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*The* **AMERICAN**  
**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
**JOURNAL**

VOL. 25, NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1948



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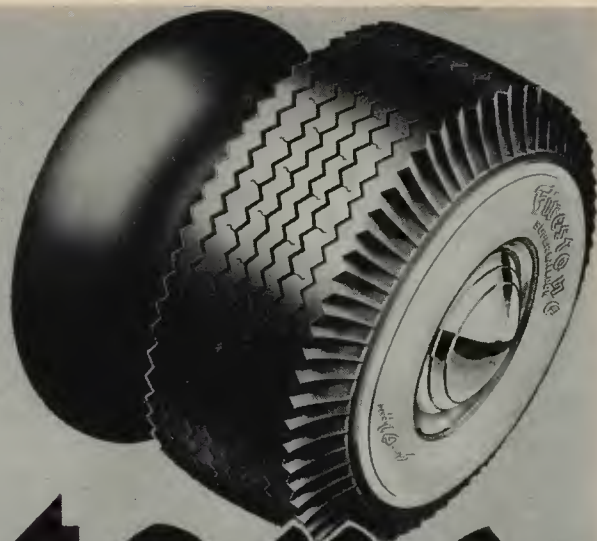
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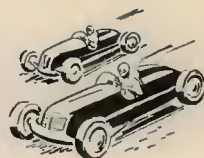
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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DECEMBER, 1948

## The Financial Situation of the Foreign Service

By CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL

*Director General of the Foreign Service*

I welcome the opportunity to explain the financial situation of the Foreign Service and its prospects for the future. Unfortunately it does not present a picture of Christmas cheer and plenty. I feel strongly that every reader of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is entitled to full information on this vital subject. Not only are all of you concerned personally, and in the discharge of your official responsibilities, with this problem, but we in Washington feel that you must understand the difficulties under which the Service is at present laboring in order to provide that intelligent and loyal cooperation which we must have if we are, together, to make the most of our severely limited resources.

In September I addressed a memorandum to the Directors of Offices in the Department of State, setting forth the facts in regard to our financial situation. In October I made general statements regarding our finances at the hearings on the Foreign Service budget held by the Bureau of the Budget. Let me now explain to you our 1949 fiscal situation, based on the appropriations made available to us, and give an account of what has been done so far in looking toward the 1950 fiscal year.

### *1949 Financial Situation*

The Foreign Service is faced with a serious shortage of funds in the 1949 fiscal year. The 1949 appropriation for Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Service, in effect provided \$7,500,000 less than the 1948 appropriation for carrying out the same responsibilities and programs.

This reduction in effective funds is calculated as follows:

1. Reduction in direct appropriations .....	\$ 712,932
2. Absorption of Maritime functions .....	103,965
3. German currency reform .....	345,000
4. Administrative support for expanded USIE program .....	1,768,564
5. Establishment of hardship post differential .....	281,250
6. Establishment of health program .....	190,000
7. Expanded security and alien replacement .....	1,000,000
8. Increased personnel costs .....	1,471,108
9. Costs resulting from increased travel rates, communication rates, etc. ....	1,571,455
Total .....	\$7,444,274

The above reduction in funds is resulting in a decrease of 728 employees, the inability to provide the remaining personnel with the support items required for efficient operations and personnel welfare; the operation of the Service on an emergency basis with recourse to uneconomic and inefficient expedients; the inability to meet more than a part of the legitimate needs of the State Department and the United States Government for information; and further backlogging of visa, citizenship, veterans and other consular cases.

*Home Leave.* During the 1949 fiscal year a maximum of 695 home leave trips can be provided compared with 783 in 1948. It was only with the greatest reluctance and a full realization of the dangers involved that the number of home leave trips was reduced in 1949 as compared with 1948. During 1949 there will be 616 American employees who are legally entitled to home leave but who will not receive it because of lack of funds.

*Travel.* The number of trips previously planned on proved to be so far below the indispensable minimum that funds had to be arbitrarily taken away from other urgently needed items of expense to provide for additional trips, particularly transfers.

*Supplies.* During the 1949 fiscal year limited funds will result in practically eliminating the stockpile of supplies and materials in the New York warehouse and in seriously depleting field stocks. Requisitions for supplies and equipment will be filled only on an emergency basis, a highly uneconomical and unsatisfactory method of supplying the needs of the field.

*Personnel Reductions.* The reduction in personnel from the on-the-rolls figure for June 30, 1948, will, in fact, be 728 instead of 682 as previously estimated. The following tables show the effects of the personnel reductions by category of personnel, by area and by function.

This reduction has been accomplished by the transfer of some personnel to other programs such as USIE, ECA, and the Displaced Persons Program and by normal attrition through resignation, retirement, et cetera.

PERSONNEL BY CATEGORY

Category of Personnel	1948 Comple- ments	1949 Comple- ments	Change in 1949
Chiefs of Mission .....	61	66	+ 5
Foreign Service Officers .....	1,315	1,215	-100
Foreign Service Reserve Officers .....	110	110	---
Foreign Service Staff Corps .....	3,966	3,610	-356
Aliens .....	5,886	5,600	-286
Consular Agents .....	26	35	+ 9
Total .....	11,364	10,636	-728

PERSONNEL BY AREA

Area	1948 Comple- ments	1949 Comple- ments	Change in 1949
ARA .....	2,088	1,870	-218
EUR .....	5,485	4,914	-571
NEA .....	1,844	1,843	- 1
FE .....	1,387	1,389	+ 2
Special Assignments .....	560	620	+ 60
Total .....	11,364	10,636	-728

PERSONNEL BY FUNCTION

	1948 Comple- ments	1949 Comple- ments	Change in 1949
Political .....	1,127	909	-218
Economic .....	1,599	1,501	- 98
Consular .....	2,290	1,917	-373
General Administrative .....	3,359	3,277	- 82
Custodial .....	1,764	1,747	- 17
Security .....	665	665	---
Special Assignments .....	560	620	+ 60
Total .....	11,364	10,636	-728

In making a comparison with fiscal year 1948, it should not be assumed that there were sufficient funds in 1948 to meet the needs of the Foreign Service. In that year it was not possible to provide adequate staff for new and expanded diplomatic and consular offices such as Karachi, Lahore, Hanoi and Batavia. Funds for travel, supplies and other items were inadequate.

Some savings were effected by improvements in administration and by consolidation of space. However, throughout the year backlogs continued to mount. In Rome and Naples, for example, there was a one-year wait for an appointment to present a claim for American citizenship; in Canton there was a three-year wait. These are extreme cases, but in general the situation was bad. The shortages that existed in 1948 only serve to emphasize the seriousness of the budgetary situation in 1949.

We are now working on a deficiency request for additional funds for the 1949 fiscal year. This request will be submitted to the Congress as soon as it reconvenes.

1950 "A" Budget Request

We presented two separate sets of estimates to the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the requirements of the Foreign Service for the 1950 fiscal year. The first set of estimates, which is referred to as the "A" or within-ceiling budget, was prepared within a dollar limit fixed for the purpose of achieving economy in overall Government opera-

tions. The second set of estimates, which is referred to as the "B" or over-ceiling budget, covers certain essential items which could not be included within the dollar limitation fixed for the "A" budget.

The Secretary has also informed the Bureau of the Budget of the real needs of the Service over and above the "A" and "B" budgets if it is to carry out its present responsibilities adequately. With respect to the operating appropriations of the Foreign Service, namely Salaries and Expenses, Living and Quarters Allowances, and Representation Allowances, the "A" plus "B" budgets provide for only 65 per cent of the real needs of the Service as reported to the Bureau of the Budget by the Secretary.

It was our contention in the Bureau hearings that the "A" budget ceiling was unrealistic, and that attempting to operate within it would merely perpetuate through 1950 the conditions described above, which we said were "little short of disastrous" for the Foreign Service. I quote further from our general statement to the Bureau:

"Except for administrative support of the expanded USIE program, the within-ceiling budget provides no increase in personnel over 1949 on the grounds that a diversion of funds from support items to personnel would increase the existing imbalance and thus further reduce the effectiveness of the Service.

"The addition of personnel without being able to support them with funds for supplies, communication, travel, transportation, etc., is of no benefit. The addition of personnel by cutting those support items intimately linked with personnel welfare such as home leave, the medical program, hardship post differentials, hardship post transfer program, etc., would be a short-sighted policy.

"An imbalance between personnel and support items might be justified for a temporary emergency period. Fiscal year 1949 constitutes such a period, and there will be such an imbalance in the Foreign Service. Failure to move toward correcting this situation in 1950 would, in my opinion, be a most serious error."

1950 "B" Budget Request

In the "B" budget request, we asked for an additional amount over and above the "A" budget ceiling. This request constituted our minimum estimate of what we needed to operate the Service, taking into consideration urgent and critical needs which we could not meet under the within-ceiling figure. It was made plain to the Bureau of the Budget that this minimum was an indispensable minimum, and nowhere near what we consider adequate.

The fact that the first priority items in the "B" budget are devoted to support factors emphasizes the failure of the ceiling fixed in the "A" budget to provide even a relative balance between personnel and support items.

The emphasis on support items in both the "A" and "B" budgets does not imply in any way that the Foreign Service is not critically short of personnel. It is, but within the limits of the ceiling and the necessity of preparing the "B" budget in order of priority, there is no alternative but native to face first the problem of correcting the lack of balance between personnel and support items. The urgent need for additional personnel only emphasizes the seriousness of this problem.

The increase of approximately 1,550 in personnel requested in the "B" budget includes personnel for the expanded German visa program and is based on a careful screening of the post budgets by the supervisory offices in the field, the geographic desks, the functional offices of the Department, the other interested Departments and agencies and OFS. It represents an absolute minimum if the essential needs of the State Department and the United States Government are to be met, the increase in backlogs of coun-

sular work is to be halted, a balance between officers on the one hand and clerical and other supporting staff is to be established, and an effective personnel program is to be carried out.

#### *Correction of Imbalances*

We informed the Bureau that it was in our opinion essential to correct in fiscal 1950 the two imbalances mentioned above, namely: the lack of balance between personnel and support items, and the lack of balance between officers on the one hand and clerical and other supporting staff on the other. We mentioned 1950 as a goal merely because the 1949 fiscal year would presumably be three-quarters ended before funds could be made available through a deficiency appropriation. We pointed out that the problem of obtaining funds in time under the present system of obtaining deficiency appropriations makes it even more imperative that the initial appropriation be an adequate one.

I quote further from our statement to the Bureau:

"As a partial remedy for the lack of balance between personnel and support items, including both operational and personnel welfare items, a decrease in personnel of 728 in the 1949 fiscal year was decided upon. This includes the transfer of 100 Foreign Service officers to other programs. The over-ceiling budget provides approximately \$1,900,000 for such support items before any increase in personnel.

"In my opinion, the continuation for another year of this lack of balance could not be justified despite the critical shortage of personnel. In fact, it may have been a mistake not to have further reduced personnel in 1949. Frankly, we decided because of the critical shortage of personnel and the serious disadvantage of a further loss of trained personnel by a reduction in force to pull in our belts and gamble on receiving the funds in 1950 for the support items requested in the over-ceiling budget.

"There is a serious deficiency in clerical and other supporting staff in comparison with the number of officers in the Service. The transfer of 100 Foreign Service officers to other programs has unfortunately been more than offset by the fact that the balance of the 728 decrease in personnel (which is taking place through attrition and transfers to other programs) is showing a higher ratio of clerical and supporting personnel than the existing ratio between officers and supporting staff in the Service. The additional personnel requested in the over-ceiling budget would correct this situation.

"I am convinced that the Foreign Service must without further delay be put on a sound basis with a balance between personnel and support items and a balance between officers and supporting staff."

The Foreign Service cannot continue to operate without a balance between personnel on the one hand and operational and personnel welfare support items on the other without doing permanent and serious damage to what should be one of the most efficient and able arms of the United States Government.

The continued misuse of personnel through inability to hold to short duration assignments to hardship posts, through inability to provide the home leave Congress recognized as essential, through inability to make assignments which will develop personnel, through inability to implement the provisions of the Foreign Service Act which require Foreign Service officers to serve three out of their first fifteen years of service in the United States, through inability to provide a proper training program and through inability to give them the operational tools necessary to carry out their tasks will without a shadow of a doubt have extremely serious long-term results on the Foreign Service.

#### *Oral Statements in Budget Hearings*

In the course of our hearings at the Bureau of the Budget I made informal statements stressing the importance of the job to be done by the Service and our need for strong financial support. The following paragraphs cover, to the best of my memory, the main points which I made:

"Before proceeding with the examination of our over-ceiling budget, the Secretary of State has directed me to emphasize the imperative necessities of our situation. The Secretary wanted it made quite clear that the Foreign Service is in fact in our first line of defense, that like the needs of the military establishments the needs of the Foreign Service must be considered as top priority, that regardless of the existence of an economy program we cannot under present and foreseeable conditions throughout the world be burdened with financial restrictions which jeopardize the national security."

"We simply do not have enough in any category of our appropriations and this is so despite the fact that our Foreign Service personnel are the shock troops of United States foreign policy, serving in our first line of defense where surely we cannot risk any breach. In our judgment, the 'A' plus 'B' budgets represent the very minimum protection needed against any such breach. It does not purport to provide what the United States already should have—a Foreign Service adequate to the burdens upon it. To me it would be indefensible to continue literally to burn out our best personnel by requiring them without adequate support to continue shouldering the burdens which the world situation has thrust upon them."

"The President and his executive establishment must have the machinery to do their job abroad. And this machinery must be kept in such good repair that it will not break down at a critical time. To keep the machinery that way it must be well cared for and backstopped by an ample supply of spare parts. The machinery our Government has to execute foreign policy includes the Foreign Service in the first line position."

"Let me emphasize that what the Secretary is asking for in the over-ceiling budget is a small amount when weighed against the damage that may result if this sum is withheld.

"As realists we cannot close our eyes to the danger that we may become involved in another war. If such a war is to be avoided, an essential instrument of the American people, the Congress and the President in fighting to maintain peace is the Foreign Service. If worse comes to worst, the advance reports of developments abroad which an able, efficient Foreign Service can send in will be indispensable to the national security. Whether or not peace can be maintained, a strong, efficient, adequately-staffed and ably-administered Foreign Service is essential to this country. Unquestionably, the meeting of the needs of the Foreign Service is essential to the national interest within the meaning of the President's directives."

#### *Conclusion*

I have attempted in the foregoing to tell you just what difficulties we are up against in the current fiscal year and what we have done so far in attempting to get more adequate support for the year beginning next July 1.

I cannot predict to you what the outcome will be, though we in Washington dare to be hopeful. I can, however, give you my personal pledge that we will strive unremittingly for adequate financial support for the Service, both in the present year and in the years ahead. In our relations with the Bureau of the Budget and with the committees of Congress we shall plead continuously for the kind of budget we consider indispensable if the Foreign Service is to make its necessary contribution to the nation's security and welfare.

# Foreign Service Christmas

By ROBERT MCCLINTOCK

I do not think that Christmas in the Foreign Service differs so much from Christmas everywhere, provided the spirit is right: it is only the tinsel and trappings which differ. Sometimes they differ a good deal.

In Santo Domingo, although we always bought a pine tree imported from the States, its silver snow could never compete with the runnels of the moonlight dripping from the palm trees outside; while instead of a roaring fire we heard only the broken booming of the surf upon the reef. Nevertheless, there was the turkey, and the mass of tissue paper on the floor around the tree after the gifts were opened; and the black, beaming face of Whilhelmina, our "Danish subject," born in the Virgin Islands years ago, to remind us of other kind cooks at home. And the spirit was there, too, the hope of a simple people upborn on that day, quiet, steady and clear, like the candles which burned in the Cathedral on Christmas Eve—the first Cathedral in the New World.

The spirit had been right also in Chile, although there it was warm summer and on one Christmas I bought *fuegos artificiales* and combined two festivals in one—Christmas and the Fourth of July. The dust of the roads lay white upon the grapes and white, in the cool cellars, upon the bottles of wine; it was a time of vernal festivity, but underneath there was the deeper feeling of the Messiah new-born. And even at the height of summer, in the cold Andean night with its clear stars, one felt, watching the herdsmen in the low passes on the lap of the Cordillera, that there was kinship here with the shepherds of Hebron and Galilee.

Even in Japan, to reach further back into one's recollection, there had been something of the spirit of Christmas. Alien in thought and religion as the Empire was, it was nevertheless an Empire richly populated with children, the girls in doll kimonos and the boys, as someone said, wearing uniform caps, "like baby sea captains." In this world of children, in that only time of a Japanese life when the individual is treated as such and lavished with affection, there was a great deal of Christmas in the air. As a bachelor, I took it diffidently, and hung out a few colored lights on pine trees in my tiny garden, high above the necklaced lights of Kobe, and was grateful to the friends who took me in and fed me Cratchitt's goose. Japan was right for a Foreign Service Christmas, too, in that the pouch always brought presents late, so that we

celebrated the lonesome opening of our families' fond gifts around New Year, when the Japanese also were exchanging gifts and toddling on brisk *geta* from one house to another, the men with bowler hats hobbling on sake-flushed faces and the women clacking demurely along behind.

After years of the exotic at Christmas tide the Department undoubtedly calculated its next transfer on the theory that I had been deprived of a real honest, white Christmas. I arrived in Finland for the winter of 1939, when all the records of the weather bureau, even back into the days of the Grand Duchy, were broken. It was so cold that the Soviet armored divisions froze solid at Suomussalmi, men welded to their tanks in strange, stiff postures by a solid seal of ice. It was so cold that the Gulf of Bothnia froze and a road was laid over the ice-capped sea from Sweden to Finland, across which supplies for the continuance of an unequal war were brought. It was so cold, both war and winter, that the spirit of Christmas itself might have frozen, save that the idea of Christmas gave men fighting in the forest the thought that others before them had made sacrifice with meaning. Even so it was a bleak business, the families broken up, the children dispersed to Sweden or the farms of Ostrobothnia, and the wan wives making shift with what they could. We of the Legation were fairly snug in a hideaway in the forest, and there was a flash-in-the-pan abundance of food as animals were slaughtered for lack of fodder; but the taste was not the same, nor could one call "tinsel" the silvery ribbons of condensation which the Russian bombers traced across the sky.

We had five Christmasses in Finland, all save one in blackout. Nevertheless they were, after the first one of the Winter War, happy ones, for our family came to us then, the two little boys, and first there was one, then a second, small stocking hung from the mantelpiece. After a while, of course, there were no pouches from the Department and no packages from home, for the Deutscher Wehrmacht marched singing up and down the street and we were considered, to use the dry phrase of our Treasury Department, "beleaguered by the enemy."

However, even there on the northern flank of the war in winter, it was notable how much of the spirit survived. There were people to help, such as a refugee



**CHRISTMAS FINDS A NATURAL SETTING**  
Photograph taken near Köklax, Finland in 1940. (L. to r.) FSO Robert McClintock, the Honorable H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, then Minister to Finland, now retired. Military Attache Major Hayne, and FSO Harold Shantz.

just escaped half frozen across the ice of the Gulf of Finland from Estonia, or the old lady who looked like Queen Victoria, who had been the lady in waiting who had introduced Rasputin to the Imperial family. She was always in need, and a special charge at Christmas. On the other hand there was that great connoisseur of gems, Agathon Faberge, the former Court Jeweller of Russia, with his bright bird's eye and superb courtesy, who unearthed Christmas gifts the envy of museums, in finding for us the products of his own atelier, or the paintings of Repin and Aivosovsky. Most of all, there were the stoic Finns themselves, queued up in muffled lines before an official liquor store for an extra half bottle of *snaps* at Christmas, or waiting patiently in line at the market place for frozen herring and half frozen potatoes. Their sons were at the front, beyond Petroskoi, beyond the frozen waves of Lake Onega, sitting on the Svir itself, far outflanking Leningrad; and it needed a draft of aquavit in the later days of the war, when the Wehrmacht was no longer singing, to keep up the illusion that the Russians and the Germans would neatly knock each other out.

It was not until we reached Sweden that the Christmas trappings and the Christmas spirit really coincided. Stockholm is the capital of Christmas. The Swedes are even more zealous devotees of St. Nick than the Americans. Furthermore, they have the deep snow and the dark pines and the far Lappland reindeer as adjuncts to the feast. They also have the *jul bok*, or Christmas Goat, a seasonal deity made of straw, from three inches to thirty feet in height. Although scholars say that in ancient times the *jul bok* was a form of Norse scapegoat which was burdened with the sins of the tribe before it sat down to the pagan feast which preceded Christmas, while other experts say the *jul bok* represented the devil himself, today this crackling creature is a stiff-legged little goat with a saucy pair of horns and a shoe button eye who wears a red crepe collar and a saddle to match, and his cares are as light as the straw of which he is made. I once took the boys on a snowy night to see one in South Stockholm which towered ten metres tall and had half the children of the city swarming between his straw feet, like Lilliputians around a four-footed Gulliver.

With the *jul shinka*, or Christmas ham, the mulled wine called *glog*, the lighted Christmas trees inside and the lighted stars outside, a Swedish home on Christmas Eve is a place of warmth and cheer and comfort. There is even a cosiness to the country snow, so different from the lonely snow and the silent forest of Finland; for in Sweden the warm light pours from the farm house windows and even the stern Lutheran bells have a mellow ring as they peal out the tidings of Christmas night.

On the next Christmas after leaving Stockholm I was aboard a troop ship homeward bound, with some thirteen thousand soldiers, Canadians, most of whom had not had a regular Christmas dinner since the war began. Half of them did not have one, even in the *Queen Elizabeth*, for she was vastly heaving and practically hove to in a gigantic storm. Despite the bulk of almost ninety thousand tons and the driving power of one hundred fifty thousand horse, the largest vessel in the world (or for that matter, the largest mobile structure ever built by man) was checked by the fierce sea. For all that, it was a day fit for a decorated Christmas. When the sun broke through the murk rainbows blew from the wave crests, and in the lee the sea smoked and



“. . . the Christ of Corcovado which holds its arms wide above Rio . . .”

steamed with whipped spume catching the light like snow dust from an Alpine slope. One thought that when the children unwrapped the tissue and tinsel from their toy ships at home they should think of this other ship, lurching and staggering through the storm, the torn tissue, the seethe of combers and the tinsel, sun-frosted spray.

Nevertheless, it was Christmas, and that night as many of the thousands on board who could crowd into the dining saloon and sang carols until their music rivalled the thunder of the sea. In each man's mind the ship wore a homeward-bounder as long as her plume of funnel smoke. The war was over, and it was won; and no storm, nor the discomfort of thirteen thousand men together in a heeling, pitching hold, could take away that greatest Christmas present of all.

So, as all may see, Christmasses in the Foreign Service are pretty much alike, or at least similar in their unlikeness. My colleagues who have used ingenuity to replace a pine tree in treeless Jidda at this season; or who have looked with reverence at the Christ of Coreovado which holds its arms wide above Rio; or who have seen the lagoons of the Summer Palace sheeted with ice in Peking, and the blue tiles of the Temple of Heaven more blue than heaven ever is at Christmas time; will have kindred recollections. What unites these far-flung Christmasses is the inner meaning of them all, the hope which is the inner meaning of the Foreign Service: that man can be redeemed—that despite the heartaches and the frustrations, the turbulence and striving, the itinerancy of the life, the constant chatter of the code machines, the ehill precision of diplomatic notes, the bluster of the propaganda horns and the hysteria of headlines—there is still reason for the immense meaning of the Manger.

# Election Week in Washington

By FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS

On the evening of Election Day, you top off a pleasant dinner at the home of friends by spending two hours in front of a television set. Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson, Elmer Davis and other commentators appear in rotation to give you election news and comment—Winchell and Pearson in their staccato, hot-off-the-wire style, Elmer Davis calm, cautious and carefully balanced in his evaluations.

There's a slight Truman lead throughout the evening . . . but though puzzling in view of the universally acknowledged certainty that Dewey will win, none of you take it very seriously. It's the natural thing to expect, you think, in view of the normal Democratic majorities in the big cities, which report in first.

Nevertheless, one commentator cautiously voices the opinion that Truman has a chance. And it soon becomes evident that it's not going to be the expected Dewey landslide. Why in Connecticut, thought to be safely Republican, Truman stubbornly clings to his lead, even with half the vote in! Dr. George Gallup flashes on the screen. He admits that the voting so far is closer than he figured. He seems disturbed, even a little distraught.

At eleven o'clock you say goodnight to your hosts, murmuring the usual things about baby-sitters. It's still too early to tell much yet, with only a few million votes tabulated. But Truman still leads in the popular vote by a tiny percentage. Elmer Davis says it is apparent this election is not going to be decided by midnight. Meanwhile, a Democratic Congressional candidate wins a Republican seat in Connecticut, and other Senate and House races seem close.

Seeing no use in staying up for an election which may not be decided before morning, you make a last radio check at midnight. Truman's tiny percentage lead now gives him more than 300,000 plurality in the popular vote, with several million votes tabulated. Maine and Vermont are safely Republican, the Democratic strongholds in the South safely Democratic, and Thurmond is taking the four Dixiecrat States, as expected.

The Republicans have finally seized the lead in Connecticut, and seem to be carrying New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Democrats take Philadelphia in a close battle not even resembling the great Roosevelt victories. Dewey is winning in Maryland, though Virginia surprises by giving a good lead to Truman. The Wallace vote is negligible. But the Democrats are ahead in Indiana and Illinois! It's a thin lead, but it's there.

At 7 a.m. you rush down to meet the boy delivering the *Post*. Big black headlines, eight columns wide and three banks deep, say: "Mounting Dewey Vote Indicates Victory as New Yorker Cuts Early Truman Lead; Democrats Lead for 11 GOP Senate Seats."

A smaller headline says: "Democrats Likely to Win House Control." Gosh! A Democratic Congress! You are astonished.

The lead presidential story, appearing under the by-line of Edward T. Folliard, is more cautious than the headlines. It says: "A beath-taking political battle, the closest since 1916, was on this morning between President Truman and Governor Thomas E. Dewey."

Reading down the column, you find that Dewey is barely squeaking through in New York, after trailing there most of the night; that Dewey is "cutting down Truman's earlier lead" in Illinois; that he is out in front by a small margin in California; but that Truman now leads in States with a total

of 310 electoral votes!

The popular vote, with about one-third of all voting places reported, shows: Truman, 8,323,531; Dewey, 7,501,266. The Wallace vote isn't even mentioned in the tabular summary.

You rush to turn on the radio. The announcer is talking about the Congressional race. Great Caesar's ghost! The Democrats have wrested forty House seats from the Republicans, and so far have not lost a single one. And the Senate! Democratic by a smashing majority. Not only have the Democrats won every one of the doubtful seats, but they've taken the lead for two no one ever doubted were safely Republican.

The radio hlares more election news as you gulp your breakfast, spilling your coffee as you try at one and the same time to eat, read the morning paper, and listen to the radio. Truman still holds his leads in most States, but in the key ones it is by the closest of margins. Commentators mention the possibility that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives—a dire prospect that sends shivers down your spine.

It's your day to drive in your car pool. Your car radio is still spouting election figures as you pick up Bill Snow, who's popping with astonishment at the great upset. Truly, you agree, the American people have stood up on their hind legs and said their say.

In the next block you stop for Jim Swihart, who approaches your car with mock deference, hat in hand.

"Please, my name is Gallup," he begins. "Could either of you gentlemen tell me where I might be able to get a job?"

"Look here, Gallup, you can't ride with us," you shout, "you're no blankety-blank good."

Jim climbs in, and the three of you quickly agree that whatever else you may feel about the election, you're all delighted beyond measure to see the pretentious pollsters get it in the neck, and good. They've been telling you too long what you were thinking before you had made up your minds yourselves, and now you feel they've jolly well got what was coming to them.

Next you pick up Larry Taylor, and the rest of the way down to the Department you discuss what got into the American people to make them kick the Republicans in the pants and turn back to the Democrats. You are also amused at the ridiculous plight of the columnists in the morning paper, who are writing under such captions as "Welcoming the New Broom" and "Patching Up the Democratic Party."

You feel that Dewey still has an even chance to win, but you get into a discussion about whether even those of you who were pro-Dewey would want him in the White House now, with the certainty of a Democratic Congress. One of you expresses the feeling that Dewey might find a Democratic Congress no more difficult to work with than a Republican one dominated by the extreme right wing.

The car pool scatters. In the office, Ed Kennard, Haxie Smith and George Trager drop by your desk for a post mortem. Some of you have voted for Dewey, but you can't help getting an emotional bang out of the way Harry Truman has upset the dopesters and made them look silly.

You agree that the ordinary American, especially out in the small towns and on the farms of the Middle West, just doesn't like the Dewey type. The little man with the moustache is too dapper, too sleek, talks too much in glittering generalities to appeal to the grass-roots American. But

Harry Truman is folksey, of the people, and he's the underdog, who dramatized himself and the issues by putting up a gallant fight. Also, it's apparent that the Republicans—fooled by the polls—suffered badly from overconfidence. They were cautious, evasive; they bored the voters with high-sounding platitudes. And they didn't come to grips with two fundamental issues—high prices and housing.

Somehow you manage to shuffle papers, make a few phone calls. At ten o'clock you hear that Truman is still ahead in Ohio and Illinois, and will probably win them. If so, he won't need California, where the lead has been switching back and forth. You are gradually getting used to the idea that Dewey is licked, after having taken for granted for months he would be the next President.

Bob Walker, new member of the Institute staff who recently taught at Kansas State College, has an I-told-you-so manner as he says that Dewey isn't popular out west. He's sure Truman has won.

At 11:20 you get two phone calls in rapid succession—one from your wife, the other from a friend—to tell you that the radio has just said that Dewey is conceding defeat, on the basis of the Ohio vote. It's over! The political miracle has happened. Somehow, with a minimum of help and with no one but himself believing he had a chance, Harry Truman has snatched an astounding victory out of the very gullet of defeat.

Terry Sanders, in from Ottawa on consultation, comes by to join you for lunch. He's amazed, too—everyone is. He suspects that the Embassy in Ottawa is being overcharged in the \$24 a year it pays Dr. Gallup.

In the Department dining room, every table is buzzing with conversation as reactions and news tidbits are exchanged. The atmosphere is electric. Many Dewey supporters must be downcast, yet the drama of the Truman victory has captivated every one for the moment.

Dick Ely and Ed Rice of the Philippine Division sit down at your table. Dick, whom you had seen the night before, tells of the fun he has just had, pretending that he was trying to collect one of those 15-to-1 bets he had been offered the week before—and hadn't accepted.

After lunch, you walk with Terry out to the front entrance of the Department to see if evening papers are available yet. A supply of *Times-Heralds* and *Evening Stars* have just arrived, and people are snatching them so fast the vender can't keep track of his money. Tony Freeman of Chinese Affairs and Roy Melbourne of Southern European are there, making incredulous comments in a "Who'd ever have thought it would turn out this way" vein.

The headlines are now big and black. "Dewey Concedes

## The Big Train



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Election," screams the Star in letters nearly two inches high. And a two-column bank says, "Truman Holds Lead in 28 States With 304 Electoral Votes." Reading down, you find that Illinois, Ohio and California are all in the Truman column. The Democrats are gaining nine Senate seats and at least sixty in the House. The popular vote is now: Truman, 19,353,871; Dewey, 17,942,869; Wallace, 921,080; and Thurmond, 749,608. In electoral votes, it's 304 for Truman, 189 for Dewey, 38 for Thurmond, and none for Wallace.

The election map is now clear. Dewey has taken four New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and (by a small margin) Connecticut. He has swept the Middle Atlantic States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. But his edge in New York is less than 50,000 votes out of nearly six million, and he has won Delaware and Maryland.

But his edge in New York is less than 50,000 votes out of nearly six million, and he has won Delaware and Maryland by very tiny pluralities. In at least three States—Connecticut, New York and Maryland—the Wallace vote, tiny as it was in toto, has been enough to give Dewey victories which otherwise would have gone to Truman.

In the Middle West Dewey has met his Waterloo. Only Indiana, Michigan and four Plains States—Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—have ended up in the Republican column. And west of the Rockies, Oregon alone stands by Dewey.

The Dixiecrat movement has cost Truman four States of the "solid South." But he has taken all the rest. The map is his, in a great white band stretching across the country.

Going home Wednesday evening, the car pool is still analyzing and swapping comments. It is pointed out that the vote was not abnormally heavy, but unexpectedly light, again confounding the forecasters. And that Truman didn't win by piling up heavy majorities in the big cities, Roosevelt fashion, but by holding his leads out in the rural counties.

Every one has a story to tell of something he has heard during the day or read in the papers. Some one mentions Dr. Gallup again—he's now Dr. Ball-up, who "polled the wool over our eyes." He says that Dr. Gallup's explanation on the radio was that the margin of error was just a little greater than usual, that naturally in such a close race one might get the first and second candidates reversed. Gee whiz, was he trying to claim credit for not having picked Wallace and Thurmond to win?

Wednesday evening the *Journal* board has its monthly meeting. With Barbara Chalmers, Frank Lockhart and Rob McClintock, you chuckle over Ed Gullion's account of his

(Continued on page 46)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



Christmas, 1948

To all Members of the American Foreign Service:

The advent of another Christmas gives me the opportunity once again to extend the season's greetings and my best wishes to you who serve our country away from home. I am keenly aware of the importance of the work done by our missions abroad, both in representing the United States and in providing this Government with the information so essential to the proper conduct of our foreign relations.

It is commonplace to say that the responsibilities of the United States in world affairs have increased enormously. It is not so commonly recognized that the people of our country and the personnel of our government, both at home and abroad, have willingly accepted these increased obligations for the peace and welfare of the world and are doing a job of which we can all be proud.

I hope that in this holiday season you will find comfort in a sense of spiritual unity and close fellowship with your countrymen here at home, no matter what distances separate you from them. May you and your families enjoy a Merry Christmas, and a New Year of happiness and well-being.

HARRY S. TRUMAN



THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Paris,

November, 1948

To the Foreign Service of the United States:

As another Christmas season approaches, the thoughts of members of the Foreign Service at outposts all over the world turn toward home. I am sending this message to tell you that those at home are also thinking of you with affection and gratitude.

More than a fourth of my time as Secretary of State has been spent abroad. I have come to know many of you personally and to observe some of the conditions under which you live and work. This first-hand knowledge of the responsibilities and problems of the Foreign Service has given me a greater appreciation of the value of the services you are rendering your country.

With sincere appreciation of your loyal and conscientious service, my thanks go to each of you personally, wishing you and your families a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

G. C. MARSHALL

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### OUR FINANCIAL PROBLEM

We are pleased to be able to present, elsewhere in this issue, a statement by the Director General of the Foreign Service on the present financial situation of the Service and the efforts that are under way to obtain a more realistic budget for the 1950 fiscal year. Needless to say, this is a subject in which every member of the Foreign Service has a vital interest. The Director General has recognized this interest fully by giving us a candid picture of our present shortages and an account of the steps that have been taken so far in the presentation of our needs for next year.

The budgetary plight of the Foreign Service for the rest of this fiscal year is indeed grim. It is evident that the high hopes with which the Service greeted the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 have bogged down badly as a result of inadequate appropriations, and that under present conditions many of the most desirable and necessary provisions of the Act simply cannot be implemented. Even though this situation is, we hope, only temporary, we in the Service would be less than human if we did not find it discouraging. The editors of the JOURNAL are strongly of the opinion that a real financial emergency exists which fully justifies the Department in asking for a substantial deficiency appropriation in the present fiscal year, as it plans to do immediately Congress convenes.

As for the 1950 request, we can only hope that the eloquent pleas of the Director General will have a beneficial result. We agree fully with him that the budget ceiling in the so-called "A" budget is unrealistic in the light of the crises which the Foreign Service is facing on many fronts. The "B" budget would add some badly needed funds, but certainly not enough to put the Service on a sound basis and strengthen it for the future. It is essential that the powers that be find a way to provide at least a part of what the Service really needs over and above the combined "A" and "B" budgets.

It is hard to see how the Director General and his staff could have done more than they have done in view of the limitations under which they have been operating. They have presented the needs of the Service realistically and convincingly. The financial fate of the Service—indeed, the hope of the nation for a strong and effective conduct of its foreign relations—now rests with the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress. We know that the gentlemen in the Bureau and in the Congressional committees are able and patriotic. We also know that they are beset by many pressures, and that many other programs must compete with the Foreign Service for the limited tax resources of the nation. It must be our hope that if they have the facts they will see the urgency of our requirements in the light in which we ourselves view them. Our own acute awareness of the needs of the Service derives from intimate daily contact with its problems. These problems are of gravest concern to us all; if we can make clear to the Budget officials and to Congress that the gap between our assigned mission and our performance is largely measured by the degree to which appropriations fall short of requirements, we can expect them to have the same intimate sense of danger to the national interest of which we ourselves are conscious. We know that they will weigh the evidence and arrive at their conclusions carefully and judiciously. It is hard for us to see how they can do otherwise than remedy the serious situation now prevailing.

While these questions are being argued and determined by the appropriate officials, what can we in the Service do to help? Every responsible officer can, it seems to us, be of assistance in the present situation. In the first place, he can adjust his thinking and his actions to the grim realities as they exist, and cooperate in making our limited funds stretch as far as possible. Secondly, he can do much to maintain the morale of a bewildered Service by pointing out to those around him and under him the very real possibilities of an improvement in our situation. And thirdly, he can give the Department supporting evidence to use with the committees of Congress in hearings this winter if he will send in facts about the difficulties caused at his post by budgetary shortages. Specific data on concrete situations is always helpful in conveying a picture of what each one of us knows from his own experience. We believe that the members of Congress want and will welcome this kind of information.

### THE ELECTION

As their individual preferences or predictions ran, members of the Foreign Service all over the world reacted like everyone else to President Truman's upset victory in the election. They gasped or grinned at the discomfiture of the pollsters; their eyes were dewy for Mr. Dewey or triumphant for Mr. Truman. The Hatch Act properly proscribes some kinds of political activity for us Federal bureaucrats; but let us hope no American rule or writ ever keeps us from voting for our choice.

The mighty and processional spectacle of an American presidential election is a thing to marvel at in the world of today. Few people can appreciate this better than those who represent this government abroad, particularly in countries where the secret ballot is a lie or a myth. Such observers may well find it strange that comparatively few Americans bothered to participate in a familiar miracle.

Where Western man still enjoys the rare privilege of voting, the threat to old or new liberties is stark—in Helsinki as in Rome—Foreign Service representatives are used to seeing the great mass of the population throng to the voting place.

(Continued on page 54)

# New Year's Message to the Foreign Service

*From the HONORABLE NORMAN ARMOUR  
President, American Foreign Service Association*

I welcome the opportunity offered me by the JOURNAL to send this word of greeting to my fellow members of the Foreign Service as we are about to enter upon a New Year.

First of all I wish to express my warm appreciation of the honor you have done me in electing me to the Presidency of the Association. It is heartening, in returning to my retirement, to know that I carry with me the good will and confidence of my friends in the Service in which I have spent the best years of my life.

During the year that I spent in the Department as Assistant Secretary, I often was asked, not only by our own men in the Service but, on visits to universities and colleges, by undergraduates who were considering government work: "What about the Foreign Service? Does it offer a professional career to men and women wishing to serve their country at home and abroad?"

My answer invariably has been that I do believe in the future of the Service and that it will continue to offer a career for men wishing to serve their country.

Perhaps I am over optimistic, but it seems to me so obvious that, now more than ever in its history, our country needs a professional Foreign Service composed of trained men, that I cannot believe that serious arguments could be raised against it. This certainly was the consensus of those who participated in the conference, during the Princeton Bicentennial on "University and the Public Service," two years ago.

Admitting then, as I hope we may, that a Foreign Service of trained men now is accepted not only as a necessity but, with the Home Service in the Department, as one of the two essential parts in the machinery by which our foreign relations are conducted, the argument is sometimes advanced that the general Civil Service principles applied to many other government services should be applied to our Foreign Service. Personally, I have always been convinced that the Foreign Service has needs and deserves consideration quite different and entirely distinct from other government services. In short, I feel it would be disastrous to apply such principles to the Foreign Service.

Granting, however, that our Government requires a professional or career Foreign Service and that its needs call for consideration distinct from other government services, this must not be taken to mean that we have succumbed to what has been described as the "temptations of the closed career Service." The Foreign Service Act of 1946, while

not perfect, gave to the Foreign Service a flexibility which it did not have before. Two of the important objectives cited in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 are: to enable the Foreign Service effectively to serve abroad the interests of the United States; and, to provide for the temporary appointment or assignment to the Foreign Service of representative and outstanding citizens of the United States possessing special skills and abilities.

It is inevitable that, under our procedures for the conduct of foreign relations, the State Department should have the primary interest in the Foreign Service. However, our basic legislation now does provide for a Foreign Service that can meet the overall interests of the United States. One effective means of meeting the needs of all departments and agencies of the Government is the provision of Section 401(3) that the personnel of the Service shall include: "Foreign Service Reserve officers, who shall be assigned to the Service on a temporary basis from Government agencies or appointed on a temporary basis from outside the Government in accordance with the provisions of section 522, in order to make available to the Service such specialized skills as may from time to time be required."

But above all, let us not sit back smugly or give the impression that we feel that there is nothing more to be done. We feel that we have a fine Service composed of devoted men and women who are proud to be in the service of our country. But it is by no means perfect, and we must be ever on the outlook for means to improve it. We must always remember that the Service is ever challenged by urgent demands upon it—now particularly, as never before in our history, is that the case. The fact that a professional Foreign Service has come to be recognized as a necessity is, presumably, based on the assumption by the people of our country that a man trained to a profession can do a better job than one who comes to his task with no previous experience.

It is up to the Foreign Service, and this applies to every member in it, to prove that this assumption, this confidence if you will, is justified. For if we fail in meeting this test, then indeed we cannot expect, and would have no right to expect, consideration.

Knowing the Service as I do, I feel sure it will not fail in meeting the tests that confront it in 1949 and in the years that lie ahead; and that it will meet with courage and determination this greatest challenge in its history.

# Addy and Her Mother Go to Juliana's Investiture

As told to Mrs. DANIEL GAUDIN by  
MRS. R. R. A. DYKESTRA

The crowning of a queen is not an every day incident in these times. We engaged in many hours of planning in order that my mother and I could witness in comfort Queen Juliana's investiture. We were both eager to experience the thrill of seeing all that we could of the ceremonies incident to the crowning of a queen. This we thought was the "crowning event" of my mother's visit to the Netherlands.

We had tickets for the stands in front of the American Business Men's Club. From there we would be able to see the procession passing from the palace to the Church, across the corner of the square, called the Dam. And it directly faced the balcony of the palace where the new queen would surely make an appearance.

We planned to get there early in the day, and try to get as near to the church and palace as possible.

Thus began our earliest planning to cover every contingency. If only we had remembered, "The best laid plans of mice and men. . ."

It began the night before. Weather reports said, "Cold with some rain." Accordingly we laid out all the appropriate clothes: Mother's heavy coat and a pliofilm raincoat; my raincoat; one of my husband's big black umbrellas, one of those typical Dutch ones; and a steamer rug in case it got very cold. We knew that the Dam would be roped off at 7:30 a.m. and that once inside we had to remain there. Little did we know how literally true this was going to be. Into mother's big white knitting bag went a large assortment of sandwiches; chocolates; lots of fruit including big blue grapes, the pride of Holland's hot-houses; a large thermos of hot chocolate; some magazines and newspapers; and a book for each of us. Into the same capacious bag also went two pairs of opera glasses; and the movie camera, the cause of our undoing.

On the great day, we left our house in The Hague at 3:55 a.m.; it was pitch dark with a bit of mist. We reached Amsterdam less than an hour later, and drove straight to the Rokin, a well known street leading to the Dam, and on which is a large parking lot. I had it well in mind, having made a special trip to Amsterdam the day before to find it. We parked the car there; took everything out of it except the big black umbrella; and ran to the Dam. It was still night. Imagine our surprise to find that more than a thousand people had preceded us! We put our chairs down rather disappointedly in the seventh row and looked around at our neighbors.

Some lay rolled up in blankets on the pavement, trying to sleep; others were trying to read under the arc lights. One gang of children sang and sang.

Towards dawn the police let down the front ropes and the mob surged forward. We could run faster than some others and so we now found ourselves in the newly-formed second row. The big black bulk of the palace loomed up against the brightening sky. A light went on in a window under the roof. The crowd cheered. It was the cook's living quarters, and they came to the window with their big white hats and waved while the crowd shouted, "May we have some tea and cookies?" Soon lights went on in the basement, probably the kitchen, and the crowd whooped and yelled in greeting. Every time the palace clock sonorously struck to show that another quarter of an hour had passed, there were "Yeas" and shouts of joy.

We poked each other gloatingly, "This is really worth while after all." Beside mother were a friendly Dutch cor-

poral in a raincoat of war-time camouflage and his friend, Harry. They had come the night before. The old couple ahead of us had brought one stool, a funny little thing of cross pieces. The man seemed afraid to put his full weight on it. The woman would sit for a bit on a pouch-like valise at the man's feet, but she was not comfortable there and so she would shift to her husband's lap for a while. One knew they were suffering, just to look at them. They had come way down from the north of Holland just for this day in the Dam. After the great push we never saw them again.

Mother had begun to read her newspaper and I had started my book when orders were relayed that we would all have to go "Achteruit," backwards. The people who had been in the Dam since ten and eleven the night before were not going to give up their places; they became quite belligerent. The corporal tried to persuade them on the grounds that it would be better to go willingly than to be forced. No one paid any attention to him. The policemen were serious and soon mounted ones came among the crowd. The mob went crazy. The people were uncontrolled before, but with the horses, they pushed and shoved blindly, knocking one another down. It seemed like the French Revolution, with the mob and the horses all mixed up; big fat horses, drooling and relieving themselves.

At that moment I held the two chairs, the pliofilm raincoat, the steamer rug. My little beanie was slipping off; a horse stepped on the rug; the chairs pinched my hands—I was sure my fingers were crushed into pulp. The horses came through time after time. That is how mother and I got separated. From then on, Longfellow's Evangeline had nothing on us.

Mother went under a horse and got pushed towards his head; I was pushed to his rear. I wasn't too disturbed, for naturally how could I know that we were to be separated for the next eight hours? Thinking that she was also towards the right, I began with my chairs, raincoat, and other impedimenta to push in that direction too. I got as far as the third row, couldn't see her; found myself in the midst of a group of youths bent on weeding out the old and weak by swaying in unison, thus knocking people off their feet in all directions. It was hard enough to remain standing in any case. Two strangers began a fight over a chair. My chest was being crushed; my fingers pulverized. Where was mother? She is over sixty-five, and although very strong, this was really more than anyone could bear.

I remembered the comfort of the American Business Men's Club; it would close at nine. Three-quarters of an hour remained for me to find mother and to make our way there. Now I realized I could not find her. The youths were pushing more and more as I forced my way to the rear, where beyond about fifteen rows I found plenty of space. But where was my mother? The corporal and Harry were there but they had not seen her either. They let me stand on one of their tall office stools but I didn't see her hat anywhere in the sea of heads. I offered cigarettes to a man with a step-ladder in exchange for a look from the top of it. Just then Harry and the corporal reported that they had spotted her, right up in front. Now I felt happier, as after all it was she who should see the show. She had the moving picture camera but she did not know how to run it. I several times sent word through the crowd to an Ameri-

can woman wearing a tan polo coat and glasses; but when the recipient would turn her head, it would inevitably be a Dutch woman.

All the members of Parliament, the Cabinet, the Council of State, foreign delegations and visiting royalty began, about ten o'clock, to walk out from the palace to the church, under a canopy of fish nets, symbols of an old and important Dutch means of livelihood. After that no one was interested in relaying messages to the American woman to tell her which stop to use on the camera, or to pass a chair to her.

Harry and the corporal put their tall stools together so I could share with them, one foot on each. It was not of much use as everyone had an oblong box about fifteen inches high with a mirror arrangement to see above the heads of the crowds, and whenever anything was happening people would raise their boxes and block the view completely. That is how we saw the show: Mother up in front with both pairs of opera glasses; I behind a forest of periscopes.

Now the Dutch corporal made it very clear that he had not been in the Dam since ten the night before to see his new Queen; he had come to see Princess Margaret Rose. He called her his sweetheart. Truly she was charming, with the sweetest young girl's smile; the tiniest waistline and a very bouffant skirt of delicate pink; and a little plumed thing in her hair. The crowd went mad as she appeared from within the palace.

Microphones in the Dam kept the onlookers informed. They cheered every personage as he or she crossed the corner of the square from the palace to the church; and "Oranje Boven" had only to be started by a child to swell into a vast wave of song. When Queen Juliana came out at eleven the crowd spontaneously broke into the stately national anthem, "Wilhelmus"; the organ within the church played it simultaneously with the palace carillon; and the massed humanity without throbbed as one.

The microphones brought the Queen's speech, a moving and deeply personal one, and people sobbed at times at her words.

I cast my eyes around the square in that moment of hushed calm. There were people on roofs, hanging over steep gables, ledges, on the most treacherous slanting roofs. Two girls in long dresses sat on ledges directly across from the palace. Though it had rained a bit in the morning, as the day wore on it grew slowly clearer; and when the eleven o'clock procession began, it was just gray. Later when the golden coach came, the sun peeped out. The Dutch say that whenever the royalty of the House of Orange appears in public, the sun always comes out, the "Oranje Zon." Today showed how people can squeeze a bit of sunlight and call it the orange sun.

All through the hours of that unending day food was consumed all around me without cease. Awful sausage sandwiches, washed down with water from wine bottles. Lunches came out of pockets—not like our clumsy knitting bag. The smell of herring predominated, as it always does in any Dutch group.

People wore fur coats and turbans; others had blankets wound around their middles. They were sensibly dressed, with walking shoes and raincoats. But a few were dressed to kill, as if the Queen would single them out from among the multitude.

After the Queen and the long procession returned from the church to the palace, again the national anthem and the old Dutch songs rose in mighty swells. The Queen appeared on the vine-hung balcony, followed by Prince Bernhard, and the three little princesses. A woman in the background stepped forward and laid the baby princess in Juliana's arms. The crowd loved that. The Queen wore



Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands

Courtesy of the Netherlands Embassy

deep royal blue, with the famous ermine robe weighing ninety pounds thrown over her shoulders. She looked very gracious and tranquil. On her head was a little net cap studded with some rubies and pearls her mother had given her; she had not wanted a diadem. Behind the royal group, within the palace stood the visiting royalty. Princess Margaret Rose worked her way forward to a window and opened it; then she stepped back immediately. The crowd watched every move in that scene, hypnotized but responsive.

Inside the palace again, Queen Juliana could be seen in a large room with her family around her, floodlighted for photographs, the distinguished visitors standing at the sides. The Queen made but the one balcony appearance after the investiture and the crowd began to thin out after that, as the next event, the ride of the royal family in the golden coach around Amsterdam, was not until three o'clock.

I resumed my search. Reaching the second row, in the direction I thought my mother was, I found I was mistaken. Again I talked to everyone nearby; had they seen an American woman who spoke no Dutch? I questioned policemen. Finally I wheedled from one of them the great favor of letting me get on the front side of the rope and walk down. No mother! I put my chair in the first row and sat down to wait. I figured that she did know where the American Business Men's Club was and that she had gone there. The policeman gave me permission after a while to leave my chairs, rug, raincoat, and to go over to the Club. Alas, I found all streets leading out of the Dam closed. How many policemen listened to my story: "I have an American mother; she doesn't know a thing about Amsterdam; she can't speak Dutch; she's lost." After many detours and explanations, I got to the Club, only to find the door locked. I returned to my place in the Dam; everyone else was eating, I had nothing; I grew more disconsolate by the minute.

(Continued on page 50)

# News from the Department

By BARBARA P. CHALMERS

## Personals

FSO JOHN M. ALLISON has recently been appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. FSO MAX W. BISHOP has succeeded Mr. Allison as Chief of the Division of Japanese Affairs.

MRS. KATHERINE W. BRACKEN, Foreign Service Officer, arrived in the Department from her post at Athens and has been assigned to the Public Affairs Overseas program.

FSO CARL W. STROM, First Secretary and Consul General at Mexico City, is now on consultation in the Department in connection with legislation relating to the Foreign Service.

FSO RICHARD E. GNADE, formerly Second Secretary and Consul at Helsinki, has been assigned to Baghdad as Public Affairs officer, in line with the new Public Affairs Overseas program to which approximately 72 Foreign Service officers are being detailed.

DR. EDWARD A. KENNARD of the Foreign Service Institute spoke before the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation at Barry, Vermont, on November 9, 1948. His topic was "Understanding Foreign Peoples."

FSO MILTON C. WALSTROM, who recently finished the course in Arabic at the Foreign Service Institute, has been assigned to Baghdad as a Public Affairs officer.

STANLEY WOODWARD, Chief of the Division of Protocol, accompanied President Truman on his trip to Key West for a short vacation after the election.

GAIL MURPHY, formerly Senior Economic Analyst at the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo and Commercial Attaché at Panama, has joined the faculty of The American Institute for Foreign Trade at Phoenix, Arizona.

The first absent voter's ballot from Cascade County, Great Falls, Montana, was mailed to FSS ERNEST V. POLUTNIK, at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Mr. Polutnik, a native of the county, had his first opportunity to vote since before World War II.

The former ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE and MRS. ARMOUR will spend the winter in Nassau.

MISS ELIZABETH H. ARMSTRONG of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs is attending the Third Session of the West Indian Conference at Guadaloupe, French West Indies.

## Then and Now

A retired Foreign Service officer who, during World War I, was Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, was recently overcome by a nostalgic feeling to visit his old haunts in the Old State Building. He soon found himself in Room 315—and the thought dawned upon him that in 1916 that room housed the entire Far Eastern Division which consisted of a Chief, an Assistant Chief, and one Clerk, Miss Ethel G. Christenson, who is now a P-4 in the office of Far Eastern Affairs, a total personnel numbering three. In this same room, it was recalled by the nostalgic visitor, was housed the entire Division of Near Eastern Affairs which consisted of a Chief and one Clerk. The total personnel for the two Divisions numbered five, all housed in Room 315.

The visitor's curiosity was aroused by the thought that the work of these two geographical units must have grown tremendously in importance and volume since 1916 and he was prompted to ascertain how the set-up compares now with that of 1916. He found that the office of Far Eastern Affairs now occupies 39 rooms in New State with 61 officers and employees, and that the Office of Near Eastern Affairs occupies 63 rooms, with 109 officers and employees.

## Civil Aviation Meeting in New Delhi

The first meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Regional Air Navigation for the Southeast Asia Region convened at New Delhi, India on November 23, 1948. Heading the U. S. delegation appointed by the Department of State, was Clifford P. Burton, Chief of the Technical Mission Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce. Oscar Bakke, Flight Operations Specialist, Civil Aeronautics Board was vice-chairman. Alternates included Norman R. Hagen, Meteorological Attache at the American Embassy in London and specialists from ICAO, CAA, the Coast Guard and Federal Communications Commission. Stephen V. C. Morris of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State, was named Secretary of the delegation.

About 20 governments attended the meeting which examined problems of air navigation and operations in the Southeast Asian region. The delegates prepared a plan of aids to navigation and recommended navigation practices to raise the standards of civil aviation in the region. This was the ninth in the original series of ten regional meetings scheduled by ICAO to survey aviation facilities throughout the world. The last scheduled is the African-Indian Ocean Meeting.

Upon completion of the series ICAO expects to have an index of facilities needed by international civil aviation on all important air routes of the world.

## Association Luncheon

A record number of 148 persons attended the opening luncheon of the 1948-49 season of the American Foreign Service Association. Held at the National Press Club in Washington on November 16, this gathering of the members of the Association currently in Washington was the first of a series of luncheons which are expected to take place each month throughout the year. It is hoped that each successive meeting of this sort will be marked by an even larger attendance. The luncheons provide a fine opportunity to see friends and renew associations, with which the "exigencies of the Service" frequently seem to interfere.

## The JOURNAL Makes the Front Page

The article, "The United States and the Problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories," by MISS ELIZABETH H. ARMSTRONG, which appeared in the October issue of the JOURNAL, made the front page of *El Mundo*, the leading newspaper in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 22, 1948. *El Mundo* commented extensively on the article of which many paragraphs were quoted verbatim.

## New Officers of Protective Association

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association has recently appointed the following new officers of the Foreign Service Protective Association to serve for the fiscal year 1948-1949:

W. Walton Butterworth, President  
Benjamin M. Hulley, Vice President  
Fulton Freeman, Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. Harry A. Havens will continue as Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

## Mr. Canaday Heads Caribbean Commission

Mr. Ward M. Canaday took the oath of office as United States Commissioner and Chairman of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission on November 5, 1948. The oath was administered by Mr. Stanley Woodward, Chief

of Protocol, at the Department of State, in the presence of a large group of associates and friends. Mr. Canaday was appointed by the President on October 30, 1948, following a long and distinguished career in private business and public service. He succeeds Mr. Charles W. Taussig of New York, who died on May 9, 1948. This consultative and advisory body includes in its membership France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, and was established to encourage and strengthen social and economic cooperation between the four metropolitan countries and their territories in that area.

#### *Efficiency Rating Committee Members Named*

Regular members on the Efficiency Rating Committee of the Department for the year beginning September 1, 1948 and ending August 31, 1949, have been appointed as follows:

Mr. James B. Opsata, Office of Intelligence Research, Chairman; Mr. Howard E. Chaille, Division of Communications and Records, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Dorothea W. Campbell, Division of Departmental Personnel; Mr. Robert B. Freeman, Foreign Service Institute; Mrs. Grace Grefe, Division of Foreign Service Administration, and Mr. O. H. Transtrum, Office of Financial and Developmental Policy.

Alternate members are: Mr. Philip Burnett, Division of U.N. Economic and Social Affairs; Mr. James Byrnes, the Executive Secretariat; Mrs. Muriel Greenwell, Office of International Information; Mr. T. R. Martin, Division of River Plate Affairs, and Mrs. Capie Polk, Division of Finance.

Mrs. Margaret M. Howe, Division of Departmental Personnel, is designated as Executive Secretary and Mr. Richard D. Weigle, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, as Consultant to the Efficiency Rating Committee.

#### **DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES**

The JOURNAL believes that the members of the Foreign Service will be interested in learning from the following statement issued by the Department of State on what the duties of the Department are in connection with the election of President and Vice President. Acting Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett will send to the Governors of the 48 States a letter outlining the procedure laid down in the law for the receipt and transmission by the Department of State to the Congress of certificates of the appointment of the electors of the several states and of the votes of the electors.

These ministerial duties are assigned to the Secretary of State, who has been the channel for communication between the Government of the United States and the governments of the several states on these Constitutional matters since the law of March 1, 1792. The duties of the Secretary of State have remained the same under various revisions of the law, which in its present form is Title 3, Chapter 1, of the United States Code, enacted as recently as June 25, 1948.

The duties of the Secretary of State in connection with the presidential election are to receive from the state authorities of those states two certificates and to transmit them to the Congress. These are:

1. Certificates of the appointment of electors of President and Vice President from the executive of each state as well as the list of all other candidates for electors, with the number of votes received by all of them. Copies of this certificate will be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

2. Certificate of the separate vote of electors of each State for President and Vice President to be taken on December 13, with the list of electors of each state. A copy of this certificate is transmitted by the Secretary of State to the

President *pro tempore* of the Senate, pending the joint session of the Congress to canvass the vote on January 6, 1949.

The Secretary of State retains the original of the certificate of the ascertainment of electors and a copy of the vote of the electors as the official public record for the National Archives.

#### **THE S. PINKNEY TUCK SCHOLARSHIP**

The Foreign Service Association has been advised that a scholarship providing up to \$800 annually to qualified sons of career officers in the U. S. Foreign Service has been established at Dartmouth College by the Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck of Geneva, Switzerland, a member of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal and former U. S. Ambassador to Egypt. Mr. Tuck entered the U. S. diplomatic service after his graduation from Dartmouth in 1913 and for 35 years represented his country abroad as a career Foreign Service officer until his retirement in May, 1948. Mr. Tuck is the first American national to serve on the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal.



**The Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck**

The announcement of this scholarship was made by Dr. John Sloan Dickey, President of Dartmouth. Dr. Dickey was formerly an officer in the Department of State, and is now a member of the Advisory Committee for the Foreign Service Institute.

John A. Gray of Columbia, South Carolina, Dartmouth sophomore and the son of Archibald E. Gray, United States Consul in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is the first recipient of aid from the Tuck Scholarship.

Aid from this scholarship will be awarded annually by Dartmouth to qualified sons of career Foreign Service officers, or, in their absence, to worthy undergraduates interested in international affairs.

As is the case with all Dartmouth scholarships, applications for financial aid on the S. Pinkney Tuck Scholarship should be made only after the applicant has been notified that he has been selected for admission to Dartmouth College. Inquiries and applications should be filed with the Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships and Loans, 214 McNutt Hall, Hanover, New Hampshire, not later than May 15 preceding the opening of any college year.

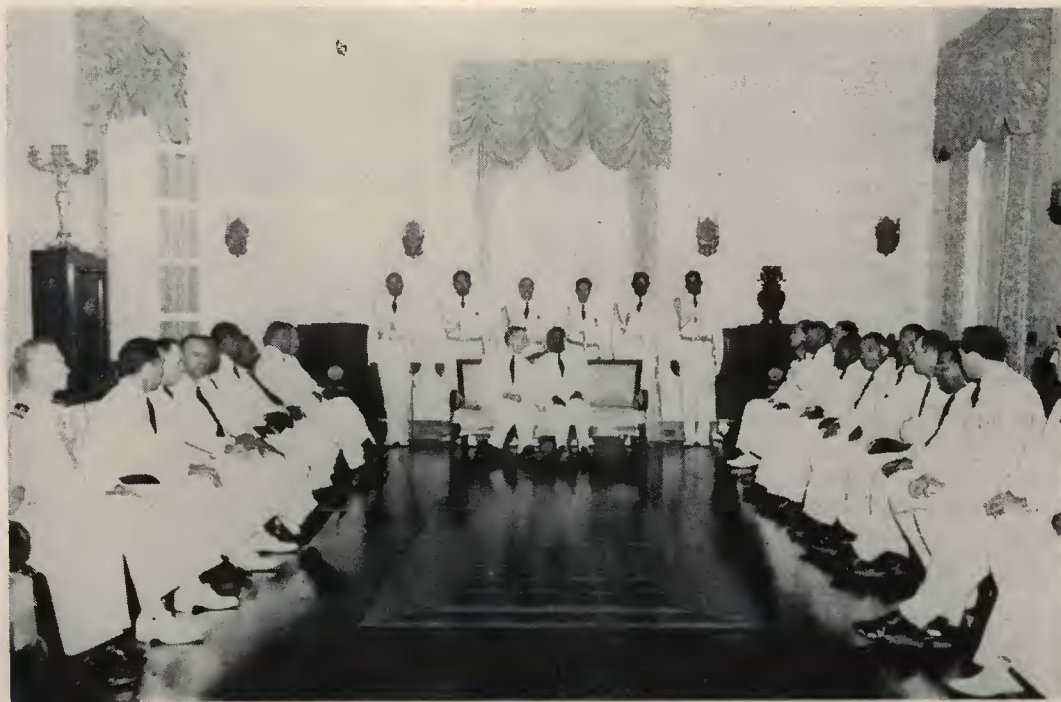
This scholarship should be distinguished from the scholarships offered by the Foreign Service Association, as the Tuck Scholarship is for sons of career Foreign Service officers (*who have already been admitted to Dartmouth*). Full information regarding the Association scholarships will be found on page 36 of this issue.

## News from the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

<i>Argentina</i> —Dixon Donnelley	<i>London</i> —W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
<i>Australia (Canberra)</i> —Donald Lamm	<i>Mexico</i> —Carl W. Strom
<i>Austria</i> —Martin F. Herz	<i>New Zealand</i> —John S. Service
<i>Bolivia</i> —Park F. Wollam	<i>Panama</i> —Oscar H. Guerra
<i>British Guiana</i> —George W. Skora	<i>Paraguay</i> —Henry Hoyt
<i>Canada (Eastern)</i> —Terry B. Sanders, Jr.	<i>Peru</i> —Maurice J. Broderick
<i>Colombia</i> —John M. Vebber	<i>Poland</i> —Findley Burns, Jr.
<i>Costa Rica</i> —Albert E. Carter	<i>Portugal</i> —William Barnes
<i>Dakar</i> —William R. Gennert	<i>Rumania</i> —Donald Dunham
<i>France (Northern)</i> —Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.	<i>Shanghai</i> —Emory C. Swank
<i>France (Southern)</i> —William H. Christensen	<i>Singapore</i> —John Hamlin
<i>French Indo-China</i> —Dallas M. Coors	<i>Southampton</i> —William H. Beck
<i>Greece</i> —Claude G. Ross	<i>Switzerland</i> —Ruth Madsen
<i>Hongkong</i> —Betty Ann Middleton	<i>Trinidad</i> —Benjamin L. Sowell
<i>Hungary</i> —Jane Wilson Pool	<i>Turkey</i> —Clifton B. English
<i>Iceland</i> —William S. Krason	<i>Union of South Africa</i> —John C. Fuess
<i>India</i> —William Witman II	<i>Uruguay</i> —Sidney Lafoon
<i>Ireland</i> —Wayland B. Waters	<i>U.S.S.R.</i> —Foy D. Kohler
	<i>Venezuela</i> —Thomas D. Kingsley

### HAITI



Presentation of Letters of Credence by Ambassador William E. DeCourcy at the Presidential Palace, Port-au-Prince, on October 13, 1948. Seated on divan: President Dumarsais Estimé and Ambassador DeCourcy. Right row: First four, from right to left: John W. Campbell, Public Affairs Officer; Lt. Colonel Edward R. Casey, Asst. Military Air Attaché (from Habana); Giles A. Hubert, Agricultural Attaché, FSO Robert H. McBride, First Secretary. Left row: First three, from left to right: Lt. Commander Harold E. M. Thompson, Asst. Naval Attaché (from Habana); FSO Robert M. Sheehan, Second Secretary; Lt. Colonel John W. Romlein, Military Attaché. Remaining people are Cabinet members and their Assistants.



## SAIGON

September 3, 1948

Herewith a little ditty that may amuse the Department and the JOURNAL.

From the JOURNAL "Echo du Viet-Nam" dated September 3, 1948 (an Annamite paper printed in French):

A Washington, au cours d'un congrès, le président a déclaré à ses auditeurs: «Je sais que vous êtes fatigués. Mais pensez au général Marshall: il est toujours fidèle au poste. Pourtant son seul désir est de se retirer dans sa propriété de Virginie avec Mrs Eisenhower. . . .»

I have to report some more personnel changes. Frederic Paris, clerk, will leave by air on Sunday next for Washington. He is to be replaced by Miss Viviane Munt, who is to arrive on September 7.

Mr. William Gibson arrived on the 29 of August en route to his new post at the American Consulate in Hanoi. Mr. Abbott, the Consul General at Saigon, accompanied him to Hanoi in order to familiarize himself with that part of the country and the work of the Consulate there.

Vice Consul Albert W. Stoffel and his wife and baby of the age of two months, departed on September 1 for home leave. No replacement has been named so far, so we are carrying on as best we can with a sadly depleted staff.

DALLAS M. COORS

Consul General Earl L. Packer, Tunis, being received by His Highness, the Bey of Tunis, on the occasion of the annual reception at the Bey's palace at Le Bardo, on the Moslem holiday, Aid-el-Kebir. From left to right: His Excellency, Mustapha Kaak, Prime Minister of the Tunisian Government; His Highness, the Bey; General Tahar Maoui, the Bey's Director of Protocol; Consul General Packer; Monsieur Jean Gucury, Chief of the Diplomatic Cabinet, ad interim, of the Residency General; and Mr. Leonard H. Hurst, British Consul General at Tunis.

Photograph by J. D. Bossoutrot, Tunis



American Ambassador to Korea arrives in Seoul. The Honorable John J. Muccio, second from left, Special Representative of the United States to Korea with Ambassadorial rank, was greeted on his arrival at Seoul by the Korean Prime Minister, second from right, and his Cabinet, Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commanding General of U. S. Forces in Korea, Major General John B. Coulter and the Honorable Joseph E. Jacobs, center.

Photograph by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

## LYON

October 1, 1948.

The American personnel at Lyon Consulate was kept very busy last week by a convention of teachers of English which met in Lyon under the auspices of the USIE on September 22, 23, 24. Sixty-two teachers attended from twenty-five schools in nine departments of southeastern France. The program of the convention opened with a reception in the main hall of the University of Lyon. The Principal Officer of the Lyon Consulate, Consul Horatio Mooers, presided at this reception, which was also attended by the Rector of the University of Lyon and the Rector of the Catholic Faculties of Lyon.

Lectures in English and French together with conversation groups and documentary films constituted the principal items on the program. FSRO Leslie S. Brady, Cultural Attaché at the Embassy in Paris and FSO Philip F. Dur, Public Affairs Officer in Lyon gave two of the lectures of the series. Several out-of-town teachers left for home early in anticipation of the transportation strike which had been called for 16.00 on September 24. In spite of transportation difficulties the convention was a decided success. The whole staff of the Consulate pitched in to put the program over. Every automobile at the disposal of the Consulate was used to transport the teachers on the excursion planned for them and the entire personnel of the post helped out with serving and entertaining the guest teachers at an informal buffet supper given at the home of Consul Mooers on the closing day of the Convention.

## DAUGHTER OF U. S. MINISTER ENJOYS LIFE IN REYKJAVIK

Prize Contribution  
By ANN BUTRICK, 14

(Editor's note—Until her father went to Iceland as United States Minister, the author of the following article attended Potomac School here. She also was a junior counselor at Camp Laughing Meadows, Bethesda.)

Reprinted by permission of *The Sunday Star*,  
Washington, D. C., October 24, 1948

I was going to school in Washington when the news came that we were transferred to Iceland. The girls immediately started to ask me if I were going to live in an igloo. When I invited some of the girls who were to tour England in the summer to visit me in Iceland, they wanted to know if they should bring their flannel underwear. Someone who had lived in Iceland told me there was delightful indoor swimming in Reykjavik, but doubts were created in my mind by another former resident, who said the shower baths were "co-educational."

So it was with a somewhat confused mind that I arrived in Keflavik on August 6, 1948. Keflavik is 30 miles from Reykjavik, the capital. The large trans-Atlantic planes land there because the airfield is bigger and better than the one at Reykjavik. In the drive to the capital I saw very little—just miles and miles of volcanic rock, with a few tiny homes here and there.

### Room With a View

In about an hour we reached the Legation residence which was to be our new home. I thought it pretty and lovely inside, and while it isn't awfully large, it seemed like a mansion after our Washington apartment. My room opened on a balcony with a beautiful view of a placid lake where ducks were swimming.

It was a warm day, the temperature about 70 degrees, and so quiet and still—a feeling of loneliness came over me, I felt so far away. I ran over to the chancery (which is right next door) and asked if there was any mail. None of my friends had written to me. I walked out into the street. The city looked attractive, the people were pleasant and friendly, but I still felt lonely.

Suddenly, I heard a commotion. I ran toward it, and there was my brother Dickie out on my balcony with a long fishing rod and line with a most peculiar sort of bait on it. To my horror, he was peddling comics to a group of Icelandic boys who were scuffling over them. Daddy had bought him that rod to fish for salmon, which is very popular here.

### Nights are Longer

By the end of September, the evenings had begun to get dark. The nights will get longer until December, then we shall have only a few hours of daylight a day. I suppose when that time comes I shall have to hurry home to lunch before the sun goes down.

When we first arrived here, it was daylight most all the time. This pleased Dickie and me. We never were keen about the dark. However, one has no reason to be afraid here. Such honest, good people I have never known. It is very seldom that one hears of crimes of any sort.

Iceland has much to offer in beautiful scenery. One of the prettiest trips is to drive to Thingvellir (pronounced Thing-vet-lur), a national park about 35 miles from Reykjavik. On the way they get splendid views of Esjer and other mountains; you pass fields of hay and daisies and buttercups, but you see no trees. There are no trees in Iceland except cultivated ones.

Wild cotton grows everywhere along the roadside. I sup-

pose the warm springs promote this. It is really fascinating to watch the steam rise from the warm rivers as they run across the fields and down the cascades. Dickie had to feel the water to convince himself it really was warm. It was so hot he pulled his hand out quickly.

We passed several small waterfalls, and at Thingvellir we saw a beautiful falls. The falls come over an escarpment and drop down into the wide crevice caused by an ancient earthquake. It is really a small valley and is carpeted with thick green grass, really very picturesque and not overrun with tourists—quiet, except for the noise of the water, and natural.

### Horses are Scarce

I suppose the most interesting part of the trip is the site where Parliament used to meet out in the open. Iceland has the oldest Parliament in the world, over a thousand years old.

I believe my greatest joy here are the Icelandic ponies. They are so gentle and lovable. I have been riding several times, but it is not always easy to get horses.

Now we have a cute kitten. Dickie bought her for four packages of chewing gum. Mice are very scarce here, and they say cats are afraid of them. Our cat likes milk with fish in it. Fortunately, there are lots of fish here.

But there aren't any of the usual insect pests. I haven't seen a mosquito or a bug or a pest of any kind since I have been here. No ants, even, and you can leave the sugar out in the kitchen without fear.

And, oh, I almost forgot—the swimming is perfectly proper here; there are separate showers for boys and girls, and a grand, large pool with warm water from natural springs!

## FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

Name	Date of Retirement
Bacon, J. Kenly	June 30, 1948
Bankhead, Henry M.	June 30, 1948
Scott, James T.	June 30, 1948
Buhrman, Parker W.	Sept. 30, 1948
Brookhart, Charles E.	Sept. 30, 1948
Norweb, R. Henry	Sept. 30, 1948
Stevens, Harry E.	Sept. 30, 1948
Brooks, Russell M.	Oct. 31, 1948

## BIRTHS

LAKELAND. A son, John Curtis, was born on July 13, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. William C. Lakeland, at Ankara, where Mr. Lakeland is Third Secretary.

MADDOX. A daughter, Alexandra Hepburn, was born on November 8, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. William P. Maddox, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Maddox is Director of the Foreign Service Institute.

## MARRIAGES

FERBER-WRIGHT. Mrs. Helen Wright and FSO David I. Ferber were married on April 17, 1948, in Melbourne.

MILLER-SHEPHERD. Miss Dorothy Patricia Shepherd and FSO Paul M. Miller were married on June 5, 1948, in London. Mr. Miller is Vice Consul at Belfast.

MARTINDALE-CARY. Miss Margarita Cary and FSO Robert Martindale were married on September 28, 1948, in Santa Barbara, California. Mr. Martindale is First Secretary at Cairo.

McCLINTIC-GROESBECK. Miss Dorothy Ackerman Groesbeck and FSO Stephen Hamilton McClintic were married on October 29, 1948, in Washington, D. C. Mr. McClintic has been assigned to Saigon as Vice Consul.



*Skyline Drive, Va. Left to right: FSO James Somerville, First Secretary of Embassy at Tehran; Mrs. A. H. Ebtehaj; Mr. A. H. Ebtehaj, Governor of the National Bank of Iran; and Mrs. James Somerville.*

*Courtesy of John D. Jernegan.*



*Consul and Mrs. Gerald G. Jones and retired FSO Lucien Memminger and Mrs. Memminger photographed at the Memminger home in Asheville, North Carolina.*

## Service Glimpses



*Vice Admiral R. S. Berkey, Commander, Naval Forces, Far East, is greeted by FSO William J. Sebald, Chairman, Allied Council for Japan, as he arrived at Shimoda, Japan, to participate in the ninth "Black Ship Festival" commemorating the original landing of Commodore Perry on Japanese shores. (Photograph by U. S. Army Signal Corps.)*

*Below: Panama Canal Post No. 1, of the American Legion, presents Legion Cap to Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, a member of that organization, on August 11, 1948. Shown from left to right: Thomas Foley, Ambassador Davis, Gerald Perkins, Dan Dykeman, Department Commander Pat Ryan and Julius Schriftgiesser.*



# Academic Washington

BY PAUL J. REVELEY

An assignment to the Department, now mandatory for all Foreign Service officers, occasions several problems: housing, financial considerations, and others. However, no problem exists in arranging for an economical and excellent education in Washington of children of officers during the tour of duty. It is believed that a description of the facilities offered day students in institutions of university rank, in and near Washington, will be of interest to personnel in the Foreign Service who expect assignments here and who have children of college age.

There are in the District of Columbia and within convenient commuting distance eight universities, three colleges, two teachers' colleges and eight junior colleges. All of these institutions accept day students and the tuition rates are comparatively moderate, ranging from \$300 to \$500 per year, plus nominal laboratory, health service and other fees. The universities, excepting Georgetown University, are co-educational as are the three colleges. The junior colleges, with one exception, are for women only.

Of the local four-year academic institutions several offer curricula in the following broad areas of specialization: biological science, humanities, physical science, and social studies. These are: American University, Catholic University of America, George Washington University (including Columbian College), Georgetown University, Howard University, Trinity College, and the University of Maryland in nearby College Park. A student can without difficulty arrange a schedule to suit his requirements, either for undergraduate or post-graduate work, in any of the establishments listed above.

The other four-year schools in the area specialize in certain fields, except Dumbarton College of Holy Cross—for women only—which offers general courses in the arts and sciences. Restricted to special fields are: National University—law; the two teachers' colleges: James Ormond Wilson Teachers College and Miner Teachers College for colored students; Benjamin Franklin University with courses in accountancy; the Washington Missionary College, and the well-known Gallaudet College for the deaf.

For the student desiring under-graduate and post-graduate training in the professions of medicine, dentistry, law and engineering, the facilities available in Washington are many and excellent. The Georgetown School of Foreign Service, the courses in public administration at George Washington University and American University, and specialties in the

fields of the arts and sciences at Catholic University are well above average in the country. It should be mentioned that Protestant as well as Catholic students attend Georgetown and Catholic Universities, and that religious bigotry in the Washington educational picture does not exist.

Foreign Service officers with college-age children whom they contemplate entering in educational institutions here should write for catalogs and admission applications as far in advance of arrival as possible. Universities and colleges in the United States accord every possible consideration to secondary school certificates from foreign countries and Foreign Service children with primary and secondary education received in several areas abroad are under no disadvantage in competing with the many thousands of American-educated candidates for admission to schools of university rank here. College Entrance Board examinations are not mandatory for admission to universities and colleges in Washington. George Washington University, for example, accepts certificates of graduation from accredited secondary schools accompanied by a recommendation from the principal of the school that the applicant is prepared to undertake college work. The student should rank in the upper two-fifths of his class. With the exception of the schools of medicine of the universities, students may enter at the beginning of the fall term, the winter term or of the summer session. Credit is accorded for satisfactory work performed in foreign universities.

While it is not necessary to include here mention of courses offered in the academic departments of the several universities and colleges located in the Washington area, as this information is readily available in the catalogs, a summary description of a typical local university, George Washington University, may be of interest. The organization of Georgetown, Catholic and Howard Universities and the University of Maryland is similar, whereas the curricula of American University are not as extensive.

George Washington University consists of the following colleges, schools and divisions: the Junior College, Columbian College, the Schools of Medicine, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy, Education, Government, the Division of University Students, the Division of Special Students, the Summer Sessions, and the Graduate Council. Bachelor and masters' degrees are awarded to qualified graduates of these faculties (except the Junior College) and the doctors' degrees of

(Continued on page 28)



The George Washington University—Corcoran Hall



American University—College of History



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## Academic Washington

(Continued from page 26)

Ph.D., M.D., Doctor of Juridical Science, and Ed.D. may be earned at this university.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is awarded in the following major fields: American Thought and Civilization, Art (Appreciation or Drawing and Painting), Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, English Literature, French Literature, Geography, Geology, Germanic Languages and Literatures, History, International Relations, Latin American Civilization and Culture, Latin American Economics, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Spanish American Literature Spanish Literature, Speech, Statistics, Zoology. Curricula are available leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in the fields of Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Zoology. Graduate courses leading to the M.A. and M.S. degrees are available in comparative scope.

Students in Washington have the advantage of ready availability of unexcelled library facilities. In addition to the university and public libraries (G.W.U.—165,000 volumes) students have access to the Library of Congress, the Library of the Pan American Union, the Library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Smithsonian Institute, the Army Medical Library, and the libraries of such government agencies as the several departments and of the United States Office of Education. Research facilities are offered by the headquarters offices in Washington of the American Council on Education, the Carnegie Institution, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Academy of Science, the National Geographic Society and the National Research Council. The cultural attachés of the several embassies here are helpful in making available material concerning their countries.

Foreign Service personnel transferred to Washington, with college-age daughters, have in addition to the many university possibilities, a choice of eight junior colleges: Chevy Chase, Georgetown Visitation, Holton-Arms, Immaculata, Marjorie Webster, Montgomery (in Bethesda, Maryland), Mount Vernon, and Southeastern University Junior College. These institutions accept day students, with tuition rates of from \$400 to \$600. The average enrollment



Georgetown University—Copley and Healy Halls

is about 125 girls. The schools offer general arts and sciences courses available to the university student in his or her freshman and sophomore years. Graduates can apply for admission to the junior year of the universities and four-year colleges. Some of the junior colleges in Washington are primarily "finishing schools." The junior college offers the advantage of enabling a daughter of a Foreign Service family to live at home during the Washington assignment with the possibility of transferring to another school when the parents go abroad.

Parents of American Foreign Service children should not hesitate to apply for scholarships in universities and preparatory schools in the United States. These grants are available in abundance, and most of the educational institutions here give full consideration to scholarship applications of American government service children educated in

primary and secondary schools of foreign countries. For example, one preparatory school in a southern state offers an all-expense scholarship to a child of Foreign Service parents. Letters addressed to the chairman of the scholarship committee often bring positive replies.

University and college catalogs and educational directories are available in the offices of American cultural attachés in our diplomatic missions and in the United States Information Libraries in the large capitals. The School Guidance Center, 1247 20th Street, Washington 5, D. C.—Mrs. Mildred Elliot Berl, Director (a JOURNAL advertiser)—is adequately prepared to supply complete information on any school problem. Mrs. Berl, the sister of Vice Consul Virgil Elliot at Stockholm, has been very helpful to many Foreign Service parents who have asked her for advice.

The Calvert School at Baltimore, Maryland, has also been helpful to Foreign Service parents who have educational problems for young children.

The Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was, as is known, established for the purpose of assisting Service members with problems relating to their children's educations.

In conclusion, it can be said that the living-at-home or

(Continued on page 52)



Howard University—Frederick Douglass Memorial Hall



Catholic University Chapel



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# The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

**On Active Service in Peace and War** by Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy. *Harper & Bros., New York, 1948. 698 pages. \$5.00.*

No matter how hard the problem he brought, seldom did anyone leave Mr. Stimson's company without the sense that the matter could be put right, and usually as well with some directions as to how it might be put right. In his presence and room (whether it was the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1906-09, or the office of the Secretary of War, 1940-45), a youthful will—served by a lucid mind—seemed always in command.

By these qualities monopoly and commercial corruption were disciplined in the early part of the century; a neglected and self-ruled army reanimated, as Secretary of War in 1911-13; the Filipinos guided towards democratic self-government, as Governor-General in 1928-30; the economic collapse of Europe and the challenge of Japan faced, as Secretary of State in 1929-33; the combat spirit and strength of the United States matured and directed from the dark months of 1940 to a victorious end in 1945.

This book—composed from Mr. Stimson's Diary, notes and memory, and written with graphic lucidity by Mr. McGeorge Bundy—has the same qualities as the working life of which it tells the story. It is a part and piece of the same; another act of instruction and leadership.

It is both a personal record of active participation in great past events and a measurement of this record in the light of present knowledge. Its scope and character are summarized in the opening lines of the Introduction:

"This book contains an account of the years of my public service—my actions, motives, and estimate of results—from my point of view."

The closing lines of the Afterword convey its animating spirit:

"Those who read this book will mostly be younger than I, men of the generations who must bear the active part in the work ahead. Let them learn from our adventures what they can. Let them charge us with our failures and do better in their turn. But let them not turn aside from what they have to do, nor think that criticism excuses inaction. Let them have hope and virtue, and let them believe in mankind and its future, for there is good as well as evil, and the man who tries to work for the good, believing in its essential victory, while he may suffer setback, and even disaster, will never know defeat. The only deadly sin is cynicism."

From 1931 to 1945 the United States (and the other Western democracies) were faced by a determined and ruthless effort of Japan and Germany to become dominant powers in the world. As Mr. Stimson expresses that fact, the "terrible course" towards World War II ran straight from the railway tracks near Mukden to the operations of two bombers over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. During the 30's that was not clearly visible—as it is now—but it was visible enough. That the beginning meant the end—unless we willed the contrary early and firmly—was plain enough to separate the future Secretary of War from many of his earlier political friends and associates, without destroying his esteem for them or their esteem for him.

Here is the story, reflectively told, of the effort to organize resistance to Japan upon its first assault against China; of the foresighted effort to convince the American people that they could not be neutral in face of Hitler's Germany; of the later advocacy of the use of economic power to stop Japan on the score that the risk of early war was to be pre-

ferred to the certainty of later war; of the call to the United States to get ready to do battle against forces with which Mr. Stimson knew, in the end, we would not compromise. And then, after the failure of opinion and diplomacy, the business of giving form and well-selected fighting purpose to the American fighting forces.

In two vital ways the leadership recounted in this book was indispensable. During the struggle of opinion before Pearl Harbor it provided connection in action between the two main American political parties. During the war it provided firm decision as regards the use of American fighting resources, keeping the main strength for the main battle (in Europe), and directing it towards the decisive battle operation, the invasion of the second front.

These were the achievements, it must be marked, of a spirit devoted to peace and order, loving sport but detesting war, enjoying the comradeship of peace. That there were failures as well as achievements, mistakes as well as sound decisions, regrets as well as satisfactions, does not go unmarked in this account.

Such are the reasons which give this book lasting significance. It will long have much to say to all those who bear the trials and tests of responsibility in government. It will give meaning and sustaining faith to their own efforts to deal with the doubts and dangers of our present days. Well aware of these but knowing also what the American people have done in the past, Mr. Stimson remains convincingly certain that we will prove able to deal well with whatever may lie ahead.

The Foreign Service officer should keep this book at his bedside, especially when the night's news is bad. To civilian and soldier both he has been a steadfast comrade for long years past; through these pages he will remain so for long years to come.

HERBERT FEIS

**The Coconut Wireless.** By Ray Franklin Kauffman. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1948. 202 pages. \$2.50.*

The scene is Malaya; the time, World War II; the hero, Bob Graydon, a mining engineer; the plot, undercover work against the Japs. The coconut wireless is the Oriental equivalent of the Western grapevine, and is the medium by which information crosses the country faster than a man can run. And, of course, there is a beautiful, mysterious woman, without whom no spy thriller is complete.

The story begins excitingly, and carries through the first part of the book, during the search for a missing British intelligence agent. There is always something absorbing in the hunt for a missing man, and after this one is found, there is a definite drop in interest. The book becomes then a succession of flights and near-captures, of breathless escapes and great danger. There is a good deal of cruel detail, in descriptions of the Japanese treatment of captured enemy agents and the natives, which makes reading a little unpleasant. The war is still too close, and life still too grim, to make such details acceptable in a book read for amusement.

The author, who worked for OSS in Ceylon, employs the atmosphere of Malaya as a hot and fetid jungle background, and describes the country and the people vividly. His excellent pictures, however, do not make up for the loosely-knit plot. He covers too much ground and brings in too many faintly-seen characters to make his story a Must.

HELEN G. KELLY.



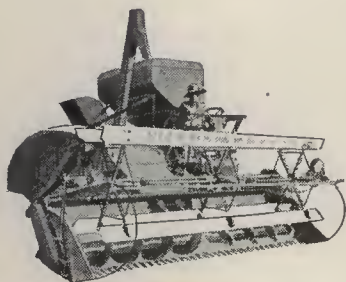
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An announcement of October 1, 1947, concerning the plan has been sent to each post. If the office copy is not available, perhaps a colleague will loan his copy for perusal, or the Protective Association will be glad to mail one upon request. Application and Declaration of Health may be typed if blank forms are not handy.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

(Mr. Joseph C. Green, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, has suggested that the JOURNAL publish this brief item in regard to the recent Foreign Service examinations in order to prevent misconceptions which may have resulted from statements in the article which the JOURNAL copied from an official announcement of the Department and published in the November issue.)

Eleven hundred and forty-one candidates in 18 Civil Service examination centers in the United States and 54 missions and consulates abroad took the Written Examination for appointment as Foreign Service officer given on September 27-30, 1948.

The number of candidates is nearly three times the number who ordinarily took the annual Written Examinations in the years before the war.

The examination consisted of eight parts as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second Special Examination—an examination in the principles of economics.

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

The examinations are now being read and graded by a corps of experts furnished under contract by the Educational Testing Service, the principal private examining agency in the United States. The candidates will receive their grades within a few days after the publication of this number of the JOURNAL.

In the determination of the averages, the examinations are weighted as follows:

I General Examination—Part A—4 points

I General Examination—Part B—1 point

II General Examination—2 points

III General Examination—3 points

IV General Examination—4 points

V Special Examination—History and Government—3 points

VI Special Examination—Economics—3 points

Total—20 points

The grade in the Examination in Modern Languages is not averaged with the grades in the other examinations. Each candidate is required to take the examination in one of the languages. He may elect to take an examination in a second of the languages. If he exercises this option, he will be advantaged if he makes a creditable grade in the second examination and not disadvantaged if he fails to make a creditable grade in that examination.

A candidate must attain a weighted average grade of 70 or higher in the first six examinations (the four General

(Continued on page 54)



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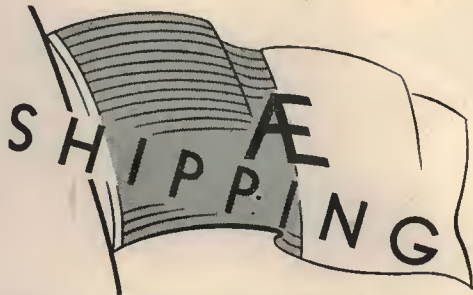
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## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the *Consular Bulletin* of December 1923

Consular luncheons were the subject of the Bulletin's editorial, an excerpt from which follows:

"These luncheons, after a thorough trial, have proved of inestimable social, as well as practical value. They have been likened to round-table discussions where good fellowship prevails and where old friends, long separated by the exigencies of the Service, have been reunited, new acquaintances and friendships formed, constructive ideas for the improvement of the Service exchanged, experiences at far away posts amusingly, joyfully—sometimes sorrowfully—related, and thus an excellent esprit de corps, so heartily desired by all, is fostered."

The State Department Club had its opening meeting for the season at Rauscher's December 1923, at 9 o'clock. Five meetings of the Club were scheduled, and it was noted that among the artists, well known throughout the world, who had entertained the Club were Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Levitsky, and Schumann-Heinck. The entertainments were given for the express purpose of bringing the personnel of the Department together during the season at least once a month and to enable them to enjoy the recitals of prominent artists. Dancing usually closed the evening.

Among new assignments were these: Maxwell Blake to Melbourne, Joseph W. Ballantine to Yokohama, Hugh S. Fullerton to Antwerp and Clarence J. Spiker to Swatow; Interpreter Edwin F. Stanton to Mukden. Clerks Ralph A. Boernstein and William A. Smale were commissioned Vice Consuls de Carriere and assigned to Rome and Habana, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harty, of Constantinople, announced the engagement of their daughter, Robertina, to Vice Consul Herbert S. Bursley, assigned to Constantinople.

A daughter, Muriel Josephine, was born October 9, 1923 at Shanghai to Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Sawyer.

A daughter was born at Londonderry on September 23, 1923 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Henry O. Ramsey, of Belfast.

On November 5, 1923 two Consuls and ten Vice Consuls de Carriere convened at the Department of State under the supervision of Mr. William Dawson, Consul General at Large, for a period of instruction which terminated on November 20. Among members of this class were Consuls Walter H. McKinney and J. Rives Childs, and Vice Consuls F. van den Arend, Lawrence S. Armstrong, J. F. Huddleston, and Consular Assistant John H. Bruins.

Mr. Wardell, Vice Consul at Yokohama, was an interesting visitor at the Department relating his dexterous escape from the consular building which collapsed upon him, and then burned, during the earthquake which destroyed Yokohama and part of Tokyo on September 1, 1923. Mr. Wardell, after making a safe exit from the toppling structure into the street, was thrown to the ground three times by the billowy undulations of the earth but managed to rise and reach the shelter of a large park where, with the compact mass of refugees, he suffered from dust, smoke, cinders, heat and thirst.

### *Monotonous Nairobi*

"Nairobi is full of excitement," wrote Consul William L. Jenkins in November, 1923, from that paradise for big game hunters. "For the past two nights lions have been making their appearance in town. One was in the vice consul's garden last night and others managed to eat major portions of two cows quartered nearby."

The typist at the Consulate brought in some tufts of lion hair, left on the wire fence of her home when the lions were playfully retreating from the cow-kill.

"It relieves the monotony of the town's existence as it were," remarked Consul Jenkins.



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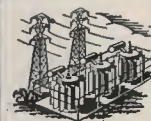
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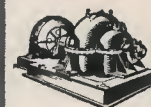
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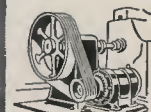
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## Foreign Service Scholarship Announcement

The American Foreign Service Association wishes to call attention to the various scholarships which are available for the year 1949-1950. All applications for these scholarships must be presented for consideration not later than May 1, 1949. The Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association is responsible for the selection of the successful applicants under the Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association scholarships, the William Benton scholarship, as well as the scholarship offered by the American Foreign Service Journal. The Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship is judged by an advisory committee which is composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two high ranking Departmental officers.

Each of the scholarships available has certain conditions of eligibility and applicants should carefully note these features. Those scholarships which are under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee for review will be judged with respect to each candidate, not only as regards scholarship but also on the basis of extracurricular activities, the character, aims, and purpose of the applicant, as well as his financial need.

The Charles B. Hosmer and the American Foreign Service Association scholarships represent a sum approximating \$600 which, at the discretion of the Education Committee, may be divided between two or more applicants who are children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association. These funds may be used only in meeting expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States. The American Foreign Service Journal scholarship, for a sum of \$300, is open to children of members of the Foreign Service who are either members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the

American Foreign Service Journal or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This scholarship is provided from the net income of the Journal and is primarily intended for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given those commencing the final year in such schools. If no suitable applicant of preparatory school age is found, this fund may then be awarded to a college or university student.

The William Benton scholarship, established through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary Benton, provides \$1,000 and is available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service or in the field service of the Department of State abroad for use in meeting expenses of undergraduate or graduate studies at any college or university in the United States. At the discretion of the Education Committee, the total amount of this scholarship fund may be divided between two or more deserving applicants.

The conditions under which the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship is handled are somewhat different than those outlined above. Applications should strictly conform to the requirements as outlined in the following paragraphs and should be addressed to the Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, care of the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Scholarship applications prepared for the Oliver Bishop Harriman fund which are unsuccessful in this competition will be considered by the Education Committee for the other scholarships which are available under the Foreign Service Association, if eligibility is established.

Each applicant must include information covering the following particulars:

*(Continued on page 38)*



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## FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from page 36)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application blanks for the Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association, William Benton and American

(Continued on page 40)



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## FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIPS

*(Continued from page 38)*

Foreign Service Journal scholarships are being forwarded to the field in the near future to those parents who according to the records of the Foreign Service Association have children who might be eligible and interested in these scholarships. It is realized that the Association records are by no means complete, and it is recommended, therefore, that any parents who do not receive blank application forms request these of the Association in Washington, D. C. without delay.

The data called for in the application blank should be in the applicant's own handwriting and, in addition to the various points mentioned, each applicant should arrange to provide the Education Committee, American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C., at least three letters of recommendation, two of which should be from officers or teachers of the school last attended. Such letters should supply details on the candidates' general record. Furthermore, arrangements should be made for the Education Committee to receive a transcript of grades for the last three years, if possible, the score attained in any aptitude or achievement test taken, a statement of the approximate rank of the applicant in his class, and a small photograph.

### WILLIAM BENTON CONTINUES SUPPORT OF FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

As most readers of the JOURNAL undoubtedly know, since his resignation from the Department of State the Honorable William Benton has continued to show a keen interest in the welfare of the members of the Foreign Service Association. Early in 1948, Mr. Benton contributed \$1,000 to the Foreign Service scholarship funds, and he also announced a distribution plan through which five sets of the senior edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and five sets of the junior edition are to be made available each year for a period of five years, to be distributed to educational institutions abroad where children of officers serving in the foreign field are being educated.

Of more recent date, Mr. Benton has again shown his continued interest in the Foreign Service Association and has offered a further contribution of \$1,000 to the Education Committee of the Association for scholarships which will be granted for the year 1949. In making this generous and important contribution to the Association's scholarship program, Mr. Benton has been both frank and kind in his remarks regarding the Foreign Service and its officers. The following paragraph is quoted from a letter dated November 8, 1948 from Mr. Benton:

"Because of the nature of the responsibilities I took in the Department, I was forced to expose myself to many of the problems of the Foreign Service and its Officers. I didn't seek such exposure. And I may say that I didn't learn quickly or easily. But I feel that I now have learned, and for keeps, and I only wish there were many other ways in which I could be helpful to the Service. No group of men is more deserving of sympathy and assistance, and no group to which I have ever been exposed has had less of both."

### NEW BOARD MEMBER OF SECURITY STORAGE

The Board of Directors of the Security Storage Company have elected Mr. George E. Hamilton, Jr., to membership on the Board. Mr. Hamilton, the son of the late George E. Hamilton, is a well-known lawyer, member of the firm of Hamilton and Hamilton. He is Counsel for, and a Director of, the Union Trust Company, and President of the Chevy Chase Club. He has taken a leading part in many civic and philanthropic activities in Washington.

# IT'S MAKING TELEPHONE HISTORY

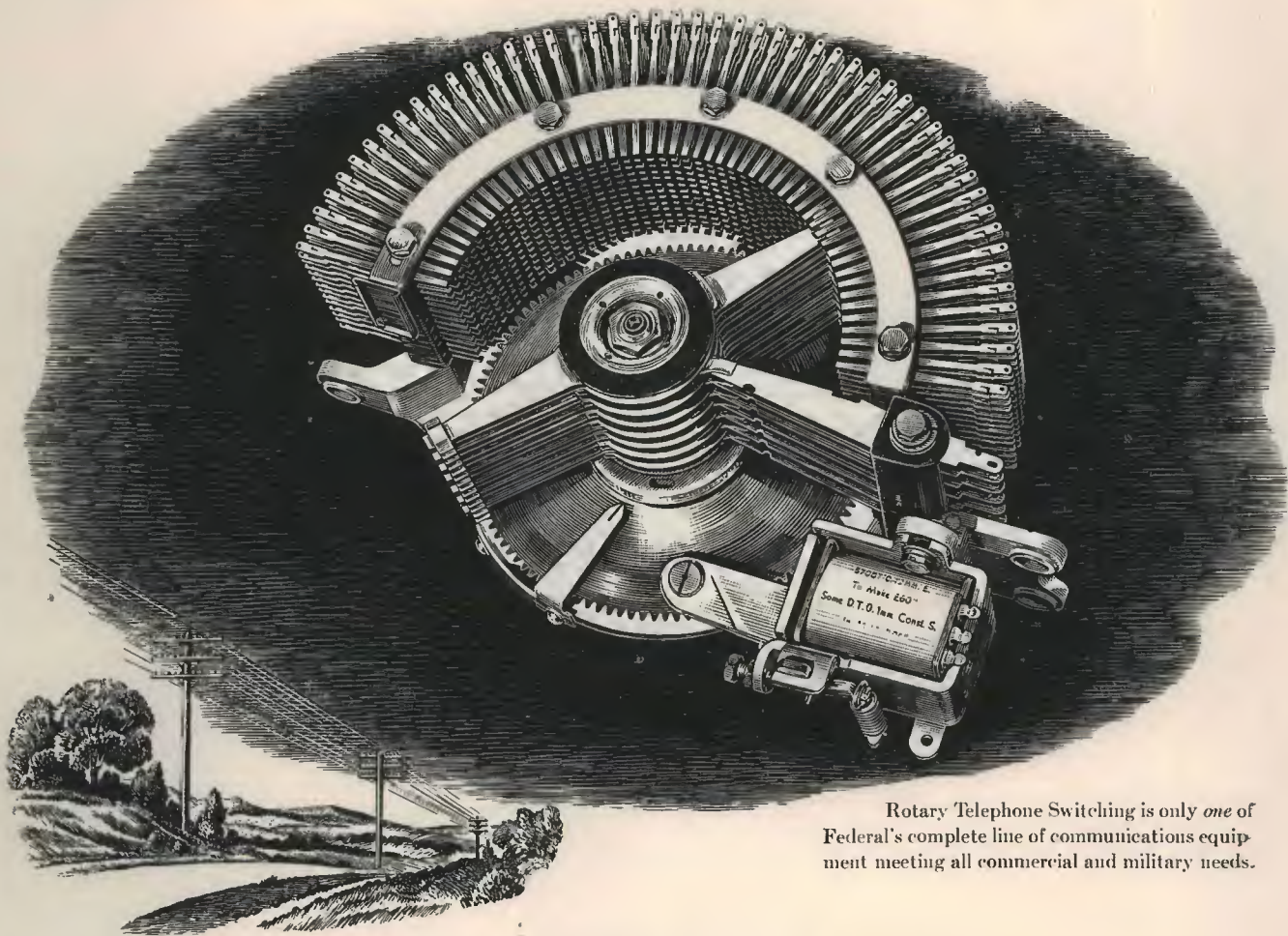
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## Letters to the Editors

### Educational Allowances

American Consulate General  
Palermo, Italy  
October 12, 1948

TO THE EDITORS,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I wonder if the Department has ever considered a "school" or "educational" allowance to be granted to those members of the Foreign Service who have children in boarding school in the United States? In my case, for example, I received an annual allowance of \$50.00 for my son while he was in Italy with me. Now that he is in boarding school in the United States, this allowance has ceased—and his education is costing me exactly \$130.00 per month.

It would seem logical to grant such an allowance to aid the parent in meeting the expense of educating his child or children—when there is more than one child, the burden is doubly heavy—and when a boy or girls reaches high school age it is their right to be educated in the United States: perhaps that is why the Calvert system goes no further than the ninth grade. The fact that the parents reside abroad during these years is to be considered too, for they are under orders and, added to the expense, is the separation, which is never pleasant. Service scholarships are a boon, of course, but they are too limited in scope.

Certainly there are others in this situation in the Service, and it would be interesting to have their views on this subject.

Very truly yours,  
LEONARD E. THOMPSON

*FSO Tyler Thompson, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Planning, was asked by the Editors of the JOURNAL to comment on Mr. Leonard Thompson's letter. Mr. Tyler Thompson's statement follows:*

The Department has long recognized the problems connected with the education of the dependents of personnel serving abroad. In March of this year a working party of representatives of the Departments of Army, Air Force, Navy and State and of the Federal Security Agency was set up to draft legislation to meet this problem. That drafting party has had to contend with a number of discouraging obstacles in the attempt to find a formula which would meet the varying needs of the agencies concerned. The Department is now hopeful, however, that legislation will be introduced in the 81st Congress either jointly by the agencies concerned or by the agencies individually.

As now contemplated the legislation requested will authorize the granting of allowances to cover tuition and transportation costs and also the establishment and maintenance by the Government of school facilities in areas where there are large numbers of dependents and no adequate facilities available.

### Appreciation

American Embassy  
Oslo, Norway  
October 26, 1948

TO THE EDITORS,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was quite overwhelmed on reading the Journal's editorial following my return to Oslo after a session at the UN  
(Continued on page 44)



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 42)

in Paris. To see my name in black letters as the caption for one startled second gave me the impression that I was looking at my obituary. But if it really were an "obit" I could ask for no kinder recognition from my fellow men.

I can truthfully say that I derived more pleasure out of editing the Journal than from any other task in the course of my long assignment at the Department. This I owe in reality to the support and collaboration of the Editorial Board, as well as the other members of the staff of course. Without the constructive and frequently stimulating help of the other editors there would have been no incentive to try to make the Journal a better sheet, as time went on.

I am sure I don't deserve the encomiums you have put upon me in print. But I thank you all most sincerely both for what you have said and, once again for the farewell luncheon at the Metropolitan Club, which I shall always remember in the years to come.

Sincerely,  
HENRY S. VILLARD

### Senior Advisory Council

Nanking, China  
October 29, 1948

TO THE EDITORS,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

For some time I have been wondering why use was not made of the experienced and mature judgment of retired Foreign Service Officers. These men have served in all parts of the world and have been intimately associated over a long period of time with our foreign policy in operation. It is inevitable, it seems to me, that when they retire they retain their interest in foreign affairs and in the Foreign Service. By nature of things, their judgment on problems of foreign policy and of the Foreign Service, with which they have been so long associated, must be of value. Why not use it?

Why not create in the Department a Senior Advisory Council, or some similar organ, and invite qualified retired Foreign Service Officers to serve on it? Basic problems of foreign policy could be submitted to them for consideration and they could discuss current problems in the light of basic policy. They would have the requisite time, unharried by the responsibilities which rest upon an active Officer in the Department. There would be no compellent upon those directing policy in the Department to follow the advice given. The advice of the Council should, nevertheless, be of value in the determination of the action to be taken.

Organization of the Council could be so arranged as not to require the full time of the Officers designated to it, and there would be no need to compensate the members of the Council as I should imagine most would be avid to serve. It might, nevertheless, be found desirable under certain conditions to authorize travel expenses and possibly *per diem*. Certainly as a taxpayer, myself, I would feel well repaid by the assurance that my State Department was making effective use of the mature judgment of its retired Foreign Service Officers.

Very sincerely yours,  
LEWIS CLARK

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## ELECTION WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 13)

election night rounds to the various political headquarters, where he observed the increasing glumness of overconfident Republicans, the self-reproach of astonished Democrats who were literally beating their fists for not having foreseen that Truman had a good fighting chance and gone out to work for him.

Thursday morning's *Post* presents the entertaining spectacle of wrong-guessing editorial writers and columnists eating humble pie—all except Walter Lippmann, who astonishingly and somewhat huffily alibis that he hadn't foreseen such a heavy vote!

On page one is a three-column cut of a telegram the *Post* has sent to President Truman at Independence. It invites him to a "crow banquet" with all the pollsters, columnists, commentators and political writers who had unanimously predicted his defeat. The President could eat turkey, but the forecasters would chew away on "breast of crow *en glace*." Dress for the President would be white tie; for the forecasters, sackcloth. The President would be asked to instruct the "experts" in his methods of analysis, since he was the only one who guessed right.

The Thursday morning compilation shows the popular vote to have become 21,092,843 to 19,524,241. It seems unlikely that the vote will reach even the 47,000,000 forecast the day before, much less the 51,000,000 expected on Election Day eve. Not for decades has there been a Presidential election in which so small a proportion of the electorate went to the polls.

Truman is still ahead in California, but by only 5,000 votes out of more than 2,000,000 counted. His plurality in Ohio is now 14,000 out of nearly 3,000,000.

In Congress, it now appears that the new Senate lineup will be 54 Democrats to 42 Republicans; the new House division, 262 Democrats, 172 Republicans, and one American Laborite. The Democrats have gained six State Governorships.

You begin to check up on committees in the two Houses, to see who is in line for chairmanships. Apparently Senator Connally will take over from Senator Vandenberg in the Foreign Relations Committee, while it will be Senator McKellar in the Appropriations Committee. In the House, presumably Sol Bloom will resume the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, while Clarence Cannon of Missouri will replace the redoubtable Mr. Taber as chairman of Appropriations.

No one knows who will occupy the spot so important to the Department—that of chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee. Will it be J. J. Rooney of New York or J. Vaughan Gary of Virginia, replacing Karl Stefan of Nebraska? Or will it be old friend Louis C. Rabaut of Michigan, once more in the House after a two-year vacation? Much depends, you are told, upon what other committee interests the various candidates may have.

By the time the Thursday evening papers hit the street, it's evident that the election is really over, and that people are looking forward to its consequences. There's talk of cabinet changes, and several of the columnists specializing on news for Government workers are predicting—rashly, you fear—that a more liberal, more leftish Congress will raise Government salaries.

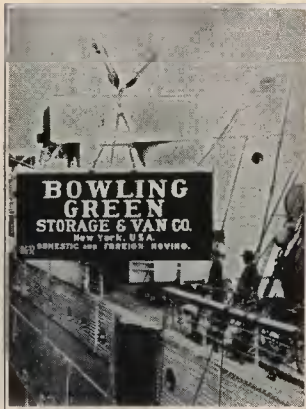
Meanwhile, President Truman is making a triumphal railroad tour across Missouri, en route back to Washington. Huge, cheering crowds greet him at Sedalia, at Jefferson City, at St. Louis. His speeches are simple, humble, sober in tone, expressing a desire to be worthy of the trust shown in him. A big reception is being prepared for the President in Washington.

(Continued on page 48)

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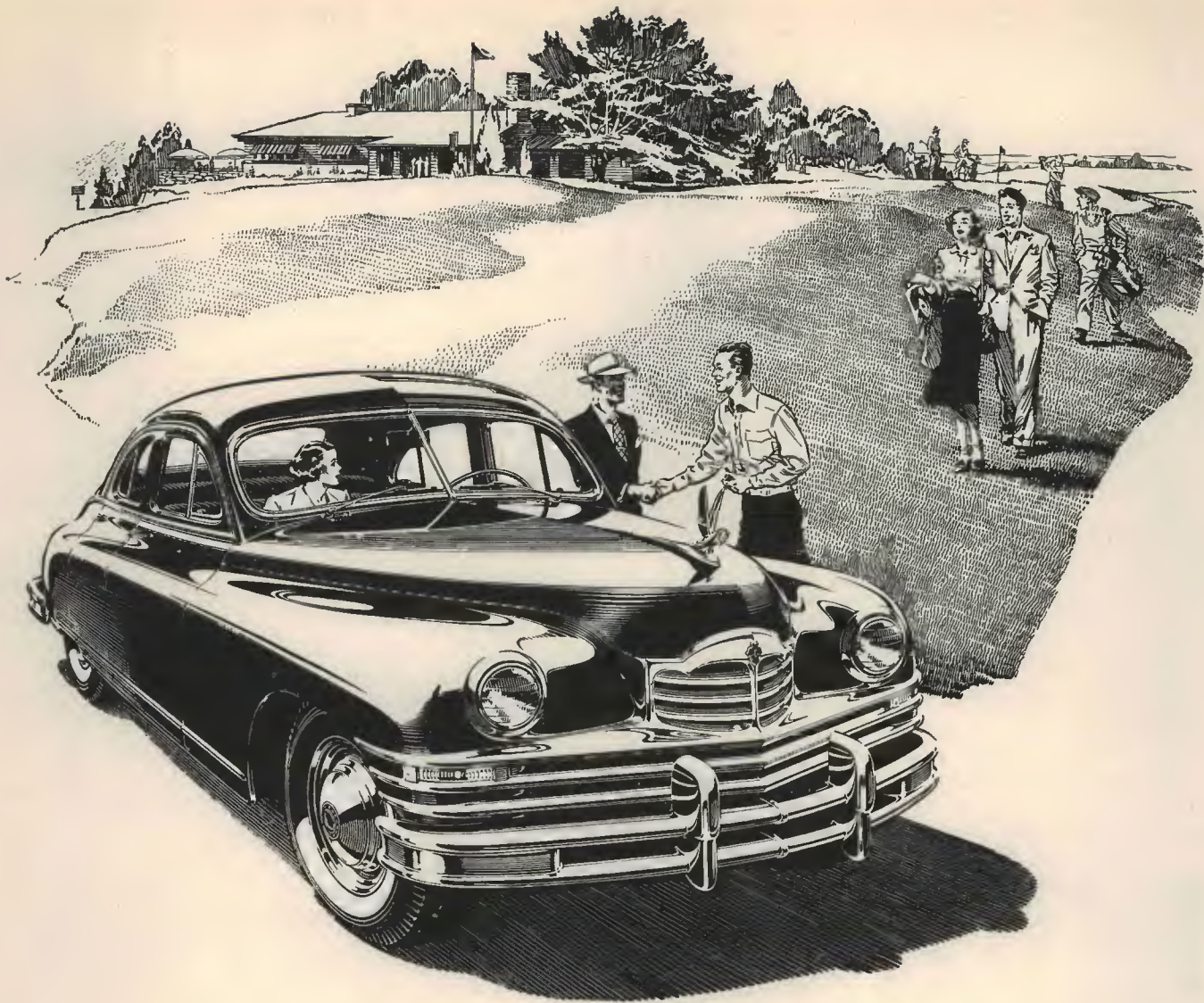
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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

## ELECTION WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 46)

Friday morning all is bustle in preparation for the President's arrival at 11 a.m. Government workers are given the morning off to welcome him home. Vice President-elect Barkley meets the Victory Special at Union Station, and the two ride through a friendly, cheering crowd of 750,000 lining the route to the White House. The turnout is half again as great as the largest crowd that a smaller Washington ever produced for Roosevelt, though not as great as the postwar crowds who shouted for Eisenhower and Nimitz.

The President speaks to a jam-packed throng of 50,000 from the front porch of the White House. Humility and sincerity mark his tone. He talks of unity, cooperation, hard work ahead. The Vice President-elect strikes a similar note.

Friday's newspaper scuttlebutt is that the President wants no reprisals against those of his official family who didn't help in the election, but wants to get on with the job.

Saturday evening Gardner Ainsworth, one of the three Foreign Service officers attending Harvard for economic studies, drops in for refreshments in the course of a flying visit to Washington. He says he stayed up until 7 a.m. election night, fascinated by the dramatic upset. He had Truman figured as a winner much earlier than you did, thus demonstrating that Foreign Service officers are smarter than stay-at-homes.

Gardner tells a story of going to a party of proper Bostonians Wednesday evening. He expected the election to be the principal topic of conversation. But no—not a single Bostonian even so much as mentioned the election the entire evening! Gardner is getting a liberal education in New England culture.

In the Sunday *Post* Molly Thayer's column has a couple of good election stories. One is about the young Deweyite who expected an assistant secretaryship in a Cabinet agency. He got married shortly before Election Day, and with good Republican foresight purchased a home in Georgetown. His honeymoon was timed to end in January. Now he has a bride, a home and—no job. Another is a quotation from former OPA Chief Paul Porter, who remarked, "You can't become the tenant at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue just by trying to work the pitcher for a base on balls."

Sunday's papers have vote figures nearly complete, with only about 5,000 out of 135,000 polling places still unreported. For the first time, Truman's vote has passed the 50 per cent mark. It's now Truman, 23,667,727; Dewey, 21,542,581; Wallace, 1,116,379; and Thurmond, 1,005,945. Total vote, 47,332,632. Out of every 24 votes cast, Truman has received 12, Dewey 11, and Wallace and Thurmond have split one between them.

Did the country choose wisely? Certainly you hope so, but only time will tell. Meanwhile, you're strongly convinced on one score—there's certainly no lack of vitality in the great American democracy. What began as an apathetic political campaign was taken over by the people themselves and ended as a thriller that stirred every American.

The winnah—and still champeen—Harry S. (for Surprise) Truman!

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Watrous, Livingston D.	Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro	2nd Sec.-Vice Consul
White, William A.	State Dept.	Vienna	FSS
Wilcox, Agnes W.	Sarnia	State Dept.	FSS
Williams, Philip P.	Nassau	Managua	2nd. Sec.-Consul
Woods, Harris	Reykjavik	Munich	FSS
Woolens, Sidney L.	Antwerp	Vienna	FSS
Wright, Kenneth C.	San Salvador	Camaguey	FSS
Wyman, Parker D.	Berlin	Cairo	3rd Sec.-Vice Consul
Zawadzki, Casimir T.	Gdansk	Frankfort	Consul



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(Continued from page 19)



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Soon the afternoon show was on: heralds with Elizabethan ruffs, balloon pants of blue and orange; lackeys in scarlet; dignitaries in uniforms covered with gold braid, plumed hats, and of pompous bearing. At about ten minutes to three, the golden carriage came, drawn by six huge black horses. The driver wore a white wig and tricornered hat; he never smiled nor looked to right or left; the crowd did not exist for him. When the Queen came out, a little girl stepped forward to give her flowers, which she accepted with a charming smile; she was followed by the Prince and the three little Princesses. The crowd cried, "Beeldig, schattig, snoczig" (all superlatives). It unleashed pent-up feelings of the war weary years; the mood of love for the new Queen was upon the people, and the desire to give unstintingly each individual's share of good cheer to make the occasion perfect, in her honor. I had an excellent view of the golden coach; but Mother had the camera.

After the coach left the Dam, I tried to get out too, but it was still surrounded by police and orders were, "Nobody may leave until the royal family returns—perhaps at 4:15. Again I took up my tale of woe, uselessly. Finally a group of newspaper reporters called to me to join them. They were determined to get out and after long argument, succeeded, taking me with them, laden with all my things, arms athrob; temporarily a newspaper woman in what was now a nightmare.

As I entered the cozy American club, people's eyes popped at the sight of all my things. They were leisurely smoking, drinking, having their tea; the radio was blithely announcing the progress of the golden coach. It was all too comfortable. I waited until the barriers were opened, and went at once to get our car. I had learned from the hostess that mother had not been to the club at all.

The way to the car was closed off and the police told me there were no cars parked in the Rokin; they had all been towed away. My last hope of finding mother faded—where would she go to find me? I went back to the club, intending to dump my things, including the borrowed chairs, not caring whether I ever saw them again. It was then five o'clock.

I walked into the club and there stood my dear mother, talking to the hostess. I had been sure I would never see her alive again; our reunion was more moving than that after our separation of three years. Then explanations, "Where could you have been?" She too knew the car was gone. The police had said, "Just one street back, along the canal."

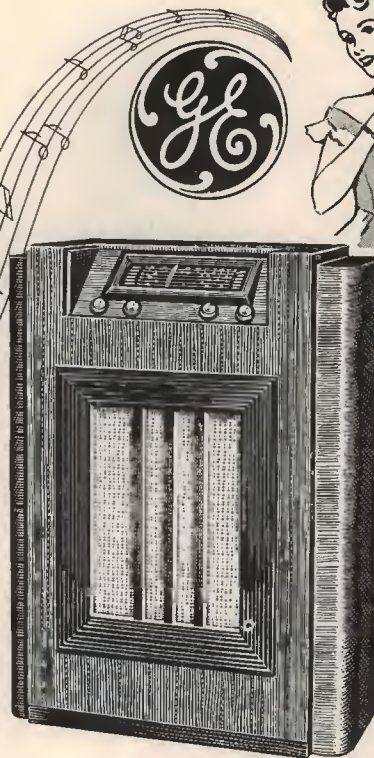
After walking for blocks and blocks, we realized we could not go on; neither had eaten a thing. We rang a door bell and asked the janitress if we could use her telephone to call the police. A girl who did not speak English answered at the police station and she gave me four different people, none of whom was of much help; finally the operator disconnected us. This was repeated three times, when the janitress' son took over, only to be equally unsuccessful. Then he made a tour of the neighborhood which lasted almost an hour. His kind mother offered to make us a cup of tea, which we accepted for I had a bad headache and we were so disheveled we could not have gone into any restaurant. We took out our sandwiches to discover they had flattened as thin as postage stamps; the great blue grapes were smashed and inside the camera. We opened the thermos to have a drink of nice hot chocolate—it was sour! Mother was too tired to eat anything anyhow.

The son's search being fruitless, we were joined by his

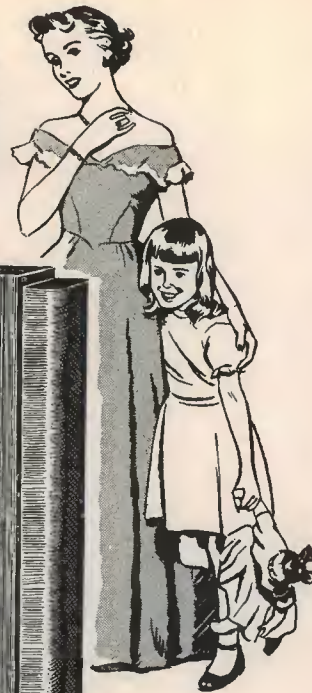
(Continued on page 52)



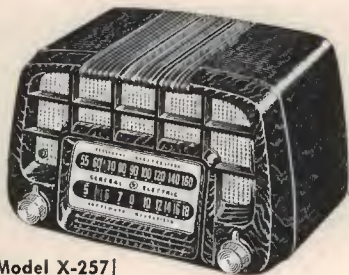
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## INVESTITURE OF JULIANA

(Continued from page 50)

father and wife in another sweep of the streets. Darkness was creeping up on us; we could never walk over the whole city. It is not my principle to ask favors as an American but I visited the police station, where there was no record of our car. Other people were in the same predicament. I asked for a police car or motorcycle; but the official said that there were already over a half million visitors in the city and the police force was too busy; that I must find the car myself.

My new friends tried to find a cab as we made our weary way along a canal. All of a sudden the son said, "There's a black car far up on the opposite side of the canal; I can't see the license, but it does have a sloping back." Then he ran forward; then the father, then I, then his wife.

"It has red wheels too."

"Sure, it's our car!"

I told them we had a saying, "looking for a needle in a haystack." They laughed and laughed; they have it too, "Naald in een hooiberg." We drove to their house, and I left promising to send them a food package. They had given us hours of their time so good-naturedly. We reached home at nine and dropped into bed, too tired for food.

Comparing notes next day, we could laugh, though the night before we had both suspected we had crushed chests. Mother had seen four women faint near her. One young girl standing beside her, spoke a bit of English and had tried to tell her who the different personages were. Mother asked her a question; the girl just stared at her; mother repeated it, only to be met by the same blank stare. Then mother beckoned to a policeman and as he pushed the crowd back a bit, the girl fell down. She had fainted and had been held up by the people around her.

Mother had stayed up in front, knowing I was in the rear. While I moved forward, mother had figured I had instead become disgusted and gone to the car. Thus she went to the Rokin but the car was gone. She tried to return to the Dam but she was not allowed to re-enter it so she spent the rest of the day on the streets, laden with one white knitting bag holding lunches, thermos, two pairs of opera glasses and the movie camera.

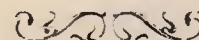
The next time I go forth on a safari, I shall take a quarter in my pocket and nothing else. Actually we pledged each other that we would never again go to an investiture. And maybe not even to a football game on Thanksgiving Day.

## ACADEMIC WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 28)

day student in Washington takes part in general college life and campus activities to a much greater extent than his counterpart residing in educational centers having extensive dormitory space. A large majority of university and college students in the area live either at home or in private rooming houses. Recreational and club rooms are available and ample opportunities are offered to participate in the sports and similar activities so much a part of American college life.

Of the many advantages of an assignment to the Department, none is greater than the complete absence of the difficulties known to so many Foreign Service families in arranging that their teen-aged children have the benefits of several years of American schooling.



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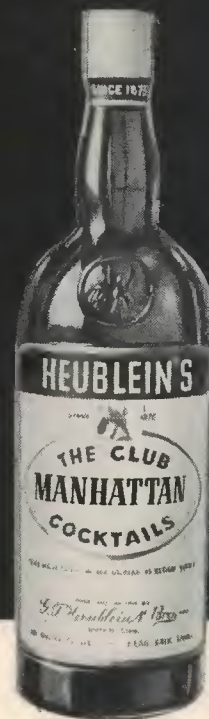
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## THE ELECTION

(Continued from page 16)

Perhaps Americans felt no such imminent threat; it is more probable that the millions who stayed away felt their liberties were safe with either candidate. Yet 50,000,000 free Americans is an impressive number: the vanguard of 100,000,000 other Americans equally free and of those millions in all nations, free or slave, who hold the same fundamental beliefs.

The election meant many things to many people. Whatever else it signified, to most everyone abroad it meant reaffirmation of President Truman's foreign policy. It is more, not less, to the President's credit, as well as to the Republicans', that this is a non-partisan policy.

Europeans familiar with the vagaries of American diplomacy and Americans who recall our retreat into the shell after World War I could hardly have expected that this country would take the lead in creating an international organization, or that we would launch such an imaginative and audacious project as the European Recovery Plan.

There are many, even among our friends, who might not have credited American policy makers with the ability to recognize the dissembled challenge to the free world in time to do something about it; or with the constancy and restraint to develop a "policy of patience and firmness"; or with the courage and decision to stem sudden totalitarian thrusts in remote Greece and Turkey; or with the vision to see the Atlantic and Western communities in closer union.

The election returns are in; the returns on this foreign policy are beginning to come in. We will not carry all the precincts, but we think it not premature to congratulate President Truman and Governor Dewey, the Republicans and the Democrats, and our fellow Americans on the election and on the bi-partisan foreign policy.

## FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

(Continued from page 32)

Examinations, the Examination in History and Government, and the Examination in Economics), and also a grade of 70 or higher in the Examination in Modern Languages in order to be permitted to proceed to the Oral Examination.

A candidate who attains a weighted average grade of 70 or higher on the first six examinations but who fails to attain a grade of 70 or higher on the Examination in Modern Languages will be given an opportunity to take a reexamination in Modern Languages on April 11, 1949. If he attains a grade of 70 or higher on that reexamination, he may then proceed to the Oral Examination.

Oral examinations of the candidates successful in the Written Examination will begin in March and will continue through June. In accordance with the regulations of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, candidates in these examinations will be examined by Panels of five members who will weigh their performance during the examination in the light of all available information concerning them and who will grade them: Passed with Distinction, Passed, Deferred, or Failed.

Candidates successful in the Oral Examination must then pass a rigorous Physical Examination.

The candidates who successfully meet all of these tests are placed on the Eligible List in order of excellence. Candidates from this List will be appointed as soon as sufficient monies are appropriated by the Congress for the payment of their salaries but only after the existing Eligible List of candidates successful in previous examinations has been exhausted.

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| Northcool Tropical Weight Suits  | \$35.00            | Interwoven Hose   | 55c to \$3.50<br>(Solid colors, 6 x 3 ribs, rayons, lises, wools) |
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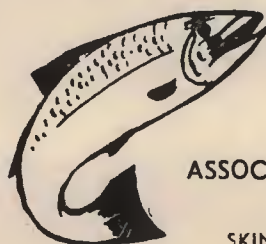
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