

In 1937, a freighter bore Sevareid to Europe and he went to Europe, as he points out, with many American and especially mid-west ideas. The venerable *Herald-Tribune* in Paris gave him a job; and there, for the first time, he began to come to grips with what was going on in Europe. When war came he gave up journalism for the CBS and his descriptions of the days that followed are vivid. Whether he is recalling a refugee detention camp in France or the break-up at Sedan or the flight from Paris to Tours, thence to Bordeaux and to England he relates a colorful, authentic odyssey.

Then, from London, came those historic broadcasts of Sevareid—glowing, vivid, heart-warming—which we all remember and which made Sevareid a household name in America. Tired and sick, he went back to America—America still neutral—and his adjustment to the mentality of his fellow-countrymen at that time is a record which will, I am certain, stand as one of the more revealing analyses of America on the eve. Following this period, Sevareid continued his career for the CBS, covering practically the world, and always with shrewd observation. At times his packed and panting language becomes a little overdone and results in descriptions and conclusions which seem a bit too highly flushed. At times, also, he seems just a little too sure.

When, at one point, Sevareid comments on the conversation of two acquaintances in Calcutta that it "continued endlessly, exhaustingly" a reader might feel that this was also somewhat true of his own book. For that reason, this volume is not to be read long periods at a time. I have been reading it on a freighter bound for Antwerp, in trains, in planes, at aerodromes waiting for transportation—almost anywhere except in bed. It is not, let me say, a night-cap book. It is a torrential book; in my opinion, also a great book—great in honesty and sincerity, great in the variety of Sevareid's experiences, great in its chronicle of an American's fears, hopes, beliefs during a period when America came of age in world affairs—in my humble judgment as true and as invaluable as Benjamin Franklin's or Lincoln Steffens' autobiographies.

SMITH SIMPSON

The European Cockpit. By William Henry Chamberlin. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1947. 330 pp. \$4.00.*

This penetrating analysis of the cross currents of Europe is based on a first-hand investigation of a year ago by a well-known correspondent and author of numerous studies about the Soviet Union. Although in a sense dated, Chamberlin's survey deals with many acute problems that still beset the continent and the world.

Because of their detail, the chapters pertaining to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany—countries whose fate will determine the ultimate political, economic and social structure of Europe—provide an especially informative account of post-war conditions, of people's attempting to salvage the utmost within their limited means and deserving of admiration, encouragement, and support.

The nations of Eastern Europe, though not accessible to the author on his tour of inspection, are treated at considerable length as well. Chamberlin does not leave the reader in doubt as to whom he holds responsible for the European impasse. With what this reviewer considers a penchant for oversimplification—the facts themselves are well documented—the author traces the crux of the European crisis as well as American difficulties in that area directly to the Yalta agreement, a second Munich as he calls it. In this connection he likewise excoriates the Potsdam agreement. In fact, Chamberlin contends that the recovery of Europe hinges upon an industrialized Germany and he decries American policy toward Germany as too severe and thus advantageous only to the USSR. The questions of slave labor in the USSR, of fear, and of persecution of dissidents throughout Eastern Europe are developed at some length. In all, the author portrays conditions that leave little margin for optimism.

Chamberlin then makes a number of recommendations for the resurrection of Europe. He envisages a federation of Western European nations as the only means for their survival. Such federation, he argues, would re-establish a balance of power that is now lacking but is essential as a foundation for a stable continent. However, he does not state exactly how such a federation could be effected, except that he would give Europe an opportunity to save itself. That is, he would withdraw the non-European armies that now control it. (For the purpose of his argument he treats the Soviet Union as well as the United Kingdom and the United States as a non-European nation.) Thus the withdrawal of Soviet armies to the borders of the USSR becomes in his estimation the first goal of U. S. foreign policy. He favors an over-all rather than a piece-meal relief program, here apparently anticipating the Marshall Plan. Finally, he believes that many American misconceptions about the European cockpit must be discarded, for only then, he feels, can American public opinion exert a really constructive influence on the shaping of U. S. policy toward Europe.

With due allowance made for the author's occasional tendency to have the answer to a problem upon the solution of which the experts have not yet agreed, it is nevertheless true that *The European Cockpit* is well written and throws much light on some of the tasks facing our foreign policy framers.

WALTER J. MUELLER

Underground To Palestine. By I. F. Stone. *Bont and Gaer, Inc., New York, 1946. 240 pages. \$2.50.*

Of course, I. F. Stone, as the Washington editor of PM, needs no introduction.

Underground to Palestine relates in simple narrative, with its trials and tribulations, the "illegal" trek to Palestine of

the thousands of displaced Jews in Europe. Palestine, which was once just the Holy Land of the Jews, is now brought out by Stone as the symbol of all life and freedom to the Jews.

Stone traveled openly, for the most part, as an American correspondent, with the groups and it was apparent that as they traveled along, most places did not hinder their travel particularly. The impression received, was rather, that each community or stopping place was anxious to see that they moved along. Obstacles along the way seemed to be circumvented with amazing ease under the circumstances. The question naturally arose: Could it have been because an American was along? Greater strength is lent to the idea when Stone uses his press card and passport to get himself out of a predicament in Italy, and to get one shipload of Jews safely started on the sea journey to Palestine.

By far the most interesting chapter, from a political point-of-view, is the Epilogue. Here Stone criticizes British policy in the Near East, and states that the British want to keep the area as "their private preserve" which is only possible with American capital. Furthermore, that the British want to keep the area backward, "a territory of 'natives' and 'native rulers' whom they can handle in the traditional way. They want Palestine to be their military base in the Middle East." Mr. Stone's view of the problem is that he "would like to see a bi-national Arab-Jewish State made of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, the whole to be part of a Middle Eastern Semitic Federation."

Mr. Stone's book though an absorbing story is but one facet of a multitudinous-sided problem.

ELEANOR WEST

A Description of Virginia House. By Alexander Weddell, 76 pp., 13 illustrations, *Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Limited Edition, 1947.*

Mr. Weddell, former Ambassador to Argentina and Spain, has written lovingly of Virginia House, his home near Richmond. Although admitting a partial debt of inspiration to Pliny the Younger's enthusiasm for Laurentinum and Horace Walpole's account of Strawberry Hill, Mr. Weddell has, nonetheless, avoided producing a catalogue of the contents of his house. Instead, he takes the reader on a personally conducted tour through the house and gardens, pausing occasionally to point out a favorite item in his collection, with a brief comment on the circumstances of its acquisition. There are columns from Granada, acquired after delicate negotiations with the Duque del Infantado, who had a "few . . . lying in a temporarily abandoned garden"; choirstalls from the Church of the Virgin of Guadalupe; a Mortlake tapestry depicting the tragedy of Niobe; magnificent stone eagles that once commanded the gateways to the Garden Embassy in Madrid.

Virginia House itself was constructed in large part from materials purchased at the demolition sale of The Priory, Warwick, in 1925. At the time of the announcement of the auction, Mr. and Mrs. Weddell were en route to England, already planning the construction of a Tudor house as a home for the Virginia Historical Society. Prompted by the desire to acquire some old paneling or glass, they visited The Priory upon their arrival in England. Enchanted, they decided to purchase the entire structure and transport its materials to the United States.

In the light of the past decade it is amusing and indicative to read Mr. Weddell's account of the furor aroused in the British and even in the American press by the announcement that the purchasers of Warwick Priory were Americans who "proposed to remove this treasure to the United

(Continued on page 41)

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 the Hon. Boaz Long

School of American Research
Museum of New Mexico
Santa Fe
October 30, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It was very kind, indeed, of you to express an interest in what has occupied us since my retirement from the Foreign Service.

Mrs. Long's and my first step was a trip to Williamsburg, Virginia.

So many historical and really beautiful places in the countries where we had served or traveled, need conservation for posterity. We hoped, by examining such examples of intelligent restoration, rehabilitation or appropriate conservation as had been accomplished with such outstanding success in our own country in recent years, that something similar might be attempted abroad, always with the sympathetic collaboration of the governments of the countries in which the sites lay. It had been indicated, if some such plan were formulated and submitted to the Government of Guatemala, that possibly Antigua, the Capital of the country during the Spanish Colonial Period, might be selected as one of the most deserving of conservation in this hemisphere. This and other possibilities were presented to persons experienced in restoration projects, but the state of world affairs at the time seemed to militate against prompt action.

Since then (1945), Antigua is said to have undergone rather extensive changes. If some of the old and beautiful edifices have been redone Hollywood style there is hope that a volume may soon be issued that will reflect authentically what the outstanding architectural characteristics of Guatemala's former capital were like originally, or at least a few years ago, prior to the local fever of "restoration." This prospective study by Professor Verle L. Annis was begun in 1936 and almost finished while Professor Annis served as Exchange Professor of Architecture with the University of Guatemala during 1945. No publication date has been set for the volume so far as is known. This prospective work will not be as comprehensive as Morley's "The Mayan Empire," but it will contain, nevertheless, scale drawings of some

of the wonderful buildings at Antigua, which are so little known in spite of the fact that the ruins of them attest their grandeur.

Having finished with conservation efforts, we returned to New Mexico in May, 1946, and sought to gather together at "Horn Toad Hill" in Santa Fe, our possessions accumulated over the years.

As retirement approached, we began inviting friends to visit us in Santa Fe, and it soon became obvious there was insufficient room in our own home. To remedy this lack, we devoted months to remodeling the Studio and eventually added two bedrooms. Many a time did I regret having tackled that major job, but we made our own adobe bricks, adopted time worn methods, used local workmen, and finished almost in time to receive the furniture long stored at Washington, which had been delayed some 8 months in transit due to a shortage of vans.

Twice I've taken trips to Mexico, where, in my youth, I had purchased lands on what I thought the most attractive hill near Chapultepec Castle. In 1944 the American School acquired $\frac{5}{6}$ of this tract—roughly, 100,000 square metres—sufficient for the school buildings, two churches and possibly 40 families. The development of this property interested me greatly, primarily because of the importance of the institution, also because streets and other public utilities must go into the lands I retained, which, eventually, I hope, may be utilized by some other institution of learning.

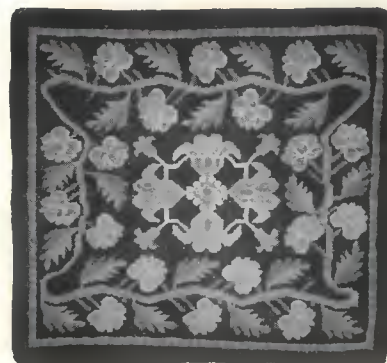
New Mexico has long been the State of my legal residence; indeed, my father was Chief Justice of New Mexico when the State was still a territory so it was but natural that these ties bound me. Among other things I was a

Director in the School of American Research and always took an especial interest in the archaeological work being done in the countries to which I was accredited. Since returning to Santa Fe, these activities have been intensified and the recent merger of the Laboratory of Anthropology with the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico, which awaits Legislative approval before becoming final, finds me more tied in with scientific work than ever before. I have been elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Laboratory of Anthropology (one of the merged institutions) and Vice-Chairman of the aging Board of the



SAN FRANCISCO, ANTIGUA

The Hon. Boaz Long suggests that Antigua, the capital of Guatemala during the Spanish Colonial Period might be selected as one of the sites most deserving of conservation.



ECUADORAN RUGS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE HON. AND MRS. BOAZ LONG

Writes Mr. Long: "For amusement we keep some sort of exhibit rotating at the Museum of New Mexico; at present it is an exhibition of our collection of Ecuadoran rugs."

School of American Research (another).

For recreation we visit the old family ranch near Las Vegas, New Mexico, take trips to the Mesa Verde National Park, the Canyon de Chelly, Taos or any one of the several scores of other places of historical interest in this vicinity. For a change from this altitude we occasionally visit New York or Washington.

For amusement we keep some sort of exhibit rotating at the Museum of New Mexico; at present it is an exhibition of our collection of Ecuadoran rugs. Next will come a collection of old Spanish paintings which has formed the

basis for many of the religious subjects copied, or imitated by art students since days of the Spanish Conquest. I speak occasionally when worthy organizations desire it rather than pay for a real orator.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL helps to keep us in touch with our many friends and former associates for whom we entertain an affectionate regard. We have had fleeting glimpses out here of the James Gerards, Fletcher Warrens, Joe McGurk and would enjoy seeing any other Foreign Service visitors who come to this city.

BOAZ LONG.

SERVICE GLIMPSSES



Colette Jonet Hanley, wife of J. Daniel Hanley, Attaché, Lisbon, is the winner of the Portuguese International Golf Championship for 1945-46-47. (Photographed at Estoril last spring).



Photograph taken at Consul General and Mrs. North Winship's farewell party in Montreal, November 25th, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Johnson (left) upon Consul Johnson's retirement.



At a press conference held in the United States Information library at Rangoon on August 19, 1947. The speaker in the picture is Consul General Earl L. Packer. At his right are two feminine Anglo-Burmese representatives of the Burma Public Relations Department, and at his left are Public Affairs Officer Frederick Jochem and Miss Lillian de Souza, USIS librarian. Directly across the table from Mr. Packer is Vice Consul Richard E. Usher.



Embassy staff and Presidential Aides in garden of residence at Asuncion following presentation of credentials on October 8 by Ambassador Fletcher Warren. Left to right: Public Affairs Officer Thomas G. Allen, Special Assistant Collins D. Almon, Military Attaché Samuel J. Skousen, Second Secretary Henry A. Hoyt, President's Aide Colonel Juan Federico Garay, the Ambassador, Chief of Protocol, Dr. Victor M. Jara, Commercial Attaché Ellis M. Goodwin, Second Secretary David L. Gamon. In back: Third Secretary Robert W. Moore, Assistant Commercial Attaché Robert L. Harmon.

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THE RECENT FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

(Continued from page 10)

If candidates are admitted up to and including age 30, some will have carried their formal education beyond the studies required for a bachelor's degree, but the Committee believes that it would be unwise to require candidates to have pursued graduate studies.

2. A. The Board believes that the educational level ordinarily required for the bachelor's degree or its equivalent, should be the level ordinarily required for admission to the service.

3. Q. Should the requirements for admission presuppose any particular subjects of study? If so, what and at what level?

It is assumed that most of the candidates for the Foreign Service would, by reason of their interests, have devoted considerable study during their college course to the social sciences. The Committee hopes that, in its answer to this question, the Board will define with some precision the particular subjects, if any, in that field and the level of attainment in those subjects which it believes necessary to a Foreign Service officer. We believe that the required subjects of study in that field should be very few. It should be borne in mind that every requirement of a particular subject of study restricts to some degree the number of potential candidates. The Board should consider, therefore, to what extent it is willing to eliminate able individuals who cannot meet the specific requirements.

3. A. The Board is of the opinion that the requirements for admission should presuppose particular subjects of study carried to a point sufficient to produce:

(1) Ability to read the English language with clear understanding and to write it with clarity and precision.

(2) Ability to read with reasonable facility at least one of the following foreign languages: French, German, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish.

(3) Knowledge of elementary economics such as can be gained from the ordinary introductory undergraduate course in that subject.

(4) Knowledge of American history and government such as can be gained from the ordinary introductory undergraduate courses in those subjects.

4. Q. Should the requirements be such as to oblige or encourage the candidate to pursue courses of study specifically aimed at preparation for the examinations for the Foreign Service or to attend so-called "Foreign Service" schools?"

4. A. No.

5. Q. Should the requirements presuppose training in the skills, special techniques, and procedures which a Foreign Service officer employs?

5. A. No.

6. Q. To what degree is it desirable to have differentiation of abilities among Foreign Service officers? In other words, are specialists desired whose all-around qualities may be limited but who are outstanding in particular fields. If specialists are desired, what types?

In answer to these questions, it should be remembered that, if Foreign Service officers are selected primarily from the age group 21-25, their opportunities for specialization will have been limited. Often the only specialization will be that shown by the candidate's choice of college and of major subject of study within the college.

As the Committee interprets Section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the Foreign Service Reserve will make available officers with highly specialized skills. Therefore, the Committee believes that the examination system should en-

deavor to select men of high ability with a wide variety of interests; that the appointees should constitute such a group as would provide, if its members later choose to specialize in the field of their interest, the great variety of skills necessary to carry on the work of the service.

6. A. The Board believes that the examination system should endeavor to select men of high ability with a wide variety of interests; that the appointees should constitute such a group as would provide, if its members later choose to specialize in the field of their interest, the great variety of skills necessary to carry on the work of the Service; and that the group selected should therefore include men with interests in law, history, economics, agriculture, commerce, labor and labor relations, cultural relations and political affairs, but whose specialization in these fields would ordinarily be that of the undergraduate major in a department of one of our better colleges.

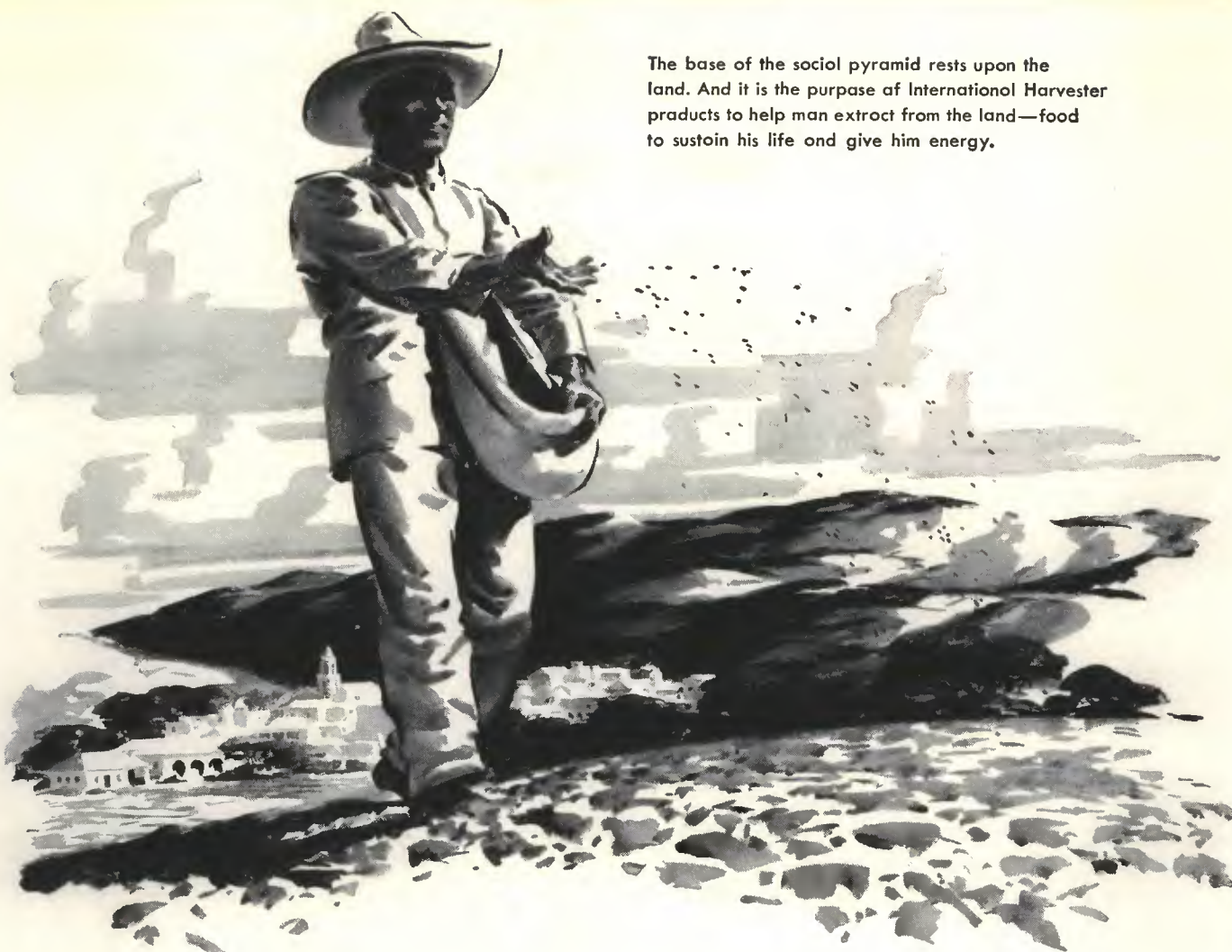
7. Q. What are the most important activities commonly required of Foreign Service officers? What activities are of next importance?

7. A. Class 6. This class is probationary, and the work will principally be training; however, a probationer will remain three years in this class and during that time will have work of real responsibility, especially at the present time when many posts are understaffed and beginners must pull their own weight. On the ordinary training assignments the officer in this class would be rotated through the various divisions of an office and might be placed in charge of an activity of the office; e. g., in a large consulate he would have, for perhaps six weeks at a time, entire responsibility for administering the visa section, the commercial section, administrative section, etc. Part of the three years in Class 6 would be spent in training in a basic year in Washington and the probationer would do similar interne work in the divisions of the Department, and in other agencies of the Government.

A Class 5 officer would be second in command or deputy at a number of smaller consular offices and would have commensurate responsibilities in missions. Some small consulates are administered by Class 5 officers, and such officers might, for example, be assigned primary responsibility for a single division of either an office or a mission, or if the workload were great, to assist in an executive capacity. For example, under the direction of a First Secretary in the political section of a Legation or Embassy, a Class 5 officer might be assigned a daily review of the press, contacts with particular ministries in the host country, and responsibility for a particular series of reports; similarly in the economic section he might be charged with trade promotion activities or with one particular phase of the overall economic reporting of the office.

Many officers of this class would be assigned to consular work where the principal duties would be in connection with the issuance of visas, verification of citizenship, issuance of passports and the protection of American citizens and interests, etc. These activities, sometimes routine in themselves, are nevertheless of great importance. It should be noted that these activities have a direct effect upon the American citizens' concern and the reaction, often public, of those citizens.

A number of men in this class may be expected to serve in smaller posts where conditions are particularly difficult or unhealthful; e. g., the second in command at Sao Paulo might be responsible for economic, industrial and commercial work. He would be engaged in liquidating the Proclaimed List and in searching out ex-enemy assets; he would have the job of promoting American trade.



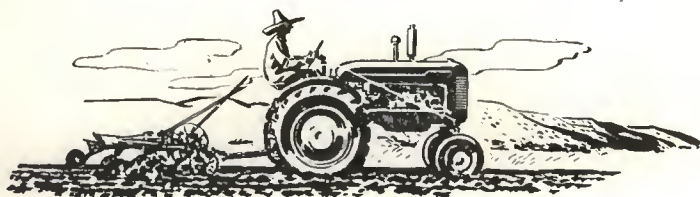
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Class 4 officers (and Class 3) would be functioning at the level of the greatest workload in the Service. They would be expected to be able to handle a great range of assignments in the Service, although the positions of command would still be reserved for persons of higher rank. However, an officer in Class 4 might expect to be in charge of small to middle-size consular offices or to have primary responsibility for key functions within large offices. In the Department of State he might possibly be an assistant chief of division or in charge of one of the country "desks." To a large extent he would be interchangeable with a Class 3 officer.

Many officers of this class would be assigned to consular work as described above in Class 5.

Class 3 officers would be in charge of important consular offices and would be at the level of First Secretaries in the missions. They might be expected to head up important sections within the large offices; e.g., to be responsible for all economic reporting, to handle important negotiations, to direct the work of a number of junior officers, to head divisions in the Department of State, to serve as inspectors, etc.

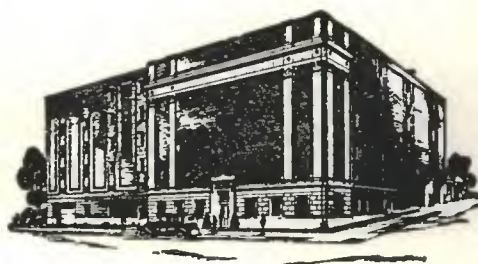
Class 2 officers should be potential ministers or ambassadors. First Secretaries and in some cases Consuls General or Counselors might be selected from Class 2. In an office in which a Class 2 officer is not a Counselor (i.e., number two man in the mission), he would at least be in charge of one of the four or five principal subdivisions of the office; e.g., to have responsibility for all the political work of the mission or all the economic work, or all administration, etc. Officers reaching Class 2 should have demonstrated a capacity to broaden intellectually and to acquire executive ability sufficient to be able to supervise and coordinate all phases of activity in a large consular office or in a diplomatic mission. To a large extent Class 2 officers would be interchangeable with Class 1 officers.

Class 1 officers should be regarded as chiefs or potential chiefs of mission. In all but the largest offices (where the Counselor of Embassy would be a career minister), Counselors would be Class 1 officers. In the absence of the Chief of Mission, he would become Charge d'Affaires. Officers in Class 1 would occupy a position in respect to the Foreign Service similar to that of general officers in the military service (possibly more analogous to position of Major General than Brigadier). In most cases, he would be deputy to the Chief of Mission, and his work should be especially important in insuring continuity in the mission, especially when the Chief is a political appointment. He may have anywhere from some 10 to several hundred people reporting to him, and would have supervisory jurisdiction over a number of consulates.

Very important consulates-general would be headed by Class 1 officers. In the Department, they might be in charge of one of the 18 offices of the Department.

8. Q. What qualities of personality should the system of examination endeavor to assess?

The Committee assumes that a Foreign Service officer should be thoroughly American in appearance, manners, speech, and point of view. It assumes also that he should be a gentleman—that is, a man of cultivated taste and manners, of refinement of mind and spirit, and with consideration for others. It believes that among specific qualities important to the Foreign Service officer are: unobjectionable appearance; good diction; readiness, clarity, and precision in oral expression; social adaptability and tact; industriousness; initiative; resourcefulness; emotional stability.



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8. A. In addition to the qualities which the Advisory Committee has assumed should be possessed by a Foreign Service officer, he should possess particularly, and in a high degree:

a. *Personal integrity.* Personal integrity should include intellectual honesty and freedom from bias as well as probity in business and financial matters. A Foreign Service officer must not be the type of man who says one thing to one man and another to another. His word should be considered as his bond if he is to be an effective representative of the United States.

b. *Emotional stability.* As a representative of the United States a Foreign Service officer must be able to stand up under strain in any circumstance. In the Service there are many situations in which an officer must act upon his own responsibility. The severely competitive nature of the Service will place men under tensions so that a man must be emotionally mature enough to find satisfactions in his work without being excessively preoccupied with recognition and advancement. No matter how brilliant a candidate may be, he should be rejected if he is of a psychologically unstable type.

c. *Adaptability and resilience.* A Foreign Service officer may be required to serve under extremely varied circumstances and be shifted from post to post. It is not unusual for him to be sent to the field to do one type of work and be called upon to do something entirely different. Officers must be able to adjust themselves to different social conditions and different cultural environments.

d. *Ability to assume responsibility.* The Foreign Service has over 300 separate posts, and Foreign Service officers will from time to time find themselves in charge in remote parts of the world. An officer must therefore be able to take initiative without direction.

e. *Ability to withstand the effects of isolation.* An officer should have the spiritual and intellectual resources and self-sufficiency to support him in lonely, dull, or remote posts, and to withstand the effects of isolation.

f. *Ability to remain cool and self-confident in crises.* An officer should have the ability to retain coolness and self-confidence in crises; to be able to act with firmness, decision, and resourcefulness in an isolated post in moments of political or social crises.

9. Q. What are the chief deficiencies in those Foreign Service officers who have been admitted under the present system of examination and who have not proved satisfactory?

9. A. Those tendencies which have contributed to the lack of success of officers in the Foreign Service are essentially the same as those which contribute to lack of success in most lines of human endeavor, especially in the professions. These deficiencies include the following: lack of industry, lack of sound training, objectionable personal habits, neurotic tendencies, and even drunkenness or downright dishonesty.

In the Foreign Service, because of factors relating to daily life and conduct in foreign surroundings and among foreign peoples, certain personality traits are brought into much sharper focus than they would be in similar work in the United States. Among these traits are: lack of mental flexibility, that quality of personal warmth known as "simpatico," a tendency toward social withdrawal, lack of self-confidence, lack of intellectual honesty; and there are others.

The deficiencies in officers in the Foreign Service at present are to be ascribed to the nature of the Foreign Service

(Continued on page 48)



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THE SAN KUAN MIAO

(Continued from page 15)

to whom it belonged. And when one went to a party of any proportions around the San Kuan Miao he was very apt to meet some of his own belongings, silver or linen or china, or anything else that the party-giver's house lacked, and a neighbor had.

Jerry Spiker, too, finished his language course before nineteen twenty, and later was Chinese secretary at the legation. They tell of him that at the first marriage he witnessed as a young vice consul the minister concluded the ceremony with the words: "In the presence of Almighty God and Vice Consul Spiker, I pronounce you man and wife." Jerry has always kept pretty good company.

These names, and many others, are connected with the San Kuan Miao, and form part of its tradition. Were all such names to be mentioned, this would get wholly out of bounds—as to length, anyway.

The San Kuan Miao has seen many upheavals, both of major and minor importance. It has sheltered some world-shaking romances (at least, they seemed so at the time), and a tragedy or two. It is even equipped with a reasonably well-authenticated ghost; that is, as well-authenticated as a ghost could be said to be when one has never seen either it or its manifestations. But reputable people aver they have, and a ghost is very generally accepted as part of the tradition.

There are doubtless much more suitable and comfortable living quarters at missions in other parts of the world, but I do not believe there are anywhere quarters more interesting, more perfectly adapted to their setting, more replete with historical charm.

Mr. Larkin has just left Peiping; he looked the San Kuan Miao over sympathetically, I believe. It may remain, I understand, for some months longer, and I, for one, am glad of the reprieve.

At the request of the Editors the Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, Mr. Frank P. Lockhart and Mr. Philip D. Sprouse have contributed the following pertinent anecdotes and reminiscences connected with the compound. These officers have previously served in Peking and have had frequent contacts with San Kuan Miao.

From the Hon. Nelson T. Johnson

There were at least two San Kuan Miao's in Peking. Both of them, as I recall, date back to the Ming dynasty, and one of them is now in what is known as the Legation Quarter. Since 1900 it has been occupied and used by the American Legation, and is included in the area controlled by the Legation in the Legation Quarter. It was occupied by the American Legation when the American Minister and his staff were driven out of their old property by the Boxers during the siege. When I arrived in Peking in 1907 it was used as the residence of the Chinese Secretary, and Mr. E. T. Williams, the Chinese Secretary, lived there. Afterwards it was used as a residence of the Chinese Secretary again. The students—student interpreters, as they were known then—inhabited the compound just behind San Kuan Miao and across the alley. This compound, I believe, had been a curio store prior to the Boxer Rebellion, but became the residence of the First Secretary, and was subsequently turned over to the students and was the students' mess when I was a student in Peking. The name "San Kuan Miao" caused this particular temple just inside the watergate and on the old Jade Canal to be connected with the last Ming emperor, who visited the other San Kuan Miao to learn the



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fate of his dynasty, then besieged by the Manchus. Because the answer was unfavorable or vague, he committed suicide shortly thereafter.

NELSON T. JOHNSON.

From Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, FSO Retired

San Kuan Miao was always full of surprises. There was really never a dull moment there. It was the unexpected, the unique, the rare that guests encountered. What guests will ever forget the surprise and utter amazement which they experienced when, arriving for a large Christmas dinner party given by George Merrell they encountered in his front courtyard a camel with proper accoutrements for desert travel, bells and all, plus a Chinese camel driver with his varied and picturesque equipment. The camel typified the Christmas spirit of Bethlehem. This was the introduction to a delightful Christmas party.

What can better illustrate the element of surprise in San Kuan Miao than the evening when one of the members of the student interpreter corps, now gone to his reward, enlivened an outdoor dinner party in his court-yard, at which most of the guests were student interpreters from another Legation, by rapid-fire revolver shooting (with blank cartridges, of course) into the ground near the feet of his guests at 2 a.m. accompanied by Indian war whoops to simulate the mode of life in the great open spaces of the far West in the United States—this episode at a time when a vengeful war-lord was threatening to invade the city with his armed forces. To say that the other inhabitants of San Juan Miao were put in a jittery state of mind for a few minutes is putting it mildly and many others in the Legation quarter were puzzled by a barrage of shots at such an unusual hour. Newly-arrived guests at the Wagons-Lits Hotel across the street thought the siege had begun.

On the somber side San Juan Miao has had its moments, brief as they were. Witness the wake held by Mr. Paul W. Meyer signifying the decease of the Student Interpreter Corps—a corps, it may be added, still very much alive today, its members being known now, however, as Language Officers. At this particular celebration (1926) the centerpiece of the long, highly decorated dining table was a coffin about 3 feet long, 1 foot high and 1 foot wide, supposedly containing the remains of the Student Interpreter Corps. Eulogies were delivered with great solemnity and choice phrasing. Actually, the solemnity was short-lived and soon the evening was turned into a pleasant party which today is remembered as a highlight in what San Kuan Miao could produce by way of the unexpected and the enjoyable.

FRANK P. LOCKHART.

From FSO Philip D. Sprouse

San Kuan Miao in early 1946 had little of the character which served for many years to make of it a part of the Legation Quarter closely associated with or directly involved in most of the legends surrounding American official life at Peiping. Post-war San Kuan Miao was ghostly, not in the sense of the legendary ghost formerly resident in this area, but ghostly with silence and empty houses and courtyards. Perhaps most serious, from the viewpoint of the Chinese language officer, was the appearance of the Students Mess. The familiar *Huo Shen* (God of Fire) had been removed from his long accustomed place facing the moon gate to be relegated to an obscure niche in a side court. The carved mantelpieces and walls and painted ceilings of the dining room echoed not pure Peking tones but the clatter of typewriters and ringing of phones and the room itself,

(Continued on page 42)

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

ALLEN H. LESTER, recently Economic Analyst, Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the same capacity.

JOHN L. TOPPING, until recently Second Secretary in Montevideo, Uruguay, has been transferred to Managua, Nicaragua, in the same capacity.

ARTHUR PERRY BIGGS, has been assigned to Bogota, Colombia, as Assistant Attache (Geographer), in the Foreign Service Reserve.

RICHARD M. CONNELL, Commercial Attache, Bogota, Colombia, has been transferred to Habana, Cuba, in the same capacity.

KENNETT F. POTTER, until recently Second Secretary, Oslo, Norway, has been transferred to Bergen, Norway, as Consul.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 27)

States!" The fact that the building was to be demolished regardless of purchaser received little attention during the initial stage of the controversy.

Virginia House is not a restoration of The Priory. The rooms have been modeled on rooms from the original Priory or from those of other contemporaneous dwellings, including Sulgrave Manor. The oak paneling, the leaded glass, the numerous coats of arms and heraldic windows are in the main from The Priory, but some are from English homes of the same or even earlier periods while others are skillful reproductions.

Withal, however, there is an air of nostalgia about Virginia House—one feels that Mr. Weddell's home and *objets d'art*, acquired in nearly a quarter century in Foreign Service posts from India to the Argentine, are representative of an era that came to a close with Pearl Harbor.

LOUISE KIRBY



CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

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THE SAN KUAN MIAO

(Continued from page 40)

which had formerly seemed ample for scores of convivial guests, now appeared crowded with its utilitarian desks and piles of papers and periodicals.

Better days were, however, not too distant, for it was only some ten years ago that George Merrell had given another of his memorable parties—this one to bid farewell to a young lady of the Embassy staff being transferred to Mexico. The servants were garbed in Mexican-like sombreros and sashes and the band played various tunes probably intended to have a Latin tone, although there inevitably crept in a touch of "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." Mexican food completed the motif but even this party couldn't go completely Latin and presently there appeared an additional band. The two bands, competing loudly for musical supremacy, accompanied the one hundred or more guests on a march to the railway station, another San Kuan Miao touch added in the form of Chinese lanterns borne by each guest to light the way. The final bit of pleasantries came with the discovery in the berth of her compartment of life-size papier mache effigies of two of the departing honor guests' admirers.

A more serious note was sounded a year or so later when about 100 ricksha coolies of the Wagon-Lits and Peking Hotels banded together to perform the famous 100-name umbrella ceremony in honor of Laurence Salisbury, then First Secretary of the Embassy. This tribute was said to have been given to only one other foreign official in the history of Peiping and only to those Chinese officials who had demonstrated the greatest concern for the welfare of the people. There was, of course, since this was San Kuan Miao, a lighter note. The ricksha coolies marched from a point several miles distant in the north city, accompanied by the inevitable band. Mr. Salisbury had fortunately been warned of the ceremony and was waiting in his courtyard with large quantities of tea to serve his guests. Following the ceremony and the presentation to him of an engraved silver plaque, Mr. Salisbury in turn made a speech of acknowledgment and presented each guest with a small towel, a very necessary tool of the ricksha boy's trade in Peiping's hot summers.

An instance of the character of the ricksha boy of the Legation Quarter and San Kuan Miao is given by the action of my own ricksha boy in 1946, when he returned to me a sport shirt and a pair of khaki shorts, which, he explained, I had left in my house when I departed from Peiping in 1940. They were clean and unworn and he had saved them against my possible return through years of war and inflation, although these insignificant items would have had considerable cash value to a ricksha boy. San Kuan Miao and Peiping do something both to the foreigner and the Chinese residents and there is certain to be nostalgia for that other era when former residents of San Kuan Miao meet.

PHILIP D. SPROUSE.

SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 17)

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Officers and employees of the Foreign Service are urged by the Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association to apply now for the admission of their sons and daughters to schools and colleges in the United States for the academic year 1948-1949.

Enrollments in all educational institutions throughout the country have been extremely heavy again this year. It is clear that enrollments will be just as heavy, if not heavier, next year.

The continued rise in tuition and other educational fees will undoubtedly increase competition for scholarship aid. Inquiry regarding such assistance should be made *at once*.

Parents or students should correspond directly with the schools and colleges they have chosen. To secure addresses and other preliminary information before making inquiries, parents are advised to consult handbooks on educational institutions in the United States and other material that may be available in libraries at their posts or at nearby posts. The Education Committee will do its best to provide such further information and assistance as may be needed.

V-E DAY IN MOSCOW

(Continued from page 19)

bassy, up the hill to the further side of the enormous square. One of the girls from the Embassy tried to fight her way from her hotel to the Chancery. She reported it had been one continual aerial act. Prudently, she borrowed a pair of slacks to wear on the return trip.

But it was the Americans in uniform the Russians paid real tribute to that day. Any service man brave enough to go out on the streets spent most of his time in the air.

Those of us inside the Embassy were not satisfied with our part in the demonstration. The enthusiasm was contagious. It was somehow as if it were the first time the Russian people and the American people had been able to speak to each other heart to heart.

What we needed, we decided, was a real confetti and ticker tape barrage in the best Broadway tradition. Immediately we were up against a difficult problem. What would we use for paper? Almost everything in the Embassy was marked "Restricted" at the very least. We didn't dare tear up unused paper because our supply was barely enough to keep the Embassy going for a week. Our precious magazines were too few to warrant ripping up. Our "rain of confetti" had to be abandoned.

The crowd ebbed and flowed all day long. Street dances were finally organized and speakers sprang up at every corner. However, we still remained a compelling attraction.

About ten o'clock that night a friend and I were standing at a window looking out at the emptying square below. Three or four people strolling by noticed us and waved. We took out our handkerchiefs and waved back. In a few minutes we had accumulated a crowd of several thousand people.

If even one of us had kept a vigil throughout the night at an open window to respond to the people in the streets, the Embassy would have been besieged until dawn.

But we were tired and went to bed. It was just as well. It was all over by the next day. The intoxication of victory had spent itself. I can't help but wonder if some of the tens of thousands beneath our windows that day don't still have an emotional hangover.

A PINCER MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 9)

of vicious circles that today is frustrating the development of a full production economy. It is the factor which, more than any other, weakens the structure of the United Nations and jeopardizes our hopes for achieving collective security.

But stop-gap measures must be only the beginning. The bridge to a stable peace is the European Recovery Program, the plan of self-help that sprang from Secretary Marshall's Harvard speech last June. It was conceived as a means by which the economic strength of Europe might be mobilized for reconstruction, reassured by sizable help from the United States. Its aim was better living for human beings who long had suffered, economic recovery that would increase production and employment, and political stability that would promote peaceful collaboration in the United Nations. Political and economic instability undermine the strength of the United Nations. The Marshall Plan is an essential part of the task of making it stronger.

Unfortunately, the idea of the ERP was born in an atmosphere of international tension. Disagreements between the Soviet Union and the other major powers on Austrian and German peace treaties had deprived the European economy of one of its richest sources of both food and coal and were a major factor preventing continuation of the splendid recovery achieved in Western Europe in early 1946. Soon after the Harvard speech, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov refused to join with Mr. Bevin of Great Britain and Mr. Bidault of France in sponsoring the cooperative effort of the European nations. In his trail, the other countries in the Soviet sphere declined to participate, although some of them had shown a clear desire to join.

Soviet policy did not stop at non-participation, but launched an active campaign of opposition. The newly created Cominform declared defeat of the European Recovery Program to be one of its major objectives; a member of the Soviet Politburo was the leading spokesman for this policy.

In recent weeks that policy has been put into action.

During the United Nations General Assembly, vicious blasts of propaganda were aimed at us. We were accused of warmongering, of seeking economic domination and political enslavement of European countries. Soviet spokesmen sought to aggravate fears of a vast new conflict. Recent strikes and sabotage in France and Italy are part of that policy. The Communists believe they can make any aid that is extended too little and too late. They believe they can create conditions that will frighten America away from investing in the future of Europe. They even believe they can scare our Congress and our people. But out of my own experience I can say that the people and the Congress are not easily frightened.

Yet there is a bright side to the picture. Workers are rejecting Communist efforts to exploit their legitimate economic grievances for Communist political purposes. The



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aims of these disruptive forces have been exposed. Their strength has been shown to be less than many believed them to be, and the unity that has been forged among the freedom-loving people may prove to be an asset that will outweigh the material losses. The workers' determination to continue production is one of the answers to the question many Americans quite properly are asking: What are the Europeans doing to help themselves?

There are still other answers. It is important to realize that the greatest emphasis in the European Recovery Program is on self-help. The 16 participating countries are coordinating their efforts in an earnest endeavor to boost food output within the next four years to pre-war averages and to raise the production of sugar and potatoes far above the pre-war rate. They aim for a coal output of one-third greater than at present and exceeding their 1938 production. Steel output in 1951 is programmed at 80 percent above the present and 20 percent above pre-war. This is just part of the production plan.

Production is not all. The countries have pledged themselves to a far-reaching program of internal stabilization. They have undertaken to balance their national budgets. They have agreed to minimize Government reliance on bank lending, and other inflationary practices. They have agreed that if their inflation problems are conquered, they will make their currencies freely convertible—as good as gold—for buying and selling throughout the world.

Even beyond this, each of the countries has pledged to remove restrictions on their international trade as soon as possible. They have adopted the aim of a multilateral trading system in which tariff barriers would be cut to a minimum. The idea of customs unions has been given great impetus. Thirteen of the nations have set up a special study group looking toward this kind of tariff unity. In addition, special efforts are being made in this connection by France and Italy, by Greece and Turkey and by the Scandinavian countries.

These are merely examples of the actions the nations of western Europe are taking to help themselves. They are not asking us to do their job for them. What they are asking for is enough help to get their recovery drive underway with the greatest possible speed and effectiveness.

This record of collaboration stimulates confidence that the help we give will be utilized to the fullest extent. But, to me, it holds an added significance. This cooperative endeavor by sixteen sovereign nations typifies the spirit which must animate the United Nations. Through collective effort, the national health of each will be advanced. Economic despair will be removed as a basis for political action. A great step will be taken toward fulfillment of the objective set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations: "the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples . . .".

It is impossible to guarantee that the European Recovery Program will succeed. But the risk is a carefully calculated one. It is a good bit like the chance the farmer takes when he plants his crops. He risks the possibilities of destruction by weather, by insects and by disease. Yet he knows that failure to plant would result in far greater risks and far greater hardships. I believe the Marshall plan will succeed.

In my fifth and final point, I include the forces which are indispensable to world prosperity in the long run. Those are mainly the forces that stem from the free flow of goods among nations. What is more, they are already at work and have produced results, the most significant being the conclusion at Geneva last August of a general agreement—

effective in most cases on January 1, 1948—on the reduction of tariff and other trade barriers by 23 nations, including the United States. These nations accounted for approximately three-quarters of the world's pre-war international commerce. The agreement between them is the first major reversal of the trend toward restrictions and economic isolation which set in after the first world war and helped to cause the second world war.

The achievement at Geneva was a necessary prelude to the meeting in Havana which I regard as the most significant economic conference in history. It has before it two important tasks. The first is the formulation of a detailed code of international conduct with respect to commercial policy, employment policy, international investment and economic development, restrictive business practices, and inter-governmental commodities arrangements. The second is the formation of an International Trade Organization that will help enforce this code of conduct, promote the exchange of goods between nations, foster stability in production and employment, and encourage the economic development of backward areas. It will be the instrument for negotiating the removal of the snags, the bars and the obstructions to the flow of commerce. As the stream of commerce is made to move more swiftly and more deeply, we can look forward to bigger and steadier demands for the produce of the farm and the factory.

I put great emphasis on the matter of broadening world markets. It must be accomplished if we are to have a healthy world in the next generation. Impoverished countries simply are hungry mouths to be fed. But, like a child who grows to manhood and earns his own living, these countries can be transformed into hungry markets and energetic producers.

But trade alone is not enough and the United Nations provides the machinery for the development of cooperation in other vital fields. European nations now are utilizing it through the Economic Commission for Europe which, though established only a few months ago by the Economic and Social Council, already has acted to increase production of steel, timber, fertilizer, electric power and transport equipment. An Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has been established and similar agencies may be created for Latin America and the Middle East.

Other United Nations agencies are now at hand to help mobilize and direct the huge human and material wealth of the world toward better standards of life.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is seeking to promote better farming methods and better balanced food distribution. FAO missions have already drafted long-range plans for more effective agricultural production in Greece, and in Poland, and the organization has sponsored international conferences to examine the problems of rice production and distribution in Asia.

Increasingly, the community of nations can look toward the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for banking advice, financial aid, and freer exchange of currencies. Health problems can be worked out with the World Health Organization.

I have stressed the economic factors in the present world situation because they are vitally related to political events. Economic chaos is being utilized to promote political enslavement. But men who are free to choose will always reject the concept of the police state and seek to live with dignity, with tolerance and in peace with their fellowmen.

By promoting economic health through our support of the Marshall Plan and the long-range programs of the United Nations, we promote political freedom, we pave the way toward genuine collective security. Neither prosperity nor peace can last in an impoverished world. By sharing our blessings we will safeguard them for ourselves and for all peoples.

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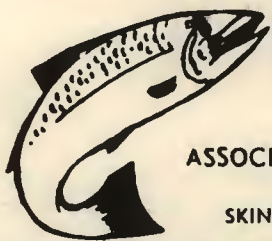
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THE RECENT FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

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as a career, rather than to any deficiencies in the selection system.

* * *

The Board of Examiners has decided that another Written Examination will be held on September 27-30, 1948. This examination will follow the general pattern of the recent examination.

The Board has directed that in the meantime further statistical studies of the results of the examinations since 1932 be made and that the data derived from these studies be placed at the disposition of the Advisory Committee. These data will assist the Committee in determining whether, in its opinion, further modification of our system of selecting Foreign Service officers is necessary or desirable.



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