

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 25, NO. 5

MAY, 1948





A Schenley
Mark of Merit
Whiskey

When you're in the
spotlight and you're judged
by your hospitality,
there is only one choice



SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION • EMPIRE STATE BUILDING • NEW YORK, U.S.A.

CONTENTS

MAY, 1948

Cover Picture:

The Capitol, Washington, D. C. Photo by H. H. Rideout.

Foreign Service Changes	3
Bogotá, April 9	7
By Cecil B. Lyon	
Home Rule for Washington	11
By Congressman James C. Auchincloss	
Isolation	14
By Merrell Benninghoff and James K. Penfield	
Getting Acquainted with the Department of Commerce	16
By Douglas Henderson and Mary Olmsted	
The Journal's Guest Editor—Malvina Lindsay	17
Editors' Column—The 1948 Promotions	18
Work of the 1948 Selection Board A	19
By The Hon. Harold H. Tittman	
News from the Department	20
By Jane Wilson	
Marriages	21
News from the Field	22
The Bookshelf	24
Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor	
Donation of Sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica by Mr. Benton	26
Letters to the Editors	26
Service Glimpses	27
Promotions	28
Births	40
Asso. Scholarship Donations re. Income Tax Deductions	42

Issued monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

MAY, 1948

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

announces

A SUMMER REVIEW COURSE

JUNE 28 - SEPTEMBER 17

in preparation for the

FOREIGN SERVICE

EXAMINATIONS

1-5:30 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday

— Among the Subjects Reviewed —

American and European History

Principles of Economics including

Money, Banking and Foreign Exchange

Statistics

Political and Economic Geography

International Law

Current History

Address the Director, Foreign Service Review Course,

School of Government

The George Washington University,

Washington 6, D. C.

TED WILLIAMS
BOSTON RED SOX

STAN MUSIAL
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

BOSTON BRAVES'
BOB ELLIOTT
VOTED MOST VALUABLE PLAYER
IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHAMPION N. Y. YANKEES'
JOE DIMAGGIO
VOTED MOST VALUABLE PLAYER
IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

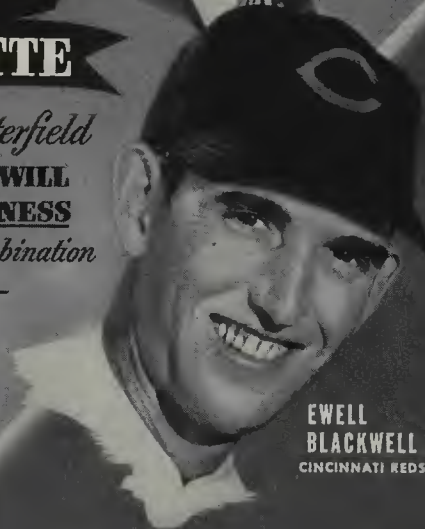
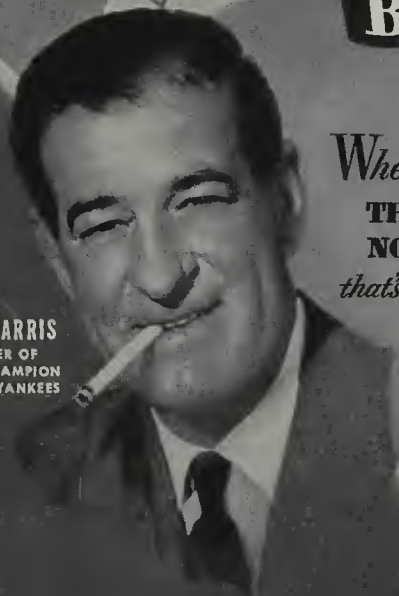


**THE
BASEBALL MAN'S
CIGARETTE**

*When you change to Chesterfield
THE FIRST THING YOU WILL
NOTICE IS THEIR MILDNESS
that's because of their Right Combination
World's Best Tobaccos —*

**ALWAYS Milder
BETTER TASTING
COOLER SMOKING**

BUCKY HARRIS
MANAGER OF
WORLD'S CHAMPION
NEW YORK YANKEES



EWELL
BLACKWELL
CINCINNATI REDS

ALWAYS BUY CHESTERFIELD
They Satisfy

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

March 1948

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Adkins, Constance R.	Vigo	Panama	FSS
Alejos, Judith P.	Caracas	Copenhagen	FSS
Anderson, Marion E.	Stockholm	Sao Paulo	FSS
Ashford, Howard J.	Department	Dahran	FSS
Askew, Laurin Bryan	Department	Lima	FSS
Bacon, Leonard Lee	Department	Nanking	2nd Sec'y, Consul
Bady, Jack H.	Department	Jidda	FSS
Baggett, Lucy K.	Department	Tokyo	FSS
Bartelt, John R. Jr.	St. John's	Martinique	Vice Consul
Beck, Anna C.	Nanking	Canton	FSS
Belchrad, Joseph W.	Department	Bombay	Vice Consul
Berkowitz, Nathan	Vienna	Warsaw	FSS
Black, Irene	Department	Tehran	FSS
Blair, George D.	Paris	Department	FSS
Blanken, Hildegard M.	Zurich	Paris	FSS
Bond, Anne E.	Department	Paris	FSS
Bond, Barbara F.	Department	Oslo	FSS
Braden, Robert G.	Department	Moscow	3rd Sec'y, V. C.
Brooks, Jean	Department	Warsaw	FSS
Brown, Robert L.	Noumea	Department	FSS
Bruns, William H.	Seoul	Department	FSS
Burke, Maurice Cahill	Department	Praha	FSS
Burke, Walter Snell	Department	Port au Prince	FSS
Cain, Bruce C.	Belize	Antigua	Vice Consul
Caldwell, Robert W.	Athens	Dublin	Vice Consul
Campbell, Welby P.	Warsaw	Vienna	FSS
Candland, Ruth H.	Department	Bucharest	FSS
Canterberry, Marjorie	Paris	Marseille	FSS
Cipich, Antionette	Department	Nanking	FSS
Clemens, Lloyd D.	Changchun	Tsingtao	FSS
Clark, Harlan B.	Beirut	Department	FSS
Cliff, Moyer L.	Jidda	Amsterdam	FSS
Colburn, Hazel L. S.	Department	Berlin	FSS
Cole, Felix	Addis Ababa	Department	FSS
Collins, James A.	Florence	Rio	Vice Consul
Comiskey, Stephen A. J.	Bilbao	Department	FSS
Comstock, Betty	Department	Tehran	FSS
Curtin, John S.	Department	Paris	Courier
Davis, Roy L.	Lima	Bordeaux	Vice Consul
Dell, Thomas M.	Dublin	Vienna	FSS
Deming, Barbara D.	Department	Shanghai	FSS
Dietz, George J.	Department	Buenos Aires	FSS
Dillon, Thomas P.	Warsaw	Bern	2nd Sec'y, V. C.
Dorr, Robert J.	Cochabamba	Department	FSS
Driscoll, Leslie Edwin	Department	New Delhi	FSS
Dugan, Dorothy J.	Department	Berlin	FSS
Durbrow, Elbridge	Moscow	Department	FSS
Edelson, Harold J.	Praha	Bratislava	Vice Consul
Eilers, Xavier W.	Ciudad Trujillo	Berlin	FSS
Eilts, Hermann F.	Jidda	Tehran	3rd Sec'y, V. C.
Esposito, Flavio Anthony	Department	Sofia	FSS
Fieesser, Ruth L.	Department	Reykjavik	FSS
Freers, Edward L.	Moscow	Department	FSS
Gardner, George H.	Athens	Trieste	Attache
Garver, Elizabeth E.	Managua	Tokyo	FSS
Gebhardt, W. F. Davis	Vancouver	Shanghai	Vice Consul
Gilcreast, Seaver R.	Rio	Buenos Aires	Asst. Cultural Off.
Glynn, Ellis V.	Department	Karachi	FSS
Grady, Jacqueline	Department	Cairo	FSS
Graham, Anna	Department	London	FSS
Harmon, Robert L.	Asuncion	Bogota	Asst. Attache Econ.
Harris, Eugene V.	Santiago	Buenos Aires	Asst. Attache Agri.
Harrison, Helen Louise	Department	Paris	FSS
Haynes, Bertha L.	Madrid	Buenos Aires	FSS
Henon, Rita Adele	Bilboa	Madrid	FSS
Herber, Stanley M.	Ankara	Geneva	Adm. Asst.
Hernandez, Alicia	Chihuahua	Asuncion	FSS
Hille, Violet L.	Warsaw	Antwerp	FSS
Hoffhelmer, Ruth A.	Warsaw	Tehran	FSS
Holle, Ameliz B.	Nassau	Lima	FSS
Holamany, Matild E.	Holamany	Cairo	FSS
Hunt, Ralph H.	Melbourne	Hong Kong	Consul
Ives, J. Winsor	Guatemala	Rome	Attache Comm.
Jellum, Edith B.	Department	Reykjavik	FSS
Jerge, Ann Jean	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Johnson, Edward L.	Colombo	Zurich	Vice Consul
Johnson, Emily E.	Bucharest	Shanghai	FSS
Johnson, Viola	Sofia	Strasbourg	FSS
Jones, Anna Louise	Department	Batavia	FSS
Juraska, Anthony J.	Bangkok	Limerick	Vice Consul
Kerrigan, Edward J.	Berlin	Department	FSS
Keogh, H. John B.	Lisbon	Onebec	Vice Consul
King, Spencer M.	La Paz	Department	FSS
Knack, Ernest L.	Paris	Shanghai	FSS
Kolinski, Charles J.	Department	Baghdad	Vice Consul
Konya, Charles J.	Ankara	Cairo	Vice Consul
Krebs, Max	Department	Montevideo	3rd Sec'y, V. C.
Kubalek, William	Praha	Piedras Negras	Vice Consul
Labrado, Arthur F.	Department	Ankara	FSS
Lambrecht, Jane A.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS
Larsen, Gilbert E.	Department	Department	FSS
Lawrence, Ann Elizabeth	Department	Bremen	FSS
Loftus, Victor H.	Rome	Wellington	Disbursing Officer
Long, Anne E.	Department	Manila	FSS
Ludden, Raymond P.	Nanking	Canton	Consul
Lynch, Virginia C.	San Salvador	Reynosa	FSS
Macatee, Robert B.	Jerusalem	Department	FSS
MacDonald, John P.	Berlin	Toronto	Vice Consul
McCoy, Scribner W.	Taipei	Department	Vice Consul
McKay, Roberta	Paris	Lisbon	Adm. Asst.
McLaughlin, Elizabeth A.	Vienna	Berlin	FSS
McMaster, Helen Jean	Department	Ankara	FSS
McVitty, Howard L.	Department	Athens	FSS
Madison, Peter S.	Department	Belize	Consular Asst.
Makepeace, Leroy	Barcelona	Asuncion	3rd Sec'y, V. C.
Maleady, Thomas J.	Caracas	Buenos Aires	1st Sec'y, Consul
Mancheski, Alex C.	Department	Praha	FSS
Manheim, Louis S.	Department	Moscow	FSS
Mantell, Richard	Ankara	Cairo	FSS



Building Peace through Trade

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

Regular Direct American Flag Passenger and Freight Services between the Americas

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

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

For detailed information address

GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Square, New York

Agents and offices in all principal cities





We are pleased to announce that

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO., INC.

has been appointed a distributor of

FOUR ROSES

to foreign embassies throughout the world

- In filling your orders for this truly fine American whiskey, we put at your disposal the complete facilities of our Export Division. And, as always, count on our experienced personnel to supply you with foods famous for unsurpassed quality.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO., INC.

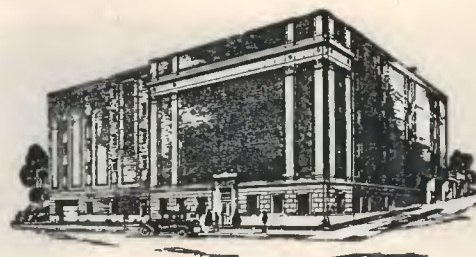
SINCE 1811

265 10th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

New York State Liquor License No. 1

*BLENDED WHISKEY—90.5 proof, 40% straight whiskies 5 years or more old, 60% grain neutral spirits. Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York.

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Marshall, Winifred	Department	Warsaw	FSS
Martin, James V.	Bombay	Department	FSO
Mason, Webber J.	Department	Basra	Vice Consul
May, Ida L.	New Delhi	Lahore	FSS
Meek, Darrell A.	London	Curacao	FSS
Meekins, Lynn W.	Toronto	Department	FSO
Metcalf, Lee E.	Bucharest	Naples	Vice Consul
Minor, Jack B.	Department	Sydney	Consular Attache
Morris, John H.	Iz Mir	Carlo	Vice Consul
Moses, Martha J.	Berlin	Nanking	FSS
Myers, Wellington	Canton	Taipei	Vice Consul
Nadeau, Julian E.	Department	Ankara	FSS
Negus, Beverly	Department	Stuttgart	FSS
Newbold, Gilbert L.	Department	Bangkok	3rd Sec'y, Consul
Newton, Elmer	Canton	Department	FSRO
Nield, Marjorie A.	London	Rome	FSS
Norman, Walter S.	Changchun	Mukden	FSS
O'Hara, William T.	Department	Berlin	FSS
Owen, Doris E.	Department	Mazatlan	FSS
Palm, Ruth M.	Department	Guatemala	FSS
Palmisano, Sara	Department	Batavia	FSS
Parker, Leonidas M.	Limerick	Bangkok	Vice Consul
Pendleton, Dorothy	Department	Capetown	FSS
Perrin, Ruth W.	London	Zagreb	FSS
Petitti, Aida P.	Department	Basra	FSS
Petroff, Zena E.	Department	Cairo	FSS
Picard, Hugo C.	Nanking	Taipei	FSS
Pratt, James W.	Ruenos Aires	Department	FSO
Reed, Mary E.	Genoa	Paris	FSS
Rice, Barbara L.	Department	Berlin	FSS
Rice, Rose E.	Berlin	London	FSS
Riddick, John G.	Johannesburg	Hanoi	Vice Consul
Rinden, Robert W.	Peiping	Nanking	2nd Sec'y, Consul
Robertson, Betty A.	Department	Dahran	FSS
Rojahn, Elizabeth J.	Department	Tokyo	FSS
Robertson, John P.	Cairo	Port Said	Vice Consul
Rothfus, Marilyn A.	Department	Tientsin	FSS
Rousseau, James T.	Department	Canton	Vice Consul
Royce, Faye G.	Lima	Venice	FSS
Rowland, Jean A.	Department	Colombo	FSS
Russell, H. Earle	Tokyo	Toronto	Cnsul General
Rust, Jane	Department	Naples	FSS
Ryan, Phyllis R.	Department	Nanking	FSS
Sanderson, Lucile M.	Department	Frankfurt	FSS
Shantz, Harold	Canberra	Department	FSO
Shaw, Marion G.	Department	Budapest	FSS
Shoemaker, Leo W.	Department	Damascus	FSS
Small, George W.	Bombay	Durban	Vice Consul
Smith, Elaine D.	Department	Brussels	FSS
Sprague, Elizabeth A.	Department	Frankfurt	FSS
Strom, Carl W.	Department	Mexico City	1st Sec'y, Con.Gen.
Stuart, Wallace W.	Nanking	Department	FSO
Teall, Girvan	Ottawa	Manchester	Vice Consul
Thomas, Shirley J.	Department	Naples	FSS
Thompson, Margaret H.	Department	Colombo	FSS
Tolman, George L.	Toronto	St. John's	Vice Consul
Wagner, Joseph J.	Lisbon	Tehran	2nd Sec'y, V. C.
Walker, John O.	Madrid	Frankfurt	FSS
Walker, Maudie C.	Department	Madrid	FSS
Volking, Dorothy B.	Strasbourg	San Salvador	FSS
Walmsley, Marion C.	Belgrade	Zagreb	FSS
Walstrom, Milton C.	Kingston	Department	FSO
Waring, Robert O.	Salonika	Athens	Vice Consul
Wasson, Thomas C.	Athens	Jerusalem	Consul.
Weise, Robert W. Jr.	Valencia	Department	FSO
Weisenberg, Leslie A.	Paris	Budapest	Consul
Wellman, Robert N.	Department	Berlin	FSS
White, Ivan B.	Paris	Trieste	FSO
Wolf, Franklin W.	Montevideo	Department	FSO
Woodworth, Virginia R.	Department	Bremen	FSS
Worster, Stephen C.	Merida	Valencia	Consul
Zimmerman, Betty L.	Hong Kong	Cairo	Adm. Asst.



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling
and Care of Household Treasures*

Private Rooms for Furniture
Certified Cold Storage Vaults for Furs
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Porto-lockers and Chests for Woolens
Vaults for Silverware
Piano and Art Sections
Fumigation Chambers
Home Inspection and Insurance Service
Packing and Forwarding
Nation-wide Long Distance Moving
(Allied Van Lines)
Lift Vans for Foreign Shipments
(Bowling Green)
Motor Vans for Local Moving

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is building up its file of PHOTOGRAPHS



\$2.00 each will be paid for any clear prints (preferably glossy finish) accepted for its geographical files. Any size is acceptable and scenes from any country will be considered.

\$5.00 will be paid for prints accepted as possible COVER PICTURES. These must be of nearly square dimensions and may cover scenes or outstanding Foreign Service events.

1701 Florida Ave. ADams 5600

Washington 9, D. C.

Officers

E. K. MORRIS
President
HAROLD N. MARSH
Vice-Pres. and Counsel
JAMES M. JOHNSTON
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
Secretary
P. M. DEMING
Asst. Vice-Pres.
S. WEBSTER ADAMS
Asst. Vice-Pres.
A. RUSSELL BARBEE
Asst. Secretary
RAYMOND O. BABB
Asst. Secretary

Directors

BRUCE BAIRD
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
DANIEL L. BORDEN
M. F. CALNAN
HENRY P. ERWIN
D. P. GAILLARD
JAMES M. JOHNSTON
HAROLD N. MARSH
ALLISON N. MILLER
CARROLL MORGAN
E. K. MORRIS
DONALD F. ROBERTS
FREDERIC N. TOWERS
GRIFFITH WARFIELD
ROBERT W. WILSON

Firestone

ORIGINATOR OF THE BALLOON TIRE

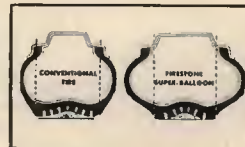
NOW BRINGS YOU *The NEW*
SUPER-BALLOON

**THE TIRE THAT GIVES YOU SUPER-SAFETY,
SUPER-COMFORT, SUPER-ECONOMY, SUPER-STYLE**



SUPER - SAFETY — Exclusive Firestone Skid-Resistors in the tread and larger area of contact with the road provide the greatest protection against skidding ever built into a tire. Revolutionary new construction principles assure cooler running and greater protection against blowouts.

SUPER - COMFORT — Cross-sections show how greater air volume and lower pressure permit greater flexing action when Firestone Super-Balloons go over bumps and rough roads. The tire takes the punishment instead of you or your car. You can drive farther, faster and longer with less fatigue.



SUPER - ECONOMY — In addition to giving you long mileage, this tire saves you money on maintenance. Fewer jolts and jars reach your car, so there are fewer trips to the shop for repairs to get rid of annoying squeaks and rattles. This tire keeps your car young; reduces wear and tear on parts.

**NOW FEATURED BY LEADING AUTOMOBILE
MANUFACTURERS ON THEIR NEW MODELS**



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 25, NO. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 1948

Bogotá, April 9

By CECIL B. LYON, *Foreign Service Officer*

The following impressions of a few days after the Colombian uprising of April 9-10 reflect, of course, the view of but one witness of the incidents—consequently, a view necessarily limited by circumstances. Several of those persons who were with me on the night described have been kind enough to read them and indicated that their impressions were similar to mine. Others may, of course, have an entirely different outlook.

This was Colombia's first revolution since 1903. In Bogotá alone some 500 persons lost their lives. Preliminary estimates place the damage in Bogotá at the appalling sum of approximately \$150,000,000. An equal sum is also estimated to have been lost throughout the rest of Colombia. There was public warning that an attempt would be made to sabotage the Conference. Certain people of Colombia were used as the instrument of this perfidy. Their morale was preserved by intoxicants. They were stirred on to dastardly deed by subtle leaders, but in spite of the shattering blow which Colombia has suffered, its legitimate Government is still in control, order has been reestablished, and the Conference goes on.

On April 9 I had planned to lunch with a Chilean friend, Manuel Perreira. I met him at the Edificio Americano, Calle 12, on the 7th floor of which were located the offices of the American Delegation to the Ninth International Conference of American States. As we were leaving the building about 1:30 p.m., a group of workers came marching down the street shouting something about "Liberales." I asked our chauffeur what it was all about and he told me that Jorge Eliécer Gaitan, the Liberal leader, had just been as-

sassinated near Carrera Septima and Jimenez de Quesada. This was only a few blocks away in the center of Bogotá. An unknown assassin had apparently pumped three bullets into Gaitan's back as the latter was leaving his office with two companions to go to lunch. Gaitan was the people's idol; a man of the people who had their interests very much at heart, he possessed oratorical powers to stir masses. A criminal lawyer by profession he had completed his education in Rome, then returning to Colombia had been elected a Deputy and later became Presidential candidate. He was considered by many as destined to win the Presidential elec-

tion in 1950. Although I had only been in Colombia about two weeks, I knew enough to realize that Gaitan's death, especially at the hands of an assassin, would bring grave consequences. However, I never guessed the proportions which these would assume. After having hastened back to the office to inform Assistant Secretary of State Norman Armour of the shooting, Perreira and I proceeded by a circuitous route to the Continental Hotel where we were lunching. The crowds had already begun to swarm through downtown Bogotá. Shortly after our arrival at the Hotel Continental Mr. Armour also arrived there with Edward Tomlinson, NBC commentator with whom he was lunching. From the restaurant which was located in the front of the building on the second floor we had an excellent view of the people milling about in the street below. At one time a considerable crowd gathered in front of the hotel and attempted to force their way into the building, screaming and clamoring over Mr. Armour's car which was parked just below the window from which we watched.



Photo by John Gange

BOGOTÁ IN FLAMES

This picture was taken at 5 p.m. on April 9th from the roof of the Hotel Continental. The smoke in the foreground is from the burning Hotel Regina and that in the background from the Government Building on the Avenida de Jimenez de Quesada.



Destruction in the Carrera Septima. On the sidewalk at right is the spot where Gaitan was shot.

Photos by John Gange

Crowds in the street lie prone to avoid snipers' volleys. April 12th.



At this point a youth of about 22 or 23 years, probably a student, appeared upon the scene and led the crowd off down the street. When we left the hotel after lunch we heard yelling, hacking and the crashing of breaking glass coming from a short distance down the street. I went to investigate, and about a block away came upon a crowd of looters already busy destroying the offices of the Voz de Colombia, the Conservative radio. The looters had already raided the offices which were located on the second floor of a modern building, hurled much of the furniture and radio equipment from the windows and were now busy smashing

the loot to pieces and setting fire to the shattered debris as well as to the building itself. The whole atmosphere was tense and disagreeable. Nearly all of the looters carried machetes in one hand and many of them a bottle of chicha or whiskey in the other. This became a familiar sight throughout the rest of that fateful day. The scene was not a pleasant one and there was an electric tenseness in the air which I had observed during the troubles in China and the riots in Egypt.

John Dreier who also had been lunching at the Continental joined us and he, Mr. Armour, and I decided that we had best return to the offices as we were anxious about the other members of the staff, particularly the girls. Tomlinson and Perreira accompanied us but finding it impossible to proceed more than a few blocks in the car we told Anibal, the chauffeur, to drive a safe distance outside the city since we would proceed on foot. Down every street people hurried—all of them heading toward the scene of the crime. They were shouting "Viva la Revolucion." Like the wreckers of the radio station each carried some instrument of destruction: a machete, an axe, an iron pipe—anything that would hack or wound. I even noted one "chispero" (ruffian) carrying a long pair of shears such as one uses for trimming hedges at home.

When we reached Jimenez de Quesada, a large avenue in the center of Bogotá, where the murder had been committed, we realized how grave the situation was. Three or four trolleys had been ambushed and were burning brightly, and for some inexplicable reason, rocking rhythmically. The beautiful Palace de Gobernacion (the administrative offices of the Department of Cundinamarca, of which Bogotá is the capital) was already in flames and an occasional shot rang through the air. We noted several motor cars wrecked and also in flames here and there along the broad avenue. At this point for the first time we became conscious of ourselves—four obvious foreigners—myself without a hat, an unmistakable blond "gringo." In spite of many dirty looks we kept moving along rapidly and shortly thereafter were joined by a friendly Colombian. At one point we asked him if it was safe to proceed in the direction we were going. We went ahead to reconnoiter, returned and announced that it was not, but having little choice we proceeded on our course. Perreira encountered some business associates of his from Grace & Company and so quit our group to accompany them to their lodgings.

Eventually we reached the Edificio Americano and a welcome sight it was. At this point, however, a number of drunken hoodlums approached us and started shouting "Bajo los Americanos," "Bajo al Imperialismo." This salutation proved particularly unwelcome for when we reached the heavy iron grill door of the Edificio Americano we found to our dismay that it was locked and chained. There was nothing for us to do but to return across the street to the Edificio José Joaquín Vargas where the Chancery of the American Embassy is located. The ugly characters gathered around us waving their machetes threateningly and making themselves generally unpleasant. However, our crossing was a safe one and we soon found ourselves on the

Bread lines formed on Monday, April 12th. This was the first time that Bogotanos were able to venture out safely into the streets. Most of the food stores were looted.

Photo by Joseph A. Orozco



fifth floor in the Chancery offices. Approximately 70 people had already gathered there consisting of other members of the Delegation, Embassy staff, and representatives of the press. Fortunately, the telephone was working so we were able to communicate with the Delegation offices across the street and ascertained that practically all of the Delegation was accounted for. Throughout the whole night we were able to keep in communication, not only with the Delegation offices but with the Ambassador, who had been caught at the Carrera Rojas, the building where certain members of our delegation were housed, with the Secretary and General Carter who were also marooned at their residence, and with persons at other points throughout the city.

As time went on the crowd became denser and the looting completely unbridled. From some of the press men who had taken refuge in the Embassy we learned that within half an hour after the assassination of Gaitan a mob had burst into the Capitolio, the headquarters of the Conference, and had thoroughly sacked it. This handsome neo-classic building had at considerable expense been especially renovated and redecorated for the Conference. It had been beautifully furnished, murals had been painted, countless crystal candelabra had been installed, and the result was indeed a work of great beauty. According to reports, which later fortunately proved incorrect, it was already in shambles. It struck us as significant that the first action of the mob was to capture the centers of communication, particularly the radio stations, the hardware shops to seize instruments of destruction, the cantinas to obtain liquor, and the seat of the Conference. This was no orthodox South American revolution.

Caught in the press room at the Capitolio in a barrage of rocks and stones, the press men, after having taken refuge under tables, made their way as best they could to Embassies, hotels, and other points of comparative safety. They told us that the crowd had seized the assassin, who later was alleged to be a comparatively unknown individual by the name of Juan Roa Sierra, beaten him to death, stripped him and dragged his naked corpse to the Presidential Palace.

Leaders of the uprising now having control of the radios were urging the mob to loot and sack. They also were accusing the Conservatives of having perpetrated the criminal assassination of Gaitan and exhorting the people to unite "against the Yankee reaction and imperialism." As if in obedience of these orders a bomb was thrown into the ground

floor of the Edificio Americano across the street from our place of refuge. From our windows we saw the crowd in the street below swarm over several motor cars which were parked in front of our building. With their machetes they broke windshields and windows, hacked fenders, slashed tires, then thinking better of their mad destruction clambered aboard the mangled vehicles and hauled them away. There was a constant clatter of breaking shop windows. Looters staggered down the streets loaded with pots, pans, cloth, and every conceivable type of merchandise. Some of the looters in our sight even changed into the new clothes which they had ransacked from the shops. There appeared to be no attempt at control. Soldiers and police had vanished from the city, at least from our section thereof.

All types of rumors poured from the radio—that a junta had been formed by the Communists under the direction of the Director of the National University, Gerardo Molina, that the CTC (Confederacion Trabajadores Colombianos) had called for a general strike, that employees and workers at all airports had been instructed to prevent any plane movements but to protect any craft and installations. We also heard that the Liberal leaders were in conference with the President at the Palace, some of them having been hustled there in tanks. All of them remained closeted there throughout the night. At 5 p.m. the revolutionaries announced over the radio that the revolution had triumphed. About the same time we received a report that the chusma (mad crowd) had made an attempt to break into the Palace by driving small trucks full speed against the gates. However, the assaulters had been driven off by loyal troops. The mob-controlled Radio Cristal claimed that the Army was divided, that the police favored the revolution and that the armored and motorized units were disobeying orders to fire on the crowds and had offered their loyalty to the junta. About 7 p.m. the broadcasters urged the populace to end their disorders but to no avail.

As the hours passed we kept expecting that some attempts at control would be undertaken but the sacking and looting continued unabated. As darkness came the fires throughout the city illuminated the panorama. From the roof of our building we counted fourteen. Already the Palace of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Communications, El Siglo (the Conservative newspaper belonging to Foreign Minister Laureano Gomez), the Hotel



One of the many funeral processions following the revolution. Many bodies were placed in common graves without identification or funeral services.

Photo by Joseph A. Orozco

Regina (the second largest in Bogotá), and the San Francisco church were burning furiously with no attempts being made to extinguish them. So far as I am aware, no fire engines put in an appearance during the entire night.

About 8 o'clock we in the Chancery offices had to face our severest test. Two elevators and a central stairway were the only access to our offices. On the third floor where the offices of the Military Attaché were located, this central stairway was barred by an iron grill. Word was brought to Mr. Armour that the crowd from the street had broken into our building and were ascending the staircase and instructions were required as to whether or not the guard at the grill should shoot if they attempted to break through. Mr. Armour's reply was that there should be no shooting but that he personally would go down and talk to the crowd. The descent downstairs was made in darkness for in order to avoid attracting the attention of the crowd no lights in our building had been turned on. Fortunately we found that only a few drunken members of the crowd were at the grill, the rest by some happy whim having bolted off on a different scent.

About this time Johnny Powell, the courier from Panama, arrived, having trudged with luggage and diplomatic pouch most of the way from the airport only to be assaulted in the entrance of our building by the hoodlums who jabbed at him with machetes, but fortunately with no serious consequences. Somehow or other a young Colombian lad also slipped through the grill beseeching sanctuary. A thorough frisking revealed some four or five knives concealed on his person. A cheerier touch was added by the arrival at the same time as the courier of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Conlon, a honeymoon couple who were certainly starting connubial bliss under the most trying of circumstances.

Upon returning upstairs I was summoned to the telephone and received the whimsical message from a prominent Colombian, who was scheduled to entertain Mr. Armour, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Martin, Mr. Daniels and other delegates at dinner that evening, that he thought it advisable to postpone the dinner.

Aside from the fact that we had no food in either "camp," by far the most disturbing aspect of our predicament was the fires which were now raging throughout the city. From north, south, east and west they crept slowly toward us. I had been told that with the 8,600 foot altitude of Bogotá it was difficult to make fires burn. That night proved the exception to the rule and the flames set the heavens aglow.

They were of strange sulphuric colors, interspersed with great billows of black smoke. Of course, the older buildings of Bogotá went up like match wood but it seemed incredible that modern office buildings would prove so inflammable. Obviously incendiary bombs, gasoline and other conduives were being employed. About midnight a one-story wing on the back of our building burst into flame. It was the luggage storeroom of Avianca and the second story windows on the opposite side of the street served as a mirror wherein we could watch the inferno rage. There seemed but one choice—to evacuate our building. In spite of the seething, maddened populace in the street we would have to make a dash for the Edificio Americano. We worked out a plan that the men would go first, forming two flanks to hold off as best we could the drunken fiends while the girls ran between us across the street.

Here was where my admiration for my countrymen and particularly countrywomen reached an all-time high. Never have I witnessed finer behavior. There was no hysteria—no undue alarm. In darkness but in complete calmness they all descended the staircase to the third floor. Everyone was serene, joking and putting on the best performance of his or her career. Mildred Asbjornson jokingly remarked "Thanks to the New Look you can't see that my knees are shaking." Fortunately, however, when we reached the third floor the flames appeared to be abating so it was decided that it would be wiser for the present to remain where we were and avoid leaping from the frying pan into the fire, an objective which it would have been difficult to avoid by any move on that fateful night. Twice more before dawn the outbreak of fires forced us to prepare to evacuate, but the gods were kind to us and on each occasion the flames abated. We were also aided by intermittent rains which while not heavy enough to put out the fires completely did help considerably in preventing their spreading. A dry goods shop located on the ground floor in the east corner of our building was ignited. The flames from this shot up as high as the third floor but due to the courageous action of the Military Attaché, Colonel Beurket, his assistant, Major Danzler, and other members of the Military Attaché's office, this, too, was finally brought under control. I should never have dreamt that I could have passed a night in a burning building with comparative calmness. However, we were like passengers on a burning ship who hesitated to swim for shore since the water was infested with sharks. In the west

(Continued on page 50)

Home Rule for Washington

By CONGRESSMAN JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS

While our friends in the Foreign Service are again striving to make the world safe for democracy, some of us here at home are seeking to democratize the government of our Capital City. If you have not been back to Washington since the war, you may not have heard that there's a fight going on there too—a fight to restore democracy in the District of Columbia. It has become the current cause célèbre in your nation's capital.

I started the fight a year ago when I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives. This resolution authorized the House Committee on the District of Columbia to study the District government and bring in recommendations for its modernization and for home rule. Responding to the rising clamor of voteless citizens and growing signs of ineptitude in the local administration, the House passed my resolution and laid the job in the lap of its Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization with a modest grant to finance the study.

This subcommittee consists of the author, who is its chairman, and six other Congressmen. Three of them are Republicans: John J. Allen Jr. of California, Homer R. Jones of Washington State, and Robert N. McGarvey of Pennsylvania. And three are Democrats: Charles B. Deane of North Carolina, Robert E. Jones Jr. of Alabama, and John L. McMillan of South Carolina. During the past year we have made an intensive nonpartisan study of this perennial problem with the aid of a small staff and the help of the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress. We have examined the present government of the District, compared it with forms of government in other comparable American cities, held extensive hearings, and received many criticisms of the present set-up and numerous suggestions for change. Inspired by the belief that democracy, like charity, should begin at home, we have taken our assignment seriously and have worked hard.

The upshot of our efforts is a new charter for the city of Washington. This charter is embodied in a bill "to provide for home rule and reorganization in the District of Columbia." I introduced it in the House of Representatives on January 12 last and on the same day Senator Ball, chairman of the Senate home rule subcommittee, filed an identical bill in the Senate. Since then joint hearings have been held on these companion measures, they have been revised and perfected in the light of public criticism, and at the present writing they are awaiting action by the District committees of both Houses. Despite international complications and congested Congressional calendars, I believe that there is a good chance at long last of favorable legislative action this session on home rule for Washington.

We Americans like to think of the city of Washington these days as the center of world democracy—the capi-

tal of the democratic world. For the free peoples of the earth—those who are left—are looking to the United States and its capital city for spiritual and material sustenance in these critical times. Today the city of Washington has grown to almost 900,000 inhabitants. More people live here than in thirteen states of the Union. They pay millions in taxes, are exceptionally literate, and have all the earmarks of an advanced culture. But they have no representation in Congress and elect none of their local officials.

In the capital city of the world's greatest democracy you might expect to find a model system of local self-government. But if you examine it, as I have done during the past year as chairman of a Congressional investigating committee, you find a patchwork set-up that looks like a political Donnybrook Fair. The present government of Washington, which was established in 1874 as a temporary arrangement, has continued down to date by a process of drift and neglect, not in pursuance of any governmental principle or deliberate desire to deprive its residents of home rule. From a mere handful of agencies in 1874 it has grown like Topsy until today there are more than sixty local agencies rendering services to the people of the District. The whole set-up is incredibly complicated, cumbersome, and confused.

The authors of the federal Constitution gave Congress power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district . . . as may . . . become the seat of the Government of the United States." By "exclusive" they meant to exclude the states of Maryland and Virginia from any legislative authority within the Federal District. But the Founding Fathers did not contemplate that the residents of the national capital would be voteless and voiceless. James Madison, who was the chief architect of the Constitution, informed the people in *The Federalist* that the inhabitants of the Federal District "will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them." And he went on to assure them that "a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them."

During the first half of their history—from 1802 to 1871—the people of Washington and Georgetown enjoyed a large measure of local self-government, electing their mayors and town councils. And from 1871 to 1874 they had a territorial form of government—similar to that of Alaska and Hawaii—with a Governor and Council appointed by the President and a House of Delegates elected each year by the people. In addition, the people were allowed to send a speaking but non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives as the Territories do today.

The new charter which my colleagues and I have drafted would restore home rule to Washington after a lapse of seventy years. Its objectives are threefold: (1) to relieve



James C. Auchincloss, Representative, Third District, New Jersey.

Congress as much as possible of the burdensome house-keeping functions of the District of Columbia while still retaining essential control in Congress as required by the Constitution; (2) to create a representative local government for the District chosen by qualified electors; and (3) to provide an efficient and economical government for the Capital City.

I believe that the adoption of our charter for Washington by Congress and its ratification by referendum will relieve our national legislature of an onerous city-council job which it ought not to have in these times when great issues of peace and reconstruction are pressing for its attention. Approval of the charter will also modernize the administrative structure of the city government which has become hopelessly outmoded and obsolete. And I am confident that it will result in better municipal services to the people of Washington at no more, and perhaps less, cost to the local taxpayers.

Our program has won overwhelming support among the newspapers and people of Washington. With a few exceptions it has been endorsed by most of the civic and social groups in the community. The opposition—such as it is—has come from those who fear the extension of democracy into the nation's capital because of racial prejudice, from those who fear that they may have to pay enough taxes to provide adequate municipal services, from those who might lose posts of honor or remuneration in the event of a change, or from those whose minds are so closed that they fear change in any form.

The Auchincloss-Ball bill provides the council-manager form of government for the city of Washington. Modelled on the structure of the private business corporation, this is the most efficient form of local government that the United States has produced. It was first adopted by Staunton, Virginia, in 1908 and has since spread to 800 American cities. Students of American government believe that council-manager government is preferable to either the commission or mayor forms.

The qualified voters of the District of Columbia would elect a 12-man District Council and an 8-man Board of Education for four-year terms in nonpartisan elections at large. The Council would be the governing body of the city and would pass ordinances on matters of local concern that would be immediately effective. It would also appoint a District Manager who would serve for an indefinite tenure at the pleasure of the Council. The Manager would be the chief executive officer of the District government and would be responsible to the Council for the entire municipal administration, except for the Department of Education which would be administered by a Superintendent appointed by the Board of Education, and except for half a dozen boards and commissions which would be directly under the District Council.

Among the larger cities having the manager form of government today are Hartford, Rochester, Richmond, Cincinnati, Toledo, Dallas, Kansas City, and Oakland. 125 American cities have adopted this form of government during the last two years.

Under the Auchincloss-Ball program a new joint standing Congressional Committee on the District of Columbia would be established in place of the present District legislative and appropriation subcommittees in both Houses. The Joint District Committee would be composed of 15 members, of whom 9 would be Representatives and 6 would be Senators. Two of the House members and one of the Senate members of this committee would also be members of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Joint District Committee would have four main duties: (1) Review all local legislation proposed by the District Council and recommend action thereon to Congress.

(2) Review all bills pertaining to the District of Columbia which are introduced by Members of Congress and report thereon to Congress. (3) Serve as a liaison between the Congress and the District of Columbia on all matters of concern to Congress collectively or individually. (4) Keep constant watch as the agent of Congress on the conduct of the District government.

The Joint District Committee would be given ample funds to employ an expert professional staff to assist it in the performance of these inspection and review functions. The staff would attend all meetings of the District Council, District budget hearings, meetings of the Board of Education, and other local agencies so as to keep fully informed of District problems. It would be the eyes and ears of the Joint Committee, helping it to supervise the day-to-day operations of the District government. It would be the official Bureau of Municipal Research for Congress, performing the functions of similar bureaus of municipal research in many American cities today.

Federal interests in the seat of the national government would be protected, under the proposed program, in four main ways:

(1) By the creation of a Joint Standing Committee of Congress on the District of Columbia, in place of the present District legislative and appropriation committees, to maintain continuous oversight of the conduct of the local government.

(2) By the power of Congress to veto legislative proposals submitted by the District Council, within 30 days of their submission, by joint resolution.

(3) By the power of the President to veto all general legislative proposals for the District within 10 days after their approval by the Congress.

(4) By the right of Congress at any time to amend or annul the organic law for the District.

A unique feature of the Home Rule plan is the so-called dual voting scheme. Qualified electors of the District would include all persons, regardless of race, color, or creed, who have maintained a place of abode or have been domiciled in the District for one year; who are citizens of the United States; and who are twenty-one years old. To qualify as an elector a person would not have to surrender his legal residence or domicile in any state. Many persons who live and work in Washington have retained legal domiciles in their native states and may vote there in state and national elections. Under our plan their voting rights in their home states would not be jeopardized, so far as Congress is concerned, if they also qualified as voters in the District of Columbia.

Most of the states have assured us that there is nothing in their constitutions or election laws which would prevent their citizens from voting in local elections in the city of Washington and have indicated their willingness to cooperate with Congress in this dual voting plan. The purpose of this proposal is to maximize the size and improve the quality of the District electorate. Thousands of government workers who have kept their state ties have a special knowledge of public affairs derived from their experience in the federal service. Directly or indirectly, they also pay local property taxes in Washington. It would be a pity to dilute the local electorate by excluding them from the franchise. It would also result in taxation without representation.

In order to qualify for elective office, as a member of the District Council or the Board of Education, our bill also provides that candidates must be District domiciles who have resided in Washington one year. Thus persons domiciled elsewhere will not be able to pass ordinances for or spend the money of District taxpayers.

The Auchincloss-Ball bill would also give the District of Columbia almost complete control over its own fiscal affairs.

Federal agencies would discontinue their present activities as budget officer, banker, bookkeeper, disbursing officer, and fiscal control officer for the District. Instead, the District government would be authorized to budget, appropriate, spend, borrow (within limits), deposit, disburse, and account for its own funds. Local tax bills would be drafted in the first instance by the District Council and then submitted to the Joint District Committee for review, recommendation, and Congressional action.

The annual District budget would be prepared by the District Manager, amended after hearings by the District Council, reviewed by the Joint District Committee, and finally revised by the District Council in the light of the Committee's recommendations. District accounts would be subject to an independent post-audit by the General Accounting Office whose report thereon would be published in the Congressional Record.

One of the knottiest problems in framing the new District charter has been to devise a formula for determining the annual Federal payment to the District which would be at once clear, simple, automatic, and fair to both the Federal and District governments. Why, you may ask, should Congress make any contribution toward the cost of the government of the District? There are several answers. First, because of the national interest in the District of Columbia. The District has been the seat of the national government since 1800. The nation has invested hundreds of millions of dollars here over the years in public buildings and improvements, in national memorials and beautiful parks, which must be maintained and protected. The value of Federal real estate in the District of Columbia has increased until it is now 31 per cent of the total value of all real estate here.

Meanwhile, the land area owned by the United States in the District has gradually expanded until it now accounts for 42 per cent of the total land area within the city of Washington. The American people are also concerned that the President and the Members of Congress and the justices of the Supreme Court and all the other Federal officials and employees in Washington should receive adequate municipal services and should be protected in the exercise of their duties. Federal personnel accounted for 17 per cent of the total population of Washington in 1947. Thus there is plenty of tangible evidence of the national interest in the national capital.

A second reason why Uncle Sam should help support his Capital City is because the local government renders a variety of services to the 200,000 Federal employees who live here. The District provides them with police and fire protection. It supplies them with water, public libraries, parks, and recreation facilities. It educates their children in the public schools, operates hospitals for their health, extends relief to those in need, and renders a variety of public welfare services. It builds and maintains streets, highways, and bridges for their travel and convenience. And it provides many other inspection and miscellaneous services to Federal employees and private citizens alike. The provision of all these local services results in District governmental costs on a per capita basis in excess of those in comparable cities. There are some who believe that this excess should be assumed by the Federal government through appropriations especially designated for this purpose.

In the third place, it is argued that some Federal payment is due the District because all Federally owned land and improvements in the District are now tax exempt. In other words, the District is deprived of any tax revenue from 42 per cent of its land area. In other cities the chief industry pays the prevailing tax rate on its real property. In Washington the chief industry—the Federal government—is tax exempt, although it disburses millions of dollars

every month in payrolls here and attracts more millions in tourist expenditures. As the Federal area expands and the private area contracts within the fixed limits of the District, while the cost of local government steadily rises, the tax burden on the dwindling number of private property owners mounts, tending to drive them in increasing numbers over the District line into nearby Maryland and Virginia. An adequate Federal payment would compensate the District for this loss of tax revenue and help to arrest the flight to the suburbs.

Presumably for such reasons as these the United States Government has made some contribution to local government expenditures in the District of Columbia throughout the history of the Federal City. National allotments for the support of local government in the Federal District have passed through three main stages since 1790. Until 1878 there was no fixed system. Aggregate payments by the United States over this 89-year period were 39 per cent of all local expenditures. From 1878 until 1925 Federal payments were made on a fixed percentage basis. From 1879 to 1920 (42 years) they amounted to 46 per cent of District expenditures. From 1921 to 1924 (4 years) they were 36 per cent thereof. Since 1925 there have been annual lump-sum allowances ranging from \$5,000,000 in 1937 to \$12,000,000 in 1948. Under the lump-sum system there has been a continuing decline in the relative importance of the Federal payment as a source of support for the District government.

From the Southard Committee in 1835 to the Auchincloss Committee in 1947-48, there have been many official investigations of the fiscal relations of the Federal and District Governments. And they have reached quite diverse conclusions as to the form, basis, and amount of Federal allotments. In some reports they are treated as a matter of right; in others as a matter of equity and grace. None have denied that the Federal government should bear the expense of improvements designed particularly to advance the District as the seat of the national government. But many have concluded that District residents and property owners could reasonably be expected to pay taxes for local purposes at least equivalent to the taxes paid by residents and property owners in comparable American cities. There has been in the reports no unanimity or even a clear consensus of opinion as to the continuing basis for the allotment and the amount to be paid by the United States.

After wrestling with this thorny problem for many months, my own committee first suggested in its preliminary report that the Federal government should pay taxes to the District on the basis of the value of its properties and the local tax rate. We thought that this was a fair measure of the Federal interest in the District of Columbia. But objections to it were raised in our hearings on the ground that it would create a precedent for state and local taxation of Federal real estate throughout the nation. We also considered Federal employment in the District as a possible basis, but this fluctuates so from year to year that it seemed impractical.

Perhaps the least objectionable formula would be to base the Federal payment on the net land area owned by the United States in the District which is presently 15.7 per cent of the entire net landed area of the District. Known as the Overton-O'Mahoney formula, it has been twice approved by the Senate in recent years. It would yield an estimated Federal payment of about \$15,000,000 in 1949. At the present writing, however, my committee has tentatively decided to recommend the ratio of the Federal payment to total locally derived revenues in 1948—14 per cent—as the basis. Under this formula the Federal allotment would amount to 14 per cent of the local revenues

(Continued on page 33)

Isolation

By MERRELL BENNINGHOFF AND JAMES K. PENFIELD
Foreign Service Officers

On September 4, 1856, a group of sailors from the U.S.S. *San Jacinto* set up a flagstaff in the courtyard of the U. S. Consulate at Shimoda and stood in a ring around it while Townsend Harris, "Consul General to Japan," hoisted the "First Consular Flag" ever seen in this empire." At five o'clock the *San Jacinto* departed.

The following June Mr. Harris wrote in his Journal, "I am now more than ten months in Japan, and have not as yet received a single letter from the United States. . . . I have been out of flour, bread, butter, lard, bacon, hams, sweet oil, and in fact out of every kind of foreign supply for more than two months. I am living on rice, fish and very poor poultry, as no game of any kind has been brought to me for the last three months.

"My health is miserable, my appetite is gone and I am so shrunk away that I look as though a 'Vice Consul had been cut out of me.' Where, oh! where is Commodore Armstrong?"

On August 21, 1857, the anniversary of his arrival in Japan, he complained, "One year here, and not a single letter from America. My last letters were dated February, 1856. Eighteen months ago! How much may have happened in the meantime, whom among by old friends has death removed?" On September 8 the United States Sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Captain A. H. Foote, eighteen days from Shanghai, came into port bringing a few newspapers and letters but, as she did not expect to visit Japan when she left Hong Kong, all Mr. Harris' mail from home that had been received since April had been left at that port.

Finally, fourteen months after Consul General Harris arrived in Japan, a real mail arrived and his description of it will strike a responsive chord in many Foreign Service offices today. "I received in all twenty-eight letters, but not one word from the Department of State about my Treaty with Siam, or one word in answer to some of mine that it was important to me to receive answers.

"All the letters from the Department were printed circulars, except one dated August, 1856, and relating to a debt contracted by two Americans, Reed and Dougherty, with the Japanese."

Present-day toilers in far places will no doubt view Townsend Harris' experience in isolation with mixed feelings of sympathy for the hardships he describes and envy of his fourteen-month surcease from Department circular instructions. They will be inclined, however, to dismiss his story as a mildly amusing exercise in history having no connection with an age which boasts that no place on earth is more than sixty hours distant from Washington.

It is true that with modern radio and telegraph communications the full measure of isolation described by Townsend Harris probably does not exist today. It may surprise some to learn, however, that there are still Foreign Service posts where life can be lived for months on end without benefit of visiting firemen or circular instructions. Those who have faith in the efficacy of transfer record cards and who may hanker to trade the cares of the world for something approaching the very mixed pleasures of Townsend Harris' existence would do well to think twice about, for instance, Godthaab, Greenland.

On December 20, 1940, the Greenlandic S.S. *Julius Thomsen* departed that port, leaving its one thousand or so inhabitants, including an American Consul and Vice Consul, to winter darkness and their own devices. It was four months later, the Middle of April, 1941, before physical contact with the outside world was reestablished with the arrival of the USCG *Cayuga*, bearing personal mail and circular instructions from the Department.

Although there are now air bases in Greenland, the geological forces responsible for Godthaab's terrain did not envision any need for a municipal airport. There is no overland transportation and winter navigation hazards are formidable. So the Godthaab mailman still hibernates and for several months each year the IN and OUT baskets of the Consulate see only the occasional telegram and such papers as the imagination of the staff can produce.

If one shudders at the prospect of arctic winter he might let his thoughts wander to Tihwa in Chinese Turkestan, farther from tidewater than any other post in the service. Here the Consulate staff is occasionally surprised by a stray plane, and recently a courier truck pulled into town just



DAIREN, CHINA

Soy bean oil mills at a complete standstill. Since the termination of hostilities with Japan this port has been virtually cut off from the rest of the world. All means of transportation are also at a standstill. This photograph was taken in August 1947 by Courier Harris Ball. Couriers arrived at about four-month periods.

GODTHAAB, GREENLAND

In the foreground is the Governor's residence. This photo was taken in 1942. The new American Consulate building may be distinguished by the shadow of the windcharger tower on the roof.



one month out of Nanking. This occurrence did not just happen; it was the result of long planning and strenuous effort of such proportions that it was dignified by the designation, "Operation Mophandle"—a term derived from an article in very short supply in Tihwa which figured prominently in requisitions from the Consulate there. Since the post was established over four years ago incoming and departing mails have averaged perhaps one every six weeks. The Consul can thus count on plenty of time for brushing up his Turki which at a more worldly post might be spent in reading the morning paper and attending cocktail parties.

Another post where the Consul can expect relief from Departmental circulars is at Dairen, China, which was reestablished in April 1946. Since the termination of hostilities with Japan this port has been virtually cut off from the rest of the world, both by sea and by land. After the Consul landed, he had no communication—even by radio—with the outside world for two months, when two American ships in quick succession brought a Vice Consul and a courier. There was then an interval of four months before another American ship arrived, also with a courier. Thereafter for a few months ships arrived at regular intervals, and as radio communications had in the meantime been established, the office functioned in a more or less normal manner. However, from March to July 1947 there was again a four-month interval between couriers. From that time until February 1948 the officer in charge received no personal mail, circular instructions or anything other than messages, both plain and code, from the Department and other Foreign Service offices in China. Fortunately he had two opportunities, the last being at the end of September, to send out mail and pouch material.

The fact that a consular officer is out of touch with the Department and is called upon to perform only a very few of the routine passport, visa and other services does not necessarily mean that his life is a bed of roses. On the official side, there is a constant fear of missing important developments or instructions the lack of which might cause embarrassment later; recent changes in accounting procedures, for example, failed to reach Dairen, and the officer in charge there is therefore experiencing even more than the normal accounts difficulties. Moreover, the material usually sent regularly to the Department remains in the OUT

basket for months on end, and the Foreign Service officer wonders whether any effort is worth while. It is most discouraging.

It is in his personal life, however, that an officer experiences the most difficulty. In those super-isolated outposts normal routine is practically non-existent, and such work as there is does not occupy all his time or energy. There are few if any other Americans in the community, movement is frequently restricted, and boredom inevitably sets in. Unless he is a philosophical or contemplative soul, or is able to find an outlet for his energies in the study of languages or something similar, he is indeed in a sorry state. House-keeping is apt to be a major preoccupation, as fuel in these troubled times is usually not easily obtained, and the local food supply unsatisfactory according to American standards. The officer in Dairen mentioned above has much in common with Townsend Harris, as he is by now undoubtedly out of coffee, butter, sugar, flour, milk and other items deemed essential to our diet, and is forced to subsist on such products as he can obtain locally. These are poor in quality and lacking in variety.

Health conditions are another worry. Sanitation in out-of-the-way portions of the world is definitely not of the best; water must be boiled and often filtered to remove mineral and organic matter, and the eating of anything uncooked is an invitation to disaster. Medical facilities are, as a rule, lacking and the officer often wakes up in the night wondering what would happen if he or his family should suddenly require expert medical attention. A Consul at Tihwa in the fall of 1946 had a sudden serious intestinal attack and would undoubtedly have died but for the prompt and energetic action of his Soviet colleague who obtained a special plane to fly him out to Alma Ata in Kazakstan where an emergency operation was performed a few minutes after his arrival.

Although it is doubtful whether any of his successors have been so completely isolated as was Townsend Harris almost a century ago, it is nevertheless true that there still remains a number of posts where a Foreign Service officer, even in this age of radio and airplanes, feels for long periods of time that he might as well be on the moon as far as communication with his Government and his country is concerned.

Getting Acquainted With the Department of Commerce

By DOUGLAS HENDERSON AND MARY OLMSTED, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Foreign Service officers should be forgiven for their skepticism when they receive a new instruction from Washington. After all, instructions appear in the field like thunderbolts of Jove hurled from Olympus and affect the affairs of men with similar godlike illogic. Surprise and perhaps misunderstanding may have greeted the recent directive to the field which requires us to seek import trade opportunities with the same assiduity with which we have traditionally sought export trade opportunities. However, the meaning of this instruction was clarified and emphasized for the Foreign Service officers who had the privilege of attending the 34th National Foreign Trade Convention at St. Louis from October 20 through October 24, 1947, as part of an on-the-job training course in economic and commercial work.

The American business men who attended the Foreign Trade Convention had a practical interest in imports, which to them are a means of payment for the goods and services which they export, and consequently a matter of commercial necessity. The once debatable question of imports has passed beyond the realm of abstract theory or altruism. Business men now realize they cannot sell abroad unless their customers have some acceptable means of payment, which in most cases today is not dollars.

The presence of four Foreign Service officers at the Convention was made possible through the combined efforts of the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce, the Foreign Service Institute and the Division of Foreign Service Personnel of the Department of State. It was part of a training course, the frosting on the cake, and followed six weeks of instruction as to the needs of the Office of International Trade for economic and commercial information. The course is still in the experimental stage, and officers doing economic and commercial work should feel that this is a real opportunity to increase their usefulness and to advance their careers.

The mutual interdependence of the Foreign Service and the Office of International Trade in carrying out their statutory responsibilities to supply commercial and economic data to the Government and to the public has been gradually obscured since 1939. But during the same period the economic and commercial phases of Foreign Service reporting has become increasingly important. If the Foreign Service is to supply such data with imagination and judgment, it seemed essential that officers have the opportunity to discover why the material is needed, how requests originate, and how data supplied by the field are processed and utilized. The officer in the field becomes vaguely aware of changes in policy and ideas through formal instructions and regulations, but complete understanding and efficient compliance with new instructions can best be achieved by personal acquaintance

and discussions with the individuals who drew them up.

Under the original plans for the course, the Department expected to send groups of about 10 officers to the Department of Commerce for three months of learning by doing, supplemented by lectures and discussions of background information on general economic conditions and specialized subjects. A fourth month was to be spent at some field office of the Department of Commerce to give trainees an opportunity to talk to American business men, visit plants and factories, and to learn first hand about import and export problems and practices.

Practical considerations necessitated the reduction of the period of training, and the first two groups to take the course spent six weeks in Washington and two weeks at a field office. However, the fundamental outline of the course was preserved. The first group spent all six weeks in one of the three operating divisions of the Office of International Trade, but the second group rotated, thus allowing each person to spend two weeks in the Areas division, two in Commodities, and two in Intelligence and Service. We were given specific jobs to do, such as preparing material for publication, making special studies for official use, and answering inquiries. The basic material used for the work was in all cases Foreign Service reports, the shortcomings of which served as an object lesson. Although we doubted that we really pulled our weight in the work of the Office of International Trade, nevertheless we obtained a new perspective on Foreign Service reporting from the receiving end. Sufficient time was available for us to circulate around the Office of International Trade, to meet a great many officials and to discuss problems in obtaining and in using the material from the field.

Lectures were scheduled for certain days, and on the average we probably listened to about eight talks a week. Some of the most interesting themes concerned the pressing questions of the European Recovery Program, its impact on the American economy and the problem of export controls. One entire day was spent at the Bureau of the Census where we observed the figure factory at work, performing statistical miracles in split seconds. We were invited to sit in on staff meetings and conferences and watch the working of the inner wheels of the Office of International Trade.

The choice of field offices to visit was left to the individual officers, with the restriction that no more than two officers would be assigned to any one of the major Commerce field offices at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and New Orleans. Fortunately, competition was not too keen for any one city, and decisions could be made by flipping a coin. In order that more

(Continued on page 37)



Charles R. Hersum
Chief, Foreign Service Training and
Personnel Program Division, Department of Commerce.

The Journal's Guest Editor

MALVINA LINDSAY of *The Washington Post*

Seldom does one hear these days a speech, forum or other discussion on American foreign policy that does not end with the conclusion that it all goes back to the man at the ballot box, that he is ultimately the Nation's foreign policy maker. This means that both foreign policy and the foreign service that executes it can be vigorous and farsighted, move with the dispatch the times demand, only if voters are well enough informed to back them up.

This is a long term national strength, but often a short term weakness. At present with events and decisions crowding in on all persons connected with foreign affairs it presents a formidable problem. The masses of people must be constantly reached, interested and informed concerning significant foreign happenings. This does not mean serving them big black headlines or breathless broadcasts about the latest disagreement of American and Soviet officials. It does not mean exciting them through political campaign demagoguery. It does mean arousing in them a steady interest and concern in what goes on in all other countries—not merely the Soviet Union. It means preparing them for crisis thinking rather than crisis emotion.

There isn't time to wait for the schools to do this. Adult citizens are the ones that must be reached—and by means other than scare techniques. Every individual aware that the Nation has been pushed into an international role for which its citizens are wholly unprepared in their thinking is eager to do something about this dilemma. But what?

Women's organizations are doing much in their programs, study groups, forums and, best of all, small neighborhood discussions, such as those the National League of Women Voters sponsors. Some of them could do more if they used more dramatic or down-to-earth techniques; many a great deal more if they emphasized this sort of activity to a greater extent, teas and fashion shows less.

But the chief method of reaching people is through mass mediums, as the press, radio, motion pictures. If the individual can influence these in any way, his public force (or more frequently her's, since she holds the money bags), is greatly magnified. But here is met the greatest barrier to making Americans aware of their foreign responsibilities. It is the competition of the comic strip, the soap opera, the lotus land of the movies. For communication mediums, like other American enterprises, face the growing political, social and cultural domination of the synthetic little man with the

common denominator mind. Polls and ratings record his latest breath, and all who are dependent on his support, including candidates for office, manufacturers, retailers, advertisers, publishers, writers, radio sponsors, broadcasters, movie producers, watch tensely the graph of his interest.

This results in mass mediums largely following what is believed to be public taste rather than seeking to shape that taste. For example, the small proportion of foreign news carried in many inland publications is explained by the owners on the ground that their readers aren't interested in Europe and Asia. Most motion picture news reels go in for detailed portrayals of the innumerable crownings of beauty queens, but edit down to the split second most of the grim events taking place beyond our oceans. Spectators, it is explained, don't want to be depressed by such realities. And soap operas, we are constantly told, are what all the women want.

When it is considered that more than half the people of this country do not go beyond grade school, there is little chance that the common denominator man will want to be "bothered" with foreign problems if left to his own choice. That does not mean however that he lacks the native intelligence and good sense to understand and cope with them if his interest in this field is skillfully encouraged. It is not altogether his fault that an opinion poll showed that 63.5 per cent of the public had heard of Elsie the Cow, but only 40.2 per cent of Chief Justice Vinson. One shudders to think what the percentage would have been on Bevin, Bidault or de Gasperi.

Nor can the blame be put too much on publishers, radio sponsors and movie producers, who after all must make their enterprises self supporting unless these are to be subsidized—and controlled—by the state. And if they do exaggerate the importance of their common denominator patrons, it may be partly because they fail to hear from anyone else.

One trouble is that the people who are aware of what is going on in the world do not bestir themselves more to influence public opinion. Those who want more foreign news and interpretation, who want more documentary films, or at least realistic news reels, who want radio commentaries by persons of comprehensive background and mental in-

(Continued on page 34)



Malvina Lindsay

Malvina Lindsay is a member of the staff of the editorial page of The Washington Post, to which she contributes a three-times-a-week column dealing with the human and sociological aspects of national affairs. She also writes unsigned editorials.

Before transferring to the editorial page, she wrote a column, "The Gentler Sex," largely devoted to humor and satire, for the Woman's page of The Post. On coming to The Post in 1934, shortly after it was purchased by Eugene Meyer, she served as woman's editor for eight years. Before that she had worked on Kansas City, Missouri, newspapers as a reporter and feature writer and had covered national political conventions and other national events. For several years she was Midwestern feature correspondent for Universal Service.

She was born in Missouri, and is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. In 1934 she was awarded a medal by that university for distinguished service in journalism. In 1945 she received a headliners award from Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary journalism society. She has contributed to national magazines, and in 1930 was one of three contestants whose essays on journalism were published by The American Mercury following a contest the magazine sponsored, which was participated in by the working press of the country.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 25 MAY, 1948 No. 5

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
1809 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Copyright, 1948, by the American Foreign Service Association

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

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

JOURNAL STAFF

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

THE 1948 PROMOTIONS

On April 6, the President asked the Senate's "advice and consent" to the promotion of 160 Foreign Service officers.

This promotion list is the second to have been compiled under the new "Selection-Out" system. All over the Service officers are measuring its selections against their own estimates, with elation, dissent, heartaches, or approval. It is the composite of such judgments over the long term which will gauge the success of the system and shape its development. No promotion system will succeed if there is not a close correlation between its results and the opinions formed in the Service of the merits of individual members. In other words, the intangible called "Service reputation" ought to validate the nominations made by the Selection Boards.

It is impossible for the JOURNAL or any single observer to say whether this is true in the case of the current list; everyone will have his own list of dissents under any system. Yet selections made by a group of picked men are almost bound to be fairer than those made by one man, especially since no individual officer's case is considered twice by a Board of the same composition. And as officers are coming to realize, the system means stern competition in which "dead-wood" is little likely to accumulate. The members of the Selection Boards themselves, both this year and last, seem satisfied that the system is best designed to serve the public interest and to insure equity in promotions.

The JOURNAL believes that the members of the Boards, within the limitations imposed on them, have discharged a difficult and delicate task with the high degree of conscientiousness, objectivity and balance which are necessary to the successful functioning of the new system.

The phrase "within the limitations imposed on them" immediately focuses attention on one of the most striking features of the promotion list, the small number of vacancies compared to the number of officers eligible for promotion. This situation was most pronounced in Class 4, where it was possible to promote only 22 officers out of a total eligible list of 187—in other words, less than one officer out of eight made the grade. The number of promotions had to be held

so low for a number of reasons: the present distribution in the various classes is unbalanced; a reasonable pyramidal structure, consistent with work-load and line-of-command must be restored to the Service. The rate of promotions over a period of years must be reasonably constant if "log-jams" and top-heaviness are to be avoided. To accomplish all this the administration has drawn up a very careful mathematical projection of vacancies and promotions, extending some years into the future, which must be adhered to if officers now starting out in the Service are not to be subject to capricious injustice later on.

The operation of the Manpower Act has, of course, had an important impact on this system. Inevitably, some classes received more of the new officers appointed under the Act than others. To the extent that this has contributed to the unbalance of the Service, it has had a severely limiting effect on this year's promotions. But in the years following, this situation will level off. We are informed that next year there probably will be something like twice as many vacancies in Classes 3 and 4.

While we lament the current famine, we will do well to recall that in the last three years promotions have been many and the rate rapid. (Of course, the telescoping of the Service into six classes has made some of this up-grading more real than apparent.) The first of the Manpower appointees who began to enter the Service in 1946 will be eligible for the first time next year.

We might also mention parenthetically that on the basis of age, at least, the Manpower appointees have been most appropriately classified. The average of this year's promotees to each class is almost exactly the same as the average age of the group of Manpower officers who have been appointed to the respective class during the past year.

The JOURNAL is on record as favoring the Manpower Act. In August 1946 we said, "We believe that we speak for the Service in welcoming Manpower appointees; we have long recognized the strength they will bring to the Service and we want to get the best men by giving them the best possible break in rank and salary." At the same time we believed that until the number of 250 had been justified by an actual field survey it should not be regarded as fixed. Wisely, we think, the figure was made permissive; we are now informed that by June 30 this year, when the Act expires, the full 250 officers authorized will not have been appointed.

It does no good to pretend that the assimilation of the heavy influx of Manpower appointees is easy in what has hitherto been a hierarchial service in which nearly everyone started at the bottom. The Foreign Service conceived this measure, because it knew that the public interest required it. It will continue to support the administration of the measure asking only that the officers appointed under the Act are of the highest possible quality, and that after their appointment they will compete for promotion with their colleagues on terms which are neither more nor less favorable.

The adaptation of the promotion system to the Manpower infusion is only one of the problems which the administration must face in managing selection-out. It would be a mistake to think of the system as being static. It is continually on trial. The imperfections which exist, are not, however, so much a part of the system itself as they are the inheritance from the days when promotion lists were the result of esoteric legerdemain in the depths of FP and other regions of the Department.

The personnel evaluation methods used in the Service are tremendously more important under selection-out than

(Continued on page 38)

Work of the 1948 Selection Board A

By THE HONORABLE HAROLD H. TITTMAN, *Ambassador to Haiti*

The 1948 Selection Board A was composed of two Ambassadors and two Career Ministers (all four career Foreign Service officers) plus the Public Member appointed from outside the State Department. The Board was fortunate this year in having as its Public Member Mr. Clark Haynes Minor of New York who, with his past experience as former President of the International General Electric Company, was able to bring to the Board a wealth of experience in personnel matters from all over the world. The various geographical areas were well represented. One of the Ambassadors had just served in China, the other was on duty in the Caribbean; one of the Career Ministers was serving in Paris, the other in Mexico City; while the Public Member had at one time or another been stationed in or had visited a large number of foreign countries.

Selection Board A was called upon to recommend for promotion nine out of fifty-two eligibles from Class 2 to Class 1 and thirty-five out of one hundred and sixty-five eligibles from Class 3 to Class 2. The Board began its labors on January 12 and was formally discharged on March 5 when the Board of the Foreign Service gave its final approval to the recommendations. The period January 12-March 5 represented 39 actual working days. The Board sat in one of the temporary structures situated just behind the New State Department building. This location provided the seclusion needful in this type of work and yet was within a few steps of the offices of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

The records of 217 Foreign Service officers were subjected to the minutest possible scrutiny. While the period under review covered only the last two years, the records of each officer since 1933 were available in the folders along with the more recent documents and it was frequently convenient to delve far into an officer's past in order to arrive at definitive conclusions as regards his rating today. As a general rule the documentation in the files proved to be adequate, although in some cases it was found necessary to have recourse to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel

for supplementary information. This was always supplied within 24 hours.

The Board endeavored to follow the rating procedure set forth in the Department's directive. First of all, before discussion of any kind took place, each Board member went over each file with a fine-toothed comb and an independent trial rating was given in each case. (Each candidate was accorded a grade of either 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 the highest.) These were the days of silent industry—the only sign of activity in the boardroom being an occasional rustling of papers. The next step was a general discussion of the records in which all members participated and then a comparison of the trial ratings. This revealed approximate unanimity of opinion as regards the highest and lowest ten percent, but progressively less agreement as the middle percentages were reached. During the third step the candidates in the middle percentages were balanced off one against the other. By the process of elimination the field was thus narrowed down to a point where a final vote could be taken with disparity of opinion among the Board members reduced to a minimum. Even after such prolonged analysis, it transpired at the final vote (the fourth and last step) that some members remained unshaken by the discussions and maintained to the end their original appraisals. The independence displayed throughout by each member was impressive.

What were the criteria used? The Foreign Service Act provides that promotion shall be by selection on the basis of merit. But the word "merit" is not defined. The Board assumed for the purpose in hand that "merit" should be regarded as the composite of a number of favorable elements. Some of these elements can be described as character; general knowledge; ability to "sense" a situation; personal courage (especially important in these days); ability to get along not only with the people of a foreign country, but also with United States military, naval, and other colleagues who happened to be on duty in the same

(Continued on page 40)



SELECTION BOARD A

L. to r. Hugh S. Fullerton, Consul General and Counselor of Embassy at Paris; Clark Haynes Minor, public member, official of the International General Electric Company, New York City; The Honorable Harold H. Tittman, Jr., Ambassador to Haiti (Chairman); Monnett B. Davis, Consul General at Shanghai with the personal rank of Minister; Merwin L. Bohan, Counselor for Economic Affairs at Mexico City.



SELECTION BOARD B

L. to r. H. Merrell Beninghoff, Consul General at Dairen; Howard K. Travers, Consul General at Vancouver; the Honorable Joseph Flack, Ambassador to Bolivia (Chairman); James Henry Rowe, public member, official of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, and the Honorable James H. Keeley, Jr., Minister to Syria.

News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

Personals

CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, Director General of the Foreign Service, will have conferred upon him on May 21 an honorary degree by Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, from which college he received his Bachelor of Arts Degree. He will address the graduating class and upon this occasion will be awarded the degree.

FRANK S. HOPKINS, Assistant Director in charge of the School of Advanced Officer Training of the Foreign Service Institute and HENRY L. SMITH, JR., Assistant Director in charge of the School of Language Training of the Institute, left on April 19 for a two day trip to Cornell University to check on the program of FSOs studying Chinese and to make arrangements for officers who will attend Cornell next year. Those studying Chinese there this year are FSOs JOHN E. MACDONALD, JOHN M. FARRIOR and ROBERT A. AYLWARD. Mr. Hopkins and Dr. Smith also made a short visit to Yale University on this trip to discuss plans for sending FSOs there this summer and next fall for language study.

Good news is heard about two FSOs who are convalescing from recent illnesses: FSO DONALD B. CALDER is greatly improving and is taking sick leave at 2010 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. ANDREW G. LYNCH has been recuperating at Cross Roads, Barneveld, New York, and expects to return to the Department in early summer.

JOHN HENRY KELLY, Economic Analyst in Paris, visited the Department in mid-April before motoring to San Francisco. He planned to spend his leave leisurely crossing the country, stopping particularly in Colorado.

MRS. HELENE FISCHER, formerly of the Welfare Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has been appointed to the Staff Corps and will leave for her post at Melbourne at the end of June. Since November she has been connected with the Division of Foreign Buildings Operations. Note to the field: Recently many checks to the Welfare Section have been mailed in made out to the order of Mrs. Fischer. After June it will be a little awkward to get these checks cashed!

FRED YOUNG, Specialist in the Planning Group in the Division of Finance, retired on April 30 after 30 years in the Department. The Division gave him a good-bye luncheon on his last day which was attended by about 120 members of his Division. Mr. Young is well known to many members of the Service, particularly by Disbursing and Accounting Officers. He lives at 6525 First Street, N. W., Washington.

The assignment of FSO FREDERICK P. LATIMER to Princeton University for Turkish study has been renewed for another term. Due to the illness of his wife he was not able to complete the entire course this term. Mr. and Mrs. Latimer plan a trip to Westport, New York, this summer for medical treatment

for Mrs. Latimer who is steadily improving.

FSO ALBERT E. PAPPANO, who has been taking economic work at Harvard University, plans to come to Washington around the first of June before proceeding to his new post at Rome.

MISS ANA MARIA D. JEFFRYES of the Staff Corps of the Embassy in Buenos Aires visited the Department in mid-April. She spent her two-months leave visiting in New York and Washington.

FSO HAROLD SHANTZ, until recently Counselor of Embassy at Canberra, has been assigned Staff Coordinator of the National Security Council in Washington.

The following Vice Consuls have been appointed as screening officers for visas for Displaced Persons and will be assigned to posts in Germany and Austria: ROBERT L. ADDIS, JOHN G. CASSITY, MANUEL L. BRISENO, CLEVELAND E. COLLIER, RICHARD V. FISCHER, JAMES M. E. O'GRADY, MATHIAS J. ORTWEIN, JAMES P. PARKER, STANLEY H. PRISBECK, JOSEPH RADFORD, JR., JAMES A. SHINNORS, WILLIAM R. TRIGG III, and JEAN E. ZIMMERMANN.

FSO EDWARD E. RICE, formerly in the Division of Chinese Affairs of the Department, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs and has assumed his new duties.

FSO FORREST K. GEERKEN, assigned to the Embassy in Mexico City for the past 7 years, has taken up new duties in the Division of Protective Services in the Department.

Foreign Service Officers from the Department who attended the Consular Conference at Mexico City April 5-9 were: LESLIE WHEELER, DONALD SMITH, GERALD MOKMA and ROBERT HALE.

CARLTON HAYWARD, Director, Field Services, of the Department of Commerce in a recent memorandum to all Commerce field offices in the U. S. enclosed a reprint of the Journal's article "Life on the Trade Conference Circuit" by FSO A. GUY HOPE which appeared in the March issue.

FSO WALTER C. DOWLING, Associate Chief of the Division of Southern European Affairs, was one of the group of FSOs sent out to various universities to talk on the Foreign Service. (See "Envoys to Academia" by Dr. William P. Maddox in the April issue). Mr. Dowling went on his trip the end of April and addressed audiences at the University of Georgia, Emory College, the University of Chattanooga, Vanderbilt University and Ohio University.

George D. Henderson and Family Killed in Air Crash

FSO GEORGE D. HENDERSON, his wife, the former Agnes Lengyel, and their 18-months old son, Bruce, were all victims of an air crash at Shannon Airport, Eire, on April 15.

All but one of the 31 passengers perished when the Constellation



Aircrash fatality

FSO George D. Henderson, his wife, and child were all killed on April 15 in an airplane crash in Ireland. (See right)

**FSOs WHO REPORTED FOR TRAINING
IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE,
MARCH 12, 1948**

Class 3: Charles P. O'Donnell, Harry Leroy Smith, Thomas K. Wright.

Class 4: Francis O. Allen, Neil M. Coney, John W. Henderson.

Class 5: Elleard B. Heffern, Charles E. Higdon, Samuel O. Lane, Richard F. Lankenau, Clinton L. Olson.

Class 6: Philip Axelrod, Joseph Bres, Philip Chadburn, Thomas J. Corcoran, William E. Craig, Philip M. Dale, Jr., Frank James Devine, Wayne W. Fisher, Howard C. Goldsmith, Francis C. Grant, Jr., Charles M. Hanson, Jr., Dorothy M. Jester, Alexander R. Kepler, Matthew J. Loomam, Jr., Eugene V. McAuliffe, Frank E. Maestronc, Philip W. Manhard, James D. Moffett, John F. O'Donnell, Charles E. Paine, Chris G. Petrow, Robert M. Phillips, Howard W. Potter, Jr., Lawrence W. Shenfield, Godfrey H. Summ, John Patrick Walsh, and John W. Williams, and Chalmers B. Wood.



"Empress of the Skies" crashed when attempting to land at Shannon Airport. The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation which builds the Constellations made the statement for the press that the plane hit a 3-foot wall.

Mr. Henderson had been appointed Consul to Dhahran and was en route to the States for leave from his last post at Rome. He had held posts at Ciudad Juarez, Mexicali and Asunción. After a year in the Department he was made Consul at Tirana. He was also a member of the U. S. mission to Albania which was withdrawn in November 1946, after which he was assigned to Rome.

Training at Commerce

The third group of officers of the Foreign Service taking an 8-weeks special training course in the Department of Commerce completed their course the middle of April when they started out on their assignments to the various field offices. FSO RALPH A. SCHWEITZER and FSS CHARLES KOLINSKI, who have been assigned to the New Orleans office, will attend the third Mississippi World Trade Conference as observers. FSO RICHARD F. LANKENAU has been assigned to the Department of Commerce for one year during which time he will go on a trade conference lecture tour. Others in this group—with field office assignments—are: AVERY B. COHAN and DONALD BLOOMINGDALE to Boston, HARRY C. REED and JOSEPH SOWELL to New York City, JOSEPH SWING to Cleveland, LEONARD DAVIS to Detroit and LEO YANKEE to San Francisco.

Field Correspondents Follow Suit

FSO A. GUY HOPE, Field Correspondent for the Journal in Brussels, through Administrative Officer MERRILL M. BLEVINS, circulated a notice to members of the staff entitled "News contributions to the American Foreign Service Journal" requesting personnel to be on the look-out for material for the Journal.

This is published as AN EXAMPLE to all other Field Correspondents.

The J. Charles Thompsons Adopt Daughter

FSO and MRS. J. CHARLES THOMPSON at Hong Kong have sent to the Journal the announcement of the adoption of a baby girl, Ann Elizabeth. She was born in Hong Kong on

March 16 and they adopted her on March 20. Mr. Thompson wrote that they would like some announcement although in this case it could not be "the usual announcement" as he is not sure we have ever had one like it before.

Wrote Mr. Thompson:

"We were told when we made inquiries about adoption that there was no chance of getting a Caucasian child, but my wife refused to be discouraged, and we now have a fine girl of British parentage. Having been born in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, she will fortunately be chargeable to the quota for Great Britain, so we will be able to get her into the United States any time that we can convince the Immigration Department that one can support a family of three on Class VI pay! However, it must be possible in view of the number of people who are apparently doing it. We haven't yet found out for sure whether we can get her naturalized immediately, or whether we will have to take out and keep on renewing reentry permits until the first five years are up. Anyway, even if we have to get a new visa each time we go home, it will be perfectly practicable."

Address by Senator Lodge

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered a talk before officer personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service on April 29 entitled "Foreign Affairs in the American Democracy Today." This talk was one of a special conference series entitled "Current Problems in American Foreign Relations" arranged by the Foreign Service Institute in the Department for April 26-May 7.

MARRIAGES

SCHWEITZER-SHARP. Miss Eleanor Sharp and FSO Ralph Schweitzer were married on December 28, 1947, in Los Angeles. Mr. Schweitzer is assigned to the Department of Commerce for training prior to departure for his post.

WEIL-FORBES. Mrs. Joan Patricia Forbes and FSO Thomas Eliot Weil were married in Calcutta on January 21, 1948. Mr. Weil is Second Secretary at New Delhi.

NEULAND-SMITH. Mrs. Joanne C. Smith and Mr. Paul A. Neuland were married on February 14 in Vienna. Mrs. Smith was with the U.S. Relief Mission to Austria and Mr. Neuland is with the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C.

News From The Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Australia (Canberra)—Donald Lamm
Austria—Martin F. Herz
Belgium—A. Guy Hope
Bolivia—Park F. Wollam
British Guiana—George W. Skora
Canada (Eastern)—Terry B. Sanders, Jr.
Ceylon—Perry N. Jester
Chile—Dixon Donnelley
Colombia—John M. Vebber
Costa Rica—Albert E. Carter
Dakar—William R. Gennert
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
Ecuador—George P. Shaw
El Salvador—Murat Williams
France (Northern)—Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.
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
Iceland—William S. Krason
London—W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
New Zealand—John S. Service
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
Switzerland—Ruth Madsen
Trinidad—Benjamin L. Sowell
Union of South Africa—John C. Fuess
Uruguay—Sidney Lafoon
U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler

KARACHI

February 28, 1948.

If rare climatic occurrences can be taken as good omens, the United States representation to Pakistan is off to an auspicious beginning.

On Thursday, February 26, Karachi, the capital of the new Dominion had its second rain storm in three years. On the same day, at the height of the downpour, Ambassador Paul H. Alling, a veteran Foreign Service Officer, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, arrived at Government House to present his credentials and letter of credence to the Governor-General, Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Although the torrential storm spotted the silk hats and muddied striped trousers, it did not in any way dampen the thrill of the occasion for those who accompanied the Ambassador.

Even for those who had previously witnessed the presentation of an Ambassador's credentials, this occasion had a special meaning. Mr. Alling is the first American Ambassador to this new state. He was also the first Ambassador of any Western power and the second from any nation to present his letter of credence to the Governor-General. The Ambassador from Burma, the first, presented his credentials a month before.

Those who accompanied the Ambassador were Foreign Service Officer Charles W. Lewis, Jr., Counselor of

Embassy; Lt. Col. Nathaniel R. Hoskot, Military Attache; Foreign Service Reserve Officer James A. Ross, commercial attache; Foreign Service Officers H. Gordon Minnigerode, second secretary and consul and David D. Newson, third secretary and vice consul; and Foreign Service Staff Officer Fred H. Leatherman, vice consul. The other two members of the Embassy staff, Foreign Service Officers Julian Nugent, Jr., second secretary and vice consul; and Nicholas G.

Thacher remained on duty at the Embassy.

The appointment with the Governor-General was for eleven in the morning. The party gathered several minutes and two inches of rain before that at the Ambassador's suite at the Palace Hotel. From there it was but a short drive to Government House where Mr. Jinnah resides. Government House, a long two-story brown structure, was built originally by the British for their governors of the Province of Sind. Since partition, it has been taken over as the residence of the Governor-General of Pakistan.

It had originally been planned that Mr. Alling would review the Governor-General's Guard of Honor in the grounds of Government House. The torrent that was falling when the four car procession arrived prevented this. The Guard of Honor was moved into the shelter of the covered driveway at the entrance and the Ambassador and his party were required to alight in the rain and dash, rather unceremoniously.



Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan accepts the Letter of Credence from the first Ambassador from the United States, Mr. Paul H. Alling. Standing behind Mr. Jinnah are Captain S. A. Husain, Aide-de-Camp; Col. A. S. B. Shah, Pakistan Chief of Protocol; and Col. G. Knowles, Military Advisor to the Governor-General.

PARIS

Madame Suzanne Borel Bidault, wife of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was presented with the Medal of Freedom by Ambassador Jefferson Caffery at a reception in the Embassy on February 9, 1948, for "exceptionally meritorious and courageous acts of service in the furtherance of the war effort of the United States . . . carried on at great personal risk under the constant threat of the German Gestapo." Madame Bidault is a graduate of the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes (Chinese) and a career French Foreign Service Officer. Mme. Bidault is also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a holder of the Médaille de la Résistance. In the photograph are shown (left to right) Ambassador Caffery, M. Georges Bidault, and Madame Bidault.

ously, for the shelter.

When the reviewing ceremonies were over, the party was met at the entrance by the military advisor to the Governor-General, Col. G. Knowles, and by various aides to Mr. Jinnah. In the brief wait, the newcomers to Government House had an opportunity to observe its highly polished teak paneling; its brilliant attendants in red jackets and gold and silver turbans, Moslem members of the Viceroy's guard, and the attractive simplicity of the decorations and furnishings.

Mr. Jinnah received the Ambassador's party in the large reception room on the second floor. He stood as we entered. Ambassador Alling advanced and was introduced to the Governor-General by Col. A. S. B. Shah, Pakistan Chief of Protocol, while the remaining members of the party took pre-arranged positions in two lines behind the Ambassador.

Mr. Jinnah was dressed in a long, black, high collared coat, white trousers, and the caricul hat which has become associated with his name. The newcomer meeting him is impressed by his warm smile, his straight figure, his excellent diction, and the firmness of his hand-shake.

The Governor-General sat down on the high-backed chair, carved with the crest of the British Empire, that stood in the center of the room. The American Ambassador stepped back and began his formal presentation speech:

"Your Excellency:

"It gives me great pleasure as the first Ambassador of the United States to the Government of Pakistan to present to you my Letter of Credence. The people of the United States have followed with interest the developments within Pakistan since the birth of your great country and are looking forward to the growth of close economic and cultural ties."

The Ambassador recalled that the United States had had diplomatic relations from the first day of the establishment of Pakistan and expressed the appreciation Americans had of the problems confronting a new nation.

When the Ambassador had finished, Mr. Jinnah stood up, adjusted a monocle to his right eye, and read the reply. Welcoming the new Ambassador, he mentioned the long association of the peoples of Pakistan with those of the United States and the particularly close relationship which existed during the last war. He gave a particular word of appreciation to Mr. Lewis, Charge d'Affaires a.i. who had served during the difficult days of the organization of the new government.

After the formal statements of the Ambassador and the Governor-General, Mr. Jinnah invited Mr. Alling to stand beside him and introduce the members of the staff. One by one they advanced and were presented. The Ambassador and Mr. Jinnah then retired for a private conversation on matters of state.

Ambassador Alling and his family arrived in Karachi on February 16, after visits to the Embassies at London and Cairo. Until a residence is purchased in the new capital, they will be residing temporarily at the Palace Hotel, Karachi.

DAVID D. NEWSOM.



BRUSSELS

March 19, 1948.

On March 16 a large delegation from the Embassy staff drove to Evere Airport to greet Ambassador Alan G. Kirk on his arrival from Salonica, where he has been serving as U. S. delegate on the U. N. Balkan Commission. After a brief stay in Brussels, the Ambassador will fly to Washington in connection with the forthcoming State visit of the Belgian Regent. Admiral Kirk is expected to remain in the States during most of April before returning to Brussels.

Eric Kocher, Labor Attaché, became the father of a leap-year son, Eric Glenn, on the 29th of February. Mother, son, and father are reported doing nicely.

The Gaspard family, Jerry, Margaret, and their four youngsters, expect to depart for the United States on home leave around March 26. The Agricultural Attache and family will sail from Rotterdam on the *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

Recent arrivals at the Embassy include Charles and Alta Little, formerly at Paris. Mr. Little succeeds Charles H. Ducoté, now en route to Washington, as Commercial Attaché. A. Guy Hope, previously at Shanghai and in the Department, reported as Second Secretary on March 15.

A. GUY HOPE.

ACCRA

March 31, 1948.

Mrs. E. Talbot Smith was the only tennis player in the recently held Gold Coast tennis championships to win in two events. She and partner, Mr. John Dixon, the Public Relations Officer, won the mixed open doubles championship, and she and her partner, Mrs. G. Renner, the wife of the French Consul, won the ladies' open mixed championship.

The other day—March 24th—I went out to collect our diplomatic pouch from a PanAm Constellation, which I heard come in about noon. At the airport I found it had not yet landed—the forward strut would not work and the plane was flying about to use up its gasoline before doing a "belly" landing. This it did, without mishap, although it had about the usual crew of ten and some 28 passengers.

E. TALBOT SMITH.

(Continued on page 44)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

Australia: Its Resources and Development.

Edited by G. L. Wood. *The Macmillan Company, New York. 1947. 334 pages. \$4.00.*

The chapters of this book are in the form of twenty-one individual essays, each one a segment of a presentation of Australia, written by able Australian scientists, scholars, and public officials, experts in their fields. The chapters contain a wealth of information as a rule colorfully presented. "The Australian Achievement," "The Australian Population Problem," "The Place of Wool in the Australian Economy," "Federal and State Powers," "Australia's Interest in the Adjacent Islands," and "Australia in the Pacific" are a few of the chapter titles.

The foreword states that this book has been produced "in the hope that it will make more widely known the nature and extent of the resources of Australia, what the splendid achievements of her people have made of them, and what opportunities exist for their further development." All the main elements of Australia's material wealth are covered, including agriculture, animal husbandry, minerals, timber, and old primary industries, and the new secondary industries so vigorously developed during the war.

The authors base their expectations for the future in part on Australia's amazing growth during the past fifty years, which in its way has been quite as impressive as was Japan's much-extolled development. At the same time, the authors are realistic in facing Australia's special problems, such as aridity, impoverished soil, and the limited quantity of certain mineral deposits. They make constructive and concrete suggestions for dealing with these problems. They discuss plans for irrigation; the improvement of cattle and sheep by cross-breeding; the better distribution of agricultural facilities, and other means of putting to best use Australia's national resources.

Of special interest is the vivid picture of Australia's current and prospective role in world affairs, as seen through Australian eyes. The foreword, the introduction, and the last two chapters, entitled "Australia's Interests in the Adjacent Islands" and "Australia in the Pacific," show particularly an Australian point of view on the relation of world problems as a whole to his country's problems. Australia's value as a base from which an Asiatic aggressor can be opposed is discussed with refreshing candor. One of the authors is convinced that "any defence system of the 'Western' powers against an Asiatic aggressor would finally be based on Australia, with a fortress area around the shores of the Java Sea and outer defences running north from that sea to Manila and guarding the water passages giving access to the fortress area." In addition, the statement is made that "in eastern and southern Asia there are some thousand million people, mostly with depressed standards of living but with a growing section which is becoming

ever more conscious of the standards that can be attained by progressive technically equipped nations." The Australian author sees these teeming millions of people as a great dam threatening to break and flood the intervening islands and sparsely occupied Australia and New Zealand.

Another of the authors says that "outsiders still think most Americans are raisers of sheep and growers of wheat." This book reveals how tremendously far modern Australia is from such a concept. It also demonstrates acute awareness in Australia of today's vital international problems, and the effort being made there to point out the best possible solutions of these problems.

C. W. DARE.

Report on the Germans. By W. L. White.

Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1947, 260 pages. \$3.00.

This is a poor book. It suffers from lack of method or unity; it spurts and then sputters; it is alternately perceptive and obtuse, objective and prejudiced, open-minded and stubbornly wrong-headed; furthermore, in spots it becomes irresponsible by simply citing fallacies as facts.

The basic criticism which must be made of the author's method is that the Germans he chooses to portray are not typical. His friend Schultz, for example, is not a typical member of the Nazi officialdom. Neither is the Fräulein in the chapter entitled "This is a Fräulein." After portraying this paragon at considerable length, White lamely concludes: "This was the story of a girl so young that she remembers only the reign of Hitler. She is not all of the youth of Germany, but I wish she were." Unanswered except by implication are the questions: How much of the youth of Germany is she? How typical is she? Similarly, White admits difficulty (caused partly by his own unfamiliarity with the language) in finding an "unreconstructed German." What he does find is not very convincing, particularly in comparison with the Red Cross nurse described by James Stern in *The Hidden Damage*.

White's curious alternation between insight and blindness and the constant intrusion of sources into his report undoubtedly result from the combination of a good heart with inadequate understanding. He makes some statements that are simply ridiculous, e. g., "The head of the Berlin NKVD was Major General Alexis Siduev, who never went out except in a beautifully polished bullet-proof German Mercedes, with motorcycle escort. By contrast his opposite number, the American chief of military intelligence, on the American side went everywhere unguarded, in a jeep which he drove himself." (p. 159) Anybody who spent time in the ETO knows that it was a very exceptional general or colonel who drove himself around in a jeep.

As an example of incorrect facts there is the following: "Germany's population before the war was 69 millions. . . . Today, in spite of her war losses,

her population is 70 millions." (p. 167) The 1933 census put Germany's population at 66 millions. The League of Nations estimated it at 68 millions in 1935, including the Saar. The 1946 census records nearly 66 millions. It is therefore not true that Germany "must feed more people with . . . less land to till." Another indication of White's lack of proper concern over accuracy is his constant reference to OMGUS as AMGUS.

There are, however, some good things in the book. The chapter on displaced persons is full of warm understanding. The treatment of the Russians conforms to White's announced like of the people and dislike of the regime. Some of it is unnecessarily acid and some of it cites accurately the unpleasant truth. In general White is clearly trying to be fair. One must certainly agree with his frequent disillusion. Here and there White's sharp reportorial eye and linguistic flair show up in an illuminating phrase or passage, as when he points out the incongruity between the well-fed German dogs the Americans have as pets and the ill-fed, "non-canine" Germans.

The final section, "Wilson's Peace and Ours," is pervaded by admiration for Wilson and nostalgic memories of the author's childhood. It is the most coherent part of the book, and it makes some good points. By and large, however, it ought to be read with caution. The idea that we are seriously involved in the ultimate fate of Germany is correct, but that "it is for us to say what the Germans will think of Hitler in 1957" is a very broad generalization indeed. It is one thing to be conscious of our power and our influence, and another to arrogate unto ourselves historic responsibility.

REUBEN PEISS.

The Process of International Arbitration by Kenneth S. Carlston. *Columbia University Press, New York, 1946. 318 pages. Index \$4.50.*

The Process of International Arbitration is a very painstaking and thorough study of juridical process, based on very carefully collected material by Kenneth S. Carlston, Professor of Law at the University of Illinois, formerly an attorney for the United States-Mexican Mixed Claims Commission. Thus this study of his is not merely the researches of a pedant but the outcome of experience. Also, especially useful are the footnotes and bibliography.

For the future progress of international arbitration Professor Carlston believes that it must move only under the guidance of those trained in its techniques and problems; that great care and skill should be used in drafting the *compromis*, the definition of duty of the tribunal, and the establishment of its procedural rules, so that so many of the difficulties which have been encountered in the past will disappear. Another point brought out is that elastic procedural systems should be provided so that they can be readily adapted to meet the varying exigencies in each dispute. Accessible and convenient arbitration facilities, which can be resorted to readily for disputes and a comprehensive system of international arbitration, was also suggested, that would integrate the functions and pro-

cedure of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Still another suggestion was for a uniform publication of the decisions, and in this connection, a digest should be prepared of all past decisions of international tribunals.

ELEANOR WEST

No Peace for Asia. By Harold R. Isaacs. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1947. 295 pages. \$3.50.*

The best part of this book is its first chapter, in which Mr. Isaacs portrays the reactions of that unwilling exile, the average American GI, to the native peoples of India, Burma and China. As a "Newsweek" reporter in those countries during the war, he saw much of their relationships at first hand, and he describes them well. The remainder of his book is occupied by discussions of postwar developments in China, Korea, India, Indonesia, Indochina and Japan, as well as of present-day relations of Great Britain, the US and the USSR. This is obviously a large order for a volume of less than 300 pages; however, these pages do supply the main outlines and something of the detail of postwar developments in Asia.

In general, *No Peace in Asia* is journalistic rather than scholarly and highly colored rather than balanced. In it are perpetuated many of the illusions of leftist journalism, according to which the European in China is an exploiter who demands, requisitions, seizes and preempts, and who cannot be denied. "In China . . . even (American) missionary colleges and hospitals have been investments," Mr. Isaacs charges. This is largely buncombe as Mr. Isaacs probably would admit upon second thought—for the general tone of his book is one of well-meaning sincerity.

EDWARD E. PRICE

Now in Mexico. By Hudson Strode. *Harcourt, Brace & Co. New York. 368 pp. \$5.00.*

Following the success of "Timeless Mexico," written a few years ago, Mr. Strode has dug once more into his files and has assembled an easy-to-read, light-hearted volume on that much described country. Since the author states in his introduction that the main purpose of his book is to "give pleasure" it would be unkind to be impatient with this approach. As a travelogue or tourist guide the book achieves its purpose, describing with journalistic ease all the famous villages, ruins, volcanoes, and bullfights of Mexico, not to mention the important personages whose generous hospitality the tourist with the right kind of letters of introduction may enjoy. It is a good book for those who will drive down the great highways to Mexico for the first time; but for those who want more than day-to-day, useful information amusingly presented and prefer to delve into the story of what made the Mexico of today, more meaty material is suggested.

The photographs are beautiful and the cover is almost worth the price of admission.

ALICE RAINE.

William Benton Donates Sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica to Foreign Service Association

The Foreign Service Association has again received further evidence of the continued interest of Mr. William Benton in the welfare of its members, particularly those serving in the foreign field. During the time Mr. Benton was an Assistant Secretary in the Department he actively identified himself with many of the problems of the Foreign Service Association. Since his return to private business, this interest the JOURNAL is glad to report, has continued and, if anything, intensified. Mr. Benton has for several years made generous monetary contributions to scholarship funds for Foreign Service children. Perhaps of even greater value is his recent offer to contribute to the Foreign Service Association, over a five-year period, a total of fifty sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Junior to be distributed to schools abroad where children of members of the Foreign Service Association are receiving their education.

Mr. Benton's offer of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was contained in a letter dated March 9. Because this letter so abundantly demonstrates Mr. Benton's interest in the Foreign Service, it is quoted herewith in its entirety.

Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
Suite 702
New York 17, N. Y.

Mr. DuWayne G. Clark
Secretary, Education Committee
The American Foreign Service Association
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CLARK:

During my more than two years in the Department of State, and particularly through my membership on the Board of Foreign Service, I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with many of the men and many of the problems of the Foreign Service. Such an opportunity relatively few Americans can hope to have, since the main operations of the Service are overseas.

I am writing this letter because, out of that experience, I wish to offer as a citizen a small tangible token of the high regard I have come to hold for the men of the Service.

Foreign relations have come to transcend all domestic problems in importance; thus there is no work more vital to the national interest than the work of the Foreign Service. The peace and security of our country can depend on how well the Service does its job. And I know of no group that does its job with greater devotion—and receives less appreciation.

The contrast between the popular conception of a Foreign Service Officer's life and work, and the actuality of that work, has been a grave handicap to the Service. I have learned at first hand that the Foreign Service Officer is not that creature of public fancy, a man in spats from the "right" family and the "right" college, living a stimulating social life in a glamorous atmosphere abroad, and occasionally engaging in suave diplomatic machinations. I have found the Foreign Service Officer to be a representative American, often stationed for long periods in unglamorous posts and under difficult living conditions, working hard at tasks that are frequently as dull as they are necessary; and, despite the advances of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in most cases and particularly in the middle grades, grossly underpaid.

One perennial problem of the Foreign Service Officer is how to provide a good education for his children when,

as is the case so frequently, there are no local facilities comparable with those in the United States.

With this in mind I wish to offer the Foreign Service Association, over a five-year period, a total of fifty sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Junior (for pupils of elementary school age) to be used in the schools abroad attended by children of our Foreign Service Officers and staff. I shall be glad to give the Association, for this purpose, five sets of the Britannica and five sets of the Britannica Junior this month and the same number each of the four succeeding Marches.

It would be my thought that the Association, in its discretion, would make these sets available to schools in communities where our diplomatic or consular missions are stationed—regular local schools or so-called American schools, or special units organized locally for the education of Foreign Service and other American children. I hope that these sets may represent in another form, a continuation of the scholarships for Foreign Service children I was glad to support during my tenure in the Department, and am supporting again in 1948.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM BENTON,
Chairman of the Board.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS Holiday House

The following are excerpts from a letter to the Office of the Foreign Service from Consul General Richard F. Boyce written prior to his retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce are now in the U. S. and would welcome comments, sent to them care of the Department, on their project for "Holiday House."

As this decision to terminate an official career of nearly thirty years is voluntary on my part, I wish to make some explanation and observations for the record and as of possible interest to the Office of the Foreign Service.

"Though I retire now, I have every intention of keeping in touch with the Foreign Service. . . .

My wife and I want to establish a home and have chosen the Washington area, so we can keep in touch with the Foreign Service and the world in general. This location will also work in with our plans concerning Foreign Service children.

Because my wife and I have had personal knowledge of the problems involved with the education of the children of Foreign Service Officers, who are either stationed too far from home or who have insufficient means to have their children come to their posts in vacation periods, we feel that we can be of real help to the Foreign Service by trying to provide in our home the facilities and attention for a Holiday House for as many Foreign Service children as we can eventually manage to accept. We have been working on this for a long time.

In this connection, I have not given up my plans to work for the creation of a preparatory school for Foreign Service children, concerning which there is some correspondence on file with the Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association. Efforts on this project will proceed simultaneously with our activities with Holiday House. . . .

It is appropriate to say that my wife and I have enjoyed the experiences we have had in the Foreign Service. We have taken continuous and stimulating pride in the opportunity we have had not only to represent the United States, but also to serve it. . . ."

RICHARD F. BOYCE.

Service Glimpses



Mrs. Elvira Lawyer, popular member of the Staff Corps in Lima. Mrs. Lawyer entered the Foreign Service in October 1942. She is an Administrative Assistant and is in charge of the Embassy's file room.



Seymour Levenson, Disbursing Officer at Nanking, presenting two weeks salary (\$100 US equivalent) to Kih-Kia Yuen, junior interpreter. Looking on is Mrs. Sue Young, clerk. Bundles of money are stacked like cord wood and hauled to the Embassy in a truck. Courtesy Harry A. Hinderer, Attaché.



Photographed at the Foreign Office in Quito on March 9 when Director General Ravndal visited Ecuador. L. to r. Mr. Ravndal, Dr. Antonio Parra Velasco, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador; Ambassador John F. Simmons; and George P. Shaw, Counselor of Embassy.



"Sheriff" Bruce of Buenos Aires gleefully poses at Punta Arenas with two poachers (Ambassador Briggs of Montevideo and General Caldwell of Buenos Aires) nabbed while attempting to snare penguins in Tierra del Fuego. Courtesy Sidney Lafoon.

Promotions

Nominations of the following persons for promotions in the Foreign Service of the United States became effective as of April 14, 1948

From Foreign Service Officers of Class two to Foreign Service Officers of Class one

Don C. Bliss, Jr., of Mississippi
Clarence C. Brooks, of New Jersey
Lewis Clark, of Alabama
Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Massachusetts
Paul R. Josselyn, of Iowa
Austin R. Preston, of New York
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan
George P. Shaw, of California
Howard H. Tewksbury, of New Hampshire

From Foreign Service Officers of Class three to Foreign Service Officers of Class two

George M. Abbott, of Ohio
Garret C. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey
Ware Adams, of Georgia
Walworth Barbour, of Massachusetts
Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey
Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey
DuWayne G. Clark, of California
John Davies, Jr., of Ohio
Allan Dawson, of Iowa
Charles H. Derry, of Georgia
Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York
C. Burke Elbrick, of Kentucky
Wilson C. Flake, of North Carolina
Raleigh A. Gibson, of Illinois
Franklin C. Gowen, of Pennsylvania
Benjamin M. Hulley, of Florida
J. Wesley Jones, of Iowa
Kenneth C. Krentz, of Iowa
Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Michigan
Cecil B. Lyon, of New York
James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas
Edward Page, Jr., of Massachusetts
Avery F. Peterson, of Idaho
James B. Pileher, of Georgia
Harold M. Randall, of Iowa
Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Ohio
John S. Service, of Ohio
Francis Bowden Stevens, of New York
Laurence W. Taylor, of California
Tyler Thompson, of New York
William C. Trimble, of Maryland
William T. Turner, of Georgia
Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Maryland
Miss Frances E. Willis, of California
Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota

From Foreign Service Officers of Class four to Foreign Service Officers of Class three

Stephen E. Aguirre, of Texas
Daniel V. Anderson, of Delaware
Ralph A. Boernstein, of the District of Columbia
Aaron S. Brown, of Michigan
Howard Elting, Jr., of Illinois
Herbert P. Fales, of California
Edmund A. Gullion, of Kentucky
Theodore J. Hadraba, of Nebraska
Parker T. Hart, of Massachusetts
James E. Henderson, of California
Fred W. Jandrey, of Wisconsin
Robert B. Memminger, of South Carolina
John C. Pool, of Delaware
Paul J. Reveley, of Connecticut
Edward E. Rice, of Wisconsin
Fred K. Salter, of Georgia
John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania
Robert M. Taylor, of Washington
Charles W. Thayer, of Pennsylvania
Joseph I. Touchette, of Massachusetts
Roland Welch, of Texas
Milton K. Wells, of Oklahoma

From Foreign Service Officers of Class five to Foreign Service Officers of Class four

William L. Blue, of Tennessee
Robert M. Brandin, of New York

John A. Calhoun, of California
Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Illinois
Adrian B. Colquitt, of Georgia
Bartley P. Gordon, of Massachusetts
David LeBreton, Jr., of the District of Columbia
Frederick J. Mann, of New York
Paul Paddock, of Iowa
Claude G. Ross, of California
Terry B. Sanders, Jr., of Texas
Byron B. Snyder, of California

From Foreign Service Officers of Class six to Foreign Service Officers of Class five

Robert W. Adams, of Texas
Robert G. Bailey, of New Jersey
Quentin R. Bates, of Iowa
Williams Beal, of Massachusetts
Robert M. Beaudry, of Maine
Harry H. Bell, of New Jersey
John Q. Blodgett, of Rhode Island
Mrs. Katherine W. Braken, of Florida
William L. Brewster, of Texas
Maurice J. Broderick, of New York
Miss Lora C. Bryning, of Washington
Roland H. Bushner, of Oklahoma
James M. Byrne, of New York
Charles C. Carson, of Mississippi
Wilbur P. Chase, of Ohio
Keld Christensen, of Iowa
Edward W. Clark, of New Jersey
Bruce R. Crooks, of New Jersey
John B. Crume, of Kentucky
William N. Dale, of New York
Rodger P. Davies, of California
Alexander J. Davit, of Pennsylvania
Richard C. Desmond, of Massachusetts
Dwight Dickinson, of New Jersey
Donald P. Downs, of Nevada
Thomas J. Duffield, Jr., of Massachusetts
Enoch S. Duncan, of Tennessee
Paul F. DuVivier, of New York
Cornelius J. Dwyer, of New York
David I. Ferber, of Arizona
Arthur D. Foley, of Michigan
William H. Friedman, of Missouri
Charles Gilbert, of New York
Richard M. Herndon, of Pennsylvania
Martin F. Herz, of New York
Deane R. Hinton, of Illinois
C. H. Walter Howe, of New Jersey
John J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania
Walter C. Isenberg, Jr., of Wisconsin
Thomas M. Judd, of Maryland
Ben D. Kimpel, of Arkansas
Spencer M. King, of Maine
William E. Knight, 2d, of Connecticut
Stephen A. Kozak, of New Jersey
William K. Leonhart, of West Virginia
Oliver M. Marey, of Massachusetts
James V. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts
Thomas W. McElhiney, of Maryland
William A. McFadden, of New Jersey
Thomas D. McKiernan, of Massachusetts
Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of Maryland
Lee E. Metcalf, of Texas
Miss Betty Ann Middleton, of California
John Y. Millar, of New York
Joseph J. Montllor, of New York
Robert W. Moore, of Iowa
Warren S. Moore, Jr., of Illinois
James O. Morgan, of Illinois
David G. Nes, of Maryland
Miss Helen R. Nicholl, of New York
Albert V. Nyren, of Massachusetts
Miss Mary S. Olmsted, of New York
Andrew E. Olson, of Washington
Douglas W. Overton, of New Hampshire
Arthur L. Paddock, Jr., of New Jersey

(Continued on page 37)



INSURANCE

Special policies for Government Service officers. Annual policies, world wide. Trip policies, silverware, jewelry, fur policies. Travelers baggage policies, fire and burglary policies in Washington.

Security STEEL VANS

Steel lift vans available in half the world. Security, economy, convenience. Make inquiry as long ahead as possible.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

"Packing for Overseas Shipment," giving detailed instructions. Send for a copy.

Security Storage Company of Washington

a safe depository for 57 years

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W. 5

C. A. Aspinwall, *President*

Affiliated with American Security and Trust Company



Your "HOME" BANK... WHEREVER YOU ARE

No matter where you are located throughout the world... American Security can give you the complete banking, trust, and safe deposit facilities you need "at home"... in Washington.

We invite you to join the many foreign service officers who make American Security their banking link with the Nation's Capital.

American Security & TRUST COMPANY

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

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

MEMBER:
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The American Foreign Service Association

CARE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I hereby apply for ^{active}_{associate} membership in the American Foreign Service Association.
In payment therefor there is attached to this membership blank (check form of remittance)

- (1) personal check on a United States bank
- (2) draft on New York
- (3) American Express money order

payable to the American Foreign Service Association in the sum of ^{eight dollars (\$8.00)}_{five dollars (\$5.00)} in payment of my dues for the fiscal year 1948-49.

NOTE: Chiefs of Mission, FSOs, FSRs on active duty and FSS Corps, Classes 12 to 1, inclusive, are eligible for Active membership. Former active members, personnel of the Department of State, FSS Corps other than Class 12 to 1, inclusive, are eligible for Associate membership.

It is my understanding that this membership will include a concurrent subscription to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. It is my further understanding that renewal dues are payable prior to July 1 each year.

(Signature)

(Address or Post)

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Members of the Association will soon receive notices covering dues for the fiscal year 1948-49. The Association is doing its utmost to bring its affairs, so far as may be possible, to a strict fiscal year basis and members are earnestly requested to give prompt attention to the payment of dues on receipt of notice so that arrears may not accumulate.



Can we safeguard the World for our children?

The more a peace-loving nation can disseminate its ideas, the more other nations will oppose war. The I T & T, *America's largest system of world-wide communications*, believes that international communications, through telegraph and telephone networks, will play an important part in maintaining peace...When men can *talk* together, they can *get* together.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION
67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
U.S. Manufacturing Subsidiary—Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation

I T & T COMMUNICATIONS

I T & T is the largest American system of international communications. It includes telephone networks in many countries, 47,000 miles of submarine cable, 6,600 miles of land-line connections, over 60 international radio-telegraph circuits and more than 50 international radiotelephone circuits.



"We must not again permit any aggressor people to doubt that all the power of the United States will be available and ready to stop aggression."

I T & T ANNUAL REPORT, 1946

I T & T RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING Associates of I T & T maintain electronic research laboratories in the United States, England and France, and operate 35 manufacturing plants in 25 countries which are contributing immeasurably to the rehabilitation and expansion of communications in a war-torn world.

WORLD UNDERSTANDING THROUGH WORLD COMMUNICATIONS

The men and women of International Harvester devote their lives to the manufacture and distribution of machinery which increases food production and provides far economical transportation. This Company upholds a 115-year reputation for quality and service.



CONTOUR PLOWING, WESTERN UNITED STATES
The whole world is the farmland served by International Harvester.

The fruits of the soil measure the well-being of man

The vitality of man depends entirely upon the basic, essential, life-giving process of raising food. And the products of International Harvester—*machines and equipment to increase the volume of food production*—serve agriculture throughout the world. Wherever the soil is broken for planting, these machines help men produce *more . . .* with *less* physical labor . . . with *greater* efficiency and economy.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EXPORT COMPANY
Harvester Building Chicago 1, U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL



HARVESTER

MCCORMICK-DEERING INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS • INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POWER

Home Rule for Washington

(Continued from page 13)

of the District government, and would fluctuate with them from year to year.

A survey of the fiscal relationships of foreign governments with their capital cities, made before the war, showed that foreign capitals were not specially favored by national subsidies or grants for operation and maintenance of local functions simply because they are capitals, unless they were either in the initial stages of development or were rendering specific services for the national government in return. Apart from Australia, where there are special arrangements, no government recognized a legal obligation to develop or maintain its capital. In capital cities generally the attitude of local interests towards the national government indicated that indirect advantages derived from being the seat of government more than balance any special financial burdens which might be imposed by the presence of government offices.

In none of the capital cities located in federal districts was national property taxable unless it was revenue producing. In Canberra, where municipal and Commonwealth enterprises are synonymous, so-called local taxes are not assessed or collected on Federal property because the government does not tax itself. In Oslo the Norwegian government pays all municipal taxes, excepting real estate taxes, on its revenue-producing grain monopolies, flour mills, and other enterprises. In The Hague the government pays municipal taxes like other institutions insofar as special payments are appropriate from the nature of the taxes—for example, the Netherland Government pays the municipal street tax for all its buildings. In Paris the French Government pays municipal taxes on the properties that form part of its private domain and generally on all revenue-producing properties. In every country laws governing local taxation of government properties or enterprises are alike for all cities in the country, including the capital. If a government pays certain local taxes in the capital, it pays similar taxes in all other cities.

As amended in committee, the Auchincloss-Ball bill now provides for a non-voting District Delegate in the House of Representatives. The Delegate would be elected by those qualified voters who are domiciled in the District of Columbia, for a two-year term, at the same time other members of Congress are elected. District residents who have retained state domiciles will be able, of course, to vote for members of both houses of Congress in their home states. I believe that a District Delegate to the House would be a valuable addition and would carry much of the local work load. He would be familiar with District problems and would act as its spokesman on Capitol Hill, just as the Delegates from Alaska and Hawaii now do for those territories. He could introduce the joint resolutions on District legislation and check on their legislative progress. He would also receive petitions, consider local grievances, and otherwise care for District residents—thus freeing other Congressmen from such burdens. As a member of the Joint District Committee, he would be very useful in acquainting other members of the committee with the District viewpoint. Washington was represented in Congress by a non-voting Delegate from 1871 to 1874 during the territorial regime. A return to this practice now will appeal, I think, to those who have been sincerely urging national representation for the District of Columbia.

We are also recommending that District voters be given an opportunity to decide whether or not they want this new form of government in an official referendum to be held next November. Then, if a majority of the voters approve of the charter, it will go into effect. Otherwise, not. I believe that such a popular referendum on the proposed

BARR SERVICE

Thirty Years of Continuous Service to
Exporters and Importers

International

SHIPPING AGENTS

FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

FREIGHT AND CUSTOM HOUSE
BROKERS

INSURANCE

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

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

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

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

GOODWILL is an asset

Whose Market Value Never Fluctuates

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

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

HARRY K. BARR, President

25 BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

CABLE: — All Codes — BARRSHIPCO



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

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Texaco Petroleum Products

charter would be democratic; it would be popular in the community; and it would be in accordance with similar practice in the states. If the voters ratify the charter, it will forever silence the criticism that home rule had been imposed upon the city against its will. The referendum would resolve for all time the doubt as to whether or not the District wants self-government. And a favorable decision would give the new government the sanction it could not otherwise have.

Viewed in the larger perspective of our times, I see this undertaking as part of a general effort to strengthen and adapt the machinery of American government to the needs of the times in a dangerous age. The Foreign Affairs committees of the Congress are wrestling with the machinery of international organization. The Hoover Commission is tackling the task of reorganizing the executive branch of the national government, greatly distorted and distended by the Second World War. In the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Congress went far to modernize its own internal machinery and methods, though much remains to be done in this field. Four states (N.Y., N.J., Ga., Mo.) have recently revised their constitutions and one-third of the states are actively engaged in the effort to modernize their fundamental charters. 800 American cities, towns, and counties had adopted the manager form of government by the end of 1947—125 of them in the last two years.

And now Congress is seeking, in this legislation, to improve the organization of the government of the District of Columbia and to restore a considerable measure of self-government to the national Capital City after a lapse of three-quarters of a century.

The present voteless and disorganized character of the local government here is a standing invitation to hostile propaganda.

In these perilous times I believe the nation cannot afford the luxury of having its national legislature perform the duties of a city council for the District of Columbia.

In the capital city of the world's greatest democracy the American people have a right to insist upon a more modern and efficient form of government.

The people of the District themselves are looking to Congress to equip them with a governmental structure which will at once provide them better and more economical public services and safeguard the federal interests in the seat of the national government.

In my opinion, we cannot expect Washington to remain a politically depressed area, on the one hand, and capital of the democratic world, on the other.

Malvina Lindsay

(Continued from page 17)

tegrity, do not speak out loudly for what they want. Nor do they aggressively back the people on their side—those who are trying to give the public these things.

They do not use their minority power as stable purchasers of goods, as community leaders of prestige and influence to induce those in control of mass mediums to do more toward making the foreign facts of life interesting and urgent to the average citizen. Their views expressed by letters, postcards, telephone calls, personal visits even petitions would have far more influence than they realize, certainly more than those of citizens who merely say yes or no in public polls. Their's is an intellectual noblesse oblige to influence the mediums they patronize and help support into giving a true picture of the world to the American people instead of opiates that render them mentally defenseless.



Diplomatic Suggestion

HERE'S a suggestion we'd like to make to members of the American Foreign Service everywhere.

Won't you try Four Roses Whiskey soon? You'll enjoy it... for Four Roses has an agreeable lightness and a delicate, distinctive flavor all its own.

If you like Four Roses—and we're sure you will—why not introduce it to your guests?

Such an introduction would please us very much. For we realize the importance of the Foreign Service in gaining good will for American products and American customs the world over.

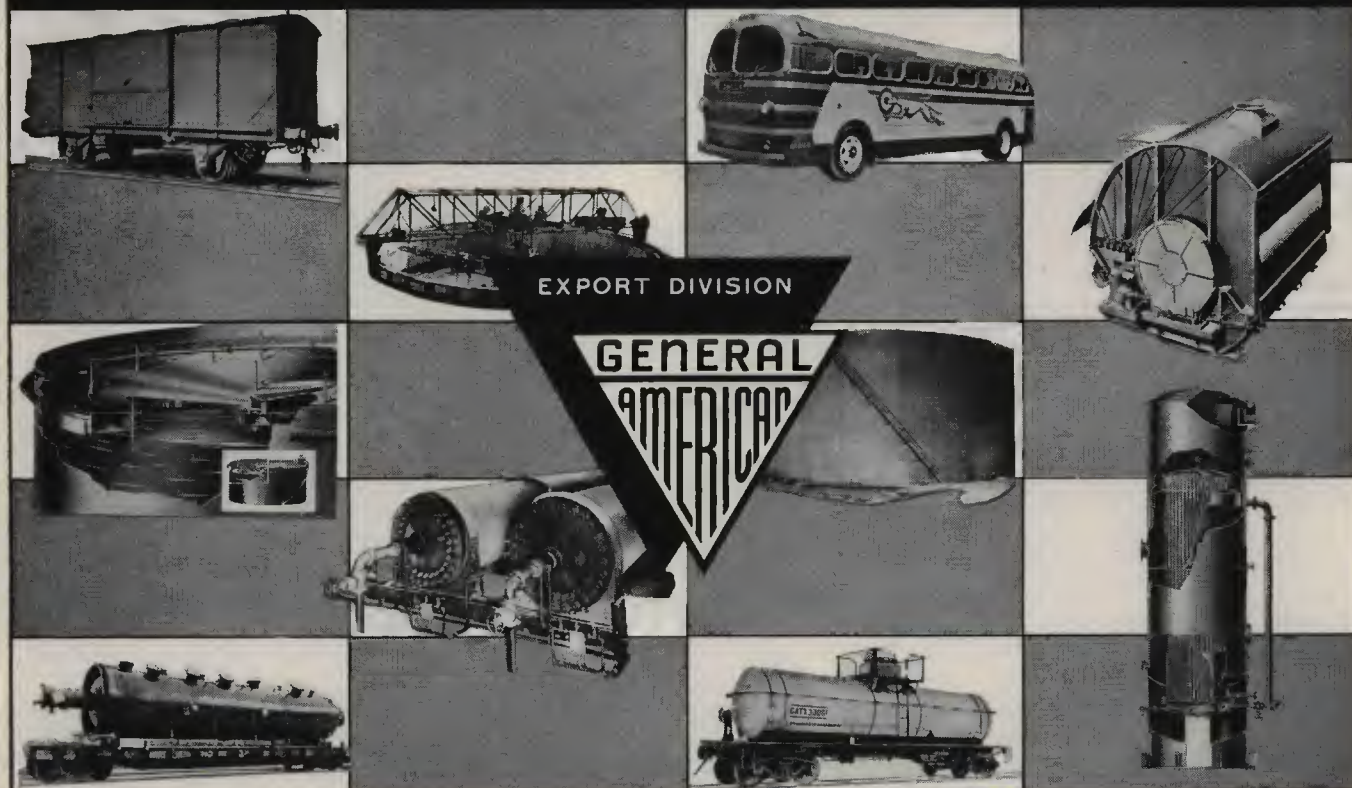
Bottled in the U. S. A. . . . Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York City

FOUR ROSES

AMERICA'S MOST
FAMOUS BOUQUET



General American Equipment is in Use in Many Parts of the World



EQUIPMENT FOR RAILROADS AND SHIPPERS	
Tonk cars — alcohol, chlorine, fuel oil, gos- oline, propene, acetic acid, sul- phuric acid, tor.	Aluminum cars Gondola cars Refrigerator cars Stock cars Hopper cars Box cars
EQUIPMENT FOR PROCESS INDUSTRIES	
Dryers Evaporators Filters Hydroseparators Turbo-Mixers	Bins Pressure Vessels Storage Tanks Towers Wiggins Roofs

THROUGH its diversified activities General American Export Division serves virtually every sphere of industry.

For Example:

On this continent, South America, Europe and Asia hundreds of different types of railroad cars are handling liquids and unusual or hard-to-handle commodities.

Motor-coaches of modern and efficient design are carrying passengers in comfort and safety.

Specialized unit processing equipment used in the chemical, food, mining, paper, steel and many other industries is producing profits through superior standards of performance.

Write for Bulletin "EB" which briefly describes some of the equipment and services available through this organization.

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

Export Division

10 East 49th St., Dept. 750, New York 17, N. Y., U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: Genamint, New York



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Getting Acquainted with the Department of Commerce

(Continued from page 16)

officers from the first group could attend the National Foreign Trade Convention, special provision was made for two officers to visit St. Louis after a week at the field office of their choice.

There has been little opportunity to compare notes about our visits to the field offices as we scattered to our various foreign assignments without returning to Washington. Some of us lunched with New York bankers, very human people who asked us more questions about our foreign assignments than we had time or ability to answer. We in turn were shown banking operations which demonstrated concretely to us the importance of foreign trade, with stacks of drafts for collection amounting to millions of dollars. Some of us went through factories and shops manufacturing a few of the many items produced in the United States for export, such as drugs, canned goods, shoes and radios. Some of us visited the offices of customs brokers and export managers, the middlemen of international trade. Publishing houses editing trade magazines of the export industry showed us their methods for collecting and disseminating information. Some of us were invited to speak informally before groups of university students, and it can be reported that a few college professors were wearing worried expressions, and polishing up their lectures to meet this unexpected competition.

All of us had a chance to meet and talk with our countrymen who are interested in our fields of endeavor, and we were surprised by the uniform lack of information about our activities. The cartoonist's contempt for the State Department cookie pusher was not encountered, but rather a fundamental ignorance concerning our operations, our responsibilities, and the limits imposed on us as representatives of the United States Government in the foreign countries to which we are accredited.

The graduates of the class have been in complete agreement concerning its value to the officer doing economic and commercial work, and recommend strongly that as many officers as possible be given similar training. The opinion of the export industry about the course was indicated in an editorial in the *Export Trade and Shipper*. The editorial writer remarked on the low opinion held by American business men concerning the economic and commercial work of the Foreign Service before the war and then outlined the purpose and content of the new training course. Hearty approval was indicated by the editorial writer who concluded his remarks about the course by saying "This makes good sense."

Promotions

(Continued from page 28)

Alexander L. Peaslee, of Ohio
Robert J. Redington, of Connecticut
John G. Riddick, of South Carolina
Edward F. Rivinus, Jr., of Pennsylvania
Frederick D. Sharp, 3d, of Connecticut
Albert W. Sherer, Jr., of Illinois
Joseph A. Silberstein, of New York
Levi P. Smith, Jr., of Vermont
Leslie Albion Squires, of California
Richard H. Stepiens, of Utah
Gerald Stryker, of Connecticut
Emory C. Swank, of Maryland
Oliver L. Troxel, Jr., of Colorado
Alfred W. Wells, of New York
Robert E. Whedbee, of Kansas
Louis A. Wiesner, of Michigan
Harris H. Williams, of Virginia

the comfort way to travel to Scotland, Scandinavia, all Europe



Luxurious accommodations

in new 4-engine airliners that get you there **faster**.

Overnight direct to **Glasgow, Oslo, Stockholm,**

Copenhagen, Helsinki.

Casualty service, excellent cuisine with **smörgåsbord**.

Connections from Glasgow to **London, Paris, Amsterdam**

and from Copenhagen, Oslo and

Stockholm to all **Europe** and principal

cities in **Asia** and **Africa**.

Consult your travel agent—

he represents us locally.



Scandinavian Airlines System

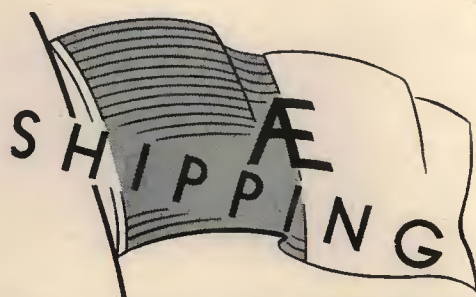
New York: 30 Rockefeller Plaza

Chicago: 105 West Monroe Street

Minneapolis: 1110 Rond Tower

AMERICAN EASTERN

IN



OWNS and OPERATES SPECIALIZED CARRIERS

IN



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

IN



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

AMERICAN EASTERN CORP.

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.
Circle 6-0333

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

BRANCHES or AGENTS in all
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

they were before. Unfortunately, the methods of efficiency rating now in use lack those features which experts in this field have considered desirable. They have not, and cannot be scientifically tested; they do not present uniform criteria by which men may be measured; there is no provision for compensating the idiosyncratic tendencies of rating officers. This frail rating machinery now comes under increasing pressure. As the full implications of the new system grow clearer, there will be an increasing temptation to over-rate; reports will become less, rather than more, discriminating. Even after the improved rating forms are devised a large part of any officer's dossier will be made up of the relatively heterogeneous material of former times.

The only precedent which the selection system has to follow is that of the Navy, an organization hundreds of times larger than ours in which the rigorous competition can assume a more impersonal aspect, and where the rating system is more standardized. Unless our Service develops a rating method of unexcelled efficiency, the applicability of the new system to so small a group as ours will be exceedingly difficult.

One possibly unforeseen effect of the system operates on the junior officers in the Service. The paucity of reports on them makes evaluation imprecise. The Boards must find it difficult to make real choices among Class 6 officers. And in Class 5 there are surely some men whose general field experience and meritorious batting average on efficiency reports over a number of years might well put them in a different category from officers who have traveled from 6 to 5 on the basis of one report.

Another great difficulty of any selection-out system of which the personnel administration is keenly aware, is the premium it tends to put on uniformity, and the avoidance of tricky or difficult responsibilities. Even before the extensive studies now under way in the Department to improve the rating system can be completed, measures can be taken to correct this tendency. The existing efficiency reports, in conformity with recommendations of the Selection Boards, should emphasize accurate description of the work being done by officers, and its relative degree of difficulty and acceptance of responsibility. If this is not done the Secretary of State could search the promotion lists in vain for a man capable of handling a really big job.

For all of these reasons the JOURNAL applauds the experiments now being carried on by FP looking toward the development of a more scientific efficiency rating procedure, and hopes that these experiments will soon result in improvements which will benefit the Service and ease the task of those unenviable and conscientious officers who serve on future promotion Boards. We hope also that the membership of the Boards will always be drawn from among outstanding men. In a small Service, it is difficult to spare the best men from the important posts but the Department must accept and defend the idea that no duty is more important than serving with a Selection Board.

There is some danger in a selection-out system that officers will devote excessive amounts of energy and ingenuity to advancing and protecting their ratings at the expense of the job in hand. People whose great concern is with place and position are not necessarily the best human beings and hence not the best diplomats. Some remedy for this tendency may lie in personnel administration, but the character of the men who make up the Foreign Service should be such as to reduce it to a minimum. We are confident that the increased competition of selection-out will merely keep good men on their toes.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

WORLD'S LARGEST LINE OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT



Large-Scale Treasure Hunt! . . .

HERE men and modern machines are mining copper ore—putting one of the earth's great treasures to work for good living.

Here you'll find up-to-date methods and equipment—some of the world's largest crushers, built by Allis-Chalmers.

In mining—as in construction, power generation, and every basic industry—machines and equipment by Allis-Chalmers are on the job. Equipment marked A-C is backed by our 101 years of engineering experience and manufacturing integrity . . . by outstanding records for long-life efficiency and operating economy.

For your equipment needs—from small electric motor to complete copper smelter—consult our representative in your country, or write—

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
General Machinery Division—Milwaukee 1, Wis., U. S. A.

ALLIS-CHALMERS DISTRIBUTORS

Belgium, Brussels—Société Générale des Minerais • **Holland**, Amsterdam—Lindeteves, N. V. • **Switzerland**, Zurich—Meyerhafer & Co. • **France**, Paris—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company; Nordling Macé & Cie.; Société Minerais & Metaux • **Italy**, Milan—Lara & Parisini Ing. Giuliani • **Spain**, Madrid—Gumersinda Garcia, S. A. • **Portugal**, Lisbon—Estabelecimentos Herald, Lda. • **Algeria**, Alger—Société "Imex" • **Tunisia**, Tunis—Société Le Moteur • **French Morocco**, Casablanca—Ets. Hubert Dalbeau & Fils • **South Africa**, Johannesburg—Edward L. Bateman Pty. Ltd. • **England**, Southampton—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company • **Turkey**, Ankara—Koc Ticaret, T. A. S.; Istanbul—Yakin Dagı Acente, A. S. • **Palestine**, Tel-Aviv—Hamashbir Hamerkazi, P. O. Box 130, Salamen Road • **Norway**, Oslo—Anth. B. Nilsen & Co., Ltd. • **Sweden**, Stockholm—Ingenjarsfirma Gemag, Kungsgatan 32.

OTHER OFFICES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



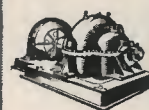
Electrical
Equipment



Steam
and Hydraulic
Turbines,
Condensers



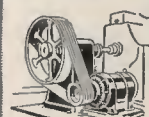
Crushing, Cement
and
Mining Machinery



Centrifugal
Pumps



Flour and Sawmill
Equipment



Motors and
Texrope
V-Belt Drives

Serving All Industry

FOR MORE THAN
A CENTURY



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

The Mayflower

A HILTON HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

area; aptitude for negotiation; readiness to accept without question any assignment; good health; temperance, freedom from marital complications; capacity to work under pressure, etc., etc. The relative difficulty of the various posts was also taken into consideration. In the opinion of the majority of the Board, age was held not to be a determining factor in the promotion of an officer. In other words, age did not militate for or against an officer's chances; if it was agreed that he deserved a promotion on his record, he received it whether he was forty or sixty years old. Several Board members pointed out, however, that the question of age could not be eliminated entirely. For instance, in the hypothetical case of two officers of exactly equal capacity one of whom is forty and the other fifty-five, it was agreed that the tendency would be to promote the latter on the assumption that he would be the more valuable owing to his superior experience. Thus age, in the guise of experience, could conceivably creep into the picture after all as a determining factor in promotion and as one of the elements of "merit." Another topic of discussion among Board members was the high percentage of those promoted who were on duty in the Department of State at the time. It was realized that this situation might be the source of some anxiety. Analysis showed, however, that with very few exceptions these officers were promoted on their records in the field rather than in the Department. They all were so outstanding that they would have been promoted in any case and no matter where they happened to be. The percentage could be reduced of course if the Department were willing to adopt the practice of bringing in from the field fewer of its star performers.

The Board in general was impressed with the number of outstanding officers in the upper classes and with the increasing keenness of the competition. However, it was realized that the ideal has not yet been reached when these classes will be composed solely of officers equally qualified to serve in any position anywhere in the world. It is not inconceivable that the present promotion up and selection out system may eventually result in the creation of such a reservoir of top-flight Foreign Service officers.

It is hoped that the foregoing brief outline of the work of the Board may give some idea of the pattern followed. Judging one's peers—for that will always be more or less the job of a senior selection board—is always a distasteful business at best. Luckily, like jury duty, once having served you are excused for the future and it is reasonably certain that your "number" will not turn up again. However, the writer is glad to have had the experience, as it has given him confidence in the present system of promotions. He honestly believes that from the point of view of impartiality, it is the best that can be humanly devised under conditions as they are today. No device of this kind that pertains to human relations can ever be one hundred percent perfect, but there is every reason to expect that the margin of error that may exist today will become narrower with successive selection boards as increased knowledge through experience becomes available. The field may rest assured that everything is being done in Washington to hasten whatever improvement may be necessary.

BIRTHS

COHEN. A daughter, Margaret Constance Josephine, was born on February 4, 1948, to Foreign Service Staff Officer and Mrs. Alex Cohen in San José where Mr. Cohen is Vice Consul.

LUTKINS. A son, Clinton Stephen Lutkins II, was born

(Continued on page 42)



THE FASTEST OCEAN LINER WOULD TAKE AT LEAST 450 YEARS

*to equal the number of
Atlantic and Pacific ocean crossings
made to date by Pan American
World Airways!*

Since 1935, the Flying Clippers have completed over 33,000 flights across the world's major oceans.

When you travel by Pan American you fly with the world's most experienced airline . . . the only airline to link all 6 continents . . . the only airline to provide round-the-world service.

First across the Pacific (1935), first across the North Atlantic (1939), Pan American leads *by far* in over-ocean travel. This unequalled experience is translated into *dependable* and *comfortable* travel wherever business or pleasure may take you on Pan American's world routes.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS





**SINCLAIR
OILS**

**Sinclair Distributors
throughout the world
offer high-quality Sin-
clair Oils and Lubri-
cants for all industrial
and automotive needs.**

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY
630 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

on March 2nd to FSO and Mrs. LaRue R. Lutkins in Peiping where Mr. Lutkins is Vice Consul.

ZIMINSKI. A daughter, Linda Ann, was born on March 7 to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ziminski in Vienna where Mr. Ziminski is a member of the Staff Corps.

DAWSON. A son, Thomas Cleland, was born on March 9, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. Allan Dawson in Washington, D.C. Mr. Dawson is Chief of the Division of Brazilian Affairs.

CONNELLY. A son, Bernard Delano, was born on March 16, 1948 to FSO and Mrs. Bernard C. Connelly in Washington, D.C. Mr. Connelly is assigned to the Division of Southern European Affairs.

CARSON. A son, Charles Clifton, II, was born on March 21, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. Charles Clifton Carson in Vancouver where Mr. Carson is Vice Consul.

WADLEIGH. A son, David Howland, was born on April 6, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. George R. Wadleigh in Bordeaux where Mr. Wadleigh is Vice Consul.

Association Scholarship Donations Deductible from Income Taxes

Office of
Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D.C.
March 22, 1948.

IT:P:ER
RD

The American Foreign Service Association
Frank P. Lockhart, Director
c/o Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the evidence submitted for use in determining whether contributions made to The American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund are deductible by the donors in their income tax returns.

The evidence shows that the fund was created by a resolution adopted at a meeting of your organization in June, 1932; that the fund now totals \$24,000.00, of which \$22,000.00 is invested in United States Treasury Bonds; and that the interest from the fund plus the donations of any surplus funds accumulated by you are used to pay scholarships awarded each year. The scholarships consist of a cash award payable to a school or college of recognized standing, to defray expenses of tuition, board and room, and books of an appointee and the scholarships awarded for the current scholastic year total \$1,900.00. Applications for scholarships are passed upon by the Education Committee of your organization which makes recommendations to your Executive Committee, which committee controls the fund.

An account is maintained with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., in the name of the fund into which all interest and dividends on the securities, as well as cash from any other source received for the fund, are deposited.

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that contributions made to the scholarship fund are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided in section 23(o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended.

The collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Maryland, is being advised of this action.

By direction of the Commissioner.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) E. I. McLARNEY
Deputy Commissioner



Model XP-181

Aristocrat of General Electric radios, this distinctive console is *export* designed to bring you the finest in radio broadcasting. Has standard broadcast and full shortwave coverage. Features 12" super dynapower speaker.

Recorded music takes on new life when your cherished records are played by the new G-E Electronic Reproducer. Their delicate tonal shadings are reproduced against a background of velvety silence virtually free of annoying needle scratch.

Hand-rubbed cabinet is of 18th Century design executed in beautiful swirl-figured mahogany. Operates from any 110-220 volt 50/60 AC power supply.

For further information on these and other G-E Export Radios write: Electronics Department, International General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, New York, U. S. A.

EC-7-8



Model XF-152

Featuring the Electronic Reproducer and a cat-quick record changer, this beautiful 6 tube instrument is General Electric's *finest* export table automatic radio-phonograph.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

EMBLEMS OF QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

26 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

News from the Field

(Continued from page 23)

FLORENCE

March 11, 1948.

A simple but impressive ceremony was held in Florence on February 22, 1948 to mark the rededication of the George Washington Memorial. The Monument which was donated by the American community of the city on June 1, 1932 was so severely damaged during the war and shortly after the liberation of the city that it was necessary to have the marble bust of Washington completely resculptured. The history of the Memorial, which has now been completely restored, is rather interesting.

To commemorate the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, President Herbert C. Hoover, in a proclamation dated February 1, 1932, invited all American communities both in the United States and abroad to honor the memory of our first President. The period for such celebrations was stipulated as from February 22, 1932 until Thanksgiving Day of that year.

As a gesture of friendship, the Italian Government arranged for the holding of a commemorative celebration in Rome during the summer of 1932. The American community of Florence decided to hold a similar ceremony in this city, in view of the large number of Americans then residing here. At that time, Florence had the third largest American community in Europe, being exceeded in numbers only by London and Paris.

It was agreed that a bust of George Washington be sculptured and donated to the Commune of Firenze. The late Consul Joseph E. Haven was instrumental in getting the project under way.

The American Florentine residents, through voluntary contributions, raised sufficient funds to meet all expenses

in this connection. The late James S. Thompson, an American sculptor and a former resident, volunteered to take charge of the sculpturing of the bust and the erection of its monumental base without profit, charging only for materials and labor. The design, a replica of the famous "Houdon" bust of Washington and its monumental base, submitted by Prof. Ezio Zalaffi, Chief of the Florence Municipal Art Commission, was chosen.

Permission for the erection of the Memorial on the boulevard which encircles the Cascine Park was granted. A corner of Queens Square was assigned for the purpose. The Commune of Florence decreed that to commemorate the Bicentennial of the first President of the United States, that part of the boulevard paralleling the Arno River from Queens Square to the Park's northwestern extremity be named Viale Washington.

The unveiling ceremony took place on June 1, 1932 and was opened by former Ambassador John W. Garrett who was invited from Rome to present the Memorial, on behalf of the American colony, to the City of Florence. In addressing the gathering the Ambassador gave a brief sketch of Washington's life and the ideals for which he stood. In accepting the gift, the Mayor thanked the American colony for its generosity stating that the Washington Monument would represent a pledge of deep and genuine friendship between Italy and the United States.

The rededication ceremonies which took place at 10 o'clock in the morning of Washington's birthday, this year, were opened by the Communist Mayor of Florence, Mario Fabiani, who in a brief but friendly address eulogized the memory of George Washington and the symbolic significance of the Memorial to the residents of Florence. Consul Walter W. Orebaugh replied giving a brief sketch of the history of the Monument and thanking the Mayor and the Commune for their kind interest in restoring the Memorial. Several members of the Florence community were present



FOR THOSE MOMENTS of
friendliness and good
fellowship, relax with
the assurance that your
selection of liquors is
the finest.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION
EXPORT DIVISION
120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, U. S. A.

OLD SUNNY BROOK bourbon—a blend. OLD CROW—Bonded Bourbon or Rye.
BELLOWS PARTNERS CHOICE bourbon—a blend. P. M. De Luxe bourbon—a blend.
CRUZAN RUM—White or Gold Label. BELLOWS FINE CLUB—Distilled Dry Gin.



STEEL for the cities of tomorrow

As new buildings of every type replace the old, there will be new conveniences, new inventions, new kinds of architecture. Many will be fabricated from the improved U·S·S steels developed through the unceasing research of recent years. Wherever you live, these U·S·S steels for every purpose will be available through the worldwide facilities of United States Steel Export Company—which is the export outlet of the world's largest steelmaker, UNITED STATES STEEL.



UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT CO.

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 8, U.S.A.
WE SERVE THE WORLD

at the rededication who were present at the unveiling ceremony some sixteen years ago. Following the rededication of the Monument refreshments provided by the Mayor were served in a nearby pavilion.

JAMES A. COLLINS.

SAIGON

April 4, 1948.

We have been busy here with a real change of command and complications at the office which have not all been pleasant. Consul Charles Reed II, after having come to Indochina in March, 1946 to reopen the office, was transferred to the Department as Chief of the Southeast Asia Division. He and Mrs. Reed had been here long enough to make many friends and their hospitality is greatly missed.

Consul John Hamlin and his wife came on from Singapore to head up the office until our new Consul General should arrive. He and his most charming wife quickly endeared themselves to all in Saigon, and their short stay of only two months was all too short. The end of March our Consul General, George M. Abbott, and his wife and daughter arrived. Saigon having been raised to a Consulate General in the middle of 1947, the arrival of the Consul General was an occasion for much rejoicing.

On the same ship with Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and their daughter was Consul Mulford Colebrook and his wife. Thus during the last three months Saigon has seen quite a change at the American Consulate General, and in addition to the above officers we now have also three Vice Consuls, Albert Stoffel, Richard Coughlin, and the writer.

On March 7 the office was struck by the double tragedy of the murder of two of our girls, Mrs. Jeanne Skewes, of the U.S.I.S. office, and Ruth James, one of our secretaries. The tragedy was a tremendous shock to us all, and both girls, who were tremendously popular here will be sorely missed. Eleanor Bond, our other secretary, is carrying on nobly doing the work of the others until replacements arrive.

Fred Paris, our code clerk, has just returned from a holiday in Hong Kong, that popular "hill station" for all the Saigoneses. This was his first leave since his arrival here almost a year and a half ago, and Fred reports that Saigon holds little interest any more after tasting the pleasures of Hong Kong. We understand that he put on something like ten pounds as a result of eating their fresh milk and ice cream.

The past month we have enjoyed visits from Mr. Cecil Hobbs, of the Library of Congress, who is making a tour of the Far East on behalf of that organization, and from Mr. Haldore Hanson, Director of the Far East Division of U.S.I.S. (OIE). In February Inspectors Muccio and Palister spent two weeks here before going on to Hanoi.

The rains have started, the weather is cooling, and everyone is suddenly in better spirits. Hotels are crowded and accommodations virtually impossible to obtain. While we welcome guests from neighboring posts we do request that they give us ample notice so that we will not have to disappoint them or inconvenience others through a lack of proper accommodation.

DALLAS M. COORS.

PANAMA

April 3, 1948.

It was a gay occasion when Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Carlos C. Hall invited the staffs of the Embassy and the Colon Consulate to the Embassy Residence at La Cresta on the evening of March 6 for dinner and dancing. The Residence, because of its location at the highest point on La Cresta, which means "The Top," enjoys a commanding posi-

(Continued on page 48)

IT'S . . .

One World

LION CUSTOMERS EVERYWHERE SAY:

- Lift van shipments
- Insurance provided at lowest rates
- Credit facilities
- Personalized and prompt service

Lion

TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
460 New York Ave., Wash. 1, D. C.
Phone NA. 1070

American Embassy
London, England
"Not a single item was
damaged or broken."

American Embassy
Ankara, Turkey
"For your information the
lift van arrived in very
good condition."

Diplomatic Section
Kobe, Japan
"Thank you for the prompt
and excellent service you
provided in the shipment
of my effects."



American Embassy
Lima, Peru
"Thank you very much for
the nicest move we've
ever made."

American Legation
Bern, Switzerland
"A Swiss custom official
declared it was the most
thorough job of packing
he'd ever seen."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

Mr., Mrs., Miss

Old Address

New Address

Date change becomes valid

Subscribers who are members of the Service must furnish an address other than c/o Mail Room, Department of State, as facilities for holding or forwarding JOURNALS through that address are not available. JOURNALS must be addressed to a specific post abroad or to an address in the U. S. other than c/o Mail Room, Department of State. Upon notification, the JOURNAL will be held at the JOURNAL office, Room 202, 1809 G Street, N. W., for those subscribers or association members who plan to visit Washington.



First in World Wide Banking

Overseas Branches

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

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK

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

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

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

tion and the panoramic view that unfolds before you on arrival is breathtaking. To the left and below is a wonderful view of the city of Panama, the bay and the gently curving shoreline. Beyond the Residence one can see the different ranges of the Cordillera which mark the continental divide on the Isthmus of Panama.

The guests, approximately 100 in number, were greeted by Chargé and Mrs. Hall and were promptly made to feel at home. The atmosphere was gay and completely informal because of chummy conversations that ensued among the different groups, and the strains of American popular music in the background. Appropriate variety in dance music was provided as guests were requested to bring their favorite recordings. The evening's highlight was reached when the guests were treated to a variety of foods which included "chile con carne," considered to be a delicacy by Foreign Service personnel who come from the southwestern part of the United States. When old Father Time cautioned us that it was getting near midnight we reluctantly began to take our leave fully aware it had been an evening that was well spent.

OSCAR H. GUERRA.

PORT-AU-PRINCE

March 31, 1948.

With the strenuous efforts being made by the Haitian Government to promote Port-au-Prince as a tourist center, it is gratifying to report that a number of distinguished guests have visited here during the winter for varying lengths of time. It has also become quite a Mecca for Naval vessels with almost weekly visits now the custom. Recently the largest contingent, since the *Wisconsin* was in Port-au-Prince last November, stopped by for a week in March returning from maneuvers further down the line in the Caribbean. The U. S. S. *Mt. Olympus*, flagship of Group Two, Amphibious Forces, Atlantic Fleet, (and Admiral Byrd's flagship last year in his Polar Expedition) accompanied by two destroyers put into Port-au-Prince. On board were Lt. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, USMC, Rear Admiral E. H. von Heimburg, and Major Gen. Franklin Hart, Commanding Officer of the Second Marine Division. Also aboard was the first substantial contingent of Marines to visit Haiti since the termination of the Occupation in 1934. All were enthusiastically received and submitted to a steady round of entertainment. Next is expected the *Little Rock* in a few weeks.

Former Ambassador William C. Bullitt took two weeks off from testifying before Congress and other strenuous activities to spend two weeks in Haiti, mostly at Jacmel, a small town on the south coast, really away from it all, lying on a beach and relaxing. On his return here en route back to Washington he looked fine and seemed in excellent spirits. Former Minister and Mrs. Sheldon Whitehouse have also spent a short time in Haiti, as the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Tittmann.

ROBERT H. MCBRIDE.

SAN JOSE

March 15, 1948.

It may be a tribute to the memory as chief of mission of Roy Tasco Davis, who in the Only Yesterday era was minister first to Costa Rica and then to Panama, or it may be a sheer coincidence that Davis is the name of the new Ambassador to Costa Rica (Nathaniel P.) and of the Ambassador Designate to Panama (Monnett B.).

In any case, "our" Mr. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis (and their Philippine housekeeper) arrived in San José on January 28 from Manila, where Mr. Davis was Counselor

of Embassy with the personal rank of Minister. Here they have quickly won their way into the hearts of their associates, one contributing factor being a buffet dinner given for the entire Embassy staff on St. Valentines Day, followed by a Deanna Durbin movie in the residence motion picture room. A few days later, on Washington's birthday, the Davises were hosts to the American colony.

Other recent arrivals at this Embassy include Andrew Donovan II, First Secretary; Edward L. Tanner, Agricultural Attache; Robert Stevenson, Third Secretary; Given Parsons, Vice-Consul; and Miss Mary Jane Penny, Miss Elizabeth Weedfall, Miss Martha Jean Richardson and Miss Awana Stiles, of the staff corps. Mr. Donovan, who came to Costa Rica from Guatemala, replaces John Willard Carigan, who is now First Secretary in Caracas. Mr. Tanner, who was formerly stationed in Port-au-Prince, replaces Dr. Theodore Grant, who has returned to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Stevenson replaces J. Ramon Solana, who is now with the Consulate in Winnipeg. Mr. Parsons, who comes here from Mexico, replaces John Logan Hagan, who has been transferred to Lisbon. Miss Penny comes to San José from Quito, Miss Weedfall from London and Miss Stiles from Santiago, Chile. This is Miss Richardson's first post. Miss Penny had little more than arrived than she announced her engagement (to Berten Bond, Panagra pilot) and then showed the Embassy both her ring and her *prometido* to prove she wasn't kidding.

Recently the staff gave a cooperative going-away party to Code Clerk Marian Hager, who has been transferred to the Embassy in Santiago. Miss Hager, who was in San José three years and in point of service was the oldest of the Department-assigned clerks here, hails from Arlington, Mass. She paints and plays tennis, and while she won no championship in Costa Rica she did reach the finals of a mixed doubles tourney at the Costa Rican Country club.

This Embassy's birthrate, which has been referred to in a previous communique to the Journal, continues at a healthy level. Military Attache Lt. Col. James R. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Vice Consul and Mrs. Alex Cohen, and Harold Steege (who works in Attache Alfonso Rodriguez' office) and Mrs. Steege, have all become parents within the past few weeks. The Hughes and Cohen babies are both girls, birthweights being 9 pounds and 8 pounds 9 ounces respectfully. The Steege baby is a boy and weighed 7 pounds 5 ounces at birth. Mr. Cohen, incidentally, recently received recognition on another count when he was awarded the Medal of Freedom for war-time services with this Embassy.

ALBERT E. CARTER.

CONFIRMATIONS

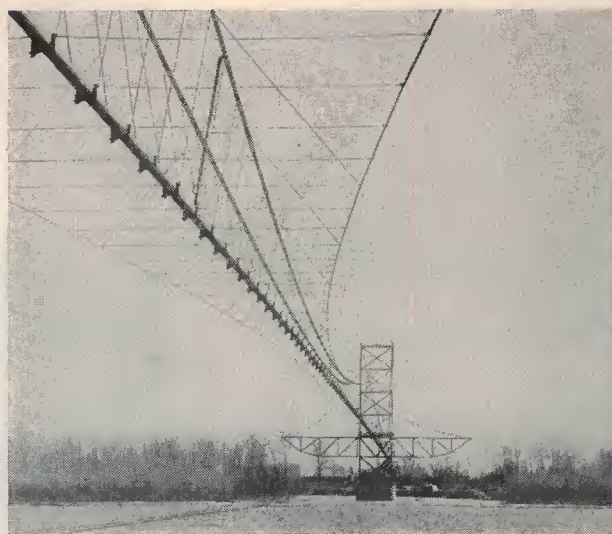
On April 7, 1948, the Senate confirmed the following nominations: Lincoln MacVeagh to be Ambassador to Portugal and Felix Cole to be Ambassador to Ceylon.

CORRECTION TO LIST OF RETIRED FSOs

In the list of retired FSOs in the March 1948 issue the following address should be substituted:

Alexander, Knox—2570 Hilyard Ave., Berkeley 9, Calif.

MAY, 1948



**Suspension bridge materials are easy
to transport... save on shipping costs
... anywhere!** WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS COMPANY
BRIDGE DIVISION
TRENTON 2, NEW JERSEY

ROEBLING
SINCE 1841



**AN AMERICAN EDUCATION
FOR YOUR CHILD**



Kindergarten through 9th Grade

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

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

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

Write for catalog today.

CALVERT SCHOOL
1300 W. Tuscany Road, Baltimore, Md.



TAKE CARE

Carry Travel Cash in American Express Travelers Cheques

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



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

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



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

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

corner of our building at the opposite end from the burning shop was located a paint shop into which for some inexplicable reason the looters failed to break. Had they done so and had that shop been ignited our predicament would have been even more grave.

Our communication with other parts of the city was excellent. We had with us in the Chancery Shackford of UP, Joe McEvoy of AP, Edward Tomlinson and Christie of NBC, Hardcastle of Reuters, Reichman of INS, Milton Bracker of the New York Times, and LeGrange of the French Press. Six blocks away, others were at the cable office, at the Astor Hotel and elsewhere. None of them were able to get their stories out through normal channels so at McDermott's suggestion they all pooled their information and the Embassy arranged for them to send out a story of approximately 1 to 200 words every two hours. This was the information which reached the American press. In addition, Mac Johnson of the New York Herald Tribune who was in the Hotel Astor, which is situated just opposite the Presidential Palace, by some miracle received his weekly 9 p.m. telephone call from his New York office. Bert Hulen of the New York Times and William Simms of Scripps-Howard were also stranded at the Astor. Jules DuBois of the Chicago Tribune had been hustled to the Palace with many others who found themselves caught in the raid on the Capitolio. He communicated with us frequently through the night. He and his fellow-refugees, including Dr. José Mora, the Minister-Counselor of the Uruguayan Embassy at Washington, Mrs. Mora, and Dr. LaRosa, one of the Argentine delegates, spent most of the night in the military barracks of the Palace. They had a difficult time, indeed, for at times shots broke the plaster off the walls and a considerable number of wounded were billeted with them.

About 10 p.m. the Government regained temporary control of most of the Bogotá radio stations and President Ospina Perez issued a communique proving that he was still in control.

Although two shots had already pierced the Chancery windows, and although Mr. Armour had given strict instructions that no one was to stand in a window, most of us could not resist the temptation of peering upon the macabre scene below. For about half an hour I watched a gun battle between a group of about a dozen rioters on the corner opposite our building firing at an unseen group up the street which had taken up a position behind a barricade of loot. I supposed the other group which I could not see to be soldiers but had no way of telling. It was a fascinating performance but the following morning the grim reality of the show was brought home to me by a corpse which lay where the group had made its stand.

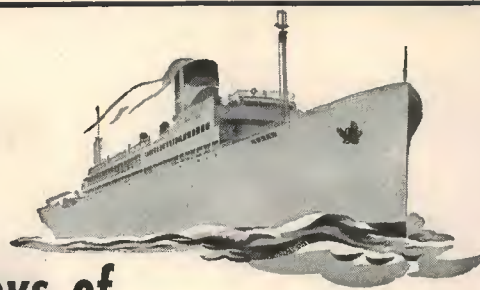
About 3 a.m. two tanks scurried through the street. Their effect on the rioters appeared negligible but to all of us they were a most comforting sight.

Dawn presented us with a dismal picture. The streets were littered with debris, gutted buildings smouldered, while others crackled and burned, looters and rioters prowled through the semi-darkness, and ragged women and children poked amongst the broken trash hoping to find something worth taking home. Save for intermittent shooting an ominous silence hung over the exhausted and debauched city. About 7 a.m. a solitary soldier with poncho and steel helmet put in a cautious appearance. His manner of action was efficient and courageous, and shortly he was joined by a companion. Within half an hour they had cleared the street of looters. They were polite but firm and if their warnings to move on were disobeyed a sharp rifle crack

rang through the air. From time to time throughout the night we had received word that Government troops would be sent to protect us. These two solitary figures were the only ones who reached our neighborhood. We were, however, fortunate in having unknown guards in civilian clothes who placed themselves at the door of our building and at the door of the Edificio Americano. We never quite learned who they were but it later developed that they were relatives or employees of the owners of the two buildings. Without their gallant performance I fear the crowd would have succeeded in reaching our two marooned encampments.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning Ward Allen telephoned from the Carrera Rojas offering to send us food. Welcome as this would have been, we had to decline his offer since it would have been folly for anyone to have attempted to reach us. We were in constant communication, however, with Ambassador Beaulac who was able to arrange with the Colombian Ministry of War to send a rescue party for us. As we were about to leave the building Assistant Secretary Armour gathered us around him and said how pleased he had been to be with us on this memorable occasion and that we would form a club known as the Ninth of April Club which should meet annually. I know I express the feelings of everyone of us who were there on that night when I say that for our part we were not only proud to be with Mr. Armour but will ever remain grateful for his calm, cheerful and sagacious leadership. His example inspired complete confidence. The same is also true of Mr. Daniels who played an equally courageous role across the street in the offices of the Delegation. While I of course was not there to witness it, all who were are unstinted in their praise and admiration for his inspiring conduct. This applies to all concerned—Carlos Warner, the senior Embassy officer, Colonel Beurket, Military Attaché, Howard Chaille who was in charge of communications and carried on under the most difficult of circumstances. Space prevents enumerating all. Suffice it to say that the grave predicament in which we found ourselves only appeared to bring forth the best in everyone.

The rescue party directed by officers of our U. S. military arrived about 10 o'clock, consisting of two truckfuls of Colombian soldiers, a large bus, a scout car, and three open trucks. The soldiers in the most efficient manner took up their positions at the corner, and within about 10 minutes of their arrival we had all descended from our respective offices and piled aboard. The soldiers were equipped with rifles and as we wended our way through the city a scene of desolation, comparable to that of Berlin after its capture, met our eyes. We drove up Avenida Septima, the Fifth Avenue of Bogotá—block after block of gutted shops and smoking skeletons of buildings. Here and there corpses were visible. The street was littered with glass and debris and shattered and deserted spoils. A considerable number of the populace slouched along the streets. Fewer machetes were in evidence than on the previous day, but people still shouted "Viva la Revolucion." Churches were in ruins, burnt motor cars, burnt trucks, burnt trolley cars littered the way. It was like a ghastly nightmare. That a people could have become so crazed as to destroy its own capital seemed incredible. Everything pointed to the fact that they were the victims of well-planned agitation, inspiration and leadership, and the results were frightening. Bogotá had suffered a disaster proportionately comparable to London after the blitz. One American General remarked that it was even worse, and throughout the country similar ravage and destruction had been wrought. To what dimensions it was too early to estimate, and all this had been self-wrought. Man is indeed an enigma.



Envoys of Mutual Enterprise

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

24 American Flag Vessels spearhead the Great White Fleet in the Middle American Trade . . . envoys of mutual enterprise, all—one company's interpretation of the Good Neighbor Policy.

18 are fast, new, fully refrigerated cargo vessels. 6 are handsomely re-conditioned cargo-passenger liners of pre-war fame. These and other vessels are serving the Americas under the direction of a Company with nearly 50 years of Caribbean experience.

GREAT WHITE FLEET UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

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



CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

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

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

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

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

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

SIDNEY KRAMER BOOKS

1722 H St., N. W., WASHINGTON 6

Offers a complete book & periodical service to Foreign Service personnel. Immediate attention to particular needs. Prompt shipments foreign and domestic. Sensible gift service.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

By J. RIVES CHILDS

Recently Published at \$4.00

Will Be Sent on Approval if Desired

Sidney Kramer Books

1722 H St., N. W., WASHINGTON 6

Cables: OPLEASANT

Telephone: Ex. 3070

WHEN YOUR HEART
SAYS "REMEMBER" . . .

Wire FLOWERS

• No other remembrance
expresses your sentiments
so perfectly.



NAtional 4276

1212 F STREET, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Authorized F.T.D. Member

CAMP, SCHOOL or COLLEGE?

—Our purpose is to help you select the one
that best serves the individual needs of
your child.

—Consultant in Switzerland

—Write: MILDRED ELLIOTT BERL, *Director*

SCHOOL GUIDANCE CENTER

1420 K STREET, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

NAtional 1697

IN NEW YORK CITY SHOP BY PROXY PERSONAL BUYING SERVICE

U. S. Dispatch Agent.

Conversant with sending by Diplomatic Pouch or

United States Dispatch Agent

Outfitters for men, women, children

Nettleton's shoes for Men

Mens Palm Beach Suits.....\$23.75

Mens Tropical Worsteds Suits.....\$43.50

Mens Sun Cloth Suits.....\$36.75

Table delicacies and household furnishings

Christmas gifts selected, wrapped and forwarded.

MISS E. J. TYNER

130 East 39th Street

Peter Cooper Hotel

CA. 5-2670

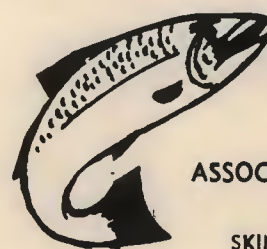
Cable Address: Tynerpoil

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allis Chalmers	39
American Eastern Corp.	38
American Express Co.	50
American Security and Trust Company	29
Association of Pacific Fisheries	52
Barr Shipping Company	33
Calvert School	49
Chase National Bank	50
Federal Storage Company	5
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	6
Frankfort—Four Roses	35
General American Transportation Corp.	36
General Electric	43
George Washington University	1
Grace Line	3
International Harvester	32
International Telephone & Telegraph	31
Kramer, Sidney, Books	52
Liggett & Myers	2
Lion Transfer	47
Mayflower Hotel	40
National City Bank	48
National Distillers Export Co.	45
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	41
Roebbing, John A., and Sons Co.	49
Scandinavian Airlines	37
Schenley Products	II and III COVERS
School Guidance Center	52
Security Storage Company of Washington	29
Sinclair	42
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	44
Texas Company, The	34
Tyner, Miss E. J.	52
United Fruit Company	51
United States Steel	46
von Zielinski, Carl M. J.	51
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Williams, R. C., & Co.	4

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

Canned Salmon



An Appetizing, Nu-
tritious, Easily Kept
and Transported
Sea Food

**ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC
FISHERIES**

SKINNER BLDG., SEATTLE



Pour it **WITH PRIDE**



Drink it
WITH PLEASURE

It gives us special satisfaction to supply I. W. Harper Whiskey to men and women in America's foreign service. We are proud to serve you, and we value highly the example you set for your guests.

For these reasons alone, you can depend on our safeguarding I. W. Harper's unexcelled taste and quality. Cost is never consulted in making this superb whiskey. It's made for you to pour with pride and drink with pleasure.

Distributed overseas by
SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

THERE ARE NO FINER WHISKIES THAN AMERICAN WHISKIES

I.W. HARPER  *The Gold Medal Whiskey*

*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Foreign Department:
MR. WALTER O. SCHNYDER

Latin-American Department:
MRS. LAZO STEINMAN

The **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world