

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

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FEBRUARY, 1948





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CONTENTS

FEBRUARY, 1948

Cover Picture:

Pagoda and lake at Yenching University, Peiping.
Photo by Philip D. Sprouse.

Foreign Service Changes	3
Births	5
Foreign Fellowships for Americans	7
<i>By Kenneth Holland</i>	
Widow's Annuities in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System	10
<i>By Carl W. Strom</i>	
Winder Building—Home of the Passport Division	12
<i>By Ruth B. Shipley</i>	
Letters to the Editors	14
Assignment or Detail to International Organizations.....	15
<i>By S. Houston Lay</i>	
Miami Reception Center	16
<i>By Walter M. Walters</i>	
Editors' Column—Government by Sojourn.....	18
Press Comment	19
News from the Department	20
<i>By Jane Wilson</i>	
News from the Field	22
Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship.....	25
The Bookshelf	26
<i>Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor</i>	
Operation Diplomatic Family	27
<i>By Marion R. Schoenfeld</i>	
Service Glimpses	28
There May be Danger in It	45
<i>By Frank W. White</i>	
The New Look and American Foreign Policy.....	46
Our Retired Officers	47
In Memoriam	50
Marriages	51

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

December 11, 1947

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., Office of the United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, to Budapest, as Counselor of Embassy.

GEORGE R. CANTY, Assistant Chief, Division of Commercial Policy, Department of State, to Bern, as First Secretary.

JOHN F. HUDDLESTON, First Secretary, Rome, to Liverpool, England, as Consul.

THOMAS T. TURNER, Vice Consul, Tunis, to Zurich, Switzerland as Vice Consul.

PAUL S. GUINN, Second Secretary, Mexico City, to London, in the same capacity.

RUSSELL W. BENTON, Consul, Munich, to Berlin, Germany, as a Foreign Service Officer.

CHARLES S. REED, Consul, Saigon, to the Department of State.

MERLIN E. SMITH, Second Secretary, La Paz, to the Department of State.

THEODORE J. HADRABA, Consul, Bern, to the Department of State.

ALBERT K. LUDY, JR., Third Secretary and Vice Consul, Tegucigalpa, to the Department of State.

December 29, 1947

THOMAS H. LOCKETT, Counselor of Embassy, Bogota, Colombia, to Manila, in the same capacity.

JOHN W. CARRIGAN, First Secretary and Consul, San Jose, to Caracas, Venezuela, as First Secretary.

WALDO E. BAILEY, Second Secretary, Jidda, to Tijuana, Mexico, as Consul.

MAURICE M. BERNBAUM, Second Secretary and Consul, Santiago, Chile, to Quito, Ecuador, as First Secretary.

MALCOLM P. HOOPER, of Baltimore, Maryland, Consul, Kingston, Jamaica, to Cairo, as Consul.

LAWRENCE S. ARMSTRONG, Second Secretary, Lisbon, to Tunis, as Consul.

HEYWARD G. HILL, First Secretary, Ankara, to Bratislava, as Consul.

E. ALLEN FIDEL, Economic Analyst, Paris, to Rome, as Third Secretary.

BYRON E. BLANKINSHIP, Second Secretary, Madrid, to Tegucigalpa, in the same capacity.

THOMAS G. MURDOCK, to Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, as Consular Attache.

JOHN C. SHILLOCK, Junior, Second Secretary, Ottawa, to Buenos Aires, in the same capacity.

January 5, 1948

SAMUEL J. FLETCHER, Consul General, Calcutta, to Melbourne, as Consul General.

LA VERNE BALDWIN, Department of State, to Ankara, as First Secretary.

JOHN F. STONE, Consul, Rotterdam, to Bangkok, as Second Secretary and Consul.

DONALD S. KING, Vice Consul, Bordeaux, to Port-au-Prince, as Third Secretary.

MARSELIS C. PARSONS, Jr., Office of European Affairs, Department of State, to Oslo, as First Secretary and Consul.

DONALD C. BERGUS, Second Secretary, Beirut, to Jidda, in the same capacity.

ANDREW E. DONOVAN, First Secretary, Buenos Aires, to San José.

WILLIAM BORDEN COBB, Jr., Third Secretary, Habana, to Manila, in the same capacity.

RICHARD M. SERVICE, Vice Consul, Tsingtao, to Hong Kong in the same capacity.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE DECEMBER 8, 1947

Walter J. Donnelly to be Ambassador to Venezuela;
H. Freeman Matthews to be Ambassador to Sweden;
Paul H. Alling to be Ambassador to Pakistan;
Nathaniel P. Davis to be Ambassador to Costa Rica;
J. Klahr Huddle to be Ambassador to Burma;
Donald R. Heath to be Minister to Bulgaria;
James Hugh Keeley, Jr., to be Minister to Republic of Syria.

To be consuls of the United States of America:
Basil F. Macgowan Robert G. McGregor, Jr.

(Continued on page 5)



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To be Foreign Service officers of class 5, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service:

Donald M. Davies Garrett H. Soulen

To be Foreign Service officers of the class of career minister:

Promotions

Paul H. Alling	Donald R. Heath
William W. Butterworth	J. Klahr Huddle
H. Merle Coehran	James Hugh Keeley, Jr.
Paul C. Daniels	Charles A. Livengood
William E. De Courcy	John J. Muccio
Hugh S. Fullerton	Rudolf E. Schoenfeld

To be consuls general:

George J. Haering	Perry N. Jester
Joel C. Hudson	Edward S. Maney
George M. Abbott	Willard Quincy Stanton
Roy E. B. Bower	E. Paul Tenney
Montgomery H. Colladay	Jesse F. Van Vickel
C. Paul Fletcher	

Raymond C. Miller, to be Foreign Service officer of class 1, consul, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

William P. Maddox, to be Foreign Service officer of class 2, consul, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

To be Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service:

Samuel D. Berger	John J. Haggerty
Clarence E. Birgfeld	William C. Ockey
Howard Rex Cottam	John W. Plakias

To be consuls of the United States:

Robert F. Hale	Archibald R. Randolph
Roy M. Melbourne	

To be Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service:

N. Spencer Barnes	Ashley Guy Hope
Austin B. Cox	Robert G. Miner
Albert B. Franklin	Alexander Schuce

To be consuls of the United States:

Keeler Faus	J. Brock Havron
	Oscar C. Holder

To be Foreign Service officers of class 5, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service:

John E. Devine	Paul F. Geren
----------------	---------------

To be Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service:

John C. Amott	Robert J. Mautner
Stanley S. Carpenter	James M. Mills
Ralph S. Collins	David D. Newsom
Morris Dembo	Peter Rutter
John C. Craig	Robert B. Shaw
Samuel D. Eaton	Galen L. Stone
Lawrence B. Elsbernd	John M. Thompson, Jr.
Thaddeus A. Herrick, Jr.	Gordon C. Tullock
Robert B. Houghton	Charles M. Urruela
Howard D. Jones	Raymond A. Valliere
Joseph F. McFarland	George R. Wadleigh
Donald S. Macdonald	Herbert E. Weiner

BIRTHS

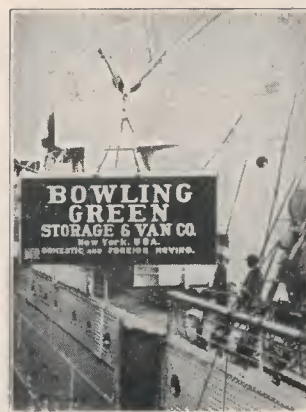
BYRNE. A daughter, Jill, was born on September 29, 1947, to FSO and Mrs. James M. Byrne in Bern where Mr. Byrne is Third Secretary. Mrs. Byrne is the former Miss June Brown who at the time of her marriage was on the staff of the Foreign Service Training School of the Department.

ANDERSON. A daughter, Virginia Randolph, was born on December 20, 1947, to FSO and Mrs. W. Stratton Anderson, Jr. in London where Mr. Anderson is Second Secretary and Consul.

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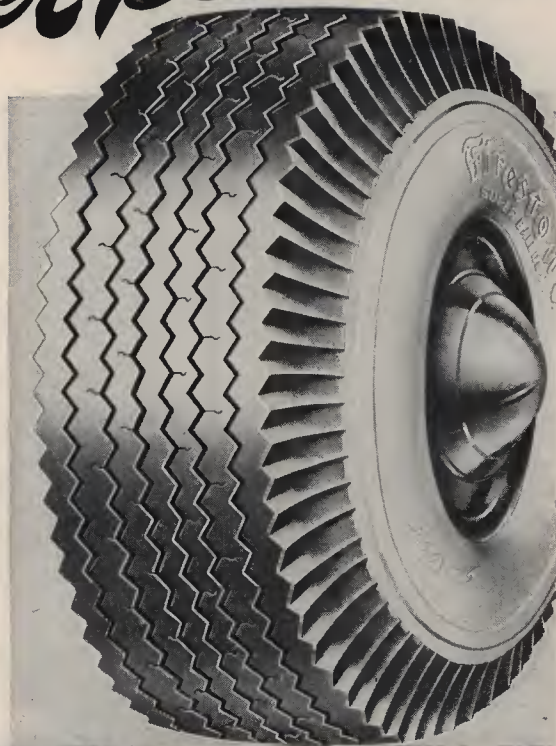
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1948

Foreign Fellowships for Americans

On August 1, 1946 President Truman approved the so-called Fulbright Act which authorizes the Secretary of State to conduct a broad program of educational activities and exchanges through grants to students, professors and specialists in countries all over the world.

By KENNETH HOLLAND, Executive Secretary, President's Board of Foreign Scholarships

During the 18 months since President Truman signed the Fulbright Act, the Department has received over 15,000 letters of inquiry about fellowships. Such letters continue to arrive at the rate of three hundred a week—this in advance of any formal publicity announcing opportunities for educational grants. Those writing have included not only prospective applicants for benefits, but also educators, professional and business men, and average American citizens expressing their support for the international educational exchanges now being planned.

Applications for grants have been received in such numbers as to indicate that the magnitude of the scholarships provided by the Fulbright Act, while representing a high-water mark in United States Government enterprise in the field, will fall far short of meeting the existing demand. Thousands of students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels have voiced the hope that aid may be made available to them to engage in study or research in some part of the world. Included are numerous veterans now studying abroad under the provisions of the "GI Bill of Rights," who seek supplemental grants from Fulbright funds.

Considerable interest has also been expressed by Americans who wish to go abroad to serve on foreign faculties or to instruct in elementary and secondary schools. Finally, professional associations and other organizations in the educational field have seen in the funds available under the Fulbright Act a possible source of assistance in projects that involve international research or investigation.

By coincidence, several of the major educational exchange programs with which the United States has been concerned in the past has grown out of statesmanship at the end of a war or a rebellion. The United States

Congress remitted to China the Boxer Indemnity Fund with the understanding that the proceeds would be used for educational purposes. Secretary of State Root and President Theodore Roosevelt were sponsors of that action, which resulted in more than 5500 Chinese students receiving college or university education in the United States.

The same statesmanship characterized Herbert Hoover's efforts after the first World War, when, in his capacity as Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, he used a portion of the funds derived from the liquidation of the Commission to establish the Belgian-American Foundation, which awards educational fellowships. In a letter read before the Senate hearings on the Fulbright Act, Mr. Hoover stated, "I doubt whether there is a country in Europe where the ideals and purposes of the American people are so well understood and so respected as they are in Belgium."

The Fulbright Act, by providing educational opportunities out of the proceeds of the sale of military equipment and supplies, is a uniquely modern twist on the Biblical injunction about swords and plowshares. The author, Senator William J. Fulbright, is himself a former Rhodes scholar. In preparing the original draft of his bill, he had in mind the extension of the Rhodes Scholarship system to all countries. In order that the program might be a two-way exchange, and because only foreign currencies are available, the Act was redrafted to permit foreign students to receive an education at American colleges and universities abroad, and for some foreign scholars to receive transportation to the United States, in addition to the original provisions for American students and professors to go abroad. (The text of the education provisions of the Fulbright Act appears on a later page of this article.)



KENNETH HOLLAND
Assistant Director, Office of Informational
and Educational Exchange.

As soon as the Fulbright Act was signed on August 1, 1946, it was evident that the available fellowships would be spread very unevenly around the world. The extension of financial credit by the United States for the purchase of surplus property by a foreign government was the decisive factor in determining which countries were eligible for programs, and the extent of those programs. A relatively important country might have a very small program or none at all. A heretofore remote country, where large amounts of surplus property were liquidated, might have an extensive educational program.

By the beginning of 1948, when the bulk of the surplus property abroad had been disposed of, it was clear that programs were probable in 24 countries, with the later possibility of adding three of the occupied areas (Germany, Korea, and Japan). There would definitely be programs with 11 countries in Europe, 7 in the Near East, 4 in the Far East, and 2 in the South Pacific. None were possible in Latin America. (For a complete list of the countries and the amounts of money now contemplated, see Table I.)

After the basic sales agreements had been completed for surplus property, the educational programs were still further delayed by the need for negotiating executive agreements authorizing the use of the proceeds for educational purposes. The negotiations with China, which were the first to be completed, required 5 months. The negotiations with Burma, also now completed, required 6 months. The Department is making every possible effort to bring the negotiations to a speedy conclusion.

In October 1947, the Presidential Board of Foreign Scholarships, which is to supervise the program under the Fulbright Act, held its first meeting. It plans to meet on an average of every 30 to 60 days for the immediate future.

The calibre of the persons appointed to the Board by the President affords ample assurance of the establishment of sound educational policies and of the selection of deserving candidates. The composition of the Board is as follows: General Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs; Sarah Gihson Blanding, President of Vassar College; Dr. Walter Johnson, Professor of History, University of Chicago; Francis Trow Spaulding, New York State Commissioner of Education; Ernest Orlando Lawrence, Professor of Physics, University of California; John Ward Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Charles S. Johnson, President, Fisk University; Helen Constance White, Professor of English, University of Wisconsin; Laurence Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; and Martin P. McGuire, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Catholic University of America. All of the Board members are recognized leaders in American public or academic life.

Since the Board is made up of citizens who serve without compensation and who meet only 10 to 15 days a year, the Board invited the Department's Division of International Exchange of Persons to furnish the necessary secretarial staff services.

It also decided to rely heavily on experienced educational and research organizations in the United States to do the preliminary screening of applicants. The Board requested the Institute of International Education in New York to screen all student applicants. A like service in judging professors, scholars, and other specialists was delegated to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, composed of the National Research Council, the Social Science Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the American Council on Education. Selecting secondary school teachers would be the responsibility of the United States Office of Education, except for those being sent to American primary and secondary schools abroad, which would be handled by the American Council on

Education through the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils.

This screening process in the United States is an intricate one, but all communications from the foundations abroad, or from the American missions, will be directed to the Department. Private citizens in the United States applying for grants should address their inquiries to the appropriate screening agency cooperating with the Department of State.

The United States Educational Foundations abroad will play an important role in the program. When Senator Fulbright wrote into his Act the provision that these funds might be administered by Foundations, he was acting on the precedent of the China Foundation and the Belgian American Foundation, each of which has a bi-national board of directors.

As the administration of the Fulbright Act is now shaping up, each foundation abroad will have the following responsibilities:

(1) To survey the educational institutions in the foreign country and recommend which of these schools are qualified to receive American students and professors:

(2) To recommend to the President's Board in Washington each year how the annual funds should be apportioned among the various activities permitted by the Act. The Foundation would also have an important voice in determining the amounts of the grants paid to persons under the program:

(3) To make all financial payments under the program. There would be no money transactions in Washington. Hence the primary responsibility for business administration lies with each foundation.

(4) As soon as American professors and students begin to arrive in the foreign country, the Foundation will have many of the responsibilities of a travel bureau, orientation school, lecture bureau and dean of studies.

(5) When fellowships are offered for foreign students to come to the U.S., the Foundation will be expected to set up a screening committee or series of such committees to pass upon the applicants. Applications may run to tens of thousands in some countries.

(6) When travel fellowships are awarded to foreign citizens the Foundation will act as a travel bureau in arranging transportation for those persons to come to the U. S.

(7) Because of these responsibilities for the general exchange of persons between the U. S. and a foreign country, it is expected that the foundations will become a general information office for all educational exchanges regardless of whether they are paid for out of Fulbright funds.

Since no foundation has yet been completely organized, the question of staff is still under consideration. The Foundation in China, which is preparing to supervise a program of one million dollars a year, has recommended the following staff arrangements at Nanking:

Executive Director. Foreign Service Reserve Officer, salary up to \$10,000.

Program assistant. American, salary equivalent \$6,000, plus living allowance.

Administrative assistant. American, salary equivalent \$6,000 plus living allowance.

Assistant for exchange of persons. American, salary equivalent \$4,500 plus living allowance.

Secretary-stenographer. American, salary equivalent \$2,400 plus living allowance.

Chinese accounts clerk and other Chinese assistants.

In attempting to administer such a foundation when only foreign currencies are available, there are several obvious problems. First, properly qualified American citizens are in many instances unwilling to accept salaries in foreign currencies because of the difficulties of converting those currencies for life insurance premiums and other obligations

in the U. S. The Department is hopeful that it can work out a system whereby a fraction of these salaries can be paid in American dollars from appropriated funds.

Secondly, there will be some administrative expenses of the Foundation, including communications, office equipment and supplies which would normally have to be paid in American dollars. Again the Department is hopeful that arrangements can be made to use appropriated dollars for the expenses which cannot be met with local currencies. Temporarily the Embassies have been authorized to transmit communications as Departmental business.

Thirdly, most of the professors and some of the students particularly the post-doctorate students who go abroad, will require a fraction of their grants in American dollars. It is likely also that transportation from the U. S. to many foreign countries may be paid for only in American dollars. With the passage of the Mundt Bill and the possibility of congressional appropriations for exchange of persons, it may be possible to supplement the Foundation grants in local currencies with Departmental grants in American dollars.

The Department has considered a number of expedients in obtaining American dollars for the foundations, but as yet has found none feasible, other than congressional appropriations. For reasons of financial policy, it has rejected the possibility of using foreign service administrative funds to convert any of these foreign currencies into American dollars. The Department has discussed with private foundations the possibility of an informal program exchange whereby the educational foundations abroad would pay certain expenses in local currencies and the private foundations in the U. S. would pay certain expenses in American dollars. Although this type of exchange is not impossible, it was found to have so many administrative difficulties that it was determined to be impracticable.

Since only two foundations have thus far been established, it is too early to foresee the pattern of programs that is likely to be developed. The Board of Foreign Scholarships at its meeting on January 17, 1948 reviewed the possibilities for a million dollar program in China during the present calendar year and approved the following proposals which would require \$525,000:

20	U. S. professors (at \$10,000 each) to teach in China	\$200,000
20	U. S. students (at \$3,000 each) to study in China	60,000
30	Chinese professors and students to travel to U. S. to pursue teaching or studies (at \$1,500 each)	45,000
100	Chinese students to study at American schools in China (at \$500 each)	50,000
10	U. S. research scholars to study in China (at \$10,000 each)	100,000
	Administrative expenses	70,000
		\$525,000

EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS OF THE FULBRIGHT ACT

Public Law 584—79th Congress

... the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to enter into an executive agreement or agreements with any foreign government for the use of currencies, or credits for currencies, of such government acquired as a result of such surplus property disposals, for the purpose of providing, by the formation of foundations or otherwise, for (A) financing studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities of or for American citizens in schools and institutions of higher learning located in such foreign country, or of the citizens of such foreign country in American schools and institutions of higher learning located outside the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska (including the Aleutian Islands), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, including payment for transportation, tuition, maintenance, and other expenses incident to scholastic activities; or (B) furnishing transportation for citizens of such foreign country who desire to attend American schools and institutions of higher learning in the continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska (including the Aleutian Islands), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and whose attendance will not deprive citizens of the United States of an opportunity to attend such schools and institutions. . . .

The unit costs in the above estimate are for budget purposes only, since the individual grants may vary widely according to the support which the individual receives from other sources.

A partial program was approved for Burma, making possible grants to United States professors and specialists to teach in Burma, United States students to study in Burma, Burmese students to travel to the United States, and Burmese students to study at American schools in Burma.

During the remainder of 1948 it is expected that the twenty-two foundations now contemplated will be established. It will then be possible to approach a full program involving at least 1,000 Americans studying or teaching abroad under Fulbright funds each year, and an equivalent number of citizens of other countries receiving aid to attend American schools.

TABLE 1—Possible Scope of Fulbright Programs

<i>Europe</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Status</i>
Austria	\$ 250,000*	Negotiating now
Belgium	3,000,000	Negotiating now
Czechoslovakia	2,000,000*	Negotiating now
Finland	1,250,000*	Negotiating now
France	1,000,000*	No negotiations yet
Germany	Not definite	No negotiations yet
Hungary	1,250,000*	No negotiations yet
Italy	5,000,000*	Negotiating now
Netherlands	5,000,000	No negotiations yet
Norway	1,250,000*	No negotiations yet
Poland	2,000,000*	No negotiations yet
United Kingdom..	5,000,000*	No negotiations yet
<i>Near East</i>		
Burma	3,000,000	Foundation established
Egypt	1,500,000*	Negotiating now
Greece	2,000,000*	No negotiations yet
IndiaRupees	600,000	No negotiations yet
IranRials	200,000*	Negotiating now
Pakistan ..Rupees	300,000	No negotiations yet
Turkey	500,000*	Negotiating now
<i>Far East</i>		
China	20,000,000	Foundation established
Japan	Not definite	No negotiations yet
Korea	Not definite	No negotiations yet
N. E. Indies.....	3,500,000*	No negotiations yet
Philippines	2,000,000	Negotiating now
Siam	1,000,000*	No negotiations yet
<i>South Pacific</i>		
Australia	5,000,000	No negotiations yet
New Zealand	2,300,000	Negotiating now
<i>North and South America</i>		
None		

*Beginning program, subject to enlargement if currencies available.

Widow's Annuities in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System

By CARL W. STROM, *Assistant Chief,
Division of Foreign Service Planning*

Section 821(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 gives the formula for the basic annuity of a participant in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System. Section 821(b) authorizes a participant to elect, on the date of his retirement, to receive a reduced annuity in lieu of the basic annuity with the proviso that his widow shall receive during her remaining lifetime, if she survives him, an annuity specified by the participant within certain prescribed limits. Section 832 provides that, if a participant dies while on active duty, his widow shall receive an annuity in the maximum amount that the participant could have provided for her if he had retired on the date of his death and elected a joint-survivorship annuity.

The rules for determining the maximum annuity that a participant's widow can receive, as they appear in section 821(b), are somewhat involved. The purpose that those who originally drafted this language in 1939 had in mind was to provide a means, without the use of actuarial tables, for fixing annuities for the husband and his widow whose combined actuarial value would equal the actuarial value of the basic annuity provided for the husband by section 821(a). It is quite possible for any participant, with the exercise of some patience, to calculate the amount of the annuity that his wife will receive if he should die. However, in the following, I present some simple formulas which give the desired result in one step, in most cases, once the average salary during the last five years is known. For those who may be interested in following the development of the formulas, I have included the algebra, which involves nothing more complicated than a simple equation. The formulas are, however, easily understandable without going through the algebra.

In case a participant dies in active service, an annuity is payable to his widow, provided he had rendered at least five years of service and she had been married to him at least three years on the date of his death or was the mother of issue by their marriage.

Let A = the participant's average annual salary during the last five years of service. (To calculate A, take the sum of all salary payments received during the last five years and divide by 5.)

Let B = the participant's basic annuity.

Let n = the number of years of service credit, including extra service credit for service at unhealthful posts (n is determined in years and twelfths of years but the fractional part of a month is disregarded.)

Then, in accordance with section 821(a), which provides that the basic annuity shall be 2 per cent of the average annual salary during the last five years, multiplied by the number of years of service credit. A and B are connected by the equation:

$$(1). B = \frac{2}{100} An.$$

Let C = the reduced annuity which the participant would receive if he were retiring and electing reduced joint-survivorship annuities for himself and his wife.

Let x = the maximum annuity payable to his widow.

Let m = the number of years by which the participant's age, diminished by his wife's age,

exceeds 8, provided he is at least 8 years older than his wife. (In computing the difference between the participant's age and his wife's age, the fractional part of a year is counted as a full year.)

In accordance with section 821(b), the participant's reduced annuity equals his basic annuity minus 50 per cent of the annuity payable to his widow, minus 2 per cent of that annuity multiplied by "m." Translating this sentence into the symbols defined above, there results the following equation connecting B, C, m and x:

$$(2). C = B - \frac{50}{100} x - \frac{2}{100} mx.$$

The widow's annuity is subject to two limitations:

1. It cannot exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ of C, the participant's reduced annuity.
2. It cannot exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of A, the participant's average annual salary during the last five years of service.

The maximum value of the widow's annuity under the first limitation is:

$$x = \frac{2}{3}C \text{ or } C = \frac{150x}{100}.$$

Substituting for C in equation (2):

$$\frac{150x}{100} = B - \left(\frac{50}{100} + \frac{2m}{100} \right) x,$$

$$x \frac{(200 + 2m)}{100} = B,$$

$$x = \frac{100B}{200 + 2m}.$$

Substituting for B from equation (1):

$x = \frac{An}{100 + m}$, the maximum value of the wife's annuity under the first limitation.

The maximum value of the widow's annuity under the second limitation is: $x = \frac{A}{4}$.

Hence, the maximum value of the widow's annuity under both limitations is the lesser of the two quantities:

$$\frac{An}{100 + m} \text{ and } \frac{A}{4}.$$

The first case to be discussed is that of a husband who is younger or not more than 8 years older than his wife. In this case, $m = 0$, and the maximum value of the widow's annuity is the lesser of the two quantities:

$$\frac{An}{100} \text{ and } \frac{A}{4}.$$

Now, $\frac{An}{100}$ is less than or equal to $\frac{A}{4}$ if n is less than or

equal to 25. If n is greater than 25, $\frac{A}{4}$ is less than $\frac{An}{100}$.

It is now possible to state some very simple formulas.

FORMULAE FOR CASE I

Covering the case of a participant who dies after at least 5 years of service, leaving a widow not more than 8 years younger than himself to whom he has been married at least 3 years or who is the mother of issue by their marriage. Such a widow's annuity is equal to:

$$\frac{A}{5}, \text{ if the participant had less than 20 years of service credit, where } A \text{ is his average salary during the last five years of service. (In computing a widow's annuity, if the participant died having less than 20 years of service credit, he is assumed to have had 20 years of service credit at the time of his death and } n \text{ is therefore equal to 20 for all participants with from 5 to 20 years of service credit);}$$

$\frac{nA}{100}$, if he had between 20 and 25 years of service credit, where n is the number of years of service credit; and

$$\frac{A}{4}, \text{ if he had more than 25 years of service credit.}$$

The second case is that of the husband who is more than 8 years older than his wife. Again, the maximum value of the widow's annuity is the lesser of the two quantities:

$$\frac{An}{100+m} \text{ and } \frac{A}{4}$$

$\frac{An}{100+m}$ is less than $\frac{A}{4}$ if n is less than $25 + \frac{m}{4}$. Additional formulae follow:

FORMULAE FOR CASE II

Covering the case of a participant who dies with at least five years of service credit, leaving a widow more than 8 years younger than himself to whom he has been married at least 3 years or who is the mother of issue by their marriage. (The number of years by which the difference in their ages exceeds 8 is m , the fractional part of a year being counted as a full year.) Such a widow's annuity is:

$$\frac{20A}{100+m}, \text{ if the participant had less than 20 years of service credit;}$$

$$\frac{An}{100+m}, \text{ if he had between 20 and } 25 + \frac{m}{4} \text{ years of service credit.}$$

$$\frac{A}{4}, \text{ if he had more than } 25 + \frac{m}{4} \text{ years of service credit.}$$

Now let us consider the case of a participant who is retiring. The above formulae give the maximum annuity he can provide for his wife in an election of a joint-survivorship annuity excepting in the case in which he wishes to have his full annuity restored in the event that his wife predeceases him. In this case, his own annuity is reduced during the time they are both alive by 5 per cent of the annuity elected for the widow. Then, equation (2) becomes:

$$C = B - \frac{50}{100}x - \frac{2}{100}mx - \frac{5}{100}x.$$

Substituting for C , as before:

$$x = \frac{100B}{200+2m+5}, \text{ or}$$

$$x = \frac{An}{100+m+5/2}$$

The maximum annuity the participant can elect for his widow, if she survives him, is the lesser of the two quantities:

$$\frac{An}{100+m+5/2} \text{ and } \frac{A}{4}$$

$$\frac{An}{100+m+5/2} \text{ is less than } \frac{A}{4} \text{ if}$$

$$n \text{ is less than } 25 + \frac{m}{4} + \frac{5}{8}.$$

Again we have two sets of formulae:

FORMULAE FOR CASE III

Referring to a participant who is retiring and who elects a reduced, joint-survivorship annuity for himself with the condition that his full annuity shall be restored if his wife predeceases him; he is either younger than his wife or not more than 8 years older; and he and his wife have been married at least 3 years or she is the mother of issue by their marriage. The maximum annuity he can elect for his wife is:

$$\frac{41}{2nA}, \text{ if the participant had 20 years of service credit on the date of retirement. (Twenty is the minimum number of years of service credit on which a participant can retire on an annuity);}$$

$$\frac{2nA}{205}, \text{ if he had more than 20 but less than } 25\frac{5}{8} \text{ years of service credit on the date of retirement; and}$$

$$\frac{A}{4}, \text{ if he had over } 25\frac{5}{8} \text{ years of service credit on the date of retirement.}$$

FORMULAE FOR CASE IV

Referring to a participant who is retiring and who elects a reduced, joint-supervisorship annuity for himself with the condition that his full annuity shall be restored if his wife predeceases him; he is older than his wife and m is the number of years by which the difference in their ages exceeds 8, the fractional part of a year being counted as one year; and he and his wife have been married at least 3 years or she is the mother of issue by their marriage. The maximum annuity he can elect for his wife is:

$$\frac{40A}{205+2m}, \text{ if the participant had 20 years of service credit on the date of retirement.}$$

$$\frac{2nA}{205+2m}, \text{ if he had more than 20 but less than } 25\frac{5}{8} + \frac{m}{4} \text{ years of service credit on the date of retirement; and}$$

$$\frac{A}{4}, \text{ if he had more than } 25\frac{5}{8} + \frac{m}{4} \text{ years of service credit on the date of retirement.}$$

This completes the discussion. However, the above four sets of formulas can be combined into one set for those who prefer a more compact form as follows:

(Continued on page 35)

WINDER BUILDING—Home of the Passport Division

By RUTH B. SHIPLEY, *Chief, Passport Division*

The 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Passport Division in the Department of State occurred as the War in Europe drew to a close in 1945 and Victory was in sight in the Pacific. The anniversary was significant to the Passport Division in that it marked the decision of the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, to see that the Division was more appropriately housed and cared for, not so much because of its age nor because the performance of a statutory function by the same organization for 75 years is significant in the Department, but because the Division met the public in peace time in an important and essential service. Plans were made with the help of General Fleming, the Public Buildings Administrator who restored the Blair House and the Blair Lee House, to attempt the restoration of the Winder Building where the Passport Division had been moved unceremoniously in the middle of the war. It was thought that the building, long condemned as a fire hazard because of the central staircase, could be made safe and comfortable for the public and safe and efficient for the work of the employees. It is ideally located for easy access by the public. Shortage of materials and pressure of other government construction postponed the work so that the Division at the close of the 1947 fiscal year was still working under the handicap of inadequate and hazardous housing. Nevertheless, it completed during that year the issue of 217,344 passports, the greatest number issued in any year during the history of the government and turned over to the Treasury the sum of \$1,660,187 in fees. In the late fall of 1947, work on the restoration of the historic building commenced and it is reasonable to believe that Spring of 1948 will find the building celebrating the hundredth year of its life beautifully restored for public service. The building is said to be the first attempt ever made to construct a fireproof building and was planned and owned by General Winder, a prominent officer in the War of 1812, commanding the District of Columbia forces at the Battle of Bladensburg. The government purchased it in 1854 and has been an inattentive landlord for some time. The walls, both inner and outer, contain the grime of years, the rats have grown fat and insolent, making trips to the basement files hazardous and never undertaken lightly. It is rumored that the workmen have disturbed and dislodged most of the rats, but the grime remains to disappear later as renovation proceeds. On one memorable occasion, the Duke of Windsor announced an intention to call and even a friendly casual survey of the approach to the main offices demonstrated that it was necessary to get the scrubbing force to work. Time did not permit a thorough job, so a well chosen path was determined upon and the walls scrubbed clean and bright. Unfortunately, His Royal Highness made his own path and awaited the old, limping elevator between two walls adorned with the biggest, blackest grease spots in Washington. Perhaps the Division's officers were too sensitive, or it may be the grime of London made Washington's seem pale. In any event, the visit was not spoiled by the surroundings and subsequent visits were not prepared for in any similar fashion.

Much legend exists concerning the building and it is hard to give it an authentic history, but it is accepted that Major General Halleck had his office and the Staff Headquarters of the Army were here in the Civil War and that General Winfield Scott and General U. S. Grant spent anxious hours of the Civil War in their offices on the second floor. The headquarters of the Bureau of Military Justice and the Office of the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners were housed in rooms of the building. These latter two occupants seem to indicate the truth of stories of officer prisoners in the prison cells in the basement. Even remembering the horrors of civilian prison camps of Europe in the recent war, one still shudders at the sight of the largest of the prison cells—earthen floor, windowless and dank. These relics of the past will disappear and the present restoration will emphasize the rich dignity of the structure with its simple strength of line and beauty of arched hallways. It will have adequate, modern reception rooms to accommodate the public and also take care of the officials of the government.

As the building passes to its new existence, the Passport Division is shedding its war time function of the control of the movements of all Americans entering, departing from the United States and travelling abroad, and proceeding with its peace time work of expediting and simplifying travel, official and private, the essential as well as the purely personal pleasure seeking. Passports have not been required by our government since August 28, 1945 for persons desiring to travel in the Western Hemisphere and they travel according to the requirements of the countries they desire to visit. An imposing number of these countries now admit American citizens without passports and others, equally desirous of receiving tourists but unable to be so generous because of their own special problems have, nevertheless, simplified requirements for travel so that the preparation for one's journey loses the hectic nature of war time years. Efforts continue through South America to make simpler and easier the travel of North Americans whose dollars are not only desirable, but essential, and whose joyous pleasure-seeking adds zest and normalcy to hemisphere friendship.

During the past fiscal year, 65,000 American tourists and temporary travellers are said to have added \$85,000,000 to the income of the United Kingdom and so well received was this that present British plans for the tourist season contemplate the reception and care of a minimum of 100,000 Americans despite the austerity program which will keep at home most of the 400,000 Britons who vacationed on the Continent last year. The desire of Americans to travel in Europe as reflected in the issue of passports seems to exceed greatly all available transportation, but demand, particularly for low cost student travel, will undoubtedly bring forth special provision to care for this contribution to broadening knowledge and friendlier relationships. In the present days of the pre-travel rush season, passports are being issued at the rate of over 2,000 weekly. In the months of the rush season, this may



MRS. RUTH B. SHIPLEY

Artists sketch of the renovated Winder Building.



represent only a day's output. Passport procedures have been reduced to as simple requirements as may be consistent with suppression of fraud. Unfortunately, with the opening of family and pleasure travel, a new category of documentary fraud has been uncovered, which will require special treatment for one group of citizens until the fraud has been eliminated. This, unfortunately, delays the honest applicant while the relatively few dishonest ones are discovered, but detection of fraud and prosecution of its perpetrators are essential in preserving the integrity of the American passport. In an historical sketch of the American passport by Gaillard Hunt, it is stated that "The highest duty of an American diplomatic or consular officer is to protect citizens of the United States in lawful pursuit of their affairs in foreign countries. The document issued in authentication of the right to such protection is the passport." While counterfeiting and fraudulent alteration of American passports have occurred from time to time, the vigilance of our officers abroad and of the Immigration Service at the United States ports has resulted in making fraud so hazardous as to be of rare success. The fraudulent use of another's documents, the issue of fraudulent birth certificates and the failure to require ample proof of identity contribute to the possibility of obtaining a passport wrongfully. Many safeguards are established to prevent this and these efforts are generally successful. It is essential that high respect for the American passport be maintained at home and abroad. It is without question the most valuable travel document in the world, eagerly sought and highly prized. The authority held by the Passport Division for the issue of passports in the United States and the outlying possessions is transmitted in full to designated Missions and Consulates abroad so that the Foreign Service may not be curtailed granting travel facilities to Americans abroad.

The earliest passport of record signed by the Secretary of State is dated July 8, 1796, although it is known that similar documents were issued from the organization of the Government. The first recorded passport issued abroad was granted by the Chargé des Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of Great Britain, October 27, 1795. The Department's present records are complete as to passports issued abroad as well as in the United States and reference to these valuable papers is possible for official pur-

poses of the Department even though the actual papers are in the Archives Building. During the past year the records up to 1925 have been sent to the Archives, but a daily research service is maintained by the Division to eliminate delay in handling cases. Special arrangements exist whereby verification of claims to American birth may be speedily confirmed or disproved by the custodians of official birth records throughout the United States. This latter service is in daily use due to the urgent requests from abroad for verification of claims to American protection often made under stress inherent in these troubled times. The Division has pride in the record of the Foreign Service for vigilance, courage and intelligence in handling the many complicated cases of protection of Americans abroad which are constantly arising, and there is also keen appreciation of the fact that prompt action has saved not only the liberty of our citizens but in many instances, their lives. With the return of travel even beyond the pre-war figures, the matter of protection becomes greater and the multiplicity of services of a lesser character becomes legion. There are even busier days ahead for the Foreign Service as the inexperienced traveller joins in the trek to foreign lands. To overcome as much as possible the inexperience and lack of knowledge of foreign customs of some of the travelling public, the Passport Division is constantly amending and amplifying the pamphlets of advice and instruction which it encloses with each American passport.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS Since October 1, 1947.

Sokobin, Samuel	November	1, 1947
Schoenrich, Edwin	November	1, 1947
Corcoran, William W.	December	1, 1947
Foster, Carol H.	December	1, 1947
Groeninger, Joseph-G.	December	1, 1947
Johnson, John D.	December	1, 1947
Richardson, Garner	December	1, 1947
Schnare, Lester	December	1, 1947
Goodier, Harvey T.	December	1, 1947
Frost, Arthur C.	December	31, 1947
Montgomery, Edmund B.	December	31, 1947
Hawkins, Harry C.	January	31, 1948

Letters to the Editors

Department's Intuition

Alexandria, Egypt
December 3, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

At 11 a.m. this morning a group of about 400 university students demonstrated in front of the Consulate in expression of their displeasure at the UNO vote for the partition of Palestine. Some of the students climbed up the grill work of the main entrance and bent the consular shield in two, damaging it beyond repair.

At 11.15 a.m. a courier arrived from Cairo bringing in his pouch Form No. 100 reporting that a new shield, coat of arms, Consulate had been shipped to Alexandria November 17th on the *S.S. Excheater*. Whoever said that there was any lack of efficiency or punctuality in the Department which I hereby commend for its foresight and intuition.

ROBERT L. BUELL.

Pet Peeve—Retirement Pay

112 Clark Street,
Buchanan, Michigan,
December 3, 1947

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have often thought I should like to tell the Department just what I think of it in its multiple reorganizations, instead of obediently carrying out instructions and/or forever maintaining silence. Probably I shall never permit myself that futile privilege, even as a retired Foreign Service Officer—a private citizen with freedom of speech under the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be that as it may, I was never so subservient as not to object to certain policies, nor so passive as not to defend the Department when wrongly attacked. For example: I approve Mr. Skinner's letter to the Editors in the *JOURNAL* of November, 1947; I sympathize with Mr. Masuret in reading his letter in the same issue of the *JOURNAL*; and I resent Mr. Morgenthau's attack on the Department and Mr. Hull in his *Memoirs* as published in *Collier's*.

All this gives me animus to put into this letter a pet peeve which I have been unable to resolve to my satisfaction. And it seems all the more appropriate to give it expression at this time when records of retirement pay in another branch of the Government have been called for with the purpose of causing investigation to determine the equitable and lawful nature thereof.

This is it! An officer under the Rogers Act who received statutory pay increases of \$2,000 a year under the Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946, will, upon retirement in 1951, with a credit of thirty years of service, and without any promotion for *merit*, receive \$100.00 a month more retired pay than an officer of the same class, ability and service (with apologies for the sometimes self-serving expression "service in the Atomic Age," and to those officers who supposedly turned super over night) who retired before the passage of those Pay Acts.

I cannot conceive that Congress intended any such result, nor can I persuade myself that there is any justification for such legislation. It is true that no one can properly deny the need for the increased pay in the active service. But at the same time, it seems to me that it remains axiomatic, in retirement, as in all other matters, that there should be equality between equals.

Like Mr. Masuret, whom I never had the pleasure of knowing in the service, I feel that it would be interesting to hear from other retired officers on this subject.

O. GAYLORD MARSH.

Foreign Service Retirement Provisions

American Consulate,
Agua Prieta, Mexico,
January 15, 1948

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Much publicity has recently been given to Army officers receiving a retirement pay amounting to 75 per cent of their last salary. No doubt such notices have provoked inquiries as to what the retirement arrangement is for career officers in the Foreign Service, for I have received several. My reply, "60 per cent of average salary for past five years," usually results in much wonderment and once in the remark, "Is yours not the 'Senior Service'?"

As a former member of the student body of one of our United States Government academies, I believe I am qualified to state that our young career men are certainly of equal calibre to those being graduated from the Government academies and in many respects, much better educated.

Some advocates of better retirement treatment for the Armed Forces put forth the argument that its officers have more responsibilities in guarding life and property, for instance the Navy skipper of a battlewagon who commands thousands of lives and millions of dollars of Government property. But is not the diplomat's decision of greater moment? His decisions may not only concern the battlewagon but the nation as well.

I am sure the State Department committee that drafted the controlling legislation did its best to obtain for us at least equality of retirement treatment with officers of the Armed Forces, but much remains to be accomplished, and in other respects, much has been accomplished—the present being a vast improvement over the past.

It is believed that an explanation published in the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* concurrently with this article, or later, regarding the lack of equality existing between retirement allowances of officers of the Armed forces and those of the Foreign Service would be helpful to all concerned.

CLARK VYSE

Editors' Note: The Act of June 29, 1946, amending the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, fixed the base pay of Colonels in the Army at \$4,400 per annum. A man with the rank of Colonel who retires after 30 years of service receives as retirement pay 75 per cent of this amount, or \$3,300 per annum. In the case of a Brigadier General, base pay is \$6,600 per annum and retirement pay is \$4,950. In the case of a person with 30 years of service retiring with the rank of Major General base pay is \$8,800 and retirement is \$6,600. A Lieutenant General and a General (3-star and 4-star generals) retire with the retirement pay of a Major General, that is, at \$6,600 per annum. 5-star generals are a special case. There are only five of them and they receive full active duty pay and allowances for life by special act of Congress in view of their extraordinary services to the people at large. Apart from 5-star generals, the maximum retirement allowance in the Army is, therefore, \$6,600 per annum. It is true that Army officers retain certain rights while in retirement with reference to medical treatment and purchasing through commissaries, etc., but on the whole the annuity rates of Foreign Service officers compare favorably with retired pay rates of Army officers.

Assignment or Detail to International Organizations

By S. HOUSTON LAY, *Legal Division, Department of State*

The number of situations under which assignments or details to international organizations may be made is too great to make possible the listing of all of them. Each proposed assignment or detail must be considered on its own merits. Section 576 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 966) which authorizes assignments or details reads as follows:

"The Secretary may, in his discretion, assign or detail an officer or employee of the Service for temporary service to or in cooperation with an international organization in which the United States participates under the same conditions as those governing the assignment or detail of officers or employees of the Service to the government of another country in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938 as amended (52 Stat. 422; 53 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 118e)."

The Act of May 25, 1938, probably better known as Public Law 63, was repealed by Public Law 402, 80th Congress, approved January 27, 1948, and Titles III and IX of Public Law 402 are to be substituted in its place. Provisions of particular interest to Foreign Service personnel are summarized below.

Any citizen of the United States in the employ or service of the United States, having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, may be assigned to or in cooperation with the government of another country. No assignment shall be made unless (1) the Secretary finds that such assignment is necessary in the national interests of the United States, or (2) the country to which the assignment is to be made agrees to reimburse the United States for the full cost of the assignment, or (3) the country to which the assignment is to be made makes an advance of funds to cover the cost of the assignment. This Act does not authorize assignments for military purposes.

A person assigned under this Act continues as an officer or employee of the United States and receives his salary from the agency or department from which assigned. He may receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under Section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act. A person assigned may, with the approval of his agency and the concurrence of the Secretary of State, accept without additional compensation an office under the government to which he is assigned, provided he does not take an oath of allegiance to such government.

Other provisions relate to reimbursements to the United States and are not of interest here. Section 576 of the Foreign Service Act makes this Act applicable to assignments of Foreign Service personnel to international organizations.

Those persons who were familiar with the Act of May 25, 1938, will notice certain significant changes made by the new law. The one-year limitation on the duration of an assignment is no longer in force and thus an assignment may be for an indefinite period of time. The provision authorizing payment of additional compensation not to exceed 50 per

centum of the salary paid at the time of assignment has been omitted and consequently only the regular salary may be paid. Payment to the United States of the cost of the assignment must be made unless the assignment is necessary to the interests of the United States.

Officers and employees of the Foreign Service assigned or detailed under the authority of Section 576 continue to be officers and employees of the Foreign Service and consequently are entitled to receive all the benefits and payments authorized by the Foreign Service Act. Payment of representation allowance in accordance with Section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act is also specifically authorized. It is not appropriate for any person assigned or detailed to an international organization to accept compensation, per diem, allowances, expenses, subsistence or other things of value from that organization. In this connection see 5 U. S. C. 66.

"§66. Receiving salary from source other than United States. No Government official or employee shall receive any salary in connection with his services as such an official or employee from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the treasury of any State, county, or municipality (this relates only to a State, county or municipality of the United States), and no person, association, or corporation shall make any contribution to, or in any way supplement the salary of, any Government official or employee for the services performed by him for the Government of the United States. Any person violating any of the terms of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or imprisonment as the court may determine."

Article I, section 9, paragraph 8 of the Constitution is not pertinent in view of the fact that the prohibitions contained therein relate to a "foreign nation" or a "foreign ruler" and not to an international organization.

Since personnel assigned or detailed from the Service continue to be officers or employees of the Service on active duty, their rights and obligations as such are not in any way modified. The Foreign Service laws and regulations will be applicable to them. They will continue to make contributions to the retirement fund and the time spent on assignment or detail will count as usual toward promotions and retirement.

Reference should also be made to Executive Order 9721. While the order, by its terms, refers to any civilian employee of a department or agency in the Executive branch of the Federal Government, it was drafted under the authority of Civil Service laws and its provisions are applicable to persons under the cognizance of the Civil Service Commission.

Briefly, the Executive Order authorizes transfer to an international organization with the right of employment in the department or agency from which transferred. It is improbable that any effort will be made to utilize the Executive Order in respect of Foreign Service personnel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 14)

Praise of One's Colleagues

1222 16th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
December 1, 1947

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was amused and pleased by the outbursts of two of the

old guard, "Shocked" and Shame," which appear in the F.S.J. for November. The suggestion put forward by one of the editors in September that all officers after 30 years' service should be retired to make room for promotions can be understood when one contemplates an occasional time server to whom experience has brought not greater reasonableness but deeper prejudices. Yet in every organization there are individuals who concentrate on their personal ad-

(Continued on page 19)

Miami Reception Center

By WALTER M. WALTERS*

From The Record, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, Department of State

"Before returning to my land, I want to send you these lines to tell you I shall never forget the wonderful welcome given me by the Miami Office when I arrived in the United States a year ago. Travelling away from my country for the first time, with only a slight knowledge of your language, tired from the long plane trip and bewildered by the change from the leisurely existence in my home city to the dynamic activity at the Miami Airport, it was with a feeling of frustration and loneliness that I found myself on North American soil. How little did I realize that the helping hand of the Department of State would be there to lessen my confusion and start me on the way to feeling at home in your great country. I had barely alighted from the plane when a charming gentleman from your office greeted me, and in my own language (how good that made me feel!). He remained at my side, helping me through the various intricacies of the immigration and customs inspection, and acted as interpreter; in an incredibly short time he had me and my baggage in a taxi. He even had the kindness to accompany me to the hotel where a beautiful room had been reserved. That friendly welcome given to a very homesick foreigner was my first impression of your country; it will always remain with me as an example of North American hospitality and friendship. We Latin-Americans never forget our friends."

This letter is typical of many that have been received from visitors from the other American republics since August, 1942 when the Miami Office was opened as a joint project of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Department of State. In July 1945 it was placed under the sole jurisdiction of the Department, and since July 1946 has been a part of the Division of International Exchange of Persons of the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

Between January 1 and December 31, 1946, 505,038 people passed through the airport of Miami. A large number of them were citizens of the American republics. The Miami Office plays an important part in this great movement of travellers while promoting the good neighbor policy

*Head of the Miami Reception Center of the Department of State located in Miami, Florida.



among the greatest number of people. We are on a constant lookout for citizens of the other American republics who have received invitations and grants from the Government (the latter arranged by the Department of State, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Inter-American Educational Foundation, and the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation). These represent an imposing list of persons and professions. We welcome and assist heads of State, cabinet ministers, ambassadors, physicians, ophthalmologists, dentists, trained nurses, biologists, agronomists, lawyers, architects, artists, college professors, civil engineers, teachers, statisticians, geographers, transportation specialists, bankers, social workers, civil aviation trainees, government employees, musicians, and many others who come to this country under the various programs sponsored by our Government.

Greeting someone at the airport is not always as simple as it may appear from the letter quoted at the beginning of this article. At the present time there are 33 scheduled flights entering Miami daily from the other American republics; in addition, there are other flights arriving at irregular intervals. Many planes arrive at night and in the early hours of the morning. Our staff must be prepared to work and sleep at irregular hours.

And now we will return to our friend whose letter was quoted above. The day after his arrival, following instructions he received at the airport, he calls at our office. Through previous information received from Washington or from our mission in his country we know something about him and can therefore more easily guide our conversations into channels that will help make him feel at home. Travel reservation is made to his next destination, and hotel accommodations are secured. Arrangements are made to have him met—if he goes to

Washington — by the Government agency from whom he received the grant; or if to some other city, by the local Inter-American Center or another Reception Center of the Department of State. While in Miami, efforts are made to make him feel at home. He may be invited for a meal, or for an automobile or boat ride. Visits are arranged to the Veterans' Administration

Hospital, to the Dade County School System, to the modern hotels on Miami Beach, or to the City Engineer's office, and other points of interest.

Persons invited by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Inter-American Educational Foundation, and Civil Aeronautics Administration, whose travel arrangements are handled by a travel agency, are contacted after their arrival in Miami and offered the assistance of the office in solving any problems that may present themselves.

We do not limit ourselves to assisting only grantees of the United States Government. American embassies and consulates cooperate closely with the Miami Office in keeping us advised regarding the arrival of persons to whom they wish us to show special attentions. Visits are frequently received from citizens of other American republics who request information and assistance in the particular problems that interest them. As often occurs, they arrive in the United States without having previously made the proper contacts. Such cases are referred to the particular government bureau in Washington which we think can be of the most use to them. Someone there is advised of their expected arrival, and usually hotel reservations are made for them.

An important part of our service lies in maintaining close liaison with the local press and international news services, and in arranging interviews for outstanding foreigners and U. S. citizens prominent in the affairs of the other American republics. Where an interview is not possible, information is given to the press regarding these visitors and copies of the same are forwarded to the person interviewed. In this connection, worthy of mention is the splendid cooperation we receive from the local newspapers which show an enlightened policy in devoting an ever-increasing amount of space to news of the other American republics.

Several years ago members of the staff felt that they could cooperate with local organizations and educational institutions interested in knowing more about the other American republics by arranging for the free loan of Office of Inter-American Affairs films. A small deposit of these films was secured and the programs were so successful that we now furnish this service not only to schools but also to Miami University, Barry College, Rollins College (Winter Park, Florida), Norton Art Museum (West Palm Beach, Florida), Pratt General Hospital (Army), and various Army depots and Veterans' Administration hospitals.

Many and diverse problems present themselves to us and the story of the Miami Office would not be complete without mentioning some of them. On the humanitarian side there may be mentioned an urgent request to Washington for vaccine from a Caribbean town suffering a typhoid epidemic; the resultant call from the Government bureau handling this asking our help in expediting the shipment, and our arrangement made with the air transport company for special quick delivery of the precious cargo. Another case was that of the desperately sick South American enroute to visit a famous U. S. physician for treatment. Our Embassy was interested and had the history of the case and X-ray

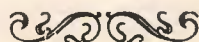
photographs sent us recommending that these be in the hands of the physician before the patient's arrival the following day. As there was not sufficient time to forward them by mail, the local head of one of the airlines was contacted and arrangements were made for one of his pilots to carry them that same day and deliver them to the physician. There was also the case of the man on his way to the United States for medical treatment. A request for our assistance had been cabled from the American Embassy in his country. He arrived late in the day and was detained for further examination by the Immigration Authorities at the request of the Public Health Service. Telephone calls were made to the heads of these offices at their homes to arrange for an immediate examination, thereby enabling him to proceed the same night to his destination.

At times requests are received from United States Government bureaus in Washington to locate expected visitors who have become "lost" somewhere on their journey between Miami and Washington. Frequently we are called upon to arrange medical care and hospitalization for visitors, to trace lost baggage, arrange loans for invitees of our government, cash checks, manage the exchange of air line travel orders from railroad transportation to plane transportation and vice versa. Recently, on the occasion of a luncheon in honor of the Consular Corps from the other American republics on board one of our war ships, its skipper discovered that he did not have the flags of the nations they represented. Our assistance was requested. We located the flags and arranged to have them loaned to the ship, and consequently no feelings were hurt.

It is the policy of this office to enlist and encourage the cooperation of local organizations and officials in assisting and entertaining visitors. In this connection, valuable assistance has been received from the Officials of the City of Miami, Dade County International Center, Pan American League, University of Miami, Veterans' Administration and Technical High School, as well as from private clubs and citizens who have arranged personally conducted tours to points of interest, luncheon and dinner parties in honor of visiting good neighbors. Several Miami Beach hotels have generously offered the free use of their cabana clubs and sea bathing facilities for the use of Government guests.

A fine spirit of team work is being shown by the other Government agencies in Miami. The splendid cooperation of the local offices of U. S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization, Public Health Service, Military Liaison, and Department of Commerce in finding quick solutions to the many problems which present themselves to foreign visitors has called forth words of praise from them as to the efficiency and courtesy of U. S. officials.

Determining the policies of this office is the ever-present thought that the foreign visitors with whom we come in contact should be helped to feel our neighborliness and interest—they are the potential future leaders of their countries. Good relations may be established towards our country by our friendly overtures, and when they return to their own lands, it will be as ambassadors of good will.



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GOVERNMENT BY SOJOURN

It is the fashion among some global-planners and editorial seers to deprecate the "hand-to-mouth" way the Department is supposed to make foreign policy. The old saw that "policy is made on the cables" is seized on as evidence of the Department's incurable habit of improvisation.

There is much in what these critics say: The times demand long-range planning and the Department is now trying to provide it. We only hope that the publicists are not over sold about the total impact on American foreign policy of even the most omniscient Department of State. And we trust that no one ever tries to force American foreign policy onto a Procrustean bed of totalitarian blueprints.

Our native political instincts will probably guard us from these dangers while the Department cultivates the long view. If we are really to have perspective in the conduct of our foreign affairs, it seems to us that this view should range

backward as well as forward. A traveller measures his progress toward unseen goals by sighting back along the trail as much as by peering into the unknown.

What we need in the management of our foreign relations is a sense of organic continuity. The JOURNAL believes that we are neglecting an important chance of developing it so long as the country is without the institution of what the British designate as their "permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs." In his office should be accumulated a knowledge of what is and what is not possible; a lifelong collection of diplomatic skills and insights into methods of other foreign offices; and a resume, within one man's life experience, of a considerable span of the evolution of the nation's foreign policy.

A permanent official of superior quality can give a stamp of authenticity to the Department's articulation of policy. While the transient official builds up his sureness of touch, the ghost writer and the desk man will hold sway. How refreshing and how unmistakable are those few policy statements which issue from men who write their own!

A successful baseball team is often built around the veteran pitcher—the one who can spare his fast one because he has catalogued all the weaknesses of the opposing batters.

In recent years the turnover in pitchers in our Department team has been remarkable. There are many reasons for this: the command in American ministries is often held by kinetic political personalities; diplomats are distrusted—their dead hands are not to lie too long on foreign policy. Our foremost public servants aren't paid enough to live and work on; they must often endure unjust criticism without talking back; and their laborious careers are not in the manner of the new American success story—that of the young man who comes to Washington and sets the Potomac on fire only to retire with his laurels back to the hustings or to the firm.

The republic deserves something better than government by sojourn—not only in the Department of State but in the other Departments. Our country has moved into a zone of responsibility in foreign affairs and onto a line of policy which requires the utmost singlemindedness, steadiness and skill exerted over more than one lifetime. Parties and party leaders will come and go but the conduct of our foreign relations should be marked by the same kind of constancy which has for so many years distinguished British diplomatic history. In a sense that history is the record of the statesmen who have been long-term Ministers or Undersecretaries at the Foreign Office. There is no lack of great Undersecretaries available to this government; it is only the idea of permanence which is lacking.

The direction of any thing so complex as the Department of State is not learned overnight. Just as the development of policy requires a permanent Undersecretary, so management needs a permanent Assistant Secretary. The administrative burdens of the Department now grow almost out of reckoning; in the immediate future they will include the government of a conquered great power, and some share in the reconstruction of the European economy. And both our internal and external situation dictate a continuous and sensitive liaison between the Congress and the top level directorate of the Department.

In these circumstances the rapidity of the entrance and exits of senior officials seems incredible. Certainly the Cabinet should be as responsive as possible under the American system. It must include persons known to the people at large who will vest the administration with popular confidence. But at the core of the Departments, let us have a few great and permanent civil servants in the pristine and loftiest sense of the word.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 15)

vancement and strive to push through the upper hierarchical strata regardless of their own qualifications or of the consequences to others. I have sometimes thought they might be the smear artists who, spurred by ambition, envy or an inferiority complex, spread their venom in secret.

But there is another and more pleasant thought which this gives me the opportunity to bring forward—it is the adoption of legitimate praise of one's colleagues as a policy. The Foreign Service is subjected not only to disruptive influences of critics within its ranks but it serves as a convenient target for irresponsible people seeking a whipping-boy. Here then is a method of protection which, if persistently followed, will prove of very great benefit to the service and to the country. People are beginning to realize that experience has a certain value in dealing with foreigners but they are still inclined to sniff at State Department men and especially at those of the Foreign Service.

This can be counteracted only when the public has come to realize the high mental caliber of the men of the Foreign Service and when it finds their successes to be of such outstanding value that recognition cannot be withheld. Take for example, the rise in public esteem of the Marine Corps during recent decades. Why not learn from their experience?

The late Mr. Elihu Root said that "The estimate of a man in government departments is not founded on the facts but on impressions which get about." Criticism and smears spread like poison gas and often leave indelible traces. Praise, however, seems to be grudgingly given and the aura is quickly dissipated. I maintain that each man should miss no legitimate opportunity (with good taste, of course) to praise his colleagues, senior or junior, both within the official family and outside it. Each time one boosts a colleague one boosts oneself. Mutual support will result to everyone's advantage. I practiced it for years to my profit in increased efficiency and lasting friendships. There is more than enough credit for all. Discourage the dog-in-the-manger attitude which is sometimes encountered. I even praised my enemies, not from religious notions but because I was primarily interested in the success of the team.

Everything possible should be done, in this period of fluidity, to create a favorable atmosphere founded on facts which are plentiful and only wait to be revealed; cheer the players and the crowd will cheer with you. Carping and uninformed public criticism will become known for what it is. Fail to do so and FS men will continue to be regarded as "glorified clerks" as a certain political Ambassador once called us.

U. GRANT-SMITH.

J. Webb Benton

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

American Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal.

October 24, 1947.

Webb died.

To those of us who have known him over the years his passing means personal sorrow.

To the Service his death is a loss. Webb was a monument to the Service tradition of complete personal integrity, conscientious devotion to duty, willingness to serve the Foreign Service at any time, anywhere and under any circumstances. His sense of human decency was superb. His example to younger officers was exemplary.

Men like Webb are hard to replace.

JOHN C. WILEY.

(Continued on page 36)

PRESS COMMENT

HAPPY CHOICE

Editorial from the Washington Post, January 10 1948

The long quest for a new Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs to take Mr. William Benton's place has yielded the right man in Ambassador George V. Allen. His first and biggest job will be to chart the expansion of the Voice of America broadcasts and other aspects of our foreign information program to the level called for by our tremendous effort to resuscitate Europe. In this connection Mr. Allen has the great advantage of first-hand experience in one of the world's hot spots as Ambassador to Iran for nearly two years. He is credited with the major role in bolstering Iran to defend her integrity against Soviet pressure and aggression in Azerbaijan. He has been in the front line of the kind of intimidation and vituperation that Moscow is pouring out everywhere. By the same token he is in an excellent position to know the importance of an effective American answer.

In another connection Mr. Allen's appointment is promising. He is a career officer, and, moreover, a career officer with previous acquaintance with the media he will be using. He thus brings to his job no suspicion of nepotism, no political taint. He should be able to command the confidence of Congress where his predecessor could not. President Truman and Secretary Marshall are to be commended for their choice. This is a case in which the delay in locating the right man for the job seems to have paid off handsomely.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

From the remarks of Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, of Ohio, as appearing in the Congressional Record of December 2, 1947.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

... Only one more thing, Mr. Speaker, but one which is of very real moment to this country and which gives me great satisfaction to report to you. That is the quality of those sent into the Near East by the Foreign Service Division of our State Department. These are exceedingly difficult posts and at the moment, posts of danger. Our contacts, made in the tense atmosphere of these difficult problems, gave rare opportunity for evaluation of character and capacity. It is my privilege to say to you that we can be proud that we have so high a caliber of representation. In this I include heads of missions down the line to the alien employees. And I include also the wives whose contribution to the efficiency of our posts is incalculable. The same should be said of our missions in Tehran and Dhahran where they play an important part in building friendship and security for America.

To continue to improve our Foreign Service, one of the vital arms of American security, a few basic points should be emphasized: We must send out men and women of unquestionable loyalty, of capacity and intelligence, and we must give them as much training as can possibly be given. Their pay must be such as will relieve them from constant anxiety for the future of their families. We must supply them with funds adequate to cover the expenditures they are put to in the performance of their duties. We must house our chiefs of services in Government-owned and basically equipped residences worthy of the greatest of all the nations with simple American adequacy. We must own chancelleries that our offices may in themselves be demonstrations of the standards that spell out American

(Continued on page 36)

News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

George V. Allen—Assistant Secretary of State

President Truman on January 8 announced the appointment of FSO GEORGE V. ALLEN, now Ambassador to Iran, as Assistant Secretary of State for public affairs.* This post, which has been vacant since the resignation last fall of the Hon. WILLIAM BENTON, involves the direction of the Department's Information Program, including broadcasts of the Voice of America. With this appointment there will be three career FSO's in top level jobs in the Department: Counselor CHARLES E. BOHLEN and Assistant Secretary of State NORMAN ARMOUR.

When appointed Ambassador to Iran Mr. Allen was serving as Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs. It was during this period, and several years previously, that he was Business Manager of the Foreign Service Journal (1939-46).

It is interesting to trace an outline of Mr. Allen's career from the pages of the Journal itself. In the issue of December 1930 appears an item on the Foreign Service Officers Training School by "George V. Allen—Class Editor." In the January 1936 issue is published a prize winning essay, "The Utility of a Trained and Permanent Foreign Service," by George V. Allen which won first place (\$1,500) on this subject in an essay contest sponsored by the Journal. Mr. Allen was Vice Consul at Patras at the time. (The second prize on this subject was won by Counselor of Embassy G. HOWLAND SHAW and the third by FSO LEO D. STURGEON.) In the May 1938 Journal Mr. Allen wrote a description of the new Legation and Consulate General at Baghdad. This was concurrent with his appointment to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

His article "The Foreign Service at the Moscow Conference" appeared in the February 1944 issue, when Mr. Allen was Executive Officer of NEA and "The Berlin Conference" in October 1945 after he had been appointed Deputy Director of that Office.

The Journal published in July 1945 an article by Mr. Allen entitled "Yueh," a story of the naturalization of a Chinese boy, one-time servant of several FSOs. This was later reprinted in the *Reader's Digest*. The following year the Editors of the Journal obtained from the Foreign Service Training School a copy of a lecture on "Foreign Service Ethics" which Mr. Allen delivered to the new appointees. This was published in the January 1946 issue.

Mr. Allen was expected to return to the Department from Iran sometime in February.

In Memoriam — Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Weddell

Both the Honorable and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell were killed on New Year's Day in a rear-end crash of two Missouri-Pacific passenger trains in a blinding snowstorm near Otterville, Missouri.

*See "Happy Choice" on page 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Weddell were traveling with their maid, who was also killed, to Tuscon for a stay of several months, when the locomotive of the second section of the train rammed through all but four feet of the rear pullman of the first section, cramming it together like a giant steel accordion. Part of the wreckage was cut away by blow torches before the pullman could be separated from the locomotive by a bulldozer.

Removal and identification of the bodies in the sub-freezing weather was difficult. Mrs. Weddell's body was identified by a bracelet with her name on it.

The accident occurred at about 8 a.m. when most of the passengers were still in bed or had just arisen.

Many members of the Service will mourn this tragedy. Mr. Weddell, one-time career Foreign Service officer, served as Ambassador to Argentina and also to Spain. He retired in 1942.

Settlement of the Weddell estates totaling \$1,756,000 revealed that the bulk was left to the Virginia Historical Society. Their house in Richmond, "Virginia House" (see the Bookshelf for January for a review of a book by Mr. Weddell on the subject of "Virginia House") also goes to the Virginia Historical Society. Various bequests were made to universities and colleges.

Fourth Generation FOS

Can anyone match this record for continuity in the family for service in the Service?

RICHARD DONALD, Second Secretary and Vice Consul at San Salvador is the son of:

GEORGE K. DONALD, until recently Consul General at St. Johns, who retired from the Service as of June 30th, and MRS. CHERRY HEMPSTEAD DONALD who is the daughter of:

CHRISTOPHER HEMPSTEAD who was Vice and Deputy Consul at Belize, British Honduras, from 1896-1904, who was the son of:

CHRISTOPHER HEMPSTEAD who also served at Belize in the same capacity.

This column would be interested in publishing Service (repeat Service) family trees.

Personals

JAMES G. BYINGTON is back in the Foreign Service "fold." On January 7 he passed an oral examination for Administrative Inspector in the Staff Corps, and planned to begin his duties shortly thereafter. Mr. Byington is well known to many members of the Foreign Service from his previous tours of duty in the Service as Vice Consul. He was stationed in Buenos Aires 1934-1936, at Torreon 1936-40, and was then assigned to open a Consulate in Reynosa, Mexico. He resigned from the Service to accept the position of Assistant to



Ambassador George V. Allen appointed Assistant Secretary of State

the Manager of the Pan American Airways in Mexico City which he held for five years, then being made Manager of Lineas Aereas de Nicaragua (affiliate of Pan American) with headquarters in Managua. Mr. Byington is the son of retired FSO HOMER M. BYINGTON and brother of HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR., Counselor of Embassy at Rome.

MISS ANN CHURCHILL HARRISON, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Leland Harrison, represented the United States in the "Miss United Nations" pageant, feature of the sixth annual hall of the United Nations Club in Washington on January 24.

THE HONORABLE WALLACE MURRAY, former Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs and, in 1945-6, Ambassador to Iran, has been awarded the Order of Homayoun of the First Class with Ribbon by His Imperial Majesty, Shah Mohammed Reza of Iran. The presentation of the medals and insignia was made on Christmas Day, 1947, by the Iranian Ambassador in Washington, the Honorable Hussein Ala.

Consul General ARTHUR C. FROST retired from the Foreign Service as of December 31st. He spent part of his final leave in finding and buying a house at 301 Magellan Ave., San Francisco 16. He left Mrs. Frost in San Francisco to get settled in the new house and came to the Department for a short visit before returning to California for permanent residency.

The Government of Guatemala voted on December 26th to decorate former Assistant Secretary of State SPRUILLE BRADEN with the Order of the Quetzal in the grade of grand officer. The citation praised Mr. Braden for "his fervent efforts in defense of democracy in Latin America, his high personal merits, his attitude of friendship toward Guatemala and his magnificent promotion of better understanding between the U. S. and Guatemala."

An article, "Jaboticaba—'Grape of Brazil'" by HENRY W. SPIELMAN, Consul at Bombay and formerly Agricultural Economist at Sao Paulo, appears in *Foreign Agriculture* for January 1948.

"Rubber Cushioned Liberia" by FSO HENRY S. VILLARD appears in the February *National Geographic Magazine*.

Members of the Passport Division of the Department held a goodbye ceremony on January 9 in honor of FSO EDMUND B. MONTGOMERY who retired from the Foreign Service as of December 31 and who has been assigned to the Passport Division for the last four years. JOHN D. SCANLON, Assistant Chief of the Division made a goodbye speech on behalf of the Division to which Mr. Montgomery replied with a poem of his own composition describing his tour of duty in the Service. He was presented with a silver bowl by the Division. In addition to practically the entire Division attending the ceremony there were present Messrs. GARRETT ACKERSON, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, HARRY HAVENS, Assistant to the Director General of the Foreign Service, and the Honorable PAUL ALLING, Ambassador to Pakistan.

FSO REGINALD P. MITCHELL of the Office of the Special Assistant for Press Relations has been assigned for temporary duty on the Staff of US POLAD in Korea as Press Officer to assist in press and public relations work of the UN Commission activities. He left the Department on January 20 to go by way of Alaska. Mrs. Mitchell and the two children remained in Washington.

Consul General ALFRED W. KLIEFORTH visited the Department in early January on leave from Halifax. His flower garden in Halifax is famous, so we asked him about it. Not only has he a "green thumb" but, when serving as Consul General in Cologne, he first became interested in gardening and was given a strict course of instruction by his German gardener as to how flowers should be raised. He wasn't allowed to hold the spade the wrong

way and had to follow orders to the letter or not dig in his own garden. The gardener was a hard taskmaster but the flowers of his labor are now flourishing and Mr. Klieforth is benefitting from his rigid course. The Klieforth zinnias are beautiful, ranging from the midget to the tall ones along an embankment. He raises poinsettias from seed and his greenhouse boasts many fine plants. Mrs. Klieforth also lends a hand but—under Mr. Klieforth's instructions. He is also interested in restorations; in the spring there will be a formal installation of an unusual cast iron gate, about a hundred years old, which he was instrumental in having placed on the Dalhousie University grounds in Nova Scotia.

FSO PERRY N. JESTER assumed charge of the office in Colombo as Consul General on October 11, 1947, after an interesting trip from Washington. He and Mrs. Jester proceeded to his post by way of London where he was assigned for consultation for two weeks after which they waited for two more weeks for transportation from Liverpool where they were assisted by Consul General and Mrs. C. Porter Kuykendall. Their passage through the Red Sea was described as the hottest in twenty years.

FSO and Mrs. PATRICK MALLON sailed from Ceylon for Goteborg on November 5. Three days after they left their post orders granting them home leave were received at Ceylon and the Ceylon office caught them with the news at Karachi. They were able to change to another vessel at Aden bound for the U. S.

Who Must File a Declaration of Estimated Tax

A declaration of estimated tax must be filed on or before March 15 for the current taxable year by every citizen or resident of the United States who expects to receive in the current taxable year:

a. Wages subject to withholding in excess of \$5,000 plus \$500 for each exemption except his own—for example, \$5,500 in case of a married couple with no dependents or a single person with one dependent; or

b. Income from all other sources in excess of \$100 provided that the total income is expected to amount to \$500 or more.

Thus, if the current year's income from wages subject to withholding is expected to exceed the amounts specified in (a) above, you are required to file a declaration.

If the individual expects to receive in the current year any wages not subject to withholding—for example, pay for agricultural labor or domestic service or any income from dividends, interest, rents, or gains from property transactions or from a business or profession, he must file a declaration for the current year if the income is expected to exceed amounts specified in (b) above.

Man of the Year Marshall

Secretary of State George C. Marshall was on January 1 named as man of the year in the London "Daily Express" poll of public opinion. The poll which claims to represent a cross section of British opinion, placed Winston Churchill second and President Truman third.

Time Magazine and *Newsweek* also featured General Marshall as the Man of the Year in their first issues of the New Year.

Early Bird Consul

An item carried in the U. S. press lauds Consul F. WILLARD CALDER for getting to work early in Southampton. Because of this an escaped convict is back in jail today.

Consul Calder, arriving at the Consulate at 7 a.m. saw a man on the roof of a nearby building. He dialed police, who arrested the prowler who, it turned out, had escaped from a nearby prison.

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 (Southern)—William H. Christensen
French Indo-China—Dallas M. Coors
French West Africa—William S. Krason

Greece—William Witman, 2d
Hongkong—Betty Ann Middleton
Ireland—Thomas McEnelly
London—W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
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
Trinidad—Benjamin L. Sowell
Union of South Africa—John C. Fuess
Uruguay—Sidney Lafoon
U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler

ASUNCION

November 7, 1947

Ambassador Fletcher Warren presented his credentials and the letter of recall of his predecessor, Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac, to President Higinio Morínigo at 10 a.m. on October 8. The ceremony itself was quite simple and yet very nicely done.

The Chief of Protocol and the President's Aide called for the Ambassador at his home in a presidential car. The members of the Embassy staff proceeded to the Government Palace in cars ahead of the Ambassador. Since the presentation took place after September 21, the official uniform was a white suit with black tie. In front of the Government Palace was an honor guard of Paraguayan soldiers and the police band. As the cars passed slowly in front of this group the band played the Paraguayan national anthem. Arriving at the portico of the Palace, the staff members got out and were met by the President's Secretary. We all lined

up and then awaited the arrival of the Ambassador, the Chief of Protocol and the President's Aide, whose car had proceeded more slowly. The group then went upstairs and into the reception room. At the far end, President Morínigo, flanked by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was waiting. After making the proper obeisance, the entire group advanced into the reception hall and then the Ambassador stepped forward and shook hands with the President, who in turn asked him to sit down. After presenting his letter of credence, the Ambassador and the President chatted for a few minutes and then the Ambassador asked permission to present the members of his staff who had not already met the President. As the group came down the Palace steps, the band was playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The cars, in reverse order, then again passed in review of the troops and the band and returned to the Embassy residence. There the Ambassador asked everyone in for some champagne.

HENRY A. HOYT



BERN

Photograph taken just after the ceremony of the presentation of credentials of the Honorable John Carter Vincent as Minister to Switzerland, October 21, 1947. Left to right: Marcel E. Malige, Commercial Attaché; Colonel Carlisle V. Allan, Military Attaché; Minister John Carter Vincent; Gardner Richardson, First Secretary; Jacques A. Cattat, Chief of Protocol, Swiss Federal Political Department; and a Swiss guard in uniform.

COPENHAGEN

November 1, 1947

March 15, 1947, marked the beginning of a most successful and enjoyable organization here. Christened "The Chancery Club," it was launched by Mrs. Garrett G. Ackerson, then Counselor of Embassy, and has been efficiently skippered by Mrs. (Vice Consul) Meg Carlson. The crew list amounted to over a hundred members, as it still does after a period of eight months. The fee is very modest and is thus acceptable to all members of our staff.

The Club has four basic purposes: to build up esprit de corps among the two cooperating nationalities here; to enable newcomers to get acquainted; to further appreciation of the other fellow's work, and thereby to open up a possibility for added cooperation where our work dovetails; to get to know one's colleagues from "inside" the official "outside" and thereby understand our respective moods and peculiarities. We have also a welfare committee who go to see employees, men as well as women, who are home alone and ill, who may need shopping done for their food and medicine, and perhaps a few flowers to cheer them up. Or those who have newly arrived in a strange country, who may be a little lonely and need a friendly chat or advice.

Our regular monthly meetings have included dances, a picnic, movies ("The Fighting Lady" and "Gone with the Wind") and hilarious games. On June 23rd we celebrated Midsummer Night's Eve (it always falls on that date in Denmark!) with entertainment at the shore house of Mr. John Stewart, Agricultural Attache. The committee presented first a talk on the traditions of this Danish festival, then a program of songs and fun. At 10:30, when it was finally starting to grow dark, we lit the bonfire and burned our witch, a grotesque effigy of all the things wrong in the world. This was followed by the singing of songs of both countries.

In August Mr. Adolf Lium, Security Officer, and his wife entertained the club at their apartment north of the city. We danced on the roof by starlight and lanternlight and had a glorious time.

In reciprocation of the Danish Midsummer Night Festival we celebrated, in the form of a riotous Hallowe'en costume party, at the counselor's residence. Parsons and devils, monks, mandarins, gypsies, and Robin Hood shrieked their way through a House of Horror, danced and romped about till the small hours of the morning. Eventually the men bid large sums for basket-suppers brought by the girls. The money was given to help replenish the dwindling club funds.

In addition to these large parties, the Club sponsors small weekly bridge gatherings of up to 30 or 40 persons. A drama group is now rehearsing for a presentation of Noel Coward's "Ways and Means" in December. Also "The Chancery Club News" is being circulated twice monthly, and is an excellently done paper, both humorous and informational. More will be told later about the Club's forthcoming New Year's Eve shindig; there are signs in the moon and the stars that it will be a worthy successor to previous experiences in that line.

JANE C. DALE.
(Mrs. William N. Dale)

ANTWERP

November 17, 1947

On September 3rd a reception, attended by members of the staffs of the Embassy in Brussels and of the Consulate General at Antwerp, was given by Ambassador and Mrs. Kirk at their official residence, on which occasion the Medal of Freedom was presented to FSO Edward Anderson, Consul at Antwerp. Ambassador Kirk presented the medal in the



Courtesy Maurice J. Broderick

LIMA

Ambassador Prentice Cooper (left) chatting with Peruvian Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Garcia Sayan shortly after the latter's return from the Rio Conference. The picture was taken in the beautiful reception room of historic Torre Tagle Palace, 18th Century Colonial Mansion housing the Peruvian Foreign Office.

name of the Secretary of State, the citation having been read by Colonel Clare H. Armstrong, Military Attaché who, as Brigadier General, was in charge of "Antwerp X," the famous anti-aircraft unit which defended this vital port from the all out V-1 attack by the Germans from November 1944 through March 1945 (no defense was possible against the V-2's).

In recommending Consul Anderson for the Medal for Merit for having reestablished and reopened single handed the Consulate General during those difficult and dangerous days, Consul General James Hugh Keeley (now Minister to Syria) recalled the following statement which he had made regarding Consul Anderson in a despatch sent to the Department at the height of the Antwerp bombing:

"I cannot too highly praise the job that Mr. Anderson has done here under most trying conditions. His calm courage and fine sense of the imponderables of the situation, which in my opinion are far more important than the routine services we perform here, have been in keeping with the best traditions of our Service and a worthy example to our military personnel, as well as to our Allies, both military and civilian. . . . It is men of such fibre who are winning the war for us and who are needed to win the peace to follow."

PAUL P. STEINTORF.

(Continued on the next page)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 23)

LA PAZ

December 23, 1947

Few would think that the 12,000 foot altitude of La Paz would be conducive to romance, but the past year has proved that the thin air may even encourage Cupid where the Embassy staff is concerned as the following record demonstrates.

This began with the wedding on February 6, of Public Affairs Officer Garth P. James to Louise Morris of the Embassy staff. In September Doris Healy became the wife of Mr. Russell Salter, an American mining engineer, followed by the marriage in October of Josephine Puliafico of the Embassy to Robert Latimer of the Military Attaché's staff. The engagement of Margaret Wepf to Edward Donnelly, both of the Embassy, has been announced and the wedding will take place in January, 1948.

The Embassy family has been growing rapidly during the past two months beginning with the birth of Margaret Elaine Murdoch on November 14, to Margaret Murdoch of the Embassy staff and her husband, who is an officer in the British Embassy. This child could claim British, American, Bolivian and Chilean nationality as a result of the involved citizenship and residence of its parents. On December 14, news came from New York of an addition to the family of Public Affairs Officer Garth James, although to date the name and sex are not known in La Paz. On December 18, Third Secretary and Mrs. Nyren announced the arrival in La Paz of Patricia Ann Nyren.

Activities in another direction during the year include the founding of the La Paz Community Theatre under the auspices of George Stone of the Embassy. The group produced five one-act plays, and, under the direction of Mr. Stone, the Agatha Christie mystery, "Ten Little Indians" was successfully staged in the Teatro Municipal of La Paz as benefit for a local children's hospital. Various major roles in the play, which was enthusiastically received by the English-speaking populace of La Paz, were ably filled by Second Secretary Merlin E. Smith, Third Secretary Spencer M. King, Public Affairs Officer Garth P. James, George Stone, Jane Calvert, and Francisco Alborta of the Embassy staff, while numerous others aided in the production.

"You Can't Take It With You" is being planned by the group for another charity performance in March or April and several of the Embassy staff are listed for parts.

The Embassy regrets the departure to the Department in late November of Second Secretary Merlin E. Smith, former *Journal* correspondent for Bolivia, especially since he was forced to leave because of altitude-induced illness.

PARK F. WOLLAM

BERLIN

December 18, 1947

Warren M. Chase, Foreign Service Officer, was presented with the Medal of Freedom on November 21, 1947. The citation reads as follows:

"Mr. Warren M. Chase, United States Civilian, performed meritorious service from December 1941 through 1944 as Second Secretary of the American Legation, Bern, Switzerland. His intelligence, political and economic information was a material aid to the War Department."

Mr. Chase is currently assigned to the staff of the United States Political Adviser for German Affairs and is Chief of the Political Branch, Office of the Director of Political Affairs, OMGUS.

WILLIAM BRUCE LOCKLING

MONTREAL

At 5:30 P.M., on November 28, a blond-haired man closed the door of his office at the Montreal Consulate General for the last time and wrote a reluctant *finis* to a long and valued service to his country.

He was Consul John D. Johnson, one of the oldest employees of the Department of State in point of years of service, who has ended 43 years of duty with the United States Government, a quarter century of which was with the Foreign Service. He reached the compulsory retiring age of 63 earlier in the month and is now enjoying the golden Indian Summer of life at his home in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he will pursue his favorite hobbies of photography, gardening and woodworking while looking back on a full and lively past.

At the age of 20 Mr. Johnson got the itch to go in the Government Service and landed a job as a clerk in the United States Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. That was in 1904.

The following year he started his long tour of duty with the Department of State as a clerk. He studied evenings at Georgetown University and received the L.L.B. degree from that institution in 1908. Mr. Johnson, who will always be referred to as "J.D." by his many associates, was sent to The Hague in 1910 as a clerk at the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration Conference and in 1918 was a special employe in charge of consular post allowances and allotments. In 1920 he was named a drafting officer in the Department and the following year was designated Departmental representative on the Federal Traffic Board.

His career in the Foreign Service commenced in the Summer of 1922 when he was appointed a consul, remaining in Washington for four years during which time the Rogers Act became effective. During his years in the Department he was assigned to the Consular Bureau which later was combined with the Division of Foreign Service Administration. Mr. Johnson's first foreign post was as Consul at Strasbourg. He next served in Paris, then he was assigned to Hamilton, Ontario, in charge of the Consulate there.

His other posts were Marseilles, Lyon and then to Salonika where he witnessed the bombing of the city by the Italians which was not halted until the Nazis made a relatively peaceful entry. He was one of the last three Americans to leave Salonika after three months of German occupation, departing in July, 1941. After a year in the Department, he was assigned to Montreal where he was executive officer for more than five years. He has won the respect, confidence and friendship of the officers and staff at the many posts where he has served.

Living in retirement with the veteran Foreign Service officer in New Hampshire is his wife, the former Janet Harmon of Shelburne, Vermont, whom he married in 1917. They have two children: Margaret, a graduate of Radcliffe College, who is teaching French at the Winsor School in Boston; and David, an alumnus of Harvard and M.I.T., who is an Ensign in the United States Navy presently based at Charleston, S. C., in mine-sweeper service.

When asked while leaving his office on his last day of work if he liked the idea of his coming life of ease, Mr. Johnson, whose hair shows no sign of thinning or greying, replied: "Yes, in a way, but naturally it is with deep regret that I leave the Foreign Service in which I spent so many interesting and enjoyable years. But at last the law and age have caught up with me."

JAMES M. MACFARLAND

(Continued on the next page)

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than May 1, 1948. Applications should be in *duplicate* and addressed to The Honorable Norman Armour, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of \$1,200 and may, in the discretion of the Committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall theretofore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable Norman Armour, chairman; Mr. Wilfred Wottrich, Manufacturers Trust Company; Mr. A. B. Fisk, Manufacturers Trust Company; and the Honorable John E. Peurifoy.

NORMAN ARMOUR,
*Chairman, Advisory Committee,
Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign
Service Scholarship*

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 24)

From Shanghai

October 3, 1947

The first plenary meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, operating under terms of reference outlined by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, was held at Shanghai from June 16 to 24. At the opening session, the Honorable K. C. Wu, Mayor of Shanghai, remarked as follows:

"Shanghai has not yet recovered from the ravages of war and the evils of enemy occupation. Nevertheless it holds the position of an important business hub in the world. . . . We may safely say that in the region stretching from Siberia to Australia there is no city comparable with Shanghai in the output of manufactured products, in the tonnage of shipping, and in the value and tonnage of trade."

Mayor Wu's generalized description of post-war Shanghai as the hub of economic activity in the Far East serves as a basis for the contentions of personnel assigned to Shanghai

that the summers are at least as hot as before the war, that the winters are colder because fuel is scarce, and that all year round there is more than enough work to do. In addition to the routine labors of the office which occupy the full time of over a hundred Americans and 139 aliens, Shanghai's position as the gateway to China and as an important Far Eastern air terminus imposes many obligations and duties upon the administrative and commercial sections as well as the Principal Officer and his wife, whose residence at 1082 Avenue Joffre was the scene of over three score lunches, dinners and receptions for some 3,000 guests during the current year.

Since January 1, 1947, distinguished guests have included Dr. Sun Fo, Vice President of the Republic of China; Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. T. V. Soong, previously Premier of China and now Governor of Kwangtung Province; Representatives Clair Engle and Norris Poulson of California; Joseph Farrington, Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Hawaii; Dr. John Leighton Stuart, Ambassador to the Republic of China; Henry F. Grady, Ambassador to the Dominion of India; Emmett O'Neal, Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines;

(Continued on page 31)

The Bookshelf

Tito's Imperial Communism. By R. H. Markham. Chapel Hill. *The University of North Carolina Press*, 1947. 292 pp. \$4.00

In the foreword to this book, the author tells us that it is designed "to describe some developments that have taken place in Yugoslavia since the beginning of the Second World War . . . [and] to reveal the pattern in a tragic and extremely complex situation. The pattern will indicate that the sixteen million South Slavs . . . have passed under a ruthless totalitarian dictatorship, exceeding in regimentation and autocracy any regime to which they have been subjected during the last two centuries."

That Mr. Markham has been in a position to know whereof he writes cannot be questioned. His career began as a missionary educator for the Congregational Church in Bulgaria. After the first World War he became a journalist with a Bulgarian language newspaper, then Balkan and later Central European correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*. From 1942 he served with the O.W.I., lastly as Deputy Director for the Balkans, and spent most of 1944 in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, where he could see at first hand many of the developments of which he writes. Again in 1945 he returned to the Balkans and travelled extensively there as correspondent for the *Monitor* until 1946 when the Red Army commander in Bucharest summarily ordered him out of the whole of southeastern Europe.

He has seen and heard much of life in Yugoslavia, and his book performs a real service in bringing together much information which has hitherto been unpublished or scattered in news stories over a period of years. The whole story of Tito's self-elevation, with Moscow's help, to the role of dictator is here told in all its sordid and tragic details of ruthless treachery. He has also provided a useful brief exposition of the complex makeup of the Yugoslav nation, that ethnographic, religious, and national hodge-podge of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Germans, Hungarians, Albanians, Rumanians, Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, and Mohammedans.

But however frequent and vigorous his protestations of impartiality, Mr. Markham sees only black and white, and in international affairs, unfortunately, things are seldom pure black or pure white. Tito is Mr. Markham's arch villain, Mihailovitch his shining hero. This has affected not only his judgment, but also his literary style which on nearly every page gives way to such excessively "purple passages" that the cumulative effect is tiresome rather than effective. His passion is white hot, but something more is needed to produce a dependable, comprehensive and balanced history of the ill-fated Yugoslav nation in the past ten years. Winston Churchill and the British people, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the American people, may have much to regret in the Yalta Agreement which meant one thing to them and quite another to Stalin and Tito, but the whole story is not in yet. And until it is told, sweeping generalizations should be tempered.

The book is important and valuable reading so long as the reader keeps his sense of balance. Recent

events in Trieste and Venezia Giulia and on the Greek borders point up the need for all available information on this "Communist pivot for the Balkans. . . [this] key for imperial Communist expansion in Europe, Africa, and the Near East." The world should scarcely need reminding that it was not too long ago that a wise statesman called the Balkans "the powder-keg of Europe."

ROBERT W. CHRIST

Our Vichy Gamble. By William L. Langer. Knopf, N. Y., 1947. Pp. IX - 412. \$3.75.

It was the good fortunes of war that brought Professor Langer to Washington as the Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. It is now our good fortune that this eminent Harvard diplomatic historian has written this careful account of our brief relations with the Vichy regime. The scholarly acumen which went into the making of this volume was enriched by Professor Langer's personal contacts with participants in the Vichy gamble and his access to a great mass of materials which normally have not been available so soon after the event.

Professor Langer recites in a tightly knit account the course of United States—French relations between 1940 to 1943. The story begins with the collapse of France and moves through the armistice and the establishment of Vichy to the planning for North African campaign and the North African operations. The text of the Murphy-Weygand accord and the Paris protocols are appended.

This study was undertaken by Professor Langer with the agreement of the Department in order to meet numerous public criticisms of our Vichy policy. The volume does not, however, represent an official view but the independent conclusions of Professor Langer. These conclusions generally support the official policy.

Professor Langer, while agreeing with the critics of our Vichy policy that the Petain Government was fascist and a menace to democracy, maintains that the task of the Department of State is to protect American interests abroad, not to sit in judgment on other governments. In this connection he points to a long record of dealings with governments whose ideology we do not share. Against the charge that our policy tolerated the Nazi collaborationism of Vichy, he notes that the Petain Government included representatives of almost every possible view, and stresses the invaluable information obtained from members of the Vichy Government. Professor Langer maintains that our Vichy policy provided the groundwork for the invasion of North Africa. Although it was at the very juncture of the invasion that General de Gaulle was establishing himself, it was essential to the success of the invasion to maintain our connection with Vichy. Professor Langer concludes that our Vichy policy based as it was on political and military realism has proved substantially successful and that no other policy offered such opportunities for victory.

CHARLES P. O'DONNELL

(Continued on page 48)

Operation Diplomatic Family

By MARION R. SCHOENFELD

Recent magazine articles, headlined "Operation Family" or "This is It!" describing the "invasion" of Army dependents into U. S. occupied zones, make me think back to the minor diplomatic foray my family undertook in April, 1945. My father had been appointed U. S. Political Representative to Hungary, and from February onwards we were eagerly awaited in Debrecen, where the provisional Hungarian government had been established pending its removal to Budapest.

We had been inoculated until I felt that we were immune to any and all diseases, most of our belongings had long since been sent to storage, and we stood about those final months in the forlorn and barren rooms of our home in Washington. My nine-year-old brother had meanwhile come down with chicken-pox and I, in the first enthusiastic glow of the Red Cross Home Nursing Course which I had just completed in preparation for anything in Unknown Hungary, volunteered to take charge of him. Nurse him I did, scrubbing my hands religiously when leaving the sick-room and following all pertinent instruction of my text-book to the letter. The family was both amazed and pleased by my zeal. At last in April, while chicken-pox scars still dotted *my* face, we flew on the first lap of our journey from Washington to Naples in twenty-eight hours flying time.

All the way across the Atlantic my mind alternated between the nice letter of thanks I would write the Commanding General of the Air Transport Command, and the *nasty* letter I would write him. The trip was like that. We were "V.I.P.'s," and as such dignitaries we were "expedited" without mercy along our secret route. For example, arriving at Casablanca, we drove to the impressively beautiful Anfa Hotel, site of a former Big Three conference, and rushing into our huge balconied rooms complete with comfortable-looking beds, we threw down our duffle bags and stretched ourselves joyfully on the counterpanes in anticipation of our first sleep in three days. After a superbly served dinner (service unknown to our family since dishpan hands had become the fashion in war-time Washington), we spoke in exultant terms of the sleep within our grasp. To our horror we saw a tall Sergeant come toward our table. "Your plane leaves at 9:30," he politely informed us. "Do we *have* to take it?" we chorused in a frustrated moan. Shortly thereafter we were on our way again, expedited as usual.

Of the trip itself, other than this anguishing experience, I remember best the fact that we never seemed to have lunch. Whenever we came down on an airfield we were promptly served either breakfast or dinner. It may have had something to do with hours we dropped at stated intervals over the Atlantic, but at any rate my most vivid memory is that of two glistening fried eggs on thick white china plates staring me in the eye wherever we landed. The two eggs at Oran impressed me as being a particularly healthy-looking pair, but all I could swallow in my vibrato state at two in the morning was a steaming mug of black coffee. Later in Naples we were to regret that surfeit of fresh

eggs when our Neapolitan chef, Salvatore, often produced bad breakfast eggs, redolent of something I had hitherto known only in my Chemistry courses at school.

Naples was everything in a pre-war tourist folder. We were there five weeks, staying in a villa in Posilippo formerly occupied by a British General. It had a wonderful view of the Mediterranean with Ischia, Capri and Vesuvius looming above that incredibly blue water. One golden day we sped to Capri in a PT boat, escorted by an Army Colonel who had just spent his honeymoon on the island. We drove all over the tiny isle in a jeep for which the narrow roads might have been built, and we ended up with a marvelous meal while gazing at the Faraglioni. That was a perfect day, and remains tinged in my memory with blue from the water and gold from the air.

Joyfully taking advantage of our privilege, we went often to the Officers' PX in Naples where my brother in his soldier suit with an American flag on his arm became the sheepishly happy object of all eyes. The Italian girls who worked there were full of smiles for the "little American boy," and homesick officers would often buy "the first American kid I've seen" a Coca Cola in the upstairs soda-fountain. Every time we left the building after these emotional scenes, my brother would flatly state that he'd never enter the place again, muttering, "Those dumb girls . . ." But the next week he would again be the embarrassed center of an admiring cluster of chattering Signorine.

While in Italy, I tutored my brother for a few weeks so that he wouldn't lose too much study-time while we waited to continue to Budapest. After breakfast he and I would set up school in his bedroom and work until noon. The family soon discovered that school began later and later because he would not drink his breakfast chocolate, which came like the rest of our staple foods, from an Army can. We would complain that it was too thick or too sweet; it was never right. We carefully explained to him that good fresh American milk was a thing of the past and not to be had in Europe. In desperation, my mother and I marched into the kitchen and demanded that Salvatore show us the can of cocoa powder. With perfect dignity and conscious of his utter blamelessness, he produced a five-gallon can labeled, "Chocolate Pudding." This nauseous concoction, heated and sugared like cocoa, we had daily attempted to force down the struggling gullet of my brother. A mass apology was made to the innocent sufferer, the correct can was found and used from then on, and when we wrote my grandmother about the incident, she answered indignantly that we had been trying to starve the little fellow.

I, too, had my trouble in Naples. The American Red Cross kindly accepted the offer of my part-time civilian services in its Enlisted Men's Club. I was put in charge of the Classical Records Room. My job consisted of playing the records of classical music and talking to the soldiers; a more enjoyable job I shall never hold again.

(Continued on page 51)

FOREIGN SERVICE WEDDINGS



Miss Helen William Rude, Administrative Assistant of the Consulate General in Shonghai and Albert W. Grotjohan, Communications Officer of the Consulate General (right) were married in Shanghai on November 18. Minister Monnett B. Davis (left), who gave the bride away, and Mrs. Davis pose with the bride and groom.

Following the wedding of FSO George L. West and Miss Patricia Rosiki on September 3rd in Washington, D. C. FSO Edmund A. Gullion was best man. Among the guests in the background may be seen FSOs Robert M. McClintock, Milton Rewinkel and Francis Cunningham.

Miss Marion Jean Jenkin of Auckland, New Zealand and Vice Consul Robert L. Brown were married on November 15, 1947 at Noamea, New Caledonia.



SERVICE GLIMPSES



Vice Consul Frederic H. Behr of the Montreal Consulate General, in the midst of signing seamen on an American vessel. The man at right is signing the articles; the man at left is showing his seaman credentials to Vice Consul Behr, and the others are waiting to sign on.
Photo by James M. Macfarland



Consulate General at Toipei (Taihoku), Taiwan (Formosa) Offices are on the ground floor and the second floor is residence quarters of the principal officer where Consul General Kenneth C. Krentz is now residing.

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5. Let's move on to the "flipper." It's a rubber-impregnated strip of reinforcing fabric (shown by arrow) put into a Goodyear tire to make a better union between the bead and the body. It guards against inside breaks.



4. Now we come to Goodyear's double cord "breaker strips."

These break the force of a road shock by distributing it over a wide area, making harmless a jolt which might otherwise injure the tire or even cause a blowout.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 21)

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer; former Ambassador William C. Bullitt; Paul V. McNutt, former Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines; Roy Howard, President of Scripps-Howard Syndicate; Croil Hunter and Juan Trippe, Presidents of Northwest Airlines and Pan American Airways respectively; Marshall Field III, publisher of the Chicago Sun and PM; Mrs. Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune; Roger Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco; and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, previously head of the WACS. Shanghai has also played host to a Food Mission headed by Colonel Raymond L. Harrison, a Foreign Service Examination Panel headed by Joseph C. Green, and the first plenary meeting of the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East. The United States was represented at the latter by Monnett B. Davis, Delegate, Donald Gilpatric, Advisor (who served also as Alternate), and Lauren Casaday, James Ross, Emerson Ross, and Frank Pickelle, Advisors.

As previously noted, Shanghai summers are as stifling as ever, and members of the staff sought escape from the city noise, heat, and routine in Peiping, Tsingtao, and Taipei, listed in the order of their popularity. Some of the vacationlands of the pre-war era, notably Peitaiho, Chinhuangtao, Chefoo, and Japan, were not accessible this year. Unable to effect an escape in August were personnel of the visa unit of the Control Section, which issued during the month a record of 955 visas, 155 more than the monthly goal set by the office; over half of this number were issued to Chinese proceeding to the United States for purposes of study. For the most part, however, members of the staff have now returned from simple leave to a city comparatively cooler and to an office as demanding as ever.

Officers and employees of the Foreign Service who have served at Shanghai in past years will hear with profound regret of the death of Mr. Li Shu-mei, the eldest Chinese employee of the American Consulate General both in years and in service.

Mr. Li entered the service of the Consulate General as a Chinese writer on February 17, 1907, when Mr. Charles Denby was Consul General at Shanghai. Honest, dependable, and hard-working, Mr. Li served the Consulate General and the Foreign Service for more than forty years, distinguishing the Chinese correspondence of the Consulate General with his mastery of Chinese calligraphy, an art which the Chinese rightly rank along with painting as one of the fine arts.

Mr. Li was a fine gentleman of the old school and will be greatly missed by the staff of the American Consulate General. He is survived by his wife and four children.

February 5, 1948

On December 16, 1947, Consul General and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis were the guests of honor of Shanghai's American community at a farewell dinner sponsored by the American Association and were presented with an engraved silver tray by Judge Milton J. Helmick as a token of the affectionate esteem in which they are held by Americans in Shanghai. Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, presiding as spokesman for the American Association, paid tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Davis by announcing that he would set aside the need for

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C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

oratorical eloquence in favor of what he termed "the plain language of warm, human emotions."

Mr. and Mrs. Davis received word of their transfer to Washington while attending the second plenary session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Baguio, Philippine Islands. They returned to Shanghai on December 12, and departed for the U. S. on December 24.

The farewell tribute of the American community was duplicated by the entire staff of the Consulate General on December 19, when a silver cocktail shaker and tray appropriately engraved in English and Chinese were presented to the Davises. James B. Pilcher, who will be in charge of the office pending the arrival of the newly appointed Consul General, John M. Cabot, in January, expressed the sentiments of the staff when he wished Mr. and Mrs. Davis continued success and happiness in their new assignment.

EMORY C. SWANK.

CIUDAD JUAREZ

December 9, 1947

On the evening of September 29, 1947, the members of the staff of the American Consulate at Ciudad Juárez, México tendered a buffet supper in the Aztec Salon in Ciudad Juárez to Consul and Mrs. Harry K. Pangburn on the occasion of his retirement on September 30, 1947 after thirty-nine years' service in the Foreign Service. In the absence of Consul Aguirre, who was on temporary detail in Clinton, Mississippi, escorting ex-President of México Emilio Portes Gil during his visit in the United States, Vice Consul G. Wallace LaRue presided, and with well chosen words presented to Consul Pangburn a silver decanter upon which an appropriate inscription was engraved.

On Thursday evening, December 4, 1947, the El Paso Chamber of Commerce honored Dr. Pangburn with an informal cocktail party at Hotel Cortez. The guest list included members of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, representatives of several Federal Agencies, members of the staff of this Consulate, and personal friends of the honored guest. Consul Aguirre was requested by the President of the Chamber of Commerce to give a brief résumé of Consul Pangburn's career in the Service, and he concluded his remarks by reading a letter which the Secretary of State had written to him concerning his retirement (a copy of this letter is enclosed). Dr. Pangburn, in acknowledging the testimonials given to him, expressed his deep appreciation for the courtesies accorded to him.

S.E.A.

MARSEILLE

December 3, 1947

A unique record was established for this office (and possibly for the service) when alien clerk Alan MacFarlane retired at the close of business on November 30, 1947, after having completed 48 years of service. He started work in the year 1900, the "good old days" as he put it, at a salary of 125 francs per month; his food, he lamented, cost another 60 francs per month (and with wine!) and 25 francs per month for lodging. Consul General Gray in a short talk before the entire staff paid warm tribute to him and presented him with a letter addressed to Mr. Macfarlane by Secretary Marshall commending him for his long and faithful service, as well as with a gift from the entire staff.

This office was also inspected by Merle Cochrane during November and no significance should be attached to the fact that Mr. Cochrane completed his inspection on Thursday, November 27th, and that a Thanksgiving celebration was held at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Gray the same evening! The fact is every one profitably enjoyed his visit.

WILLIAM H. CHRISTENSEN.

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WIDOW'S ANNUITIES

(Continued from page 11)

Let A be the average annual salary of the participant during his last five years of service.

Let n be a symbol which equals zero if the participant had less than 5 years of service credit, which equals 20 if he has between 5 and 20 years of service credit, and which equals the actual number of years of service credit if he had more than 20 years of service credit, the fractional part of a month being disregarded.

Let m equal the number of years, in excess of 8, by which the participant's age exceeds that of his wife, fractional parts of a year being counted as a full year. (Where participant is not more than 8 years older than his wife, $m = 0$.) Assume that the participant and his wife have been married at least 3 years or that she is the mother of issue by their marriage.

Let d be a symbol which equals zero in case the participant dies in service, which also equals zero in case he retires and elects reduced joint-survivorship annuities for himself and his wife without a provision for the restoration of his full annuity if she predeceases him, but which equals 1 if he retires and elects reduced, joint-survivorship annuities for himself and his wife with the provision that his full annuity shall be restored in case she predeceases him.

Then, the widow's annuity is:

Zero, if the participant had performed less than 5 years of service;

20A

$\frac{100+m+5d}{2}$, if he had performed at least 5 years of service but had 20 or less than 20 years of service credit.

An

$\frac{100+m+5d}{2}$, if he had more than 20 but less than

$25 + \frac{m}{4} + \frac{5d}{8}$ years of service credit; and

$25 + \frac{m}{4} + \frac{5d}{8}$

years of service credit; and

$\frac{A}{4} - \frac{m}{4} - \frac{5d}{8}$, if he had more than $25 + \frac{m}{4} + \frac{5d}{8}$ years of service credit.

As an example of the application of these formulas, assume that an officer died on June 30, 1947, at the age of 47 years with 23 years, 5 months, and 8 days of service credit, leaving a widow who was 9 years 3 months, and 5 days younger than himself, to whom he had been married 4 years. This falls under the second formula of Case II, or it can be dealt with under the second formula of the last general group. Using this latter formula, $n=23 \frac{5}{12}$; $m=2$; and $d=0$.

To calculate A, assume salary payments as follows:

July 1 1942, to June 30, 1943 at \$5,000 p.a.	\$5,000
July 1, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1943 at \$5,100 p.a.	2,550
Jan. 1, 1944, to June 30, 1944 at \$6,000 p.a.	3,000
July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945 at \$6,000 p.a.	6,000
July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946 at \$6,450 p.a.	6,450
July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947 at \$7,000 p.a.	7,000

Total salary payments during last 5 years, \$30,000

Average salary during last 5 years, \$6,000

Hence, A = \$6,000.

(Continued on the next page)

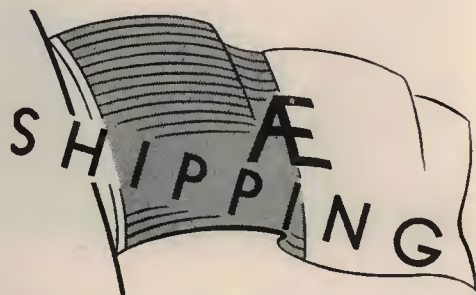
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Then

$$\frac{\$6,000 \times 23 \frac{5}{12}}{100 + 2} = \frac{140,500}{102}$$

$$x = \frac{140,500}{102} = \$1,377.45$$

Checking, to discover if this annuity is the maximum payable under both limitations, we first calculate B.

$B = \$6,000 \times .02 \times 23 \frac{5}{12} = \$2,810.00$, the husband's basic annuity.

The husband's reduced annuity will be his basic annuity minus one-half the widow's annuity minus four per cent of the widow's annuity, or

$$\$2,810.00 - \$688.73 - \$55.09 = \$2,066.18.$$

Two-thirds of $\$2,066.18 = \$1,377.45$, the widow's annuity.

$$A = \frac{\$1,500}{4}$$

The widow's annuity of $\$1,377.45$ is therefore exactly the maximum under the first limitation and less than the maximum permitted under the second one.

If the number of years of service credit was 30, the second limitation applies and the widow's annuity is $\$1,500$.

The husband's basic annuity is then 2 percent of $\$6,000 \times 30 = \$3,600$.

His reduced annuity is: $\$3,600 - \$750 - \$60 = \$2,790$.

Two-thirds of $\$2,790 = \$1,860$.

The widow's annuity of $\$1,500$ is therefore exactly the maximum under the second limitation and less than the maximum permitted under the first one.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 19)

efficiency. It is my considered opinion that we should own and basically equip residences for certain members of the staffs and that wherever increasingly possible, apartment facilities for the Americans of the secretarial group for whom the problem of housing is more difficult than we should permit. Above all else, Mr. Speaker, we in this Congress should and must see to it that our Foreign Service be built up and extended rather than cut down and restricted at every point.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 19)

Retirement Benefits for Staff Corps

Bordeaux, France,
December 8, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS.

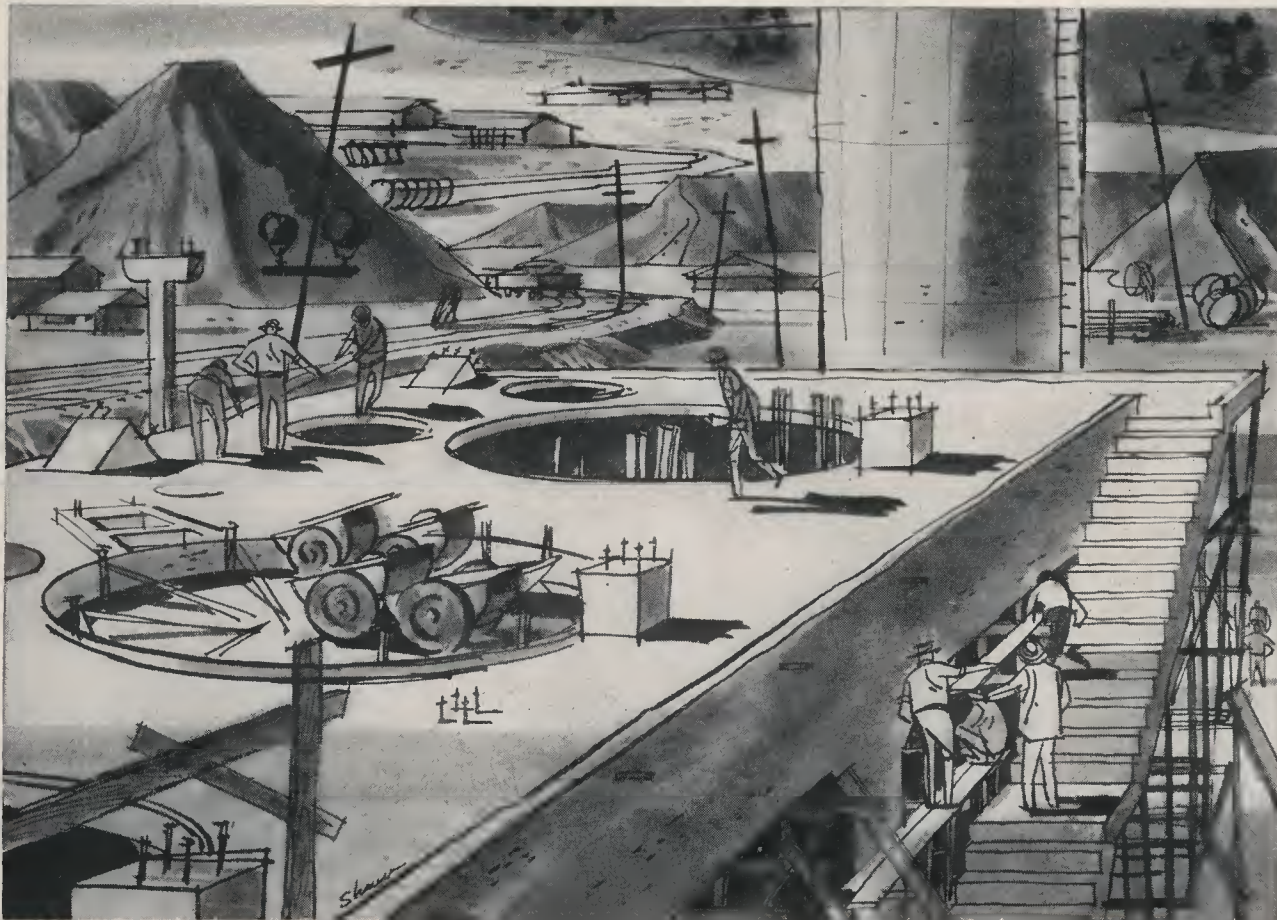
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL is very interesting as it now gives more space to the organization and operation of the Department and especially of the Foreign Service. I am certain that the Foreign Service Staff officers and employees would all appreciate any news available relative to the possibilities of an amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which would permit them to be included in the retirement provisions of the Act. I would gladly pay 5% on all salary drawn since I entered the Service in 1921 in order to obtain the same benefits of retirement as are now accorded to Foreign Service Officers. At present under the Civil Service Retirement plan we received a considerably smaller retirement for the same number of years of service with the same five year average salary than that of a Foreign Service officer although 5% is deducted from our salary and we live and work under the same conditions. We are working under conditions much different from the Civil Service employees in the States. Any news you give on this subject



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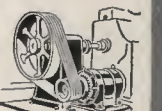
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will be appreciated and perhaps will bring some hope for the future which we are all looking forward to with much anxiety.

With many thanks in advance for your kind consideration of my humble request, and with best wishes for the success of our JOURNAL.

FRANK CUSSANS,

Editors' Note: The editors have been informed by the Office of the Foreign Service that the inclusion of staff officers and employees in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System will be sought on the first occasion when amendments to the Foreign Service Act are laid before Congress.

Saving Money on Telegrams

Martinique,
October 16, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

There comes a time when members of the Service in the field would like to say something to the Department but they cannot do so because of fear of receiving a black mark in their personnel dossiers. Therefore it is to be hoped that the Journal can be used to express these feelings.

About twice a year the Department sends out a circular instruction about saving money on telegrams. It has been a regular thing as long as I can remember. About mid September I was thinking that it was time for such an instruction and sure enough I soon received an airgram dated September 18th at 8:15 A.M. This airgram went into great detail to tell us how to leave out small insignificant words and thus save a few cents. I agree with this and, for one, have always tried to do so. However, what amuses me is that the Department always assumes that it is the other fellow who is spending the telegraph appropriation foolishly.

It always amazes me how often I have received in the field circular telegrams concerning subjects which were either of no interest at all to my office or which had no urgency whatsoever. It is a rare post that cannot be reached by airmail within a week and most circular instructions do not require action within that time. As one of the more recent examples, I should like to point to the Department's circular dated September 19, 1947, just *one day* after the date of the airgram asking for economy. In forty expensive words all offices throughout the world were advised, "EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY SUBMIT TO DEPT. ALL REQUISITIONS FOR OFFICE FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FC FORM 100A AND FOR TYPEWRITERS FC FORM 100 B IN DUPLICATE AND REQUISITIONS FOR RUBBER LINE STAMPS FS FORM 100D IN SEXTUPLICATE."

Now I can just visualize the same man in the Department who tells us to leave out the ifs ands and buts in our telegrams, dictating a circular telegram and saying to the stenographer, "Send that to all offices." The steno puts that instruction on the typed copy and the clerk in the telegram despatching room would not dare change it, so off it goes to all offices much to the delight of Western Union! It would seem that those offices within one or two days flight, at least, could be advised by mail.



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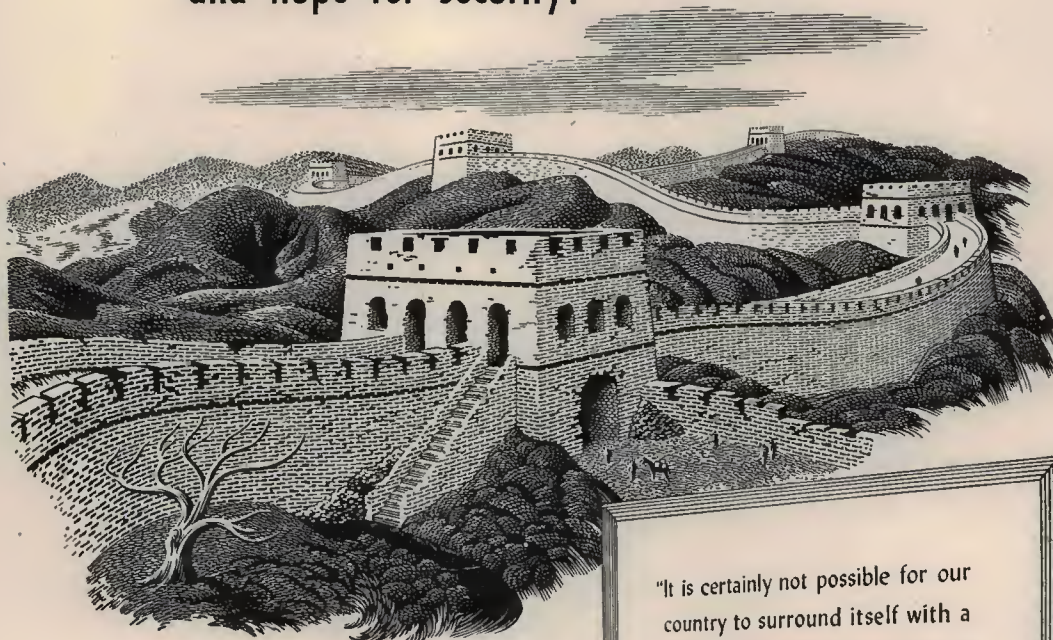
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"It is certainly not possible for our country to surround itself with a Chinese Wall. Should we close its gates and refuse our assistance to those nations, crippled and impoverished, who seek our help, we would abandon them to the influence of those who seek to extend their own ideologies and power beyond their borders."

I T & T ANNUAL REPORT, 1946

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TO TRUMAN—1948

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I hope that someday some Class I Officer who has nothing to lose in the way of promotion, will send a reply to one of those circular instructions such as the one of September 18th pointing out to the Department how a bigger saving could be made in telegraph costs by not only cutting out the small words, but to cut out completely a larger number of unimportant messages which are sent via telegram to the field and especially to nearby posts.

F. D. HUNT.

Thoughts on Retirement

American Consulate,
Tjuara, Baja California
August 18, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

DEAR EDITOR:

The fact that I will be requesting retirement in the near future has been popping up with great frequency here of late, and as a result I have been checking my plans, made long since, to ascertain where, if anywhere, flaws might have crept therein. Serious thought has failed to bring forth anything detrimental to these plans, and so they will be adhered to if, as the Crèole says "Dieu v'lé."

There is a small cottage, built of brick, with wide verandahs completely screened, tiled floors, electricity, radio, showers, and set on a green plot by the Gulf of Gonaives, in Haiti. Before the cottage on the sea side, there is a lawn, a hedge of cretonne bush, several tchatcha trees, whose dry pods rattle softly in the breeze, a flamboyant tree whose flam-

ing blossoms make a vivid spot of color in season, and roses, Cana lilies and, in the rear, a small field of corn.

The sea laps incessantly at the bank that drops into its indigo waters. White sand gleams in the sunlight from beneath the waves, and errant starfish and prickly "chardron" creep silently along the bottom like ghosts. On the bank stands a "tonnelle," six posts supporting a roof of guinea grass and banana leaves, thick and dry and impermeable. Underneath are steamer chairs, and from them one can look out across the wide expanse of the bay, over the ever-restless waters to the distant range of the Matheux rising majestically from the deep, its serrated peaks and deep-lined slopes etched in soft shadows, changing with the movement of the sun. To the east lies Port-au-Prince, nestled at the foot of Morne l'Hôpital. The lofty towers of the Cathedral are limned against the emerald of Fort National hill, and the narrow straight streets struggle upwards from the waterfront to lose themselves in the foothills of Gros Morne and Canapé-Vert.

At night the beams of Lamentin Light flash from the southern promontory, vying with the beacon from Bowen Air Field at Pont Rouge: it was here that the famed Haitian leader, Jean-Jacques Desalines, met death in 1804 from ambush. His remains were wrapped in rags and buried by half-century old Défilé.

It is hot during the day, and with the death of the sea breeze at sunset, comes a period when the "bigailles" hold forth, tiny gnats that sting and make one very comfortable. Then the night wind from the heights sweeps down to cool the heated earth and to bring surcease to burdened minds; the

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little children, their romping ended, sit and listen to folk tales or play tim-tim and guess riddles, all in the soft slurred Créole of the masses.

There are stars, big and bright, that seem to rest on the summits of the hills, and they are reflected in the dark waters of the bay. From the "tonnelle" one can see the myriad lights of Port-au-Prince, dancing in the distance. Back of the cottage and across the main road, far up on the side of the hills appear the dull red fires of the charcoal pits where pungent bayahonde branches are crisped into fuel. Saturday nights one hears the drums, faintly, vaguely, in subdued pianissimo, rampant crescendo, thudding ceaselessly throughout the night; and dark belles and dusky youths dance, and old passions are rekindled, new desires born under the spell of the tambours.

Late afternoon brings the fishing vessels into port, the last breaths of the land breeze winging them home, their wakes glinting in the light of the fading sun, their tattered sails spread wide.

The water of the bay is warm and restful. Swimming is pleasant, with no danger from sharks or barracuda. In the tiny sloop one can sail at almost any time, and one can coast slowly over the wide coral reef close by and look through crystal-clear water to the beautiful formations of millpores, fan coral and sea pens, white, red, pink, mauve, all in riotous array.

Afternoons one goes to the main road, two miles above, to purchase vegetables, fruit and stalks of sugar cane from itinerant marchandes. The names intrigue one with their strangeness—pois congo, pois tendres, zaboca, malanga, rapadoux, figues,

zabricot, zorange, maïs moulin, and a host of others. The cane is taken by the yard-boy, skinned and then cut into finger-size pieces and served on a huge platter, to be chewed until the last drop of sweetness is extracted, then the bagasse goes to the incinerator.

On New Year's Day one prepares little cookies, hard candies called "surette," and puts out bottles of clairin and rum and kola, for on that day there will be visits according to the Haitian custom. The servants will bring their families, dressed in clean if faded and patched clothing, the "pratiques," those wandering sellers who adopt you, will come, along with the Chief of Section and Grande Da, the oldest woman, who wields great powers in the region, and all the little ones, all come to wish you and yours a sincere good New Year and good health. Then you serve each one with cookies, candies, kola for the tots and sips of rum for the elders, and you kiss the soft dark cheeks of the children and wish them and their parents health and happiness. It is an old and comforting custom, and you are indeed to be pitied if your yard is empty on the first day of a new year.

And that is the sort of life the writer looks forward to when the last visa is signed and the desk closed for the last time. There will be nostalgic memories of the years in service, true, and they will persist through the years left to me, but for each memory there will be a day in life to compensate for it. Old friends in many countries will be remembered, and colleagues will have their place in my days, and they will enhance the beauty of each day for having been my friends.

LEONARD E. THOMPSON



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When one of his Goats strayed from the herd, the Goatherd in temper threw a stone, breaking off one of the Goat's horns. Alarmed, he begged the Goat not to tell his master. To which the Goat replied, "Oh, foolish one, my horn will tell the story though I say not a word."

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THERE MAY BE DANGER IN IT

Reprinted from the Toronto Board of Trade Journal

By FRANK W. WHITE

"A retired executive tells of the interest which can be developed by those who are over sixty-five, yet "fit and vigorous."

Nearly a century and a quarter ago, Charles Lamb, upon retiring from business after "six and thirty years," wrote an essay in which he said:

"For the first day or two . . . I wandered about, thinking I was happy, and knowing that I was not. . . . It was like passing out of Time into Eternity—for it is a sort of Eternity for a man to have his Time all to himself. . . . I wanted some steward, or judicious bailiff to manage my Estates in Time for me. . . . Having all holidays, I am as though I had none."

But, his long years of concentration and worry had affected his outlook on life:—"I had grown to my desk, as it were, and the wood had entered my soul."

Yesterday and today—The problems of retirement may have been worrisome in those years when it was the exception rather than the rule. Today, with "retirement" a commonplace, the problems become of greater concern as men move from the bustling highways into the quiet byways of later life. In the old days, a retired man of income and leisure, with nothing to do, was regarded with profound respect. Today, a retired man of income and leisure, and doing nothing, is scarcely of passing interest to the busy people around him. . . .

Of course, we see elderly "retired" gentlemen wandering about trying to enjoy life and to convince themselves that they are happy. Some boast that they are having the time of their lives, and perhaps they are. Altogether too many are rather belatedly looking for relief from boredom through some sparetime interest or occupation. A few retiring individuals may prefer solitude and seclusion, but with problems calling for the thought and sympathy of the experienced and understanding, and with social and economic changes needing the co-operation of old and young, there is little excuse for a "blackout" by anyone, even though retired.

No one is enthusiastic about the prospect of growing old. Yet, who wants to die young? Fortunately, for most men there is ample opportunity to make the years ahead the most interesting and happy period of life.

An important factor—One important factor in later-life welfare has sometimes been emphasized almost to the exclusion of other essentials—the need of income. . . .

Of course, there must be income. There must be some financial security for men and their life partners who are on the home stretch. But the problem of later-life enjoyment is not entirely one of finance. Wealth alone cannot assure happiness. . . .

An absolute essential—Every man, whether he realizes it or not, has some margin of time which he is free to spend as he pleases. The use of spare time—some balance of work and play, is a fair indication of character. In later years, happiness may largely depend upon the development of a spare-time interest, since, to enjoy the years of retirement, a man must assuredly have something to do.

(Continued on page 47)



CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

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

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

Lt. Comdr., USNR, World War II
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THE NEW LOOK AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

I was looking at a panorama of State Department personnel taken in 1929 on the south steps of Old State. If it had not been for the present world battle for the freedom of the knees, I might not have noticed that the girl's skirts were several inches below their knees, or just where they will be again if the fight, under the leadership of Princess Elizabeth and certain American cousins, is lost. I then observed that the trousers of Bill Castle, Fletcher Warren, Harry Villard, Green Hackworth, Jack Erhardt, Paul Alling, Harry Havens, Hugh Cumming, Joe McGurk and of all the others in the picture were narrow, not quite skin tight.

I recalled that for years and years our tailors made life as interesting and as exciting for the American man as did the French designers for our lovely ladies. At one time we had as much fun trying to push our feet through skin tight trousers as the gals in their hobble skirts had in getting their feet on the bottom step of a trolley. And, what's more, both feats enriched our respective vocabularies.

In those good old days men were thrilled by never knowing from year to year whether pants were going to be loose, tight, medium or peg top; with or without cuffs. We wondered whether coats would be long or short, loose or form-fitting, with padding or without, with wide or narrow lapels, or with two, three or four buttons. Vests might be cut to show most of the tie or only the stick pin in the knot.

It is difficult to imagine how the Beau Brummels managed to live without *Esquire* in those check-collared, detachable cuff days. That age really needed a fashion guide for men whereas to-

day we can learn all we need to know about styles by unearthing an old mail order catalog in the attic. Actually, the only break the well dressed man has had since the advent of *Esquire* came with the creation of the zoot suit. But, unfortunately, they were only smart looking on very short individuals with thick black hair, and so most of us were denied the thrill of stepping out in them.

In the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the men are completely ignored in the present hullabaloo over styles, no one being interested, of course, in the "old look." Editors, columnists, commentators, Town Meeting, the politicians, yet even governments are concerned to-day only with the "new look," taking sides for or against the major fashion change for women and causing the public to believe that in reality there is only one sex in the world.

Of course man is responsible for this state of affairs and I will not shirk my share of the guilt. I confess that I am wearing several suits which were made twelve years ago. This has its advantages for others as they can spot me before they are able to distinguish my features, nor does it matter whether I am coming or going. Jeremiah says: "Here comes old Horatio, or there goes old Horatio, in his herring bone suit." Well, there is just nothing I can do about that because my wife declares that during these inflationary days we cannot afford the "new look" for both of us. Then to make everything cozy and logical she adds that after all I am the politically minded member of the family and, therefore, knowing all about Europe's needs, am able to fully appreciate the important part my shiny breeches are playing in American foreign policy.

J. B. S.

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 John Ball Osborne

Westchester Apartments
4000 Cathedral Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
October 23, 1947

When I attend the delightful luncheons of the Association the presence of so many young officers accentuates the sense of remoteness of my advent to the Foreign Service. My first commission as Consul at Ghent, Belgium, is dated November 29, 1889, and is signed by President Benjamin Harrison and countersigned by Secretary of State James G. Blaine. Hence I am one of few living officers who experienced two retirements in the Foreign Service of the United States.

The first was in November 1893, after four years at Ghent in the days of the spoils era when there was no security of tenure and no retirement annuities. The second was in June 1933, as Consul General at Budapest after a career service of 21 years in Europe.

I have spent much of the intervening fourteen years in Washington, engaged chiefly in the humble occupation of marketing and miscellaneous shopping for my family of four, and in reading an average of 100 books a year.

For several years our residence has been at the Westchester Apartments, built 17 years ago in the highest part of the northwest.

Last October first my wife and I celebrated our 56th wedding anniversary. We have four children, seven grandchildren, and two great grandsons. Our eldest daughter Grace (married to Mr. Cyril Klingenberg, a prosperous Norwegian ship agent) has been living with her family for many years in Naples, while our two great grandchildren are now living with their parents in a villa outside Rome. Their father, our eldest grandson, was a combat soldier in the advance on Rome.

Our only trip to Europe since retirement was in 1936, when we spent several months in Majorca shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution, then at Capri, and finally with our daughter in Naples. We plan a second visit to our relatives in Italy in the near future. I also look forward to attending the 60-year Reunion of my Yale Class of '89 in June 1949.

I admire greatly the wise provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, which improves, strengthens and develops the service which I knew.

May I take this opportunity respectfully to make two concrete suggestions outside the scope of that legislation. The first is that the retirement annuities of Foreign Service Officers be exempted by law from the payment of the Federal Income Tax, in analogy to the privilege enjoyed by the pensioners of railroad companies. The several hundred dollars in taxation thus saved would be just as helpful as a like increase in our annuities.

My second suggestion is that a tract in the Arlington National Cemetery be reserved for the burial of deceased Foreign Service Officers and their wives. Needless to say this would represent an important economy to the beneficiaries.

JOHN BALL OSBORNE

THERE MAY BE DANGER IN IT

(Continued from page 45)

Yes, a man's philosophy of life, if he has any, may have much to do with this.

So, would it not be wise if, along with the need of income, every man were sold the idea of pursuing some worthwhile spare-time interest apart from the occupation in which he may be engaged, an interest kept alive and glowing through the years so that, later on, it would be like turning to an old acquaintance for further companionship? At 60 or 65 it will be easier to develop something already begun than to turn to some entirely new venture. . . .

Awaiting exploration—It is not surprising to find a great many retired men just as fit and vigorous as ever. They are "60 or 65 years young," and regard "old age retirement" as "the discard." They want to be living—all the time—not merely staying above ground. . . .

Thousands of elderly folks, in the low income and most numerous groups, are still capable of productive work, but are considered "too old" for employment.

Yet, we boast of our way of life and regard our civilization as advanced and progressive.

What of the trend towards longer average ex-

pectation of life, towards lower birth-rate, towards applying superannuation more generally? What of the cry for larger old-age State pensions at earlier ages? How will the relatively fewer workers and producers of the future manage to carry the increasing financial burden?

Here, retired men could find a most absorbing interest, in exploring these problems and searching for a solution. . . .

Just one illustration—picture light industries devised by retired men who have the time and ability—industries with a notice over the open door: "No one under 60 need apply." It is reported that such an industry is now in successful operation for older folks still able to work for a living. It is due to the vision of a "retired" man who would not be content with "leisure-loafing." . . . That "retired" man is not only providing work and happiness for many dejected old people who had lost all hope and self-respect, but he is enjoying an occupation which is giving him far more satisfaction than anything ever done before.

Any man who thus helps himself by helping others can say with all sincerity—

"Grow old along with me,

The best is yet to be
The last of life, for which
The first was made."



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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 26)

The Keynesian Revolution. By Dr. Lawrence R. Klein, The Macmillan Co., 1947, \$3.50, 213 pp.

At the outset it should be made clear that the "Revolution" is a revolution in thought rather than a revolution in economic policies.

The author correctly states that the book is not intended to be "Keynes for the Layman" but he does consider that most of the major problems are treated in simple terms that a layman can follow. However, if the layman reader boggles over sentences such as this: "As a matter of fact, the discussion surrounding the TREATISE shows clearly the inability of Keynes himself to understand the difference between definitions relating observable economic quantities and relationships between schedules of economic behavior." he should condition himself by reading something specifically designed for the layman.

The elements of the Keynesian system are not new. Every component had previously been treated in the literature by various writers, "But no single theorist ever worked out a complete and determined model based on (1) the propensity to consume (save), (2) the marginal efficiency of capital, and (3) liquidity preference."

Keynes essential contribution was to show that full employment is not automatically assured. In fact, Keynes criticism of classical theories was not regarding the theory of price or distribution, but rather a criticism of the assumption that output has an equilibrium point at full employment.

An outstanding difference between the "underconsumption" writers and the Keynesian economics is that they looked upon savings as deflationary whether offset by investment or not, whereas Keynes only uninvested savings as deflationary.

In the chapter on social reform it is pointed out that "A high-level investment schedule and a low-level savings schedule will generate a very high level of income." The application of this principle points to the desirability of introducing measures which will reduce the propensity to save. In this connection, the value of social-security programs as a means of wiping out the need to save is emphasized.

A. G. SIMSON

THE HIDDEN DAMAGE. By James Stern. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 406 pages. \$4.00.

This is one of the very finest pieces of reporting on contemporary Germany. The author was apparently sent to Germany (although this is never stated unequivocally) to investigate the effect upon the populace of aerial bombing. His intimate pre-war knowledge of the country and the people and the sensitivity of his perceptions have combined to produce a first-rate book.

The hidden damage lies in what happened to the hearts, the minds, and the souls of the German people. As I read him, Stern contends that this damage was caused as much by old, historic elements of German culture and by the practices of Nazism as by the destruction of war. Stern's memories of the "old" Germany surge into consciousness as he encounters familiar persons and places, and it is there memories which give background and meaning to his postwar tour.

(Continued on page 50)



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This book is distinguished by the author's reluctance to generalize. Instead he presents his experiences, leaving the reader to draw the conclusions. The portraits of individual Germans are masterful. The portrayal of the Red Cross Nurse is unforgettable—and frightening. There is a touching interview with the parents of one of the leaders of the Munich Student Revolt. And Stern's meeting with his old friend Gisela is one of the most revealing descriptions of the enemy that still remains in Germany.

If it has a weakness, the book suffers from Stern's tendency to overwrite and to give too free rein to his imagination. Had it been a little sharper, a little tighter, and had it made a few more evaluations at critical points, it would have been a great book. As an effective contrast to the text, there are three appendices, giving a first-hand account of Buchenwald, a report on the "20th of July," and a translation of a typically brutal Himmler speech.

REUBEN PEISS.

The Web of Government. By Dr. Robert M. MacIver. The Macmillan Company, 1947. 498 pages. \$4.50.

The serious student of government will find Dr. MacIver's book interesting and worth while. His intensive exploration into the background of government provides a minute and detailed analysis of the beginnings of law and order. He first presents his argument that government has its beginnings in the unwritten rules by which a family lives, with a father or mother as the head.

Expansion from this small beginning and an extension of the code of the family occurs as the family's power increases and its contact with other human beings grows. Its rules become formalized and in the course of time the chiefs, priests, and elders occupy a permanent position in their respective capacities, instead of merely functioning when the family or small tribal group needs their services. In expounding his views, Dr. MacIver reveals a wide command of social anthropology, sociology and psychology. He traces the evolution of authority, analyzes the various forms of government and discusses the underlying factors that bring about political change.

He ends his book with a warning against the usurpation by government of the myths or basic beliefs of the community, of an imposition by Government of controls over the cultural life of the community so that the ways of thought and life of the people can be subtly misdirected to serve the selfish ends of those in control. As a corollary the government should not so closely control the economic system that it can indirectly dominate cultural life. The author believes that democracy is the only safeguard against such danger and that only vigilant watchfulness within a democracy will keep the government free.

HELEN G. KELLY

IN MEMORIAM

FRANCE. Major Leys A. France, former Foreign Service Officer, died on October 15, 1947.

FISHER. Mrs. Ellen Cassaway Fisher, mother of FSO Dorsey G. Fisher, died on January 9, 1948, in Mexico City, where her son is assigned as First Secretary and Public Affairs Officer.

OPERATION DIPLOMATIC FAMILY

(Continued from page 27)

It was a few days later, while I was planning a drive to Sorrento as I sat on the balcony overlooking the swimming pool and velvety roses in our garden, that word finally came through we were to leave for Budapest the following day by plane from Caserta. On May 11, 1945, we reported at an airfield again, prepared for our four-hour trip.

The flight to Budapest seemed so short compared to our previous lap that we hardly glanced at Yugoslavia before Budapest lay spread out under us. I was astonished at its size from the air and found time to look the place over before landing because our pilot was not sure which of the two airports was our destination. Had it not been for a former Marine flier in the plane, we might have come down in some unpopulated area to be known thenceforth as the Landing of the Snafued Schoenfelds.

We were greeted with much cordiality by various nationalities at the correct airport, and were immediately driven to a warm reception given by Major General William S. Key, then American Commanding General. Discovering we were to live on the other side of the Danube, we soon rode through broad avenues in which, six weeks after the lifting of the city's siege, little shops were already springing up out of the debris. It seemed a long time before we reached our house on the Buda side, but we were pleasantly surprised to find it undamaged aside from one bayonet slash in an oil painting hanging in the hall. Later we did discover such things as bullet holes in the windows and blackened ceilings where a fire had been built in the children's washbasin. The potatoes growing in the once grassy lawn were nourished by the bodies of nine Russian soldiers, killed in a last battle with the retreating German Army. Shots were heard periodically through that night and many others, but as we collapsed in our respective beds, all I could think was, "Mission accomplished—we made it."

Army dependents may take the great adventure now but we felt like pioneers at that time. Perhaps my diplomatic father and his family helped prepare the way during the war for the coming of the Army families during the peace.

MARRIAGES

McFARLAND-BENESH. Miss Florentine L. Benesh and FSO James H. McFarland were married on October 11 in Manila where Mr. McFarland is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

LEE-TEWELL. Miss Shirley May Tewell and Mr. James Wallace Lee were married on December 30, 1947, in Habana where Miss Tewell's father, FSO Harold S. Tewell, is Counselor of Embassy.



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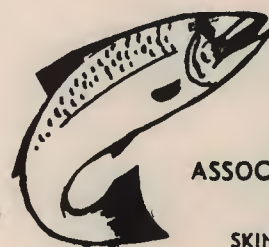
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American Security and Trust Company	29
Association of Pacific Fisheries	52
Bacardi	42
Barr Shipping Company	31
Bowling Green Storage & Van Co.	5
Calvert School	50
Campbell, W. D.	52
Chase National Bank	51
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	6
Frankfort—Four Roses	49
Goodyear	30
Grace Line	3
Harris & Ewing	41
Hanigan, Winifred	50
International Harvester	33
I. T. & T.	40
Leggett, Francis H.	4
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	2
Mayflower Hotel	32
National City Bank	48
National Distillers Corp.	34
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	39
R. C. A.	43
Scandinavian Airlines	1
Schenley Products	II and III COVERS
Seagram's V. O.	44
Security Storage Company of Washington	29
Sinclair	35
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	46
Texas Company, The	38
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United Fruit Company	52
von Zielinski, Carl M. J.	45
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