

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 26, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1949





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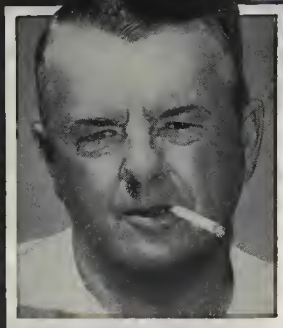
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Bacon, Mary L.	Warsaw	Vienna	FSS
Baldwin, Charles F.	Oslo	Trieste	FSO
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Belton, William	Porto Alegre	Panama	2nd Sec. Consul
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Berger, David C.	Tokyo	Palermo	Consul General
Bingham, George R.	Antofagasta	Johannesburg	Vice Consul
Bisbee, Royal D., Jr.	Bombay	New Delhi	Vice Consul
Bloodworth, Thos. S., Jr.	Calcutta	Haifa	Vice Consul
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Bracken, Katherine W.	Athens	Dept. of State	FSO
Bragonier, Reginald, Jr.	Panama	Quito	2nd Sec. (P.A.O.)
Brennan, James V.	Johannesburg	Dept. of State	FSS
Brown, Frances M.	Dept. of State	Frankfort	FSS
Brown, Margaret L.	Caracas	Maracaibo	FSS
Brown, Robert Y.	Manila	Dhahran	Consul
Buck, Mary E.	Stockholm	New Delhi	FSS
Buford, Hogan F.	Bogota	Buenaventura	Vice Consul
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Davis, Roy L.	Bordeaux	Munich	Vice Consul
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Detwiler, Alvin C.	Ciudad Trujillo	Vienna	Vice Consul
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Forbes, Godfrey R.	Praha	Rome	Admin. Asst.
Forkel, Carl E., Jr.	Valencia	Oslo	FSS
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Gleason, Elizabeth N.	Mexico	Dept. of State	FSS
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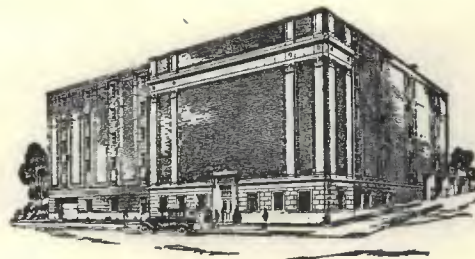


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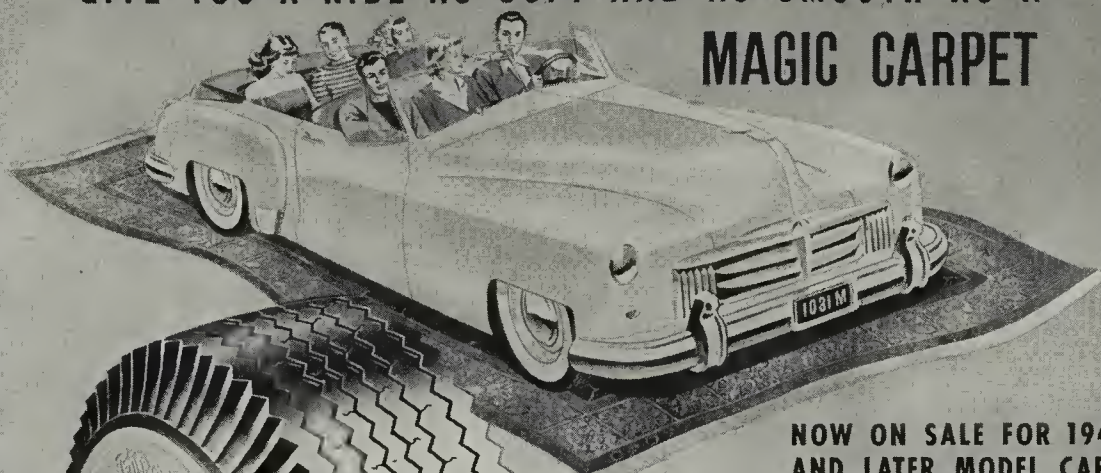
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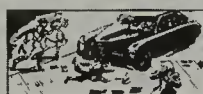
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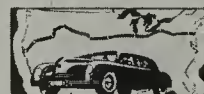
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 26, NO. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1949

Towards an Amalgamated Foreign Service?

BY EDMUND A. GULLION, FSO

Shortly after this issue of the JOURNAL reaches the field the Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by former President Hoover, will make its report. At this writing the Commission is still considering the recommendations it will make with respect to the Department of State and the Foreign Service of the United States. Preliminary speculation in the newspapers gives every reason to anticipate that the report will recommend a much closer union of the Department and the Service.

Foreign Service personnel who have spent any time in Washington since the war are aware that various proposals to this end have been put forward by different groups in recent years. These proposals are undoubtedly less familiar to the field. I propose in this article to trace briefly the historical background of the amalgamation idea, to indicate some of its advantages and disadvantages, and to present one man's view of the conditions upon which such a merger, if it is to come, could be accomplished in the public interest.

II. THE BACKGROUND

It is useful to remember that the present cleavage between the Department and the Service was not achieved by a fission process, either spontaneous or induced. The two institutions had quite separate origins. The Constitution made no provision except by implication for the Department of State or other Executive Departments; it did provide authority for the President "to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls." An act of Congress of July 27, 1789, created a Department of Foreign Affairs to succeed a Department of the same name existing under the Articles of Confederation. It charged the Secretary of State with the performance of such duties as might from "time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions to or with public ministers and consuls" of the United States. However, the corps of American representatives abroad was apparently conceived to have a separate basic status. The Constitutional provisions with respect to it were not followed up by any Congressional action until on April 14, 1792, "An Act considering Consuls and vice consuls" was passed to implement a treaty "with the King of the French." This

Act made no direct or indirect reference to a Department of State or to the Secretary. The representatives of the new country abroad were considered to be agents of the President and it does not appear to have been a part of the plan that they should have a home base in the Department of State.

There is something to the idea that this country gets its best representation abroad when its national security is threatened. American diplomacy and diplomats reached a high level of quality when this country was just emerging from the colonial chrysalis—but, with some brilliant exceptions, tended to lapse during our long period of isolation. From the end of the War of 1812 to the turn of the century, the consular and, to some extent, the diplomatic services developed as a rich preserve for patronage. The need for reform finally brought about a series of remedial measures: an Executive Order of President Cleveland of September 20, 1895; an Act of Congress of April 5, 1906; an Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt of June 27, 1906; an Act of Congress of February 5, 1915; and finally the Rogers Act of May 24, 1924.

Throughout this period, and in the enactments listed above, responsibility for the direction of the foreign services progressively devolved on the Secretary of State. Although none of these acts effectively placed the field personnel and the home service within the same administrative structure, the need for coordination and interchange was increasingly recognized. For example, in commenting on a bill before Congress in 1908, Mr. Wilbur Carr declared that "For the good of the Service as well as the efficiency of the Department there should be as much interchange as practicable between the Foreign Service and the Department of State, and vice versa. The Department would gain much by being able to utilize the practical experience of consuls who have served abroad, and the usefulness of officers in the Department would be greatly increased by occasional assignments abroad." Mr. Carr's words might well have been the text for successive drafts of Service legislation down to the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

Contemporary Foreign Service officers reckon the beginnings of the modern Service from the comparatively recent date of the Rogers Act, May 24, 1924, and the more selective methods of recruitment first applied in 1931. The Rogers Act gave the consolidation idea its initial impetus

by merging the Consular and Diplomatic services, a trend which continued with the absorption of the Foreign Commerce and Agricultural Services in 1939. Less well known is the fact that the amalgamation of the Departmental and field services was actively considered at the time the Rogers Act was before Congress. Following the bill's submission to the Sixty-seventh Congress and before its enactment by the Sixty-eighth Congress, Secretary of State Lansing made the following comment on the bill:

"If there is a criticism, it is that the Bill failed to include in its general scheme of consolidation certain officers of the bureaus and divisions, assistant solicitors, and drafting officers of the Department of State, such as chiefs and assistant chiefs of and in fact all officers, who do not belong to the clerical force. It would have improved the Bill if such officers had been graded and made eligible for transfer to the Foreign Service, whenever it seemed advisable to send them into the foreign field. It would unquestionably improve the efficiency of the departmental organization and give them a proper standing not only with foreign diplomats but also with the members of our Foreign Service. Of course such a provision would impose upon the officers affected by it the passing of the examination for entry into the Foreign Service grades, but that ought not to be a hardship upon men holding these responsible offices, if they are qualified to perform their departmental duties."

It is significant for our consideration of the problems of amalgamation today to note that Mr. Lansing did not believe that the *whole* Department and the Service could be successfully merged and he *did* believe that those Departmental officers coming into the merged service should be selected by the examination procedures established for the Foreign Service by the Rogers Act.

The example of the Rogers Act probably led Representative Porter of Pennsylvania to introduce his bill in 1928 for the establishment of a "Home Service of the Department of State." The Department took no official position on this bill and it was not passed. However, a group of officers in the Department seem to have been interested in the idea and worked up a plan for "A Service of Foreign Relations" comprising the home and foreign branches. The plan did not have official approval, and after the failure of the Porter bill, organized sentiment for unification lay dormant.

Following the experiences of World War II, both the Department and the Foreign Service were subjected to intensive examination and reorganization which is still continuing. When Mr. Byrnes succeeded Mr. Stettinius in 1945 he asked the Bureau of the Budget to prepare a report on the organization of the Department of State. This report recommended, *inter alia*: an immediate personnel study with the objective of establishing a consolidation of the Department and the field services; immediate consolidation of the Foreign Service and departmental management offices, such as budget, personnel, etc.; and continuing recruitment at all levels, to bring in immediately and on a continuing basis thereafter a considerable number of specialists from the Department and other agencies, such as the Army and Navy. Various improvements in administration of the Service were also recommended. The report found that a separate career Foreign Service no longer met the needs of the situation that it tended to "foreignize" its members. It took the position that, under present day conditions, the Civil Service provided adequate protection against improper political influence. Thus, although the vital question of whether the amalgamation was to be accomplished within or without the Civil Service was not directly attacked, the inference might have been drawn that the Civil Service regime was to apply.

Meanwhile, within the Foreign Service itself much thought was being given to a closer relationship between the Department and the Foreign Service. After the Budget plan had been submitted to the Secretary, the Division of Foreign Service Planning under Mr. Andrew B. Foster, was directed by Mr. Selden Chapin, then Director of the Office of the Foreign Service, to draw up a tentative plan for consolidation of the Department and the Service. At the same time these offices were intensively considering the ground which ought to be covered in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, then in preparation. Indeed the initial drafting of the Act began under a directive, later withdrawn, to submit a piece of legislation which would accomplish amalgamation as well as Foreign Service reform.

Some of the responsible officials of the Foreign Service are believed from the beginning to have been dubious that amalgamation would be in the public interest, particularly if it were insufficiently considered. Nevertheless at the request of Mr. Russell, the Assistant Secretary, the Office of the Foreign Service did submit to him, a memorandum outlining "A Single Service under the Secretary of State." The paper was prefaced with the warning that it was purely tentative, and that any further study ought to have extensive review and consideration in and out of the Department and the Foreign Service. Mr. Chapin observed that if "any considerable number of persons inside the Department or out of it" were to consider that the Office of the Foreign Service was "cooking up a private scheme for the aggrandizement of the Foreign Service," he would "want to wash (his) hands of the matter forthwith."

In summary this draft memorandum (sometimes called the Foster plan, after its principal author) recommended "the building, during a transition period of ten or twelve years, of a new Service replacing the present Departmental and Foreign Services, embodying the best structural features, superior mobility, and career principles of the Foreign Service, incorporating the best men in the two existing Services, together with such new blood as is needed, and constituting eventually a single Service under the Secretary of State."

Such a service could not be achieved by "combining the present services 'as is' and overnight." A number of steps would have to be taken during the transitional period. The Foreign Service would be strengthened by the recruitment of new men not only in the lower but also in the middle and upper ranks. "The best men in the Departmental Service would be gradually transferred to the Foreign Service. . ."

In its details the plan envisaged the slow amalgamation of the major professional groups in the Department with the Foreign Service in accordance with demonstrated manpower needs and orderly personnel administration. During the period of transition those persons in either Service who did not want, or who were found not to be qualified for Service in the other, would remain in their existing positions. By the time the merger was complete, many would have retired or resigned. In the meanwhile, an entirely new Service would be evolved; recruitment would build toward a highest common denominator; and the ratio of time to be devoted to foreign service and home service would be worked out.

At the end of the transition period all future appointees to the combined Service would be required to accept home or field duty, as directed. Departmental technicians and clerical personnel would not be included in the merger and the new Service would not be under Civil Service auspices.

It is probably correct to say that the preparation of this outline plan did not mean that all responsible Foreign

Service officials were convinced that unification was then desirable. They did want to present their own ideas while the topic was being discussed and to stress the need for a gradual transition toward any merger. The higher Departmental officials were apparently aware of the dangers of a precipitate approach and in December 1945, the Office of the Foreign Service received word through Assistant Secretary Russell that it was to proceed with the drafting of Foreign Service legislation without reference to the possibilities of amalgamation.

III. SOME ADVANTAGES OF AMALGAMATION

Many of the advantages of a single service are self evident. They include: unity of command, homogeneity of personnel, flexibility in operation, capacity for expansion, simpler budget procedure, and simplified relations with other departments and the public.

There is probably no group in this country better qualified for work on the problems of United States foreign policy than the able professionals who deal with substantive aspects of that policy in the home Service of the Department of State. If a Combined Service included in its ranks the men of that group who are able and willing to serve effectively abroad plus some of the brains of the administrative side of the Department, it could certainly claim to be the best Foreign Service in the world.

Most of us in the Foreign Service are convinced that we can give the United States better representation in a foreign country if we maintain one mission there rather than several. It is hard to convince the average man that the Department of State will not give better value if it harbors one Service instead of several.

Few members of either Service would agree about the extent or importance of the cleavage between the Foreign Service and the Home Service but few will deny that something of the kind exists. There are some members of the Foreign Service (and this writer is one) who believe that it coincides to some extent with a cleavage between the geographic desks in the Department and the "functional" desks. This certainly is much less true than it used to be and there are also sound reasons for a concentration of Foreign Service officers on the geographic desks. If the Foreign Service is worthy of its character it ought to provide a disproportionately large number of persons especially well qualified for political work of the kind involved.

Yet the gap is there and anyone who has been around the Department in the last four years knows that much time and tact has gone into successfully bridging it. It would be a mistake to exaggerate its importance, but if a well-conceived and carefully executed amalgamation accomplished nothing else it should remove that hazard.

The Foreign Service, as now constituted, is only twenty-five years old and its youth has been rudely troubled with war and aftermath. In that brief period it has not exactly registered with the public, with Congress and certain other agencies just what kind of creature it is. Career Services of any kind have not traditionally been the dominant features of our democratic government.

A career diplomat is notoriously a suspect animal in most democratic countries, particularly in their isolationist moods. In the United States it has been rather difficult to fit him into the prevailing concept of government service. He belongs to a distant and hierarchic group which he joins at the bottom rank. The *mores* and standards of this group necessarily differ from those prevailing in current Civil Service administration. They are not better nor worse; they

are only different. Yet the Foreign Service officer finds, when he must defend his budgets or his administrative plans, that the criteria applied to the Foreign Service tend to be those developed for Civil Service groups.

For some purposes an analogy between the Foreign Service and the uniformed services would be more apt; yet he must beware of pushing that comparison too far, lest the Service be thought autocratic, undemocratic, and out of touch with the "main current" of American life; the public honors its men in uniform but is unsympathetic to quasi-military discipline in the striped pants brigade!

The difficulty seems to be in accepting a career Foreign Service, such as that employed by practically every country in the world, for what it is: a time tested, normal, but specialized instrument for the conduct of foreign relations which is neither an esoteric brotherhood nor merely an extension of the home government apparatus to the foreign field.

Perhaps the Foreign Service would appear less outlandish* to the taxpayers and budget makers if it were not an inexplicable offshoot of the Department of State; it seems therefore that if the Foreign Service is to get on with the job and get its essential work in the nation's service done, it would stand a better chance of doing so if it and the Department spoke with one voice; if its range of skills were widened by the addition of those found in the professional Departmental services; and if it could always be treated not as some remote pensioner of the Department of State but as its very blood, bone, and sinew.

IV. THE DANGERS AND DRAWBACKS

If so much can be achieved by unification, what can be the drawbacks, and what are the disadvantages to such a step? To this writer they seem chiefly to depend on the kind of amalgamation proposed, the tempo at which it is pursued, the standards which are to prevail for entrance to the combined Service, and the risks involved in introducing radical changes into a going organization at a precarious time. We must always ask ourselves whether the game is worth the candle; whether, when we lay a bold, revising hand on the existing structure, we may not open breaches long since sealed against the entry of privilege and patronage; and whether we may not imperil national objectives immeasurably more important than administrative regularity in the machinery for handling foreign relations.

Before touching on these questions, a word of speculation about the acceptability of the scheme to some sectors of the public and the government. As this paper will develop further, the only workable plan of consolidation would keep the merged Service separate from the operations of the Civil Service. It is at least conceivable that this idea might be unpopular. The Department of State and Foreign Service do not universally enjoy a good press, nor for that matter does any Foreign Office in its own country. The new plan might be misconstrued as a design to set up a monolithic organization even more aloof from the people's Government. It does little good to argue that such a conclusion would not follow from the facts. Government policy, even government administrative policy, must reckon not only with facts but with prejudices and emotions.

There is another point of this kind which is perhaps more real. When a new Secretary takes office or when a national administration changes, the personnel changes in the De-

*See "Why People Dislike Diplomats" by Wallace Deuel, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Feb. 1947.

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Summing Up the United Nations -- Paris, 1948.

BY AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN
United States Representative to the United Nations

It has come to my attention that Officers of the Foreign Service have been wondering whether the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations achieved any tangible result at the meeting which has just ended in Paris.

It is true that the newspapers and commentators have sounded a note of skepticism as to the achievements of the last Assembly. It is also true that as the arguments waxed more vociferous and the speeches grew more strident it was not easy for the people of the world to keep their eye on the main purpose of the Assembly. The Assembly, as Senator Vandenberg has stated, is the "Town Meeting of the World." In the world we now live in it was inevitable that this body should reflect the differing points of view and, at times, the rivalries of various nations. The United Nations is, in fact, but the parliamentary reflection of sovereign States pledged to meet together and iron out their differences.

Nevertheless, in considering the events of the past three months and on rereading the statement the Secretary of State made to the General Assembly on September 23, which set forth an outline of things to be done, I must say I feel that the Third Session of the Assembly has a good deal of work to its credit. Also it must not be forgotten that the Session is not yet over. The agenda was so heavy that part of the Assembly's work has been deferred until next spring. Accordingly, any judgment rendered now must be a partial one.

I am convinced that the overall result of the General Assembly in Paris was to bring us nearer to a solid basis for peace. The work of this last Assembly advanced in that direction and its debates and the votes taken after these debates were significant of the direction more than of the distance toward peace. The real issues were clarified. The parties to those issues were identified. The unity of the great majority of the countries members of the United Nations was consolidated.

The United States Delegation when the Assembly opened set forth certain political objectives which, if achieved, would go far toward settling some of the difficult problems which confront the world and which, in varying degree, may constitute a threat to peace and security. We expressed the hope that the United Nations could achieve a Palestine free from strife and the threat of strife, with both Jews and Arabs assured the peaceful development envisaged by the actions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. While it cannot be said that this goal has been achieved, nevertheless the resolutions of the Security Council of November 4 and 16 served to put an end to renewed hostilities and opened the way for eventual negotiations for an armistice. The Assembly's resolution setting up a Conciliation Commission to enable the parties to get together on a lasting settlement will, I hope, provide the continuing assistance which will eventually result in a peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem.

In September we requested the Assembly's cooperation in assisting Korea to unity and independence. Although this ancient country is not yet united, nevertheless the General

Assembly in the closing hours of its recent session did place the stamp of international approval upon the Government at Seoul which was established with the assistance of the United Nations, and provided a continuing Commission charged with the responsibility for endeavoring to bring about that unity of the south with the north which is yet the unredeemed pledge of the Cairo Conference and the Declaration of Moscow.

With regard to Greece, the report of the United Nations Balkan Commission showed unequivocally how the northern neighbors of Greece had connived and given assistance to the guerrillas who are conducting civil war in that country. The Assembly's condemnation of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, was well merited; but at the same time the Assembly held forth the hand of conciliation and provided the way—provided there was a will—to achieve an amicable settlement of this problem.

These are examples of some of the political questions with which the Assembly dealt. Certainly 100 percent success was not achieved in any of them. However, there was on the other hand no 100 percent failure. International problems are of a continuing nature and their solution is not achieved by mathematical processes. In fact, the United Nations serves to focus the spotlight on the continuing flow and flux which makes up the stream of international relations. Solutions are not found neatly crystallized and wrapped up in cellophane packages. They evolve according to the forces at play. The great utility of the United Nations is that the principles and purposes set forth in its Charter serve to channel these international forces and to move them in the right direction. In the long run problems of international affairs are not much "settled" as lived with. It is this process of accommodation and of mutual arrangement which the United Nations makes possible within a framework of rules of the game.

Also on the agenda at Paris were two immense issues which confront mankind. One was the successful international control of the use of atomic energy. The other was the age-old search for some limitation on armament before man in his increasing technical competence will have devised the means for his own complete destruction.

On the issue of atomic energy the United States cheerfully accepted the will of the majority of the Assembly that the Atomic Energy Commission continue its efforts to devise a formula for the effective control through international means of atomic weapons.

It was of great importance that the Assembly should approve the general findings and recommendations of the First Report of the Atomic Energy Commission and the specific proposals for safeguards in the Commission's Second Report, which aims at eliminating atomic weapons from national armaments and advance procedures of control to a higher level.

In the field of disarmament the Soviet Union advanced a seemingly bold proposal for one-third disarmament within

"SUMMING UP THE UNITED NATIONS SESSION"



"This is the way the little marionettes go."

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a year on the part of the five greatest Powers. However, there was no indication of willingness to accept an effective international system of control and it was obvious from the outset that there was no compensating system which would afford that real collective security which must be the essential prerequisite to a practical plan for disarmament. It is our hope that through the United Nations we can develop such collective security and that disarmament will then follow as a natural consequence.

It was significant that at preceding sessions of the General Assembly other delegations seemed to assume that the conflict of interest was between the United States and the Soviet Union but that at the Third Session in Paris the difference was not expressed in the formula US vs. USSR, but USSR vs. UN.

Statistics on the voting make this point more than clear. On atomic energy the Soviet resolution was rejected by a vote of 40 to 6, with 5 abstentions, while the recommendation of the Committee approving the work of the Atomic Energy Commission was approved by a vote of 40 to 6, with 4 abstentions. On conventional armaments the Soviet proposal for a one-third reduction in armaments of the Permanent Members of the Security Council was rejected by a vote of 39 to 6, with 6 abstentions. The Committee's recommendation was adopted by 43 in favor and 6 against, with 1 abstention. On Greece a resolution providing for the continuation and instruction of the Balkan Commission was adopted by 47 to 6. The Soviet resolution was rejected by 47 to 6. Only the resolution calling for the return of Greek children was unanimously approved. The vote on extending the life of the Interim Committee—the "Little Assembly"—which had been proposed by the United States last year, was approved 40 to 6, with 1 abstention. The resolution approving the work of the temporary Korea Commission and placing the seal of international approval upon the new Korean Government at Seoul, was adopted by 48 votes in favor, 6 against, and 1 abstention. The Soviet resolution was rejected by 46 to 6. Even on the Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved by 48 to nothing, that same significant 6—the USSR and its 5 satellites—abstained.

So the statistics show that it is six against the world—not only the USSR against the United States. I fervently hope that this pattern in political arithmetic may change. We are not against the USSR but we are for the United Nations.

We believe that international affairs can only be conducted in accordance with right principles. These principles are written down in clear language in the Charter of the United Nations.

While at Walter Reed I have had more time perhaps than usual to cover the press and to take care of arrears of reading. I was struck by a recent cartoon in a French-American paper which bore the title, "Summing up the United Nations session." It showed a group of fifty-two nations led by Uncle Sam marching into the Palais de Chaillot on September 21, belligerently facing a similar group led by Comrade Molotov, made up of Russia and its five satellite States. The debates of the Assembly were shown as an acrimonious explosion. Then, under the date of December 12, the same group was shown marching out of the Palais de Chaillot with the same leadership and grouping of nations. There had been nothing decided; no change in the rival grouping.

Although the cartoon is amusing I think it very much over-simplifies the issue. The United Nations is not an arena in which the American and Russian champions wrangle, each with his own supporters. It is not the United States alone which is against the USSR or vice versa, but rather that the USSR, to our deep regret, has chosen to pit herself and its five satellite supporters against all the rest of the United Nations. As General Marshall said in his speech on September 23:

"There is no plot among members of this organization to keep any nation or group of nations in a minority. The minority position is self-imposed. The record shows that there are no mechanical majorities at the disposal of any nation or group of nations. Majorities form quickly in support of the principles of the Charter. Nations consistently in the minority would be welcomed among the ranks of the majority—but not at the price of compromise of basic principles."

I believe that this statement is still true. It is certainly my hope at this outset of the new year that the leaders of Russian policy will realize that we do not seek to destroy their way of life but merely to live our lives together with all nations, large and small, according to the rules of decent international conduct which are established in the Charter. If the nations which signed the Charter lived by the Charter there would be few worries for 1949, or any other year.

"Passing World Pictures": A Glimpse

BY STEWART TEAZE

Japanese color prints have amazed Westerners for many years with their range of subject, with the depth of their expression, with the completeness of their captivation of the spirit, with the triumph of color in their capacity for imposing upon the observer a sense of the rhythm, form and harmony of both animate and inanimate objects.

Ukiyoe, as the genre school or "Passing-World Picture" became known to the Japanese masses in the seventeenth century, was a popular revolt of Japanese artists against the classical schools devoted to portrayal of the traditional themes of imaginary life or religious contemplation for the life passing before their eyes. Prints, sometimes called "Edo (now Tokyo)-e," were designed for the common people who hitherto had little or no contact with pictorial art. They were cheap and could be carried home as souvenirs by visitors from the country who flocked to the city to partake for a fleeting moment of the gay life of a passing world.



Spirit of White Heron
by Taniguchi Kokyo

The consummate ability of the Japanese color print artist to impress upon the mind the trivialities of a passing world, the sorrows or exultations, the tribulations or joys of an individual, are scarcely believable to anyone unacquainted with the art of the wood-block print or who has not had the opportunity of observing a few at least of the masterpieces that exist in this medium. Let us take but one phase of this "Vanity Fair" of color: the quietitudes and pastimes of women of an Oriental world, and meditate upon them if only for a moment.

Actors and courtesans, the costumes of the seductive models to be found in the haunts of the "green-room" of the theatre and at the Yoshiwara, the parading of gorgeously dressed frail ladies of vice in their daily processions through the streets of the gay quarters were the earlier subjects for the brushes of the artists. These subjects were repugnant to the sterner and more thoughtful members of the ruling class inclined to wrap themselves in their dignity and to disregard the pastimes of the vulgar townspeople, and also their own wayward brothers.

Ukiyoe lacks religious idealism induced by ecstatic contemplation of Buddhism, and cultivated Japanese failed to find that exaltation in Ukiyoe which was part of the subtlety and aesthetic visionary incantation of the creations of traditional artists. But as one enters into the spirit of these color prints a rare loftiness of effect, a singular abstract aloofness from reality, is encountered which has a high aesthetic value. A magic world of invention, pure creations of the imagination, were produced by the art of the wood-block artist which often surpassed the restrained tradition of the older art of painting.

The year 1660 marked the commencement of the black and white prints by Moronobu; later followed Kiyonobu, Harunobu, and the early Polychrome masters with their nishiki-e or "brocade" pictures. Finally came the 19th century and the inimitable portraits of Utamaro; the lofty landscapes of Hokusai and Hiroshige. These were years of development from the original ichimai-e or "single sheets;" the sumizuri or "ink prints;" the tan-e, in which the foregoing were given a touch of reddish color; the urishi-e, a style in which part of the design is painted with black ink or sumi mixed with glue to give the effect of black lacquer.

Then came the discarding of the system of adding colors with the brush by hand and the introduction of color blocks. From this came the beni-e meaning "crimson" or "rouge" pictures. Only two or three blocks were used in this early stage. Finally evolved the gorgeously beautiful nishiki-e or polychrome prints originated by Harunobu, requiring production by an ever increasing number of blocks.

This latter perfection carries the art into the Late Edo Period, 1779-1867, and the consummate work of Shunsho, Sharaku, Kiyonaga, Shunman, Utamaro, Toyokuni and Eishi, all masters of portraying beauties and actors. The prints dealing with female subjects are designated as bijinga meaning "pictures of beautiful women." In the latter part of the period the impulse for portraying female figures became exhausted and along with the ensuing decadence came an extension Ukiyoe to broader fields in which will be found the prints of landscapes, flowers and birds by

Hokusai and Hiroshige, the great masters.

Then came the Restoration and the Meiji Period in which art languished for the concentration by the nation upon the material things of advancement in industry and enterprise. Modern Western civilization and culture caught up with and entangled the people in its meshes. Pictorial art reached its depth about 1900. The influence of Western painting was bad rather than good, deteriorating rather than elevating. Japanese attempts at Western imitations succeeded only in imposing a crust of extreme mannerism upon their unique expression through which later artists have not been able to break.

Modern prints run more often to landscapes, both observed and real, and when the present day color print artists do try character sketches, whether from models or not, they are not spontaneous conceptions but studied poses—not bursts from the mind's eye but calculated designs. The ultimate secret, the abstract beauty, the subjective thought is not always revealed to the modern artist or if revealed it is not expressed.

Nevertheless a few modern artists have designed prints which do not bear the obvious stamp of having been produced for the market,—in which there is vitality and not just prettiness. Among the Japanese may be mentioned two artists: Hashiguchi Goyo and Taniguchi Kokyo; among the foreigners who have worked successfully in this medium in Japan also two: Elizabeth Keith and Paul Jacoulet.

Their work is of a high order. Their women are real people of a real world with nothing of the idyllic of Harunobu, of the visionary of Eishi or the langour of Utamaro. Their wholesomeness is not detracted from by lack of vigor, of garishness, crude color or by crude emotions, most of which marked the period of the decadence.

Vision is not lacking in the conception by Goyo of his "Nude Woman after Bathing." But not in the sense of visionary for there is nothing about this woman which could color her with the term of unearthly beauty for which Eishi, and afterwards Utamaro, sought. This woman is real flesh and blood. The print is more than the ordinary flashing, meaningless, studio nude; the artist has achieved the difficult feat of making the observer unconscious of looking at just a painted surface.

The artist's colors and setting are simple but most effective, and the absence of any tint in the figure does not leave it cold or lifeless as one might expect. It is a good example of graceful posing, effective modeling and assured drawing which are characteristic of Goyo's work. Unfortunately this artist's untimely death in 1921 at the age of forty-one cut short a career which bid fair to surpass the greatness even of Utamaro.

There appears to have been no room in Goyo's world for dainty sentimental frailties or homely affections. His are types of poised womanhood; not flattering portraits done with any machinelike finish of photography; not soulless virtuosity.

A totally different study is "Sagimusume" or "Spirit of White Heron" designed by Taniguchi Kokyo and produced in Kyoto by Sato Shotaro. There is the typical charm of



Korean Bride
by Elizabeth Keith

pattern in this print at which Japanese painters are so adept. Even though lacking in weight or solidity this may be disregarded in the achievement of the moment. Indeed it follows the characteristic Ukiyoe style of flat representation. The print is based on a dramatic dance which was performed by Mitsumoto Osada, a graceful dancer and famous geisha of Gionmachi, Kyoto's celebrated quarter. It is the one print the artist ever made.

"Sagimusume" is not the usual stage drama but a classical mimetic dance performed in samisen rhythm with nagauta or "song accompaniment." A young girl resenting the faithlessness of her lover becomes a white heron taking such form because of his love for birds. In the first stage of the dance, which is the one portrayed by the print, she appears as shirasagi or "white heron," a tall and stately woman dressed in white kimono and of virginal loveliness. Even the texture of her gown may be discerned as produced by a technique of shabori. A Japanese kasa or "umbrella" is held obliquely over her head in a pose

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The National Foreign Trade Convention

H. GARDNER AINSWORTH

Foreign Service Officer

"Private enterprise is the world's best hope. Private enterprise can do the world's job." This was the central theme of the 35th National Foreign Trade Convention, held this year at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on November 8-9-10.

Having recently returned from the field and being duly impressed by the trend toward collectivism abroad as well as by the notable variations from country to country both in the development of the free enterprise system and in its achievements, I found it a refreshing experience to attend a convention at home on this subject and at his home. Perhaps colleagues in the field will find some interest in what I heard and how it impressed me.

Many of our most important industrialists, foreign traders and bankers were listed among nearly 2,000 registered delegates at the Convention. Comparing numbers, the 100 or so representatives of Government departments and independent agencies might appear as a mere sprinkling, but nearly half of the formal speeches were made by public officials and they took part prominently also in some of the discussion groups. The Department of State and the Foreign Service contributed one-fourth of the government representation, the Department of Commerce about 40 persons, and high officials were present also on behalf of the Departments of Treasury, Agriculture, Army and Navy, the Eximbank, Economic Cooperation Administration, Tariff Commission, Federal Trade Commission and Federal Reserve System, as well as the International Bank and Monetary Fund.

The Convention was no Atlantic City excursion. On the contrary, the sedate halls of the Waldorf saw a steady flow of General Sessions, Forums and regional sessions (at luncheon), not to mention two evening meetings, which kept delegates on a full schedule. Businessmen and bankers came from all over the country, heard a distinguished list of speakers, had an excellent opportunity to obtain, voice and exchange opinion, and left the Convention, I expect, with many a serious thought and useful idea.

One of my strongest impressions at the Convention was that people directly interested in foreign trade and investment do not appear to be dissatisfied with what our Government is trying to do. If they are not satisfied with many aspects of the present situation, they tend to lay the blame on difficult conditions abroad or on the activities of foreign governments. There was no significant point of commercial or investment policy on which there appeared to be any difference of opinion as between the National Foreign Trade Council and the Government. The Recommendations and Final Declarations of similar conventions in recent years bear this out. It is easy to agree with the 1948 Final Declaration when, referring to its own program in earlier years, it states that "the essential elements of this Program have now become an integral part of this nation's bipartisan foreign policy."

This is not to say that government, whether our own or as a general institution, emerged unscathed at the Convention. One prominent businessman, talking on "Industry's View of Private Enterprise,"¹ expressed the opinion "with embarrassment" that "if we are to persuade other nations to open up their production by giving private enterprise a

chance to function among their people"—and this was the general theme of the Convention—"we apparently must first do a thorough job of educating the gentlemen of our own government departments."

On the central subject he said: "I agree that we must and do respect the right of other nations to choose the sort of government they want. But I do not interpret that to mean that we must keep silent about the merits of our own system or that we must keep silent about the obvious shortcomings of other systems. To me the most important commodity that we have for export is the philosophy and practice of private enterprise. It will in the long run do our friends more good than all the Marshall Plan billions we can possibly loan them. . . . We must not keep it to ourselves. We have a system that works and we can prove it. . . . Have we not the right to say to them that if they expect private enterprise in America to assist them, they should assist themselves by liberating the productive energies of their own people through private enterprise?"

This strong argument in favor of exporting the philosophy and practice of private enterprise was not entirely typical. Other speakers were more prone to emphasize that those who believe in the system must defend it at home against the world-wide trend toward collectivism, and they were more reserved in advocating an active program to export our economic way of life.

For its part, the Convention in its formal Recommendations expressed the "belief that the world must look to free, private, competitive enterprise for the restoration and expansion of world production and the international movement of goods and investment capital." It insisted that "the preservation of this free economic system and the way of life it fosters is as vital to the safeguarding of our political and spiritual liberties as it is to the promotion of our material well-being"; and it urged the members of the foreign trade and investment community "to do their utmost, through intelligent self-discipline and whole-hearted cooperation with other segments of the national economy, to preserve the opportunities for private enterprise in this country and, by precept and example, to assist in spreading its benefits throughout the world."

To help its members re-examine the basic tenets of our system, and "in its sincere belief that political democracy and the spiritual concept of freedom itself are inseparably linked with economic freedom," the Convention devoted much of its Final Declaration to "an exposition of the system of free, private, competitive enterprise as we know it in America." This is an interesting document which, as is customary, will be distributed to all offices in the field.

Few would quarrel with the definition of our economic system set forth by the Foreign Trade Convention, so far as it goes, and although the elements are well known it may be of interest to repeat them here.

In the words of the Declaration, "this system is based on the fundamental right of the individual to seek self-express-

¹Mr. John L. McCaffrey, President of the International Harvester Company, Chicago, and an industrial adviser to the Economic Cooperation Administration.

sion and to find personal satisfaction in work of his own choosing; to sell his product or his services in the open market; and to hold as his own, or exchange freely with his fellows, what he is able to acquire through his industry and thrift. The right to acquire and own property is implicit in the private enterprise concept; and it is through the process of capital formation, based upon private ownership, profits and savings, that the dynamic potentialities of private enterprise find release and consummation. The process of capital formation underlies all industry and trade in our industrial civilization, and it constitutes the mechanism through which private enterprise must function."

The Declaration makes it clear that the system has proved adaptable to changing conditions and insists that "it is implicit . . . that it must be imbued with the public interest; that it cannot countenance that unbridled license which is the abuse of freedom."

On the vital question of possible Government interference with the free operation of the system, the Declaration says: "The American system of free, private competitive enterprise is not pure laissez-faire, since it operates within a framework which combines enlightened self-discipline with a substantial measure of intelligent and purposive regulation by the government. Legislation enacted by democratic process to protect the general welfare and to insure public order and safety, to eliminate unfair business practices, or to define the boundaries within which private enterprise may be free to engage in public service activities of a character tending to make them natural monopolies—all these are fully consistent with this thesis; but while private enterprise readily adapts itself to an intelligent system of law and regulation designed to enhance the social purpose, stability and security of the national economy, it cannot willingly accede to arbitrary governmental intervention in the processes of production, investment and trade."

The remainder of the Declaration is an argument against government intervention, presumably of the arbitrary variety, in the course of which an effort is made to describe the reasons for low productivity in foreign countries. This is viewed largely in terms of inflation, mistaken government policies, unproductive activities of labor, and "the increasing inclination of the individual to rely upon the state for the provision of economic security, rather than upon his own effort and initiative."

The Convention considered it "imperative that in the administration of any American program for economic assistance to foreign countries emphasis be placed not only on the restoration of productive facilities but also on the development of programs for internal financial and monetary reforms, the restoration of fully convertible currencies, and the elimination of unnecessary restrictions on the international movement of goods."

Since it is possible to get the impression, from the foregoing, that if the world needs a shot in the arm, a counter-agent for inertia and lack of confidence, American private enterprise stands ready and willing to administer a hypodermic, it is worth suggesting that good will and capsule wisdom alone may not suffice.

One of the speakers at the Convention, the President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, suggested the difficulty very well when he remarked that we must avoid proclaiming ideals and principles which do not conform with our actual practice, and that we must avoid declaring that "what suits our book is universal and eternal truth." A little of both shortcomings could be noted at the Convention. At times it assumed the aspects of an interest group rather definitely on the defensive, determined to make the world safe for private enterprise.

If I suggest that the Convention may have raised questions as significant as those it answered, it is only proper to cite a few examples. After all, if the Foreign Service is to be called upon not only to explain and clarify but also to propagate our economic way of life in foreign countries, it would be well to know more precisely what our system is, what would happen if it were more thoroughly applied abroad, and what kind of support might be expected in such an effort from American private enterprise itself.

More specifically, one might reasonably ask such questions as the following, which are only illustrative and by no means exhaust the possibilities.

Just how free, how competitive and how enterprising is our private economy as it stands today? Where can we draw a clear line between the necessary or beneficial exercise of government authority and that which, even if it has some economic merit, may not be consonant with the maintenance of individual freedom in a liberal democracy? And if such a line could be drawn, in our dynamic economy, how long would it remain fixed?

Parenthetically, one effect to draw such a line was made at the Foreign Trade Convention. The Reverend Robert I. Gannon, S.J., President of Fordham University, whose address was primarily a vehement criticism of collectivism, admitted that "in today's world some planning is most certainly a proper activity of the state." "Briefly," he said, "the state should plan to make competition effective; that means to supply the rules and the framework within which individuals may reasonably produce and distribute wealth. This would not prevent the state from planning for social improvement by minimum wage laws, by unemployment and sickness insurance, old-age relief and public education. Nor would it preclude the state from trying to bring about stabilization of economic activities and a levelling of the cyclical fluctuations through public spending and monetary and fiscal controls. . . . The type of planning that strikes at liberty is . . . planning in which the state decides what goods shall be produced, what wages will be paid, who will work where and when, and at what prices goods will be exchanged. And someone has said: 'The state should seek its ends by trying to influence the economic weather, but not by trying to ration the raindrops'."

Father Gannon's address was, I believe, the most warmly applauded of all at the Convention, but one sensed that the applause may have been a tribute to his very persuasive and vehement attack on collectivism rather than an indication of agreement with all of the principles quoted above. There is still a tendency to argue that you can't do anything about the weather.

On the assumption that an agreement could be reached on a clear definition of our economic system as it actually exists and is likely to continue to exist: Are we prepared to be responsible for the consequences of removing government controls or limiting government ownership, for example, in other countries where, as is sometimes the case, necessity alone has brought about a far greater exercise of government authority than we might prefer or accept in our own country? Do we recognize that if some of our basic institutions (the progressive income tax, anti-trust laws, collective bargaining, and so forth) were transplanted abroad, the result in many countries might be less freedom for the individual, especially for the individual businessman, albeit greater equality among individuals generally? Can we assume, indeed, that people in foreign countries (including businessmen) have the same natural antipathy toward government authority and a strong bureaucracy which has been traditional in our democracy? Given the

(Continued on page 47)

European Motor Cars at the Paris Salon

By HENRY S. VILLARD

Counselor of Embassy, Oslo

Seen through American eyes, as of Oct. 1948, the continental car market for 1949 will apparently be dominated by the baby models which since the war have begun to make their appearance as the "second car" in many American garages. These low-slung, easy-to-park midgets definitely have the edge in public interest over the larger, fancier, more luxurious European makes, as a visit to the 35th annual Paris auto show in October revealed.

Judging by the crowds which jammed the aisles of the Salon de l'Auto, the people of France are considerably more concerned with the problem of motor transportation and its solution than they are with the proceedings of the United Nations at the Palais de Chaillot a few blocks away. And from the look of the cars, whether large or small, the accent is on sport. The cabriolet, or to us the convertible, predominates among the styles shown. Its racy lines, lowered top, and wire-spoked wheels give the impression that the dearest wish of most Europeans is to take to the open road come rain, snow or sleet and expose themselves to the rigorous pleasures of tourism.

By American standards the majority of the vehicles exhibited at the Salon seriously lack leg room and are merely miniatures of the real thing. Reflecting current shortages in steel, rubber and nearly every related material, the 1949 foreign product offers more than ever a contrast to the massive-looking importations from the U. S. A. which dazzle the eye of the beholder. Pocket-sized editions, for very practical reasons, were by far the most appreciated offerings on the floor of the Grand Palais and attracted the lion's share of the interest among the visitors who daily stormed the doors at 9 a. m.

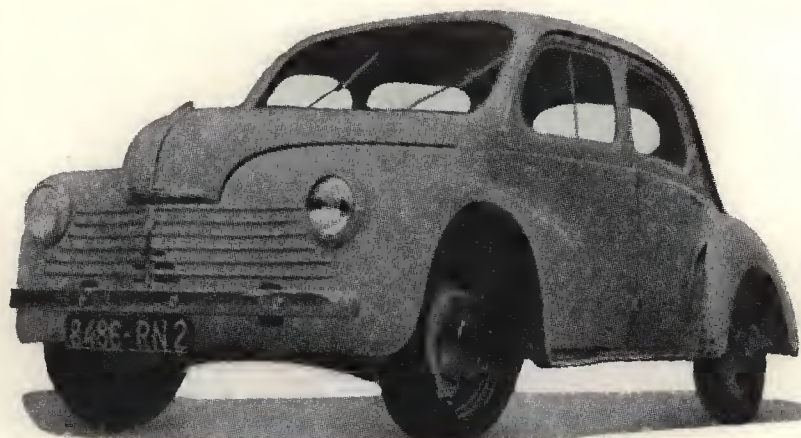
Not that the French wouldn't prefer a bigger car if they could have one. But in addition to the scarcity of materials, which severely limits output, the auto manufacturing industry on the continent suffers from a variety of handicaps. Faced with the prospect of an indefinite gasoline shortage, designers and builders have been constrained to produce a car that above all goes easy on the fuel. Heavy taxes, imposed in devious ways, conspire against seller and buyer alike. The result is an extremely light, economical vehicle that may look like a toy with a right-hand drive to us, but that manages to come within reasonable range of at least a fair proportion of European purchasers.

Despite the inherent difficulties in meeting the challenge of the times, French manufacturers on the whole have made noticeable progress in the twin realms of lightness and economy. Frail in comparison with what are

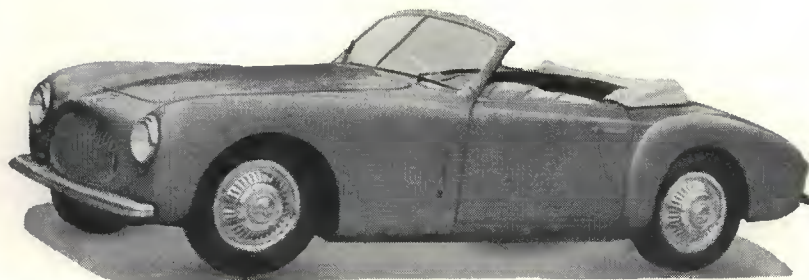
termed the "mastodontes americains," the current products of Simca, Peugeot, Panhard and Renault have a fairly new look, are relatively comfortable to ride in, and hold the road surprisingly well. Advances in the technique of low suspension and in the use of light metals seemingly have enabled these firms to capture the cream of the local market. One thing that is not sacrificed is speed. "Aller vite en consommant peu" is the slogan of Simca, and anyone who has graduated from the Paris school of traffic or Sunday suburban driving will acknowledge the accuracy of the first part of that motto at least. Most of these tiny models that buzz the bystander or suddenly overtake a casual driver are capable of doing 100 km. an hour without undue effort. A D.B. (Deutsch-Bonnet) "sport" 4 cylinder open car, built like a racer for Ormond Beach, is supposed to do 180 km., but not, we would hope, in the streets of Paris.

In addition to the four above mentioned, French exhibits at the Salon include such old familiars as Bugatti, Citroën, Delage, Delahaye, Delaunay-Belleville, Ford, Hotchkiss, Salmson and Talbot. Each of these has something worth looking at; in some of them we find a close approach to what one would expect in an American car. European horse power ratings, based on the exigencies of taxation, are of course confusing to the possessors of a Cadillac or Buick Roadmaster; but the Delahaye in 20 and 26 horsepower models is a distinctive and distinguished contribution to postwar manufacture. The 17 H.P. Delage is the Plymouth or the Chevrolet of the French roads—a two-door sedan, family style, for either city or country use. Talbot offers two models of 26 H.P. in a 6-cylinder motor, the "Lago Record" and the "Lago Grand Sport". A naturalized Frenchman of American origin is the 13 H.P. Ford "Vedette" with its ample rear luggage compartment; so is the 22 H.P. 8-cylinder Mercury motor installed in the handsome "Supertrahuit" landau built by Rosengart. The veteran Hotchkiss firm is listing six models, from a 4-door sedan of 20 H.P. to a 13 H.P. convertible, while Salmson, specializing in the demands of "tourisme," provides a robust convertible in either 10 H.P. or 13 H.P.

One of the characteristics of French manufacture has always been the mounting of special bodies on standard chassis. The "concours d'élégance" which takes place at frequent intervals, apparently to advertise refinement of motor line and pretty girl models in the same breath is a favorite national pastime; and while the girls were lacking in this instance, the Paris show has treated the spectators to some smooth samples of the (motor)



4 CV Renault



Cisitalia—Cabriolet Gran Sport

body building art. Acknowledging their indebtedness to "l'influence de l'Amérique," the custom-job designers have for the first time since the war blossomed out with a gorgeous array. Outstanding is what Figoni and Falashi have done to the Delahaye, particularly in the convertible models, and in the stunning two-tone ivory and blue "Sirocco" which rotates on the Delahaye stand before an admiring throng. Pourtout, going in for streamlined sport models, likewise exhibits a Delahaye, while Saoutchick makes the poor common man's mouth water with a superb job on a Talbot. Chapron, Antem, and Faget and Varnet are others whose design compares most favorably with those across the water. The average Frenchman knows full well that these creations are not for him, but that does not prevent his gaping wide-mouthed at the display with evident relish.

To run to the other extreme, the tiny two-seater Rovin of two horsepower, is a perfect example of what might have been lifted straight from the toyshop. The Simca-Six boasts but 3 H.P., as does the brand-new "Dyna" Panhard and the little Boitel. The Peugeot 7 H.P. and the Licorne 8 H.P. four-seater sedans represent the top of their class, while the Renault strikes the median with its 4 H.P. motor mounted in the rear. The latter model, which has already made inroads on the American small car market, claims 100 km. to 6 liters of gas (roughly 1.5 gals.) and guarantees a speed of 90 km. an hour. If the crowd around the demonstrator's car is any criterion, it should certainly oversell its production, as no doubt will Citroën when it starts delivery in 1949 of its 2 H.P. four-place sedan for approximately 185,000 francs (\$617).

The British are on hand with a highly creditable line of goods, ranging from the traditional shiny Rolls Royce (which somehow seems smaller than in yesteryear) to the ubiquitous Austin in several styles. While the Rolls is all that one would expect, the Austin—particularly in the convertible model—has burgeoned into much more of a car than the type hitherto seen. The "Atlantic" cabriolet in robin's egg blue is something to make one look twice, though its export price for France (£725) puts it quite a notch higher than its cousin, the four-door sedan (£447). Other well known names from Britain include Armstrong-Siddeley, Bentley, Rover, Hillmann, Humber, Sunbeam, Jaguar, Standard and Vauxhall. Most of them incline toward the conventional with few or no radical innovations from the past, but seem distinguished as a rule for careful attention to detail and the skillful craftsmanship with which they have been built.

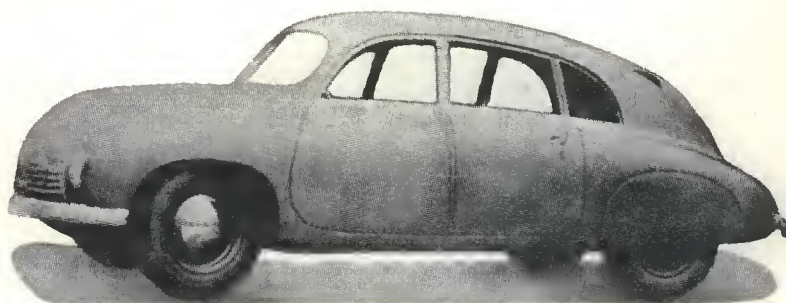
Czechoslovakia is introducing three cars to the continental market, the Tatrapián, the Skoda, and the Aéro-Minor. The first is a closed car of gunmetal finish built along aerodynamic lines, with an air cooled motor in the rear, according to the creed of a pioneer in this respect,

M. Tatra. The second is a four-cylinder, 32 H.P. "popular" car offered in either a convertible or a sedan model; while the third is an exceptionally light vehicle of sturdy construction weighing but 690 kilos filled with gas and water. None of these cars has been seen much as yet outside their home borders, but in turn with the times they are expected to compete shortly for the export trade.

Of all the cars on view, it is safe to say that the Italian entries come closest to stealing the show this year. All the best prewar traditions of this vital Italian industry are revived and new aspects are added in the choice selection of models from the factories of Alfa-Romeo, Caproni, Cisitalia, Ferrari, Fiat, Isotta Fraschini, Lancia, and Maserati. Of these, the Isotta Fraschini makes its appearance in the mart after an absence of twenty years, and the comeback is impressive. The first Italian car to be built after the war with the motor in the rear, its six-passenger 2-door sedan and flashy boat-deck convertible—the 8C Monterosa—have five speeds including an overdrive, hydraulic brakes and a frame that looks strong enough to last a lifetime.

Like most of their European brethren, the Italians go in for "sport," and the Cisitalia is practically the ultimate word on that subject. The so-called Spyder type "sport" and the "Sport Spécial" are streamlined to the nth degree, and with ventilators in the hood and the rear mudguards ending in rudder-like fins, they look capable of a good deal more than their rated 160 and 165 km. per hour respectively. The cabriolet "Gran Sport" and the coupé "Gran Sport" follow only slightly more sober lines, and would automatically start a motorcycle cop in motion if they appeared on an American highway. Alfa-Romeo turns out a smaller sport model, while Ferrari, a newcomer, has something extra-special in its "Spyder Touring Superleggera." Fiat and the other Italians, several of them catering directly to the luxury trade, look a good bit more substantial than their French counterparts and should be seriously in the running throughout Europe in 1949.

Whether American cars will compete successfully with the European product depends primarily on the supply of dollars in the purchaser's pocket. A determined effort to do business with Europe is seen in the magnificent models from the U. S. A. at the Paris show. General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, Packard, Nash, Kaiser-Frazer, Studebaker and Hudson show a resplendent line, with the last attracting most attention because of its European-like ultra low suspension. But one thing seems certain—the European car will most fit the needs of most Europeans for some time to come in this not the best of all possible postwar worlds.



Tatrapián

Confessions of a Chinese Language Student

By ONE WHO WAS ONE

As the poet has so beautifully said: "It isn't what you know that hurts you; it's the things you know that aren't so." At the moment I can think of nothing to which this truth applies more aptly than to general misconceptions of the specific difficulties attendant upon learning the Chinese language. Contrary to wide belief, it is not the erratic behavior of the all-important "tones", the complexity of "chicken track" characters or even the disdain of Old China Hands that particularly harass the student of this Oriental tongue. Trying as these all are, they are still as nothing compared with that little-known but ever-present obstacle to learning Chinese: the Chinese who is determined to speak English.

The hoary advice that the best way to learn Chinese (French, Bantu, et cetera) is with a sleeping dictionary is substantially true to the extent that intimate contact with the natives whose speech one intends to learn is essential to a thorough knowledge of their language. Accordingly, the American who wishes to learn Chinese naturally seeks the company of Chinese friends—not only for their *beaux yeux*—but also because such association is fondly thought to provide opportunities to use and increase his stock of phrases. Unfortunately for him, however, the Chinese student of English is similarly motivated with respect to Western associations and it is from this mutual lack of altruism that the problem arises.

The magnitude of this problem cannot be gauged by reference to the American scene, where probably not one person in ten thousand knows or really wants to know a word of Chinese. On the contrary, in the old treaty ports of China, it sometimes seems that virtually every Chinese with whom the foreigner deals has garnered a small store of English expressions which he *must* use and, if possible, increase. While most G.I.'s stationed in China during the war appeared to have been content to begin and end their Chinese vocabulary with little more than "Ding How", they did contribute generously and colorfully to Wang San's spoken vocabulary.

Consequently, the naive Westerner who plans to use a shopping trip or a Sino-American dinner to polish up his Chinese phrases quickly finds himself back in his native tongue. The average Anglo-Saxon, who speaks any foreign language with what amounts to a sense of shame, is no match for the unabashed Oriental.

Having lost the verbal encounter, the American, at least, knows the fixed price of defeat. It is, at the outset, a personal catechism along the immutable lines laid down in numerous books on "How To Speak English". These texts, usually prepared by Chinese with an unmerited confidence in their familiarity with present-day English conversation, are characterized mainly by innovations in the use of English idiom and grammar and by such courtliness as results from the frequent interjection of "Hark", "Pray", "Farewell" and similar borrowings from the works of Jane Austen. The line of questioning stresses those personal data so essential to any proper Chinese conversation between strangers: age, ancestral home, birthplace, marital status, number and sex of children and the like. The inexorable progression of these inquiries would make the sequence of events in a Greek tragedy seem haphazard by comparison.

While such ready-made conversations may be dull, at

least, it has certain definite advantages over what may be improvised — given the marked inadequacies of most Chinese-English dictionaries and divergent Chinese and American concepts of what are suitable topics for casual conversation. There is, for example, the case of the discomfited spinster, who at a Sino-American dinner party, with the interested attention of the entire table, was asked: "Have you a lover?" by a Chinese guest whose dictionary seemingly failed to disclose the differing connotations of "lover" and "sweetheart".

And now, although the half has not been told, I must divulge no more. In the first place, I am apprehensive lest further revelations discourage the redoubtable four (or was it five?) who some months ago, in response to the Department's circularization of the Service with regard to special training, volunteered for Chinese language assignments. And in the second place, I feel confident that the real purpose of these confessions has already been achieved: the assurance in the State Department Hall of Fame, along with the retired diplomat who drank fifty thousand cocktails in the service of his country and others who also served, of a fitting niche for the China Language Officer.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From the *Consular Bulletin* of January, 1924

Two leading articles in the Bulletin were "The United States Tariff Commission," by John R. Turner of the Commission, and "Geographic Factors in the Development of Trans-Andean Communication," by Preston E. James. Other articles were "Wherein Progreso is Biggest and Best," by O. Gaylord Marsh, and "A Sketch of Early Manchester," by Charles W. Lewis, Jr. The Bulletin contained 36 pages.

Among the assignments listed were those of Coert du Bois to the Department, George D. Hopper to Dunkirk, and John L. Bouchal to Port Said. Among the assignments of Vice Consuls de Carriere were those of William E. Decourcy to Cairo, Raymond H. Geist to Alexandria, Austin R. Preston to Shanghai, and Francis H. Styles to Loanda. A long list of promotions of Vice Consuls de Carriere was published. Many names of officers were included who are still in the Service and who have risen to the top grades and passed on to Ministerships and Ambassadorships.

The Necrology column contained notices of the death of Wallace J. Young, Consul of Class IV, on December 4, 1923, and Hunter Sharp, Consul at Edinburgh, on December 17, 1923.

The marriage of Vice Consul Frederick van den Arend to Miss Gertrude Drain on November 24, 1923, was noted among the Service marriages.

The second conference of Collegiate Instructors of Foreign Service training subjects was held in Washington, December 26, 1923. The Bulletin expressed gratification that Foreign Service training in colleges had reached the stage that annual conferences of instructors actually engaged in teaching Foreign Service training subjects could be held. It was noted that in May, 1922, 48 universities reported 3,122 students carrying on this type of training as a major, and that in April, 1923, 52 universities reported 4,973 were engaged in these studies. Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, was one of the speakers at the second conference.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

In Memoriam

December 15, 1948.

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

1905

George F. Scherer

1948

Many evidences did I witness, early and late through the hard war years, of George Scherer's sense of duty and of thorough going craftsmanship. They were equalled only by his disregard of discouragement. This was again exemplified in his last illness during which he maintained his usual buoyant spirits to the end.

The application of those qualities through his modest and unassuming personality brought success in diplomatic negotiations. For they were supplemented by an unlimited reservoir of integrity and determination. Such simple attributes! But in George, how compelling to high regard and friendship.

Of a family honored in military tradition, George was the only son to follow a civilian career. His years in the Service up through the ranks to Embassy Chargé were productive of solid accomplishment. Assignments to Washington meant pleasant collaboration with newer friends in the Department who were beguiled by his wide smile and short contagious chuckles. Without doubt he was the most popular representative of the Department at the National War College in 1947-48. Amongst his military colleagues there, he added immeasurably to the prestige of the career service of which he was so proud to be a member.

To recall our memories of George Scherer will never make us sad. His many friends are happy to have shared some smiles with him, to have admired and respected him and to have learned from him so much of loyalty, cheerfulness, integrity and modesty.

Sincerely yours,
WILLARD F. BARBER.

Suggested Plan for Housing

4516 N. Winchester Ave.
Chicago 40, Illinois
26 November 1948

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with interest "The Foreign Service Officer in Washington" in your current issue. As an interested bystander I should like to offer a suggestion which I think might help to alleviate the situation described in Mr. Hopkins' article.

The suggestion is simply—Let a group of Foreign Service Officers organize a building corporation and house themselves in Washington. If 100 officers put in \$1,000 each they could erect a 10 apartment building of 5 rooms each which could be rented to their own members (or others) at a moderate rate. These would not be luxury apartments but would be adequate and appropriate to the income of the tenants.

I assume that not more than 10% of FSO's are stationed in Washington at any given time so that the ratio of one apartment to 10 corporation members would work out fairly well. The more participants the more likelihood of its working. In case there were not enough FSO's needing quarters, at any one time, to fill the building, apartments

could be rented on short term basis to non members.

If the entire membership of FSO's should participate it seems to me that all who serve in Washington at any time would greatly benefit and those who didn't would not lose since the buildings should be self supporting and self replacing if properly managed. By erecting 10-apartment buildings and scattering them over the city the regimentation of army-post quarters would be avoided.

Very truly,
W. L. MOORE.

FOREIGN SERVICE EMPLOYEE WINS TOP AWARD TO DATE IN DEPARTMENT'S SUGGESTION PROGRAM

Mr. Adolph W. Jones of the American Consulate at Bordeaux had an idea about lift vans which won \$300 for him and may save \$20,000 for the Department of State. This award is the highest yet given by the Board on Employee Awards which reports that by November 30, 1948 it had received a gratifying total of 187 suggestions from Foreign Service posts alone.

Mr. Jones' happy thought will mean better use of the wooden vans employed for shipment of the effects of Foreign Service personnel. Their loads disgorged, the vans will be kept on hand at posts abroad for the use of the next outgoing employee. This inspiration is one of many more that has paid off for those officers and employees, at home and abroad, who have submitted their suggestions for improvement of the Department's work.

Mr. Raymond Ziminski, FSS, Vienna, and Mr. William C. Vyse, FSO, Agua Prieta, also converted their ideas into cash. Mr. Ziminski received a cash award of \$10.00 for proposing that the Director General's *News Letter* include a column entitled "It Has Been Suggested. . ." Mr. Vyse turned in a tip which will mean more efficient assembly of printed material sent to the field and won \$10.00.

All winners receive a Suggestion Award Certificate signed by the Chairman of the Board of Awards. Mr. Donald W. Smith, Deputy Director of the Foreign Service has been designated as a member of the Board and Mr. Tyler Thompson, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Planning, is his alternate.

REMEMBER THAT THE JACK POT IS \$1,000!
(For any one suggestion.)

MARRIAGES

BOYLES-CONVERSE. Mrs. Laura Trice Converse and Mr. Russell Charles Boyles were married on August 28, 1948, in Valdosta, Georgia. Mrs. Converse was the wife of the late Charles Albert Converse, Foreign Service Officer.

DILLON-McLANE. Miss Edith Gibb McLane of New York and FSO Thomas P. Dillon were married on September 11, 1948, in Bern, where Mr. Dillon is Second Secretary.

PETROW-KIEFFER. Mrs. Nadine Kieffer and FSO Chris George Petrow were married on October 22, 1948, in Budapest where Mr. Petrow is Vice Consul.

ALLISON-VESEY. Mrs. Robert H. Vesey and FSO John M. Allison were married on November 13, 1948, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Allison is Deputy Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department.

ENGLAND-RAGATZ. Mrs. Mary Parker Ragatz and Mr. Frank England were married on November 20, 1948, in Washington. Mrs. England, a Foreign Service Staff officer, is temporarily assigned to the Department.

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AMALGAMATION

All members of the Foreign Service will be keenly interested in whatever recommendations the Hoover Commission may make with respect to consolidation of the Departmental and Foreign Services. Particularly will they want full opportunity to understand and to comment on any such proposals before they are put into effect. The Administration of the Department assures us that the Foreign Service point of view will be fully examined.

In the leading article of this issue of the JOURNAL, readers will find a summary of background information bearing on this proposal. Not all members of either Service will agree with all of the opinions expressed in that article nor is that to be expected. We hope that this issue of the JOURNAL will make it clear that some measure of amalgamation is a dis-

tinct possibility and may stimulate some thought on the issues. The ultimate success of any unification may well depend on the degree to which it is carefully threshed out and agreed in advance.

We hope that our readers will use the columns of the JOURNAL to express themselves freely on this subject. Of course no final conclusions can be reached until the Hoover proposals are known and detailed draft plans for implementation are drawn. The Editors and the Executive Committee of the Association will try to supplement the information on the project which reaches the field from official sources.

We will not now express any opinion on the need for amalgamation. If it does take place we believe that it ought to be gradual, and should take account of the fact that many able Departmental officers may not want or may not be able to serve effectively abroad but can render distinguished service in the field of foreign affairs in the Department. We believe that the measures for interchange between the Services provided in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 already accomplish many of the purposes of amalgamation.

Finally, we need hardly point out that in evaluating the worth of amalgamation there can be only one yardstick: the public interest.

JOB CLASSIFICATION

We hear from time to time of special missions being sent to posts abroad to study the work performed by each officer and clerk with a view to making a classification of all the positions in the Foreign Service so that persons doing similar work at different posts will receive similar compensation. In theory there certainly can be no objection to any system which will ensure that there can be no discrimination in treatment and that a visa specialist in Malaga gets the same salary and has the same opportunities as a visa specialist in London. A really valid classification system can be useful in many ways. In the Foreign Service it will answer the question of who does what. Budgets can be made more intelligently, promotions more discriminatingly, and assignments more fairly. If such a classification existed the Service could not be cut or expanded without reference to established need instead of guess work.

The application of the system to a far-flung and diverse Service gives rise to some special problems. An efficient staff officer of some thirty years' service in Consular posts throughout the world was recommended for promotion recently upon the occasion of his being transferred to an important post halfway around the world from his present assignment. Before this promotion could be approved it had to be determined that the position he would occupy in the new post had a classification higher than his present one. We do not know whether fiscal considerations may not also have entered into the case.

This officer is not being sent to do a routine job. He has in the past been in charge of medium and small consulates and may be again. He is the sort of officer who by training and disposition is prepared to perform any task which may be necessary in a consulate, be it issuing visas, certifying invoices or answering trade inquiries. He has not operated on the theory that he should do only one type of work and only at a definite level of responsibility. He has known that an officer of the Foreign Service, be he Staff officer or Foreign Service officer, should be prepared to do whatever might be necessary to serve the interests of his country and its citizens abroad. One wonders what would have happened to these interests over the years if vice consuls in the numerous small posts throughout the world had been kept in straight-jackets and could do only one type of work unless they were willing to risk having to take a smaller salary because some

other type of work was not rated as high. In the case of the officer under discussion it would have meant that the United States Government would have been put to considerable expense had it not been possible to leave him in charge of various posts or shift him quickly from one type of work.

When the idea of job classification was proposed for the Foreign Service it was our understanding that the need for special flexibility was recognized and provided for. If, however, rigidity is a necessary part of the system then there is reason for concern for its effects when applied to all officers. What will be the effect on initiative, on the young officer who is keen to learn as much as possible about all aspects of his job? In his delightful little book, *Diplomacy*, which every Foreign Service officer should read, Harold Nicholson has a chapter on "The Ideal Diplomatist," the last two paragraphs of which follow:

"These, then, are the qualities of my ideal diplomatist. Truth, accuracy, calm, patience, good temper, modesty and loyalty. They are also the qualities of an ideal diplomacy.

"But, the reader may object, 'you have forgotten intelligence, hospitality, charm, industry, courage and even tact.' I have not forgotten them. I have taken them for granted."

Will a system which puts men in a slot and which does not stimulate growth produce officers who can meet Mr. Nicholson's qualifications? We think not.

From the Press

WHAT EVEN LABOR GOVERNMENTS HAVE NOT DONE

BY ARTHUR KROCK

From The New York Times, November 26, 1948.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court is an unconventional man in speech, dress and rationation. Therefore it was appropriate that, if a Supreme Court justice was to make a political speech to a group with a special political interest, he should be the first in history to do so. And it was equally appropriate that, in his address to the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Portland, Ore., Mr. Douglas should criticize "conventional diplomats" on the ground that they cannot "evaluate the factors that have created and maintained" labor governments in the world.

He so qualified his proposal that American organized labor should become an active participant in international affairs that it is uncertain whether he meant that we should send union labor leaders as the heads of our diplomatic missions or whether he was merely suggesting that we give them higher rank in these missions and use them more freely as diplomatic observers. That makes a difference in considering Mr. Douglas' idea because labor experts have been thus used for some time.

A New Thought

But if the Justice meant that union labor leaders should be Ambassadors and Ministers because they best can help Americans to understand the labor movement abroad, and because their counterparts in Europe are disposed to regard conventional diplomats as "undisclosed agents of predatory interests," then his thought is as new for foreign labor governments as it is for the State Department.

The labor movement is powerful and from time to time has governed in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and some others. Yet, while all

the envoys from those nations to the United States are not "conventional diplomats," most of them have been, and, while some of these envoys have been registered members of labor parties, few if any have been leaders of trade unions.

Europe's Envoys

Since 1924 a labor government has twice been in power in Britain. In that period, however, the British envoys have been Sir Esme Howard, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Lord Lothian, Lord Halifax, Lord Inverchapel and now Sir Oliver Franks—three "conventional diplomats," two politicians and one university professor. France has sent a succession of politicians and career diplomats, and its current envoy, Henri Bonnet, was a professor. Alberto Tarchiani, the present Italian Ambassador, is a newspaper man and his predecessors were career diplomats. Belgium and the Scandinavian countries have seldom deviated from the line of trained diplomacy. All types of governments in these countries, including labor, apparently have held to the belief that training in diplomacy is a requirement for their envoys and should be subordinated only for a very important politician or distinguished intellectual.

Seldom Union Leaders

These countries and others have long since added labor experts to their embassies and legations (Great Britain has a large section in Washington today). But the United States has done the same. In Paris Sam Berger, and in London Richard Eldredge, the labor attachés of our missions, are active and influential in keeping their chiefs advised of what Justice Douglas calls "the factors that have created and maintained labor governments." Also, they are the eyes of our envoys on Communist maneuvers to control European labor and turn it against the United States. There are similar attachés in all of our missions, and notably in Italy and in Greece their work was essential to American diplomacy as directed by the State Department and conducted by their chiefs.

Generally these men and women are sympathetic students of the labor movement in this country and others, intellectuals who grasp all "the factors" which Justice Douglas pointed out to the CIO. But most infrequently are they union labor leaders, which the Justice—though he was vague in this respect—seemed to think they should be. And they are not of top rank, as he also seemed to think they should be.

The Matter of Training

One of the principal reasons for this, which many union leaders concede, is that the unions here cannot supply personnel with the training required for the field of foreign service and international diplomacy. Justice Douglas may have stimulated them to see to it that this training is given henceforth. But the impression he left with this reader is that he does not think such training is either good or necessary; that it tends to turn out "conventional diplomats," who haven't the capacity to understand and interpret to us the forces moving in the world, who are symbols of "dog-eat-dog capitalism" abroad, and therefore help make Communist propaganda effective.

This, without being any more specific, was enough to assure that Philip Murray would consider the speech one that will "ring around the world." If the Justice follows the plans which the Americans for Democratic Action have made for him, he will soon go into active politics as a road to the Presidency, and the support of the CIO will be useful. Also, his disbelief in training is not heresy in a justice of a Supreme Court whose exceptional member is one that had long and important legal practice before mounting the bench.

News from the Department

By BARBARA P. CHALMERS

The 1949 Foreign Service Selection Boards

The following have been appointed to serve on the 1949 Foreign Service Selection Boards:

Board A

Hon. Ralph H. Ackerman, Ambassador to the Dominican Republic
Hon. George R. Merrell, Minister to Ethiopia
FSO Edward B. Lawson, Counselor for Economic Affairs, Ankara
FSO Austin R. Preston, Consul General, Zürich
Mr. C. A. Richards, Director of Export Sales Division, Interchemical Corporation of N. Y.

Board B

Hon. Donald R. Heath, Minister to Bulgaria
FSO Clarence C. Brooks, Counselor for Economic Affairs, Rio de Janeiro
FSO John S. Service, First Secretary and Consul, Wellington
FSO Parker T. Hart, now assigned to Division of Foreign Service Planning, previously Consul at Dhahran
Dr. Gordon Alexander Craig, Professor of History, Princeton University.

The above Boards were scheduled to begin their work on January 10.

Personals

The appointment of FSO Livingston Satterthwaite as Chief of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, has been announced by the Department. He succeeds FSO Edward T. Wailes, who has been assigned to the Foreign Service Inspection Corps.

Mr. James F. Thompson has been appointed Associate Chief of Operations, International Broadcasting Division. Mr. Thompson has assumed his duties at the headquarters in New York.

FSO James W. Gantenbein's book, *Documentary Background of World War II, 1931-41*, published by the Columbia University Press, was released on December 9, 1948. A review will appear in a forthcoming issue of the JOURNAL.

Mr. Paul A. Simmons, Head Messenger, Division of Communications and Records, has retired after thirty-one years in the Department of State. He received a letter of commendation from Secretary Marshall. Mr. Simmons is now employed by the Second National Bank in Philadelphia.

FSO Thomas A. Hickok, has returned from his post at Monrovia, where he was First Secretary and Consul, to assume his new duties as a Foreign Service Inspector.

Mr. Howard P. Mace, has recently been appointed as Executive Officer of the Office of Foreign Service. Formerly Assistant Executive Officer of the Office of Foreign Service, Mr. Mace succeeds Mr. Everett H. Bellows, who has been transferred to Paris as an assistant to the ECA Administrator.

Mr. George H. Haselton has been designated Executive Secretary of the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC) as well as the State Department member of the SANACC Secretariat.

The December 1948 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* contains an interesting article by Col. Harry A. McBride, retired Foreign Service officer, and now Admini-

strator of the National Gallery of Art, entitled "Masterpieces on Tour." Mr. McBride's article tells of the travels of the German-owned paintings, a priceless collection, from the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin, which were brought to this country for exhibition.

Several members of the Foreign Service Institute attended the meetings of various professional societies during the week of December 27. Mr. Frank S. Hopkins went to Cleveland for the American Economic Association meeting; The American Political Science Association held its meeting in Chicago which was attended by Drs. William P. Maddox and Robert A. Walker; Drs. Edward A. Kennard and George Trager were in Toronto for the American Anthropological Association meeting, where Dr. Trager read a paper on Linguistics. Drs. Carleton T. Hodge, Charles A. Ferguson and John M. Echols attended the meeting of the Linguistic Society of America.

Retired FSO Joseph W. Ballantine, now a member of the Brookings Institution, was in Chicago for the American Political Science Association meeting.

Consulates Closed

The Foreign Service has announced the closing of the Consulates at Bristol, England, and Suva, Fiji Islands.

Foreign Service Wives Luncheon

The first of the two luncheons of Foreign Service Wives for the 1948-49 season was held at the Wardman Park Hotel on December 14, with about 130 present.

The ranking guests were Mesdames Bohlen, Peurifoy and Allen, to whom the other guests were introduced by the hostesses of the day, Mesdames Garrett G. Ackerson, Jr., Tyler Thompson, C. Burke Elbrick and Miss Cornelia Bassell. Mrs. Christian M. Ravndal, wife of the Director General of the Foreign Service, was Chairman of the Committee. The other members of the Committee assisting Mrs. Ravndal were Mrs. Fred W. Jandrey, Secretary, who had the very difficult task of bringing up to date the names and addresses of the wives of the FSOs living in and near Washington, Mrs. Andrew Lynch, Treasurer, and Mrs. Sidney Browne, who made the arrangements and handled the reservations for the luncheon. Attractive name cards were handed to the guests by Mrs. Donald W. Smith.

Mrs. Ravndal and the members of her Committee are to be congratulated on a very well organized and successful party. The next luncheon is scheduled for some time in the spring.

JOURNAL CONTEST

Readers are reminded of the prize contest for improving the JOURNAL, announcement of which was published in the November issue. The deadline for receipt of suggestions is April 1, 1949. For the convenience of those who may not have a copy of the November issue at hand, a form for submission of suggestions is on page 54 of this issue. The Editors reserve the right to withhold any award if none of the suggestions received is deemed meritorious.

Retirement of Mr. David A. Salmon

Mr. David A. Salmon, for many years Chief of the Department's Division of Communications and Records, retired on November 30, 1948, from Government service after fifty and a half years, forty-two of which were in the Department.

At a ceremony held in the auditorium of New State attended by hundreds of friends and co-workers, including many who had previously retired from the service, Assistant Secretary John E. Peurifoy, speaking for the Department, thanked Mr. Salmon for his loyal service and congratulated him "on the outstanding job you accomplished during the difficult years of World Wars I and II."

Walter K. Scott, Director, Office of Departmental Administration, and Capt. Lee W. Parke, Chief of Division of Cryptography, paid tribute to Mr. Salmon for his outstanding contribution in the field of communications, not only in the Department but in the Foreign Service missions abroad.

Michel J. McDermott, Chief of the Department's Press Office, and an old friend of Mr. Salmon's for many years, spoke for the host of friends who had crowded into the auditorium. "As Press Officer of a large Department, I had to lean heavily on Dave Salmon for quick cooperation, and always got it," Mr. McDermott said, adding that "the same cooperation was cheerfully given by him through the long chain of Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries of State, Chiefs of Divisions and the thousands of others who worked under him for forty-two and a half years."

Mr. McDermott then read a telegram of congratulations from the Regional Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, congratulating Mr. Salmon on his outstanding record of service for his country and thanking him for his invaluable service to all communications companies.

As a token of appreciation from his colleagues and friends, Mr. Salmon was presented with a sterling silver console set inscribed: "David A. Salmon, Dept. of State 1906-1948," and a Proclamation of Friendship, signed, sealed, and duly witnessed.

A Tribute to Mrs. Stanley A. McGeary

When Foreign Service Staff officer and Mrs. Stanley A. McGeary received notice of their transfer from Kunming to Chungking, it was sad and disappointing news to the 120 inmates of Kunming's Municipal Lepers' Asylum. Mrs. McGeary, one-time nurse in missionary hospitals throughout China, had unselfishly devoted herself to the lepers, trying to lessen their suffering and bring them happiness, by visiting the Asylum day after day and ministering to their needs.

To show their gratitude, the indigent Kunming lepers managed to get together enough money to pay for an advertisement in the "Kunming Central Daily News," as a tribute to Mrs. McGeary.

The Foreign Service received word of Mrs. McGeary's efforts on behalf of Kunming's isolated lepers from the Rev. Walter P. Morse of St. John's Episcopal Church in Kunming.

Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute

The Department has announced that an advisory committee of leading American citizens has been set up by the Secretary of State to guide and advise the Foreign Service Institute in its training of Government personnel overseas.

This committee, known as the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute, held its first meeting in Washington on December 17, at which time it reviewed the program of the Institute and its plans for the future.

The Director-General of the Foreign Service, Christian M. Ravndal, served as Chairman of the Committee. Other members are:



Photograph taken on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. David A. Salmon from the Department of State. L. to r. Mr. Salmon, Assistant Secretary Peurifoy and Mr. Michael J. McDermott.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Senator Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico.

Representative Bartel J. Jonkman, of Michigan.

Representative John Kee, of West Virginia.

Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor, Department of State.

Joseph C. Grew, former Under Secretary of State.

John S. Dickey, President of Dartmouth College.

Gardner Cowles, President, Des Moines Register and Tribune Company.

Prof. Graham H. Stuart, Stanford University.

Ralph T. Reed, President, American Express Company.

The two senatorial members of the Committee were nominated by the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the two House members by the Speaker. Other members were named by the Secretary of State.

Entry Into Force of the Consular Convention Between the United States and the Philippines

On November 26, 1948 the President of the United States proclaimed the Consular Convention between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Manila on March 14, 1947.

The Convention establishes a formal reciprocal basis for the exchange of consular officers between the two countries and defines their rights and duties, covering such matters as privileges and immunities with respect to taxation and import duties, responsibilities and authority in the settlement of decedents' estates, representation of nationals, authentication and notarization of documents, and shipping and merchant marine problems such as salvage and personnel. The rights of each country to acquire land for official purposes is also covered.

News from the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—Dixon Donnelley
Australia (Canberra)—Donald Lamm
Austria—Martin F. Herz
Bolivia—Park F. Wollam
British Guiana—George W. Skora
Canada (Eastern)—Terry B. Sanders, Jr.
Colombia—John M. Vebber
Costa Rica—Albert E. Carter
Dakar—William R. Gennert
France (Northern)—Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.
France (Southern)—William H. Christensen
French Indo-China—Dallas M. Coors
Greece—Claude G. Ross
Hongkong—Betty Ann Middleton
Hungary—Jane Wilson Pool
Iceland—William S. Krason
India—William Witman II
Ireland—Wayland B. Waters

London—W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
Mexico—Carl W. Strom
New Zealand—John S. Service
Panama—Oscar H. Guerra
Paraguay—Henry Hoyt
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Poland—Findley Burns, Jr.
Portugal—William Barnes
Rumania—Donald Dunham
Shanghai—Emory C. Swank
Singapore—John Hamlin
Southampton—William H. Beck
Switzerland—Ruth Madsen
Trinidad—Benjamin L. Sowell
Turkey—Clifton B. English
Union of South Africa—John C. Fuess
Uruguay—Sidney Lafoon
U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler
Venezuela—Thomas D. Kingsley

AUSTRALIA



His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, the Rt. Hon. W. J. McKell, attended by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley, P.C., M.P., and the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, Senator the Hon. B. Courtice, at Government House on August 20, 1948, received from Hon. Myron Melvin Cowen, letters of credence as Ambassador to Australia. Seated (from left): Mr. Cowen; His Excellency; Mr. Chifley; Senator Courtice. Standing (from left): Squadron Leader J. A. Smith, D.F.C., Military Secretary to the Governor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Michaelis, U. S. Military Attache for Air; Mr. J. Bartlett Richards, Commercial Attache, U. S. Embassy; Mr. D. Lamb, Second Secretary, Commercial Affairs, U. S. Embassy; Colonel H. B. Hester, U. S. Military Attache; Dr. J. W. Burton, Secretary, Australian Department of External Affairs; Lieutenant D. H. D. Smyth, R.A.N., Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Mr. Orsen N. Nielsen, U. S. Consul-General in New South Wales; Captain H. W. Pope, M.C., Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Commander C. Jurika, U. S. Naval Attache; Mr. D. C. Cuthell, Third Secretary, U. S. Embassy.

Australian Official Photo



Luncheon given for FSO E. Paul Tenney, FSS Biddle Garrison and officials of Chilean Foreign Office. Seated, l. to r.: Retiring Assistant Chief of Protocol Miguel Bravo, FSS Biddle Garrison, Acting Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Enrique Bernstein, FSO E. Paul Tenney, incoming Chief of Protocol Fernando Orrego, Counselor Edward G. Trueblood, Commercial Policy Director Abelardo Silva. Standing, l. to r.: Protocol official Alberto Wittig, FSO James D. Bell, FSS James Maish, FSO Irven M. Eitheim, American Section Chief Rafael Vergara, FSO William F. Penniman, FSO Clarence E. Birgfeld, European Section official Ernesto Espinosa, Personnel Chief Fernando Donoso, FSO Carl F. Norden, United Nations Affairs Chief Fausto Soto, FSO James F. O'Connor, FSS William B. Caldwell, Protocol official Fernando Silva, FSO Edward T. Long, FSR Garth James, Acting Chief Diplomatic Section Alejandro Bertrand, FSO Earl T. Crain.

GEORGETOWN

October 6, 1948.

Mr. Everett L. Damron, who departed on September 16 on consultation with the Department prior to transfer to Amsterdam, is the proud father of a fine boy, born March 11, name Paul Leonard. Mr. Damron has been replaced at this post by Vincent D. Williams, formerly in charge at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, who arrived September 15 with his lovely wife and infant son. In February, Ralph G. Saucedo, Administrative Assistant, his wife and four boys arrived from Guadalajara on transfer and he is now in charge of visa, accounting, and personnel reporting. Miss Rita Khouri has been replaced by another British subject, Gertrude Teixeira, as one of our alien clerk-stenos, and Doreen M. Bunbury, chief clerk, is on leave at a local sugar plantation.

Under the Foreign Buildings Acquisition program, we have purchased the building presently occupied by the consulate offices and are planning the erection of a modern hollow-tile or brick building to house the office and the residence of the principal officer once plans, now in Washington, are approved. It should be quite a show place and attraction in this "wooden city," where virtually all the buildings, even up to three stories or more, are of wood. Locally it is claimed that St. George's Cathedral, an Anglican Church, is the largest wooden structure in the world. It is located just a couple of blocks from the consulate, and is quite an imposing edifice for a building completely of wood.

Colonel Harold A. Gunn, Commanding Officer at Atkinson Field and very popular in this colony as a sportsman and friend, left that U. S. Air Force base following completion of his tour of duty several months ago, and was replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Stanley G. Huey, who left just this week for reassignment. He has been replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Elliot H. Reid, and we look forward to a continuation of many happy occasions at the base and to continued good relations with the authorities there. Our commissary and PX privileges at the base have meant a good deal also be-

cause of restrictions of imports, especially foodstuffs and clothing, from the United States and Canada.

Just before the departure from the base of Col. Gunn, Mrs. Skora renewed her challenge to him to a pistol match. They finally "shot it out" at the pistol range on the base, using Mrs. Skora's .22 Colt automatic. In the first match, each of them scored 20 out of a possible 25 at a distance of about 15 paces. Having only 6 shells left, they agreed to shoot 3 each, Col. Gunn shooting first. He scored 7 out of a possible 15, and Mrs. Skora scored 5 on her first two shots, but apparently missed the target completely on her third. Imagine my amazement several weeks later, when I was cleaning and oiling the pistol which had not been shot since, to find the bullet still in the barrel! Col. Gunn, who had left meantime, still doesn't know about it, and perhaps Mrs. Skora, who is from New Mexico and will visit there on our next leave, will again challenge Col. Gunn to a match at Kirtland Field, near Albuquerque, where Col. Gunn is now Commanding Officer.

All of us hope that Departmental and Foreign Service representatives who happen to be in this area will continue to visit us and we will be glad to give them a warm welcome. Mr. Montgomery H. Colladay from the Consulate General in Trinidad, and Mr. Hess, on the staff of the Consulate at Paramaribo, recently were visitors here. Consul General Colladay, under whom this consulate falls for supervisory purposes, was on his first visit to British Guiana, and our only regret was that his visit was so short.

GEORGE W. SKORA.

BUDAPEST

November 26, 1948.

On Thanksgiving Day Counselor and Mrs. William P. Cochran Jr. entertained all of the American members of the Legation staff for cocktails at their beautiful house outside of Budapest. The party was held from 12 to 2 prior to everyone's going to the houses of various members of the

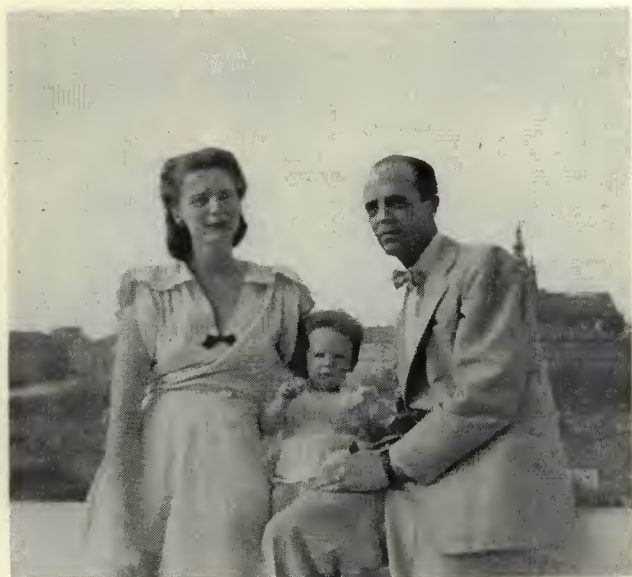
(Continued on page 49)



Photograph taken at Rome on occasion of marriage of FSS Joseph E. Wiedenmayer and Miss Margaret Ward of Belfast, Ireland, on October 16, 1948. L. to r.: Rev. Hillis Duggin, maid of honor, Vivien Backhouse, Mr. Wiedenmayer, Mrs. Wiedenmayer, and best man, FSO E. A. Fidel.



A group of Foreign Service Wives in the garden of FSO and Mrs. Richard H. de Lambert in Lima. Standing left to right: Mesdames Zimmerman, Boonstra, Lobenstine, Spalding, Larson, de Lambert. Seated: Mesdames Allard, Webb and Delgado-Arias.



Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. James K. Penfield with their daughter, Kedzie Anne, at Prague.—Courtesy of Richard D. Weigle.



Some of the members of the staff at Georgetown in the back garden of Vice Consul Skora. Left to right, standing: Vice Consul Skora, Vice Consul Damron, and Administrative Assistant, Mr. Saucedo. Seated: Miss Rita Khouri and Mrs. Doreen Bunbury.



Wedding of Miss B. Olive Clapp and Mr. Antony Riley, which took place in Colombo, Ceylon, on July 17, 1948. L. to r.: Mrs. Perry Jester; Vice Consul Edward L. Johnson, Mr. Charles Allen, Mr. Charles Cameron, Mrs. Riley, Mr. Riley, Mr. L. Smith, Vice Consul Harriet C. Thurgood, Mr. N. Wayman, and Consul General Perry Jester, who gave the bride away.

Service Glimpses



Jane Wilson Pool emphasizes a point to General Georges Tikhonovitch Zouiev, Russian Military Attaché, while First Secretary Jack Pool and the General's aide de camp look on.



Minister Selden Chapin (right) and Claes Arfwedson of the Swedish Match Co., enjoying the floor show. Mrs. Arfwedson, who partially appears in the picture, was until recently Miss Mary Jane Wood, formerly of the staff of the Legation.

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

An American Party in Budapest

On September 17th Colonel Hilbert Muenther, U. S. Air Attaché in Hungary, and Lieutenant Gordon Bowman, Asst. Air Attaché, and Mrs. Bowman, issued invitations to a dance and buffet supper celebrating the anniversary of the U. S. Air Force. The party was held at the Grand Hotel, on Saint Margaret Island, Budapest. Some 150 guests were invited including the entire diplomatic corps and 36 Hungarian officials and their wives. Of the Hungarians invited only 4 attended. None of the representatives of the satellite countries accepted. The Soviet Military Attaché was the only Eastern official present.



Colonel Muenther, the host, tells a good story. Mme. de Lannurien, wife of the French Military Attaché, is seated at the table.



Hostess Ann Bowman with Lt. Bowman and F. G. Burrett, Third Secretary of the British Legation.



Watching the dancing l. to r. Professor Strobl, well known sculptor; Mrs. Edward A. Mag whose husband is an attorney attached to the American Legation; Mrs. Hilary Young of the British Legation; and Mrs. John A. Stokes, wife of the U. S. Military Attaché.

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

The Struggle Behind the Iron Curtain. By Ferenc Nagy, Former Premier of Hungary, Translated by Stephen K. Swift, New York. *The MacMillan Company*, 1948. 461 pp. Index. \$6.

REVIEWED BY H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD

Unlike some published accounts of political developments in the eastern European countries since the end of World War II, this description of his experience by the exiled Prime Minister of Hungary will be as useful to the informed reader as it should be enlightening to people unfamiliar with the pattern of Soviet expansion.

Mr. Nagy's poignant picture of his early life and struggles as the son of a poor peasant on the land, his accidental introduction to the profession of journalism, his rapid rise to editorial eminence and to acknowledged status as an agrarian leader, is drawn against the vivid background of the suffering among the peasantry of his native land. His affiliation with the Smallholders party during the political regime of Admiral Horthy soon made him one of the peasant spokesmen in Parliament who were "pounding on the closed door of feudalism." They did not then know, he says, that their party, "in addition to fighting the feudal regime . . . would have to struggle against two great imperialistic ideologies: Nazism and Communism."

Though the great majority of the Hungarian population, as the author says, opposed National Socialism, Hungary was already a pawn in the political game of the great powers when it entered the war. With the occupation of the country by the Nazis in early 1944 Nagy became a prisoner of the Gestapo. He was released by his own people at the time of the abortive effort of Horthy to surrender to the Allies in October of that year. As the Soviet forces advanced into Hungary a National Council and a Provisional Government were set up under Soviet auspices at Debrecen. The Government was manned by a coalition of representatives of the so-called Hungarian Front, comprising the Smallholders party, the Social Democrats, the Communists and the minor Peasants party. The Communist party, Nagy tells us, "had no roots in the Hungarian people" but cooperation with them was at first thought possible. It was not then realized that the disintegration of local government in the country opened the way for speedy Communist penetration.

Our author is convinced that the armistice agreement of January, 1945, between the Allied Governments and the Provisional Government in Hungary had been "thought through" only by the Soviet Government. It provided the groundwork for the ensuing political and economic exploitation of the country, with the aid of the Allied Control Commission in which there was nominal participation by American and British military representatives. Hungary, Nagy points out, was to be exploited, like the other countries in southeastern Europe, for use as a spearhead of further political penetration of the world.

The author recounts how he was drafted in 1945 for executive responsibility as Minister of Reconstruction in Zoltan Tildy's cabinet, though he says he had no previous experience "as an official." Following the general election in November, 1945, which was won handily by the Smallholders party in spite of many obstacles, the principle of coalition government was continued, to become the root of all subsequent evils.

Nagy became Prime Minister in January, 1946, under the newly established Republic, when Tildy was elected President. He says he well realized that his reluctant acceptance of the post might cost him his popularity with the peasant masses who would not understand that "governing with the Communists demanded a great deal of yielding." He sets forth lucidly problems which faced him. Among them were currency inflation and prices, equitable distribution of government jobs among the political parties, the creation of the Communist-sponsored Supreme Economic Council—a "state within the state,"—the frequent arbitrary interventions of Marshal Voroshilov, Chairman of the Allied Control Commission, and of General Sviridov, the Marshal's small-caliber successor. Nagy says he made his first "serious mistake" in "allowing" formation of a leftist bloc in Parliament under Communist control. Thereafter, he had to contend with perpetual and general unrest deliberately fomented by the Communist party with Soviet connivance.

As Prime Minister, Nagy based his policy on the belief that the Hungarian Government must avoid an open political battle with the Soviet Union before and during the sessions of the Peace Conference. He emphasizes the view that "cooperation (with the Communists) and internal peace" had to be preserved pending the conclusion of the treaty and the end of Soviet occupation. The members of the majority party, the author admits, strongly resented the policy of their leaders and were with difficulty restrained from rebellion. Throughout the year 1946 Communist-inspired demonstrations, disturbances, political arrests and demands for expulsion of Smallholders party deputies from political life were intensified; they became a "challenge" which the Prime Minister declined to take up because he deemed it necessary "to conserve past accomplishments (of reconstruction) and to maintain at least an outward appearance of difference between Hungary and her iron-curtained neighbors and to save the country from civil war."

With the beginning of 1947 charges of "conspiracy" brought by the Communist-controlled police against prominent individuals were soon "broadened" to discredit the Smallholders party. Ensuing arrests and trials were accompanied and followed by direct interference in internal politics by Soviet representatives, military and diplomatic, with the result that Nagy was eliminated from the Government and driven into exile, while Hungary became a vassal of the Soviet Union.

The author finds some consolation in the fact that the concessions made to the Soviet during his administration were "made under duress greater than any faced by Russia's allies who, even at the peace table, made concessions to her without being under compulsion to do so." He adds: "The struggle of the Hungarian Government against rising Soviet audacity delayed the ambitions of the Communists and Soviet Union in Hungary. For more than two years the Smallholders governing in Hungary stemmed the tide of Communist conquest. Every country in the Russian orbit was reduced to vassalage. . . . Some of them were 'allies' and not, like Hungary, defeated and occupied."

Mr. Nagy states that, when he left Budapest for the short vacation abroad which was to become exile, he took with him no papers or documents. The fact explains why his book sometimes gives a disjointed impression as a series of more or less connected reminiscences. It also accounts,

no doubt, for the summary treatment of certain international aspects of Hungary's situation, particularly with reference to the United States. It is the more remarkable that, relying on memory, Mr. Nagy has made a statement which will be an invaluable contribution to understanding the technique of Soviet imperialism in the immediate post-war period.

The translator of this book deserves credit for an English version which seems to reproduce faithfully the sincerity and simple eloquence of the skilled editorial writer who is the author and whose work reflects the common sense, as well as the somewhat naive credulity, of the peasant mentality which Mr. Nagy proudly claims for himself.

H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD

The Limits of Art. An Anthology. Collected and edited by Huntington Cairns, Pantheon. 1473 pages. \$6.50.

REVIEWED BY CARLTON SAVAGE

This anthology probably contains more of man's finest expressions of thought through the ages than were ever before brought together in a single volume. It covers a period of three thousand years—from the time of Homer to the near-present. The volume is devoted to prose and poetry of the West. It contains selections in Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese; those originating in languages other than English are accompanied by a translation. Most of the selections are notable both for nobility of thought and beauty of expression, but in a very few instances only the latter characteristic is exemplified.

The present work is different from customary anthologies. A selection is not included unless in the considered judgment of a responsible critic it is, in some sense, superlative; unless it is considered perfect or the greatest of its kind. With each selection is the judgment of the critic whose pronouncement caused it to be included. In the case of four authors, criticisms of their own works are printed: Dante, Peacock, Nietzsche, Wilde.

The authors with the greatest amount of material in the volume are: Homer, Virgil, Dante, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Keats, Pope and Hugo. There are not more than ten or twelve American authors with works cited. Mr. Cairns says the reason is that American critics are "hesitant to cite examples of excellence." Another reason might well be that our existence as a nation covers such a comparatively short period of time.

There is great variety in the volume. Included are selections from the Iliad and Odyssey; Plato's appraisal of Socrates as the "wisest and justest and best;" Virgil's statement that "Not unacquainted with misfortune do I learn to aid the unhappy;" Tennyson's characterization of Virgil as "Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man;" Saint Augustine's definition of faith, "that things fleeting and transitory should be spurned, that things certain and eternal should be sought;" Shakespeare's description of England as "This precious stone set in the silver sea;" several selections from the Bible including one which Disraeli considered the most remarkable, the most self-sustained and powerful sentence: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" Lovelace's famous expression, "I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more;" Pope's Golden Rule that "Never elated while one man's oppress'd; never dejected while another's bless'd;" Newman's admonition that "time is short, eternity is long;" Emerson's advice to college men, "Make yourself necessary to the world, and mankind will give you bread;" Lincoln's Gettysburg Ad-

dress; Poe's description of Tennyson as the noblest poet that ever lived; Anatole France's characterization of Prince Hamlet as belonging to all times and all countries; Kipling's Danny Deeever and Recessional.

Cicero's eulogy of literature is a fitting description generally of the material included in this anthology: "But this gives stimulus to our youth and diversion to our old age; this adds a charm to success, and offers a haven of consolation to failure. In the home it delights, in the world it hampers not. Through the night watches, on all our journeying, and in our hours of country ease, it is our unfailing companion."

This volume should prove a worthy companion anywhere—in the centers of civilization or away from them. In this age of turmoil it is restful and refreshing to go back and commune with these great minds of another day. The reader will be calmed by the serenity of their works, will acquire balance and perspective in assessing the problems of his own time.

Mr. Cairns has produced a volume as unusual as it is invaluable, as timely as it is timeless. A perusal of it reveals how tremendous was his task in collecting and editing these literary masterpieces. His work attests to the reputation he is gaining as one of the most widely read individuals in this country—or in any country.

CARLTON SAVAGE

The Spanish Story, by Herbert Feis, Borzoi Books, Alfred A. Knopf, New York. \$3.50.

Mr. Herbert Feis has come as near as is apparently possible to putting into the hands of the general public in one readable volume the most significant of the raw information which the United States policy makers had available in the Spring of 1944 as a basis for their decision on Franco Spain.

The layman is here seated at the Department's council table. In cables, conversations, aide-memoirs and notes, the documentation of the essential facts appear remarkably complete. The fact that the chapter on Franco Spain in World War II is now closed lessens in no way the fascination of watching the assembling of the pieces of the puzzle into the picture as given to the public in 1944. It should indeed be required reading for those responsible for subsequent chapters in what must be a continuing Spanish Story until the issue of the relationship of Franco and of Spain to the United Nations is settled.

Here is dramatized the zone of economic collision between nations. The old time "international incident" pales in importance beside the practical question of the availability of a basic raw material. The insults of the Spanish Prime Minister are overlooked if the over-looking will result in reducing the supply of wolfram to Nazi Germany. Oil for the wheels of Spain is put into the balance and doled out or refused on the basis of careful appraisals as to the effect on Spanish wolfram exports and on the breaking points of Spain's national economy. When Spain "behaved" oil shipments were permitted even in the face of violent expressions of popular disapprovals in this nation's press. The exigencies of the economic war seemed to require decisions contrary to American public opinion. There can be no question that the decisions were made in good faith and the clamour of disapproval was accepted by the administration with the same stoicism as unpopular but necessary military decisions were accepted.

The inclusions in the book of Nazi-Fascist source material

(Continued on page 52)

Our Retired Officers

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

From Joseph W. Ballantine

COROMANDEL, near Norbeck, Maryland.

November 3, 1948.

I am happy to respond to your invitation to write to the Journal about my life following my retirement from the Foreign Service.

After my retirement from the Foreign Service in January, 1946, I remained in the Department for an additional year as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. My first assignment was duties relating to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack. When its work was completed I paid two visits to Japan as an adviser to the International Prosecution Section, International Military Tribunal for the Far East. While there I was called upon to give testimony before the Tribunal in regard to United States-Japanese relations in the critical period before Pearl Harbor. During the greater part of the eight days that I was on the witness stand I was under cross examination by defense counsel.

Upon my return to the United States I decided that the time had come for me to seek realization of two of my long cherished ambitions: to enter a career of education and research in the field of international relations and to take up farming as an avocation. An invitation, which I accepted, to join the staff of Brookings Institution as a member of the International Studies Group gave me the opportunity to realize the one ambition; the purchase of a modest farm near Norbeck, Maryland, within 40 minutes commuting distance from Lafayette Square enabled me to gratify the other. My work at Brookings has been described in a separate article I submitted to the Journal. I shall speak here only about the farm and our activities there.

Coromandel—that is the name we gave the place (we had intended to call our future home Malabar, but Louis Bromfield beat us to it, and so we crossed over to the east coast of India)—is situated about a mile east of Norbeck on the Norbeck-Norwood road. An avenue (rather a rocky one) lined with an honor guard of veteran locust trees leads from the public highway to the house. As you enter the avenue you may catch a glimpse in the field on your left of Lassie, the Ayrshire cow, or Bonnie, her calf, and in the field on your right of Rita and Chichi, the palomino ponies. Ajax and Skipper are sure to rush forth to greet you with barks. Ajax has a deceptively terrifying way of showing his teeth which is really meant to be a welcoming smile.

We have just finished painting the house, so that externally it belies its eight score years, though when you see the living room and dining room with their oak beams and spacious wood fireplaces you realize that you are in the presence of antiquity. In such a house it is somewhat incongruous to have central heating and plumbing, but we are glad to have them nevertheless, for I still shiver when I think of boyhood New England winters in an unheated house. After you have been over the house and the garden you just know that the place has been lived in by a succession of owners that tended it with loving care. Part of the garden is carpeted in lawn and shaded by giant locust trees festooned with wisteria. Flowering shrubs in the spring and summer, autumn tints, and evergreens pro-

vide a variety of colors. To one side is a flower garden, the paths between the beds bordered with box.

Beyond the flower garden is a venerable apple orchard that we are trying to revive by severe pruning and assiduous spraying for quality production. Here we have installed Cleopatra and the nonuplets in order that we may without exertion convert the windfalls into pork. We have a varied assortment of fowls of two economic categories—those that forage for themselves (the geese, ducks and guineas) and those that are kept confined (the chickens and turkeys). These and our vegetable garden and berry plantations keep our table bountifully supplied. Unfortunately we have to compete with the geese to get to the strawberries first and we have to share our raspberries and blackberries with the Japanese beetles. We have now set out a blueberry plantation, where we understand there is unlikely to be any competition, and also a small vineyard, on which we pin high hopes of a home source of solace in our declining years.

Our current commitments keep us fully occupied, but we have many new projects for the future. One to which we have assigned a high priority is a pond and swimming pool, which calls for throwing a concrete weir across the brook and some excavation. So far our only dividends have been in health and pleasurable interests.

We are almost invariably at home week ends to our old comrades of the Foreign Service.

JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE.

From George Alexander Armstrong

6 Boud Avenue,
Farmingdale, N. J.
November 5, 1948.

It is good of "The Journal" to open its columns to letters from former members of the Service. In retirement, one is tempted to submit enough material to swamp the editors. But the annals of the new poor should be as brief as those who suffered under all the anciens regimes. And our lot is not hard. At least mine is not.

A very small house, in a village surrounded by chicken farms, not too far from New York. The house only a pied à terre, but my own, and is pretentiously called "Havenscourt," a name which I will boast has been justified, at times. The doors are never locked. Should I be absent, the dogs will welcome, and noisily gentle any visitor, particularly if he comes from afar. When a visitor leaves, has he behaved satisfactorily as far as the dogs are concerned, a dog is awarded the visitor's surname. For better record than a guest book, my old police dog proudly bears ten surnames. My littlest dog, who can only boast three surnames, has just whispered to me, she, too, wants ten, and will welcome guests.

As to hobbies, they are rather latent, unless cultivating independence under present conditions, can be termed a hobby. It does keep you fairly busy. Two years have fled by since my retirement, and I have no real accomplishment to report. My family has presented me with many problems, most of them boring, except those concerned with the grandchildren, which do interest me. I freely confess I have found no substitute for the thrill of the Service.



George A. Armstrong
Retired FSO

Maybe that is my fault, but I doubt if one exists, as far as I am concerned. But the time for my retirement had come. Complaints could not be justified. Being really independent is a rich privilege. There is so much even for an idler to enjoy. I always thrill to the United States, the beauty of the landscape, here in the northeast, particularly in the autumn, and if all else fails, I can still gloat over an American food store, and what it offers.

Plans, when you are just on sixty, better be kept top secret. You have too many. That their fulfillment is impossible, you know too well. Yet, that doesn't stop you planning. Some day, you say to yourself, I will really do so and so. Mayhap you will. Life can always be interesting. You must retain your self respect, by planning and keeping on trying to fulfill some one plan, discarding all else in your top secret drawer. But for the moment I reside at "Havenscourt."

GEORGE ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.

BIRTHS

McBRIDE. A daughter, Ruth Corine, was born on August 30, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. Robert H. McBride in Port-au-Prince, where Mr. McBride is First Secretary.

KONYA. A son, Charles, Jr., was born on September 23, 1948, to Foreign Service Staff officer and Mrs. Charles J. Konya, in Cairo, where Mr. Konya is Vice Consul.

DABBS. A daughter, Jere Michele, was born on September 24, 1948, to Foreign Service Staff officer and Mrs. James W. Dabbs in Santiago, where Mr. Dabbs is Radio Operator.

KLING. A son, Michael Paul, was born on October 23, 1948, to Foreign Service Reserve officer and Mrs. William Kling in London, where Mr. Kling is Assistant Agricultural Attaché.

MAISH. A daughter, Elissa, was born on November 3, 1948, to Foreign Service Staff officer and Mrs. James Maish, Jr., at Santiago, where Mr. Maish is Assistant Attaché-Economics.

HENDERSON. A daughter, Lee, was born on November 14, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. Douglas Henderson in Washington. Mr. Henderson is detailed to the Department of Commerce.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR STUDY AND RESEARCH

Opportunities for students who wish to do graduate study in other American republics are found in the Travel and Maintenance Grant Program of the United States Government and fellowships under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

The U. S. Government offers each year a limited number of travel and/or maintenance grants to students who already have obtained grants-in-aid, veteran benefits, scholarships, fellowships, or travel grants from private sources, or who have limited personal funds to assist them.

Under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, two graduate students are exchanged each year between the United States and each of the republics signatory to the Convention. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela are the countries participating, other than the United States.

Qualifications for Fellowships

Students are eligible under these programs if they are United States citizens, have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, the initiation or completion of some graduate study, a satisfactory knowledge of the language of the country to which the student wishes to go, good health, moral character intellectual ability, and a suitable plan of study or a research topic which has been approved by the student's adviser or supervising professor. All other considerations being equal, students under 35 years of age and veterans will be given preference.

Individual needs and cost of living expenses will be considered in making the financial provisions.

Qualified students will apply to the Division of International Educational Relations, American Republics Section, United States Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C. for application forms. The final date for receipt of applications under the Travel and Maintenance Grant program is March 15, 1949, and selections will be made in April. Applications under the Convention should be received by the Office of Education as soon as possible.

HUNSAKER. A daughter, Shelley Elizabeth, was born on November 23, 1948, to Foreign Service Staff officer and Mrs. Lee M. Hunsaker in La Paz, where Mr. Hunsaker is Assistant Public Affairs Officer.

IN MEMORIAM

MAY. Mr. H. Spencer May died on November 17, 1948 in London. Mr. May at the time of his death was procurement officer in the Division of Acquisition and Distribution of the Department of State.

SCHERER. Foreign Service Officer George F. Scherer, who was assigned as First Secretary to the Embassy at Mexico City, died on November 25, 1948 at Bethesda, Maryland.

SIMMONS. Mrs. Elizabeth MacLaren Simmons, mother of Ambassador John Farr Simmons, died on November 30, 1948 in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

BREUER. Peter John Breuer, son of Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Carl Breuer, died on December 12, 1948 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Breuer is assigned to the Department of State as Assistant Chief of the Division of Exchange of Persons.

Baseball in Paris

By PERRY H. CULLEY, Foreign Service Officer

The great and invigorating sport which is today known round the world as Baseball, "America's National Pastime," or even "Yankee Cricket," has, after nearly a hundred years, finally caught on in this sophisticated capital, and may one day become as popular with the romantic French residents as the famous "Can-Can" is with American tourists in Paris. Some ardent Parisian fans even predict that "Bezzbol" will replace that incongruous yearly cycling classic, the Tour de France, in popularity, and that box-scores will blossom on the front pages of Paris dailies just as they do in the United States.

It all began back in 1946 during the long summer days of the Paris Peace Conference. Hours of sitting around conference tables had begun to tell on many of the Paris Embassy's staff members, and a little healthful recreation seemed to be in order. With this in mind, a number of extra-conference meetings were held and it was agreed to have a fling at organizing a soft-ball team, limited from the beginning to Embassy personnel. This was done and after a few hasty practices in the Bois du Boulogne, a full-scale competition was arranged between the Embassy nine and a similar number of broken-down newsmen (and ringers) from the TIME LIFE Empire of Henry R. Luce. American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, long a Dodger admirer, chucked in the first apple. In spite of the weird noises emitted by the participants and their peculiar gyrations as they sought vainly to recapture boyhood's lost agility, passers-by treated the affair with typical French insouciance. Suddenly, however, someone spotted England's Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin shuffling over to watch the play and things began to perk up. Nearly thirty Frenchmen joined the Foreign Minister, and though he soon retired, they lingered on, fascinated.

For the duration of the 1946 season, French attendance at the Embassy games continued to increase, as did the percentage of lost balls.

The following year French and American interest in the sport continued to mount and arrangements were made with other groups in Paris, such as the Associated Press, the Paris edition of the HERALD TRIBUNE, etc., to play an informal series of ball games. That 1947 season was the beginning of what has now developed into the "French Federation of Baseball," an organization which includes eight American and four French baseball teams. Today these teams compete together in tournament style, the sea-

son being divided into two parts, with each team playing all of the others in the circuit at least once during each half of the season. So far, the U. S. Embassy team, in virtue of winning 10 out of 11 starts, is the undisputed champion in a field which includes other such formidable opponents as the OFLC, the Orly Air Field Station, the American Legion, the American Graves Registration Command, the Canadian Embassy, the Paris Métro, and other independent French and American clubs.

A quick glance at the roster of the Embassy's championship team is interesting and reveals that stellar material is culled from all possible echelons. On first base, for example, there is Douglas MacArthur II, First Secretary of Embassy and former Yale All-American. Vice Consul Robert M. Schneider fills the catcher's slot, while Captain Dale Parker and Andy Wiejack, Embassy Guard, alternate as pitchers. Third Secretary Harry Zerbel holds down second base, Fred Buffone, Master Sergeant in the Office of the Military Attaché, stomps on third, and the Political Section's Walter Cini plays shortstop. In the outfield there is Vice Consul Edward J. Krause (Roughhouse Ted) in the difficult left position, Assistant Military Attaché Thomas (Black Tom) Sharkey in center, and "Big" Bill Boswell, Second Secretary, on the right to complete the outland trio.

All players listed above, as well as those qualifying on other teams in the circuit, now sport full-fledged baseball suits complete with caps. This fact, skeptics say, has had a certain influence on some wavering minds; but be that as it may, there is no denying a genuine and sincere interest in the sport itself on the part of many French—an interest which extends even into government circles. Plans are now being drawn up to provide for baseball instruction in numerous high schools in the Paris area, and sports concerns in France have already started tooling up to produce the necessary equipment.

Surprisingly enough, French papers gave the season's matches considerable attention and the fame of the Embassy's club has spread even across the Pyrenees. In fact, the Embassy team received an invitation from the Spanish Baseball Association to fly to sunny Spain, play several exhibition games, fiesta, watch bullfights, shoot the works—all at Spanish expense. The plans developed beautifully until several of the players' wives discovered the junket would be a stag affair. Chances for the Spanish visit seemed slim indeed, though hope, in home hearts, lingered on.



Ambassador Caffery throws first ball in epic grudge battle between sparkling teams of the Paris Embassy and Time International. Edward J. Krause kneels in the foreground while other personalities standing from left to right are: Elim O'Shaughnessy, Ralph Morse, Mrs. George M. Abbott, Ambassador Caffery, Lt. Commander John Williams, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur II, Counselor of Embassy James C. H. Bonbright, Charles Little, John H. Tobler and Richard Stevens.



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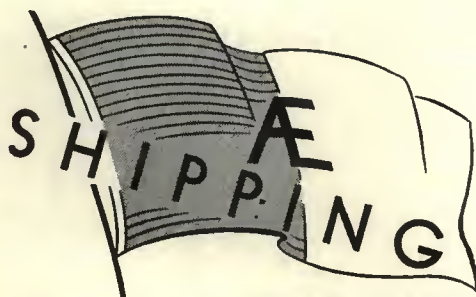
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TOWARDS AN AMALGAMATED FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 9)

partment after a time tend to go deeper, particularly on the "functional" desks, than the top layer around the Secretary. When this fluidity is overdone at the expense of continuity it is an element of weakness. Nevertheless such flexibility is an accepted part of our system and any reorganization or amalgamation which made it impossible would probably not last long.

If the consolidation were forced or immediate its principal bad effect would be an early lowering of the level of ability in the home echelons and a dilution of quality throughout the combined Service. It would be absurd for the Foreign Service to claim exclusive vested interest in the foreign field, or to think that the only men qualified to represent the country are those who passed an examination twenty years ago! It would be no less foolish for the Department to limit its choice of men to deal with foreign policy only to those willing to accept foreign assignments. Yet a radical, "shot gun" marriage could have that result. If the men who did not want to accept the obligation to go abroad at an early date were forced out of the Department one wonders who would take their place, what system of stop-gaps would ensue.

Amalgamation could avoid these difficulties if it took the form of a slow spreading of the unified Foreign Affairs Service over a selected number of posts in the Department as the need was established, as both Services were brought to a superlative level of quality, and as Departmental reorganization progressed. The process would not be the absorption of either Service by the other. The end product would be a new Service combining the traditional skills and world view of the diplomat with the specialists "know-how."

In the meanwhile the public should not be too much alarmed by the charts and management consultants reports which stress the dualism in the Department's structure. It works, it has behind it the logic of evolution rather than fiat, and many of the objectives of unification are substantially achieved, without its dangers, by the wide opportunities for interchange laid down in the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

V. SOME CONDITIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE

It ought to be possible now to perceive some of the conditions necessary for a viable union between the Foreign Service and the professional positions in the Department of State.

1. *It should be outside the Civil Service.* The Foreign Service and the Civil Service differ fundamentally in statutory basis, in structure, in types of personnel, in systems of recruitment, promotion, assignment and retirement, in methods of administration and outlook. One is composed chiefly of specialists recruited as often from outside the Service as from within the lower ranks and assigned to specified positions, each of which carries a number, classification, grade and salary fixed by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the responsibilities of the positions as proclaimed on a "job description" sheet. The Foreign Service consists of a closely-knit corps of line officers, mostly of general rather than specialist ability, recruited on the basis of rigorous and competitive examination, entering at the bottom rank, promoted by "selection-out" procedures and available for assignment wherever the changing needs of the Service require. Each Service is peculiarly suited for the kind of work it performs.

A recent survey of 34 countries shows that 29 have a single foreign service staffing both the foreign office and

(Continued on page 36)

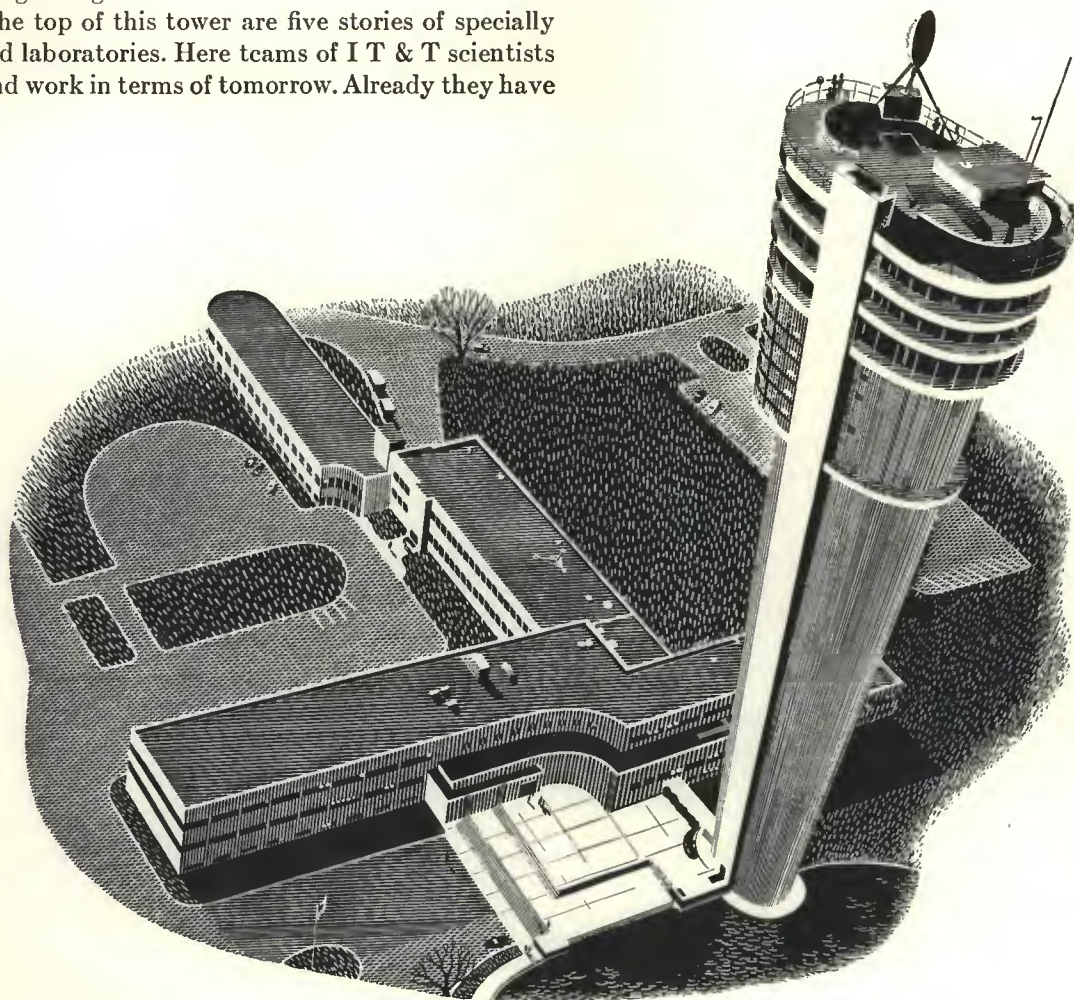
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TOWARDS AN AMALGAMATED FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 34)

the posts abroad. In practically every case this organization is only loosely tied to the general Civil Service through some responsible central fiscal agency. In most of these countries Civil Service administration is far more decentralized than it is here. Where the organization is highly centralized as in Great Britain, the Foreign Office and Foreign Service are outside the Civil Service, although some technical and administrative services at home and abroad remain in it.

Presumably it would be possible to establish the specifications of a particular job abroad and fill this position with that man chosen from a Civil Service register (with due and requisite regard for geographical distribution and veterans preference) who seems to have the specialized qualifications for the job. Suppose we find a man on a Civil Service register willing to go to Dhahran who knows Arabs and oil. But then suppose that Dhahran is engulfed in a general conflagration in the Middle East. Will our man then have that extra margin required in a situation calling for more, perhaps, than knowledge of petroleum refining and of Arabic?

There are few inducements in most Government services which will persuade the man who is as good as he needs to be to quit his garden apartment in Arlington, Virginia, for Saudi Arabia or Manchuria. A professional Foreign Service has two resources to meet this problem; the carrot and the stick *i.e.*, incentive and discipline. The Foreign Service officer at Dhahran knows that his career will not be a succession of Dhahrans and that he is building credit for service in a more salubrious spot. Moreover, he knows that he can buck the personnel chiefs who want to send him to Dhahran only at his own peril.

Perhaps when all the world is on better terms, and when there are vastly more Americans with foreign experience and interests, and when the technological foreshortening of space has progressed still further, we can then staff Tihwa on the same basis as if it were the post office at Peoria. But that time is not yet and may not be for decades.

2. *The merger must be gradual.* Many of the arguments

against a hasty union of the Department and the Foreign Service are the same as those against a sudden merging of the Service in the Civil Service, since the result would be the same. An additional point should be stressed on behalf of the Departmental officers. Many of them will not want to go abroad at all; some will want to go to Paris but not to Kuala Lumpur. Why should they be forced to go? They can give better service where they are until retirement or resignation, or for twelve years, whichever is sooner. Their positions would then become available to the combined Service which in the meantime had learned how to recruit and train men for such jobs.

If, on the other hand, they were drafted immediately in great numbers into the Foreign Service that would easily disrupt the morale of that organization. This is important only as it inspires the yield or the tax-payer's dollar. It is difficult to see how competent young men can be recruited, how a rigid "promotion-up or selection-out" system can be applied, or how there can be much *esprit de corps* if, at intervals of every two years or so, the Foreign Service is submerged to a half or a third of its strength by drafts of men to all its ranks. It is not as if the functions they would perform were going by default; they are now being carried on by officers who are competent, whether their current designation is FSO, FSR, FSS or P-8. Provision exists for the best qualified men to enter the permanent service if they choose. At the least, a careful survey should be conducted of the positions in the field for which new men are needed; and then officers should make the transfer from home to field service on a quota basis from year to year over a period of about ten or twelve years.

3. *It should apply only to selected positions and rigid standards of entrance should be maintained.* Obviously there are a number of home divisions in the Department of State, and personnel serving in them, which have no intrinsic connection with foreign policy or foreign service; just as obviously there are many that do. Space does not allow an extended analysis of the Department from this point of view but, to indicate the kind of thinking underlying this article, it is suggested that after the divisions for merger had been

(Continued on page 38)



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TOWARDS AN AMALGAMATED FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 36)



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C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

selected, and after the personnel had passed the required tests there might be some 350 persons who would be transferrable to the Foreign Service. Some of these would prefer the Staff branch with its greater specialization, less mobility, and greater security. Perhaps some 250 persons, or rather positions, would come into the combined Foreign Affairs branch at all ranks over a period of ten years.

The entrance test which is administered should be of the most rigid kind, at least as strict as those applied in the recent Manpower Act. And here let a word be said for the old-fashioned written examination. People in our Service must read well and write well and should preferably have a sound foundation in the social sciences. No amount of IQ tests, or "ink-blot" tests, or job sheets can furnish the Spartan and sure trial that a written exam will produce. In the case of junior officers it should most certainly be required.

VI. DO WE WANT A CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE?

There are then two ways of accomplishing a closer consolidation of the two Services; immediately (less than five years) or gradually (ten or twelve years). It seems to me that an immediate union means only negative selection from the home Service and the end of a professional Foreign Service.

The more I think about these issues the more I believe that what we have been facing for a long time is not the detail of Foreign Service reform but the question of whether we want a career service or not. Perhaps the prolonged discussions two years ago about the Foreign Service Act of 1946 among the Bureau of the Budget, the Department and other Departments would have generated more light and less heat if all had realized that all this was what the talk was about. There was much in the '46 legislation which was contrary to the usual government-Civil Service legislative patterns but which was perfectly consistent for a career service. This includes the detailed character of the legislation, its provisions for continuity in Service direction (misinterpreted as a desire to get the Service out of the Secretary's control), its in-service training schemes, its selection-out plan and its personnel procedures. We also tried to include in it some procedures worked out elsewhere in the government service, such as job classification which we thought could be adapted to Foreign Service use.

It is logical to try to make contact with foreign peoples on as many levels and at as many points as possible, and not to limit this communion to the Foreign Service. Unfortunately, in many areas of the world and through no fault of our own the latter has happened. Where the Iron Curtain does not run we certainly should send forth our best specialists in whatever service they are found. But there should be some kind of armature or nucleus for this diffuse representation. This, the Foreign Service can supply.

The time has now come when we as a nation ought to make up our minds whether we really want a professional Foreign Service. And this decision should be made with regard to the service it can render and not under any misconceptions about the compatibility of such a Service with our institutions. The role we are now called on to play is sometimes compared to that of Great Britain in the 19th century. Certainly Britain is not any the less democratic because its Foreign Service is very like ours, nor is France any less so because of its Service, nor is Canada (whose Service is practically new), nor is the Soviet Union any the

(Continued on page 40)



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TOWARDS AN AMALGAMATED FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 38)

less whatever it is because of the kind of Service it has.

I do not maintain that a career service will be forever necessary. I do not know. I do think that in assessing the worth of the Foreign Service in its short history, it is easy to overlook what has been accomplished in a generation by the unremitting application of the people who have directed its development unspectacularly but with a vision of what an American Foreign Service ought to be. However imperfect it now is, its subservience to political pressures has been brought to an irreducible minimum; wealth and birth play no part in recruiting; intellectual ability is the cardinal criterion despite special pressures; and there has somehow been raised up a career group whose individual qualities are reinforced by an undeniable *esprit de corps*. All this has been achieved in a career service—it might be done by other means but the burden of proof is on those who so propose.

To abandon the career principle now would be a dubious procedure, even if our international relations were relaxed and easy; it seems unthinkable when we are locked in a cold war which may outlast all now living.

This war is fought on one side with the tools of bluff, deception, subversion and psychological warfare. Its protagonists in the front lines are the corps of professional men in the Foreign Service. They are often and for long periods in posts which are remote, but not so remote that hostile agents will not try to destroy them with blandishment or blackmail. Even one American who goes "sour" at a critical post can jeopardize our policies and the secrets we must have in the kind of a world in which we live.

If this were indeed "One World," if all were composed,

then we could set about the happy task of handling foreign relations by bringing each specialist into contact with his "opposite number" abroad; or better still, each citizen into contact with other good citizens. But just now we need something else; if our representation abroad needs stiffening and discipline, a professional service can supply it in men who are forewarned, whose performance is tested and reliable, who follow a discipline appropriate to the times.

There are right and wrong ways of doing things abroad; of dealing with foreigners and foreign offices, of recognizing constant and recurring political phenomena no matter where they appear. These are things which come from experience and instruction by veterans. A professional Foreign Service has no corner on them but is still a most likely repository for such skills, especially in a country which has traditionally had so little interest in foreign affairs.

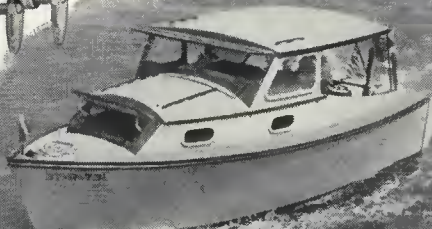
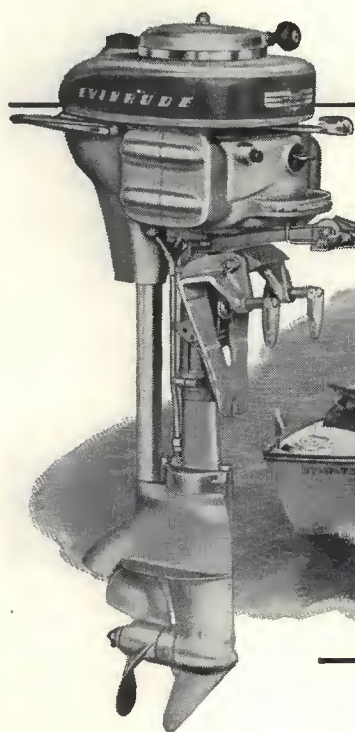
People who think a good job can be done abroad by specialists in *métier* who are not also specialists in Foreign Service too often draw their conclusions from dealings with those countries nearest us, or with those who speak our language, or who are our biggest customers, or who need our protection. Relations with such countries are important but not so tricky as dealing with remote or intractable or hostile peoples which is the outstanding task of our Service today.

Perhaps, this, too, can be learned in some school other than a career Foreign Service, but here again the burden of proof is on those who would lay aside, or submerge, the career principle.

A judicious consolidation of the Department and the Foreign Service would strengthen that principle in a Service with new capabilities, greater stature, a wider outlook. A hasty merger might wreck it.

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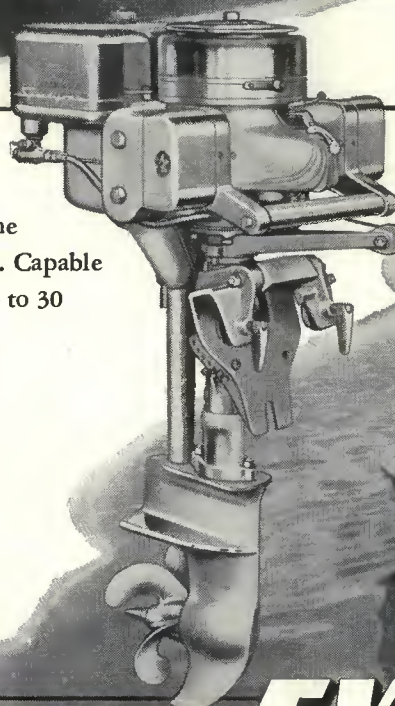


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"PASSING WORLD PICTURES": A GLIMPSE

(Continued from page 13)



Nude Woman after Bathing
by Hashiguchi Goyo

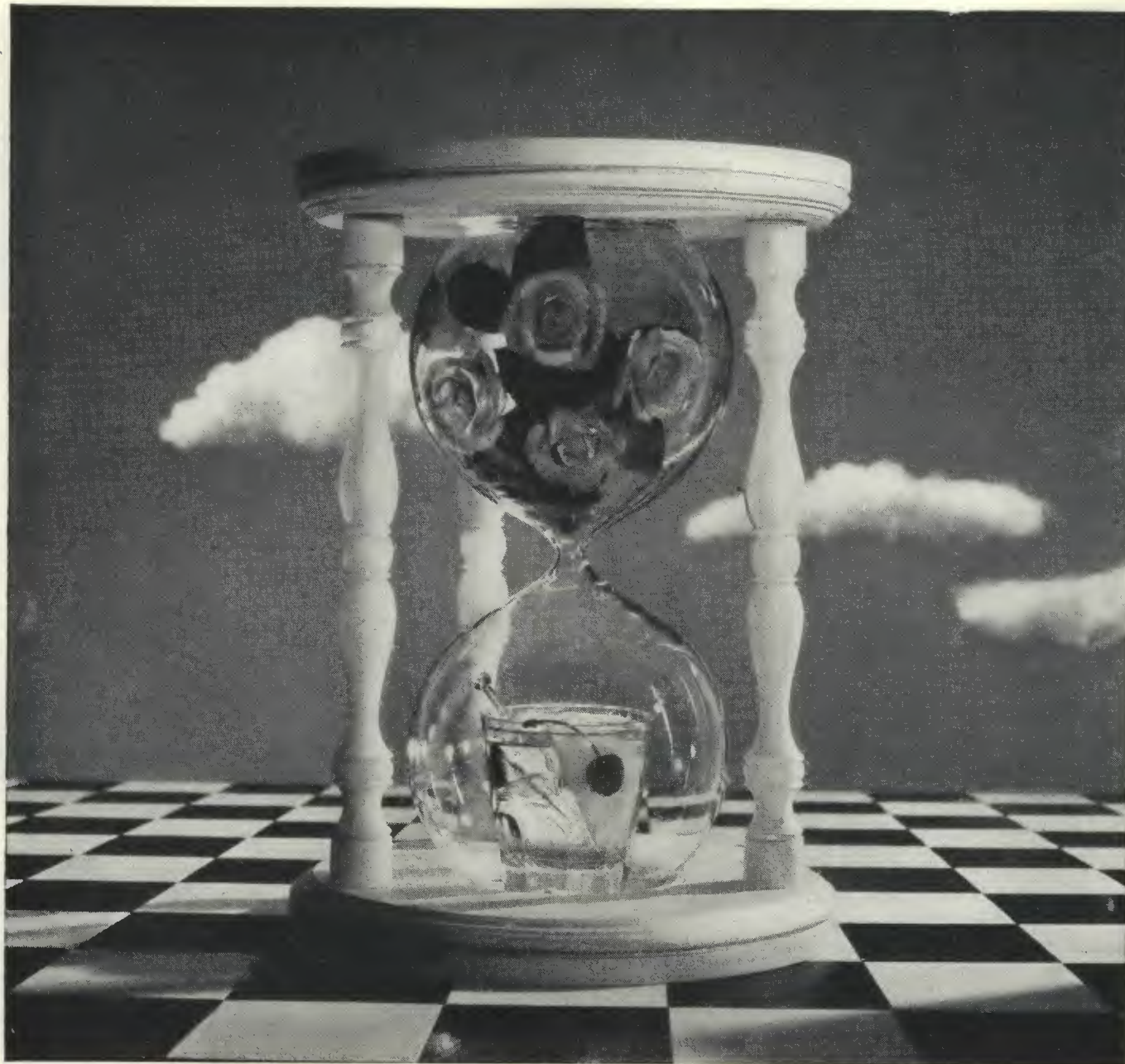
which is reminiscent of the best of Harunobu's idyllic women.

During the dance the nagauta from the backstage is sung to tell the story of this young girl's love and its tragic ending. As a drama it is not highly rated but as a dance it is so beautiful that it still retains much of its old time popularity. In the final scene she also wears white but with a relief pattern of fire-flames signifying a spirit, and holds a branch of cherry blossoms as symbolic of wings with which to fly.

The subjects for Elizabeth Keith's brush drew her to strange and remote places in Japan, Korea, China, the Federated Malay States and the Philippine Islands. Her sincerity of purpose and honesty of workmanship, her genius for taking pains is noteworthy and she has been highly complimented for having done work of no small value in giving to the world her impressions and interpretations of the Far East seen through eyes which seek the truth and recorded by mind and hand which discern the beautiful and lasting.

Miss Keith's interest in the kaleidoscopic street scenes of Japan commenced when she began trying to interpret

(Continued on page 44)



Drink of the Hour

THE PICTURE above may remind you of the one just like it that appeared in full color . . . advertising Four Roses whiskey in American magazines.

It may also remind you that many people all over the world are familiar with Four Roses through its unusual advertisements in the U.S.A.

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"PASSING WORLD PICTURES": A GLIMPSE

(Continued from page 42)

the quickly moving happenings in all their original freshness and color. Her interest in the people and how their lives are lived found its way into her prints with a subtlety and understanding that hardly calls for a background of knowledge to recognize.

In Korea she found an enchanting land of strange scenic beauties, a country full of curious ancient customs and alive with characters of unsurpassed interest. Korean scholars, musicians, nobles, coolies, artisans, all types of people sat for her; and weddings, funerals and a host of other activities making up the life of the country of "Morning Calm" passed in front of her easel.

In China she felt that only a brush could give any permanent idea of the life and color and character of the shops and streets and people and barges of that interesting country; and the humanity and life of old China, now almost a thing of the past, has been made a part of numerous prints of spots in and around Peking, Shanghai, Hong-kong, Canton and Soochow.

In the Philippines she found a new variety of subjects from which a new series of prints were created. In her characteristic way she moved right into the heart of the country and of the people, and her studies of the primitive mountain tribes of Benguets, Bontocs, Ifugaos, and the warlike Moros of Mindanao and Jolo were painstakingly and often painfully pursued. The restful and well toned hues in her prints of characters lend additional charm to well designed and beautifully considered figures.

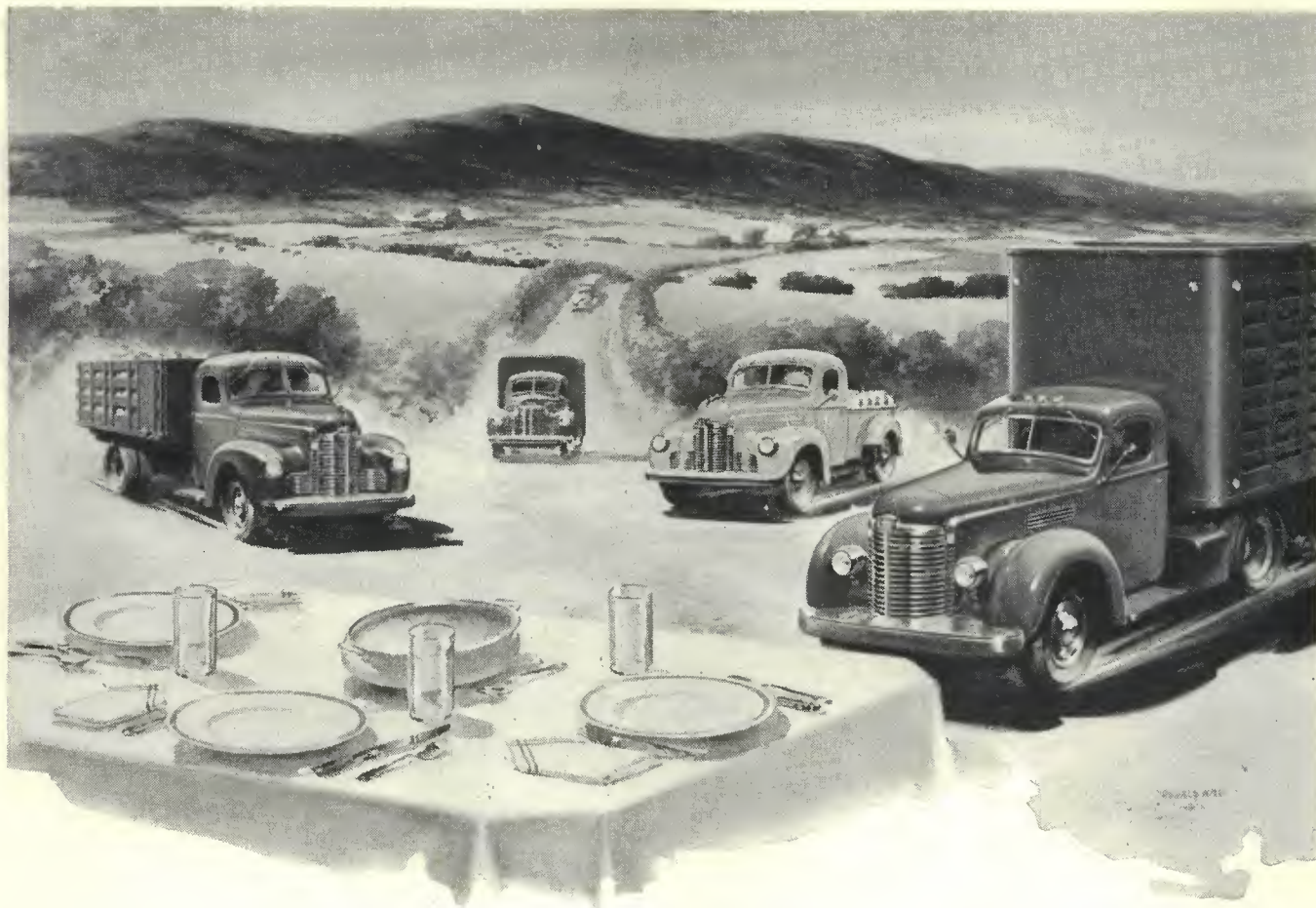
The print of the "Korean Bride" sitting motionless and as though asleep on a low footstool in the place of honor in the main room of a Korean home is a colorful study of a Korean maiden embarking on a Korean voyage of matrimony. Her green red-tipped barge-shaped shoes, large as ferry boats, have been placed directly in front of her on a yellow sea of matting as though to provide passage at some propitious moment from her raft-like pedestal to the lover (?) of her dreams.

She looks unhappy sitting in her isolation, hands in front and buried in the folds of her voluminous wedding dress—white bottomed with red, green, pink, yellow, blue, and again red stripes in that order, topped by green shoulders. Glossy hair is surmounted by a wedding crown shaped like a perisphere and ornamented with silver and coral doodads which stick out like parachutes suspended from pins. A red streamer-like banner flows from another decoration at the back of her neck.

And what modern bride wouldn't be unhappy if she had to sit alone, eyelids pasted down so she may not look, lips tightly closed so she may not speak or eat or drink, on this the most important day of a girl's life—her wedding day? Her face, washed pure white with liquid powder, ornamented by vividly red lips, eyebrows pencilled in a high arch, might well be a mask with all expression erased by artificiality. With an enveloping background of a palely decorated, green screen she is scarcely a human being but a symbolic figure. Withal she is charming flesh and blood, a victim of outmoded and pagan custom.

Paul Jacoulet, a Frenchman living and working today in Karuizawa, breathed the air of Japan from the age of four, was educated exclusively in Japanese schools, learned the language and difficult writing of the country, has lived mostly the life of its nationals. He learned to appreciate Ukiyoe at an early age and was trained in Japanese art by several of its masters. He studied European art in France but the principles and style of the art of the Orient

(Continued on page 46)



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"PASSING WORLD PICTURES": A GLIMPSE

(Continued from page 44)

remained fixed. He not only has mastered the technique of the Japanese color print but he has added something of his own French spirit. He has in fact bridged that gulf which separates the widely different art of Japan from that of Western countries. His prints are original—different.

In him is to be found something of the temperament, the feeling and intensity, the limitations and conventions of the Japanese, but it is combined with an innate flair for imaginative conception, an inventiveness and unafraidness to express character without fear of criticism, an unquestionable skill at line, and a sense of color neither Western nor Japanese which is bringing before the eyes of print lovers a long line and new vista of unusual and colorful wood-block prints. His art is a combination of both East and West.

Glamorous eyed, as well as sad, thoughtful South Sea Island natives vie with silent Koreans and impassive Japanese, placid Chinese for first place in a rainbow of color which his soft pencil or brush and expert mixing of color have thrown across the horizon. He spent five years in the Japanese mandated islands of the South Seas and there made several thousand sketches of the exotic personalities who came across his vision.

It is as an artist of portraits that he is notably proficient. He is a keen observer of human nature and his highly developed sensitivity is effectively utilized to produce nobility of character or plain stupidity. He is interested in types; the village idiot would appeal as a subject for sketching even more than the village beauty. He does not idealize but paints what he sees. His faces are criticized for their too exotic appearance, for their too stern or sad expression, for a funny appearing nose, or for queer looking eyes.

In all of his prints there is something of sadness, a hint of the deeper side of life. He believes that gay things are superficial and not art. He is of the opinion that his characters either nurtured by the soft breezes of the South Seas or hardened by the cold winds of the Gobi Desert possess different attributes and he tries for their expression. He hopes the observer will be moved occasionally to happiness, occasionally to sorrow but always to reflection. There is a sombre note running through his vivid color schemes indicating a habit of thinking in values of character rather than only in tints of color which oftentimes run to feminine pastel tones.

Yesterdays are memories—today is real. Love of life and the instinct of vanity in the theatre of art goes on. Amid broken and chaotic impulses art creates new order, breaks old. "Vanity Fair," satirizing the weaknesses and follies of human nature, was a world of escape created by Thackeray. Today it is still one of the greatest novels of all time.

Art in any form is often regarded by its contemporaries as too modern and therefore too ugly or too fresh or too untried to accept. The exceptional becomes commonplace, the exotic and unusual trends of today are established tomorrow. Perfection of the forms devised through the ages remains with us.

The sensitive artist is unable to remain aloof from disturbing elements in a world of catastrophe and changing conditions—less so than the ordinary man. The dire necessity for keeping alive today besets the Japanese artist. Despite his unique temperament and inherent capacity for expression he is too drenched by war to be emotional; too hemmed in by control to satirize; too much surrounded by

(Continued on next page)

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devastation to be romantic; by change to be historical; by skepticism to be didactic.

Neither does the modern Japanese artist make use of that great gift of his forebears which intuitively permitted him to register his inner thoughts. He denies himself this freedom and instead elects to portray either a statuesque figure or a picturesque scene. He needs to study the old masters to revive a wisdom and knowledge which appears almost to have been forgotten.

THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 15)

variety of institutions, resources, traditions and innate cultural characteristics which exist in foreign countries, would our economic way of life actually achieve the expected good results if it were more fully or widely applied abroad? And finally, how could our efforts to demonstrate and explain our system, and to persuade others toward accepting it, be carried out effectively and yet with a minimum of opposition or hostility from abroad?

Although some of these questions may suggest their own answers, there may be no simple response to any of them. Underlying some of them is a personal conviction that most foreigners still mistakenly view the American economic system as the archetype of laissez-faire, an idea which Marxists have always exploited, and that we may be defeating our own purpose if we emphasize *only* the aspect of individual freedom and if we fail to disabuse false notions abroad concerning the extensive part which our government actually plays in helping to insure high productivity, stability and increasing equality of opportunity at home. A recent writer may have tagged our best selling point when he argued that

our economic system is more nearly one of "safe enterprise" than of free enterprise.²

What kind of support would American private enterprise itself, and particularly the foreign trade and investment community, give toward making private enterprise "the world's best hope"?

Judging from the proceedings of the New York Convention, and taking for granted the need to maintain a strong internal economy in our own country, I think that any observer would have sensed a strong desire on the part of the Convention to draw up and prosecute a realistic program of action.

On the plane of individual action, it was interesting to find that a good portion of the Session on Merchandising and Advertising at the Convention was devoted, on the first hand, to an emphatic recommendation that foreign traders get out into the field more often and study the market situation on the spot ("You can't afford to make mistakes that are based on your ignorance of a country's habits and customs"), and on the second hand, to the idea that export advertising and public relations should play a more active part in telling foreign peoples about American policies and principles as well as about American goods. The principal speaker on this subject stated that responsible exporters are beginning to recognize that they have a share, with our government, in the responsibility for helping to stabilize foreign economies and to "reassure the protagonists of world democracy." He also announced that the Advertising Council, Inc., is preparing a printed guide "in consultation with the Department of State . . ." which gives detailed rec-

²See an article, "What Do You Mean, Free Enterprise?", by Nathan Robertson, in Harper's Magazine, November, 1948.

(Continued on page 48)



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

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THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 47)

ommendations to American industry and advertising agencies for a practical program to meet "the new responsibility which American business has in overseas areas."

American enterprise may also do a job through its direct investments abroad. A special Forum on this subject at the Convention afforded an excellent educational opportunity to all the participants. It was interesting to see bankers and businessmen lecturing their colleagues, giving much the same explanation and advice as we are accustomed to give when individuals call upon us in the field. Speakers emphasized that successful foreign investment must be demonstrated as natural and beneficial both to the investor and to the receiving country, and urged that American investors go abroad prepared to document their case in terms of the interests of the other fellow. On a separate occasion, the President of the United Fruit Company delivered a challenging address concerning the responsibilities of American private enterprise in foreign countries. All this was encouraging to the visiting FSO.

In its formal Recommendations the Convention called attention to the difficulties which American investors face in many parts of the world. It noted that "the inability to earn and receive a reasonable profit on existing foreign investments, because of an unfavorable economic or political climate"—we can't get away from the weather—"has made our investors reluctant to assume the added risks involved in new foreign undertakings." And the Convention stated that "any extension of economic aid by the United States Government which does not assist in opening up the channels of private investment for productive purposes must fail in its ultimate objectives."

It is hard to overstate the importance of giving every encouragement to an expansion of private investment abroad; but anyone who attended the Forum on direct investments at the Convention could not help being impressed by the imposing obstacles which private investors still see in any venture abroad, and by the fact that very little was said which would really encourage private investment in most areas of the world. Consequently, it seems reasonable to ask ourselves whether private investors, who can invest at home with a very high degree of safety, are in truth willing to take the risk of going abroad; or to put it another way, whether the economic and political climate which private investors hope for in foreign countries is ever likely to exist. Current developments seem to indicate that some private investors would like to see their own government guarantee them against loss and foreign governments guarantee them a profit.

The community of private traders and investors, as one might expect, is wholeheartedly in favor of increasing our imports of foreign goods and services, recognizing that this "will create additional opportunities for trade and employment in this country and will benefit the consuming public without injuring the interests of efficient producers." Whether private enterprise will effectively support a program of tariff reduction at home, in order to develop sound private trade relationships around the world, however, could not be judged only on the position taken by the National Foreign Trade Convention. The attitude of the 53rd annual Congress of American Industry, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, might be more indicative.

In its formal Recommendations the Convention also urged "continued bipartisan support of a foreign economic policy dedicated to the restoration of multilateral, nondiscriminatory foreign trade and directed toward removal of all unnecessary barriers to the expansion of international trade and investment, regardless of the persistence with

(Continued on next page)

which these barriers may be maintained and defended elsewhere." It recommended "constructive leadership" on our part.

By way of comment, I would quote from the concluding paragraph of an address at the Convention by Mr. Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, whose thoughtful remarks may strike a responsive chord in those who are working on these problems in the field.

"Over a period of years," he said, "if the present untenable situation which is neither war nor peace can be ended, we can achieve monetary stability, without too much of the paraphernalia of exchange controls, import quotas, tariffs, export allocations, bilateral agreements, and their various permutations and combinations. But we should now know that it is a long and difficult road, and that it leads into new country. In traversing this road, let's not waste our breath shouting slogans. We can't get where we want to go by repeating 'balance your budget' or 'revalue your currency' or 'multilateral trade and no discrimination,' desirable as all these things may be. Ours is the harder task of trying to find out why the old order has changed, and what revamping of old ideas and what abandonment of old prejudices are necessary in a new world."

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 25)

staff for the traditional turkey and cranberry sauce. The "entire" American colony in Budapest was also invited to the Cochran's—the Colony now consists of about five people. The Legation staff numbers some 70 American members.

Minister and Mrs. Chapin spent Thanksgiving in Brussels visiting Ambassador and Mrs. Alan G. Kirk. Mrs. Kirk is Mr. Chapin's sister.

The Chapins have had as recent visitors here Minister and Mrs. John G. Erhardt from Vienna and Mrs. Cavendish W. Cannon from Belgrade. Attaché and Mrs. Carlisle C. McIvor came from Vienna with the Erhardts and stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Mag. Mr. Mag is an attorney attached to this Legation.

Lt. Col. John T. Hoyne is the newest arrival at this post where he is serving as Assistant Military Attaché. Three other members of the staff recently arrived are: Misses Edith Thomas, Roberta McCahill and Eleanor M. Novak. Miss Novak formerly served in Tokyo. Mrs. Charles Ducote, wife of the First Secretary and Commercial Attaché, is due to arrive in Budapest in a few days. The Ducotes will have the government owned house on Bimbo St. formerly occupied by the Robert Folsoms.

JANE WILSON POOL.

SANTIAGO

November 29, 1948.

In order to bid farewell to First Secretary E. Paul Tenney and Attaché Biddle Garrison and to welcome incoming Chief of Protocol Fernando Orrego, the officers at American Embassy, Santiago, acted as hosts to a group of Chilean Foreign Office officials at a luncheon given in late November at Santiago's Union Club. (See News from the Field, p. 25)

Counselor Edward G. Trueblood made a brief informal speech in honor of the favored guests, after which Acting Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Enrique Bernstein acknowledged Mr. Trueblood's words. Sr. Bernstein then made a surprising and almost unprecedented move by tendering to Biddle Garrison, ex Embassy Attaché returning to France to reside, an exequatur as Honorary Consul of Chile in Bayonne, France.

(Continued on page 50)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 49)

ZÜRICH

November 29, 1948.

Thanksgiving Day in Zürich was marked by a special afternoon church service for the American Colony at St. Andrew's Church, at which time Consul General A. R. Preston read the President's Proclamation. Notably in attendance at the service this year was a large number of American students, of whom there are approximately 350 in Zürich's institutions of higher learning. After the service Consul General and Mrs. Preston were at home to some 200 guests in their spacious residence on the lake shore.

DUBLIN

December 6, 1948.

After nearly twenty one years of operation as separate establishments in Dublin, the Legation and the Consulate General are now well into their first year as a combined office. The Chancery is now located in the offices of the former Consulate General at 15 Merrion Square, and "all hands" have moved in, including the Air Attaché and his staff, and the ECA Special Mission to Ireland. We ran out of desks, chairs, cabinets and lamps sometime back, and we are now vying with each other for choice space on the windowsills.

The Minister, the Honorable George A. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett, have returned from their first home leave in the United States, and are again at home in the Ministerial residence at Phoenix Park.

We have also welcomed back our Consul General, Paul C. Squire, who is again on duty after his first sick leave in nearly 29 years of service. He has spent a well deserved month on the Riviera and in Paris away from the anxieties of the office, recuperating from a little bout with coronary thrombosis. Before leaving, he entertained a bon voyage delegation from the office with his usual wry humor, by singing "Oh, my aching heart."

We are advising Phyllis Bollinger, the Minister's Secretary, to perfect her swimming technique. During her recent visit to Portugal, while canoeing in Lisbon, her canoe capsized, depositing her and her companion in the turbulent Tagus, from which they were later retrieved minus camera and most other possessions. The unscheduled adventure has left no permanent damage, but we are sure it is the most unforgettable vacation she ever had.

Since January first, six American staff members have resigned or been transferred, or a total of 40% of the combined staff stationed here at the beginning of the year. Nine new members have arrived in the same period, however, making a total expansion of some 27% for the American staff during the year. In addition, the ECA staff of five persons has been given quarters in the Chancery pending their finding permanent offices in Dublin for the special Mission to Ireland.

We suspect FP of operating on the principle of reciprocal trade between posts in Ireland and North Africa. Second Secretary Robert M. Beaudry will soon be "off on the Road to Morocco" to take up his new post at the Consulate in Casablanca. William D. Moreland, Jr., former Consul at Limerick, has already departed for his new post at Dakar. And Mrs. Frances M. Dabell, our new Administrative Assistant, arrived in September from the Cairo Embassy.

QUITO

The Embassy has been saddened recently by the news of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth MacLaren Simmons, mother of our Ambassador, Mr. John Farr Simmons, on November 30,

(Continued on next page)

1948, at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Mrs. Simmons, Senior, who died at the age of 85 years, was known to many in the Foreign Service, as she visited her son at several of his posts: Paris, Mexico City, Cologne, Ottawa, including a two-year assignment at Washington.

The life of the Simmons family has been intimately connected with Princeton University, and the city of Princeton, their home, for many decades. The maternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Simmons, Dr. Ashbel Green, was President of the University during the period 1812-1822.

In this connection there is a story which will no doubt be of interest to the many Princeton alumni now in the Service. In the year 1793, General George Washington was invited to Princeton to make the commencement day address. On this occasion, Dr. Ashbel Green, then a student, made the valedictory speech. The General was greatly impressed with this student, and as a result of the friendship which grew up between them, Dr. Ashbel Green was invited by the first President to become the Chaplain for the Philadelphia Congress during six years.

An additional link between this family and Princeton University is that Dr. Jacob Green, son of Dr. Ashbel Green, served the institution as Professor of Chemistry.

Among others of Mrs. Simmons' distinguished ancestors were Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was Rear-Admiral Donal MacLaren, who at the time of his death in 1921 was Senior Chaplain of the United States Navy.

Mrs. Simmons' naval affiliations are further illustrated by her activities as director of the Navy League in New York City during the first world war.

Mrs. Waddell Smith, sister of Mrs. Simmons, was with her at the time of her death. The burial was at Princeton.

Our most recent arrivals have been Col. and Mrs. John H. Featherston, Military Attaché, of Georgia and Virginia. Col. Featherston's recent service has included command of the Virginia Military District (Second Army); of the Enlisted Division in G-1, Army Ground Forces Headquarters, Washington; 33rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group in the Hollandia and Sansapor landing areas, New Guinea; and Deputy Director, International Division, under General Sommerville.

The Embassy celebrated two births during the same week: On November 17, 1948, Webster S. to Mrs. Vernon P. Martin, wife of the Military Attaché at the Fort Clayton Hospital, C.Z.; and on November 21, 1948, Louise Marcia to Mrs. Maurice M. Bernbaum, wife of our First Secretary.

Our recent departures include Miss Isabel Conroy, Disbursing Officer, to Buenos Aires.

A crash suffered by a plane of the local Trasandina Company at Cozumel, Mexico, on October 23, 1948, affected the Embassy in the death of Mr. Monge, brother of Lillian Monge, clerk and fiancé of Marion Wright, clerk who has since been transferred to Stockholm.

Extra-curricular activities at the Embassy include a glee club formed for the purpose of learning Christmas carols, leading spirits of which are Betty and William T. Briggs, and Mary Ann Lloyd-Jones.

A camera club has been formed with members taking trips into country rich in photogenic possibilities. We think that we have a good photographer in Bill Briggs, whose picture of the Guápulo Valley as seen from the new Embassy residence we will forward as an unsolicited contribution for your consideration for use as frontispiece of "THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL." We wonder whether any other Embassy residence can match this view.

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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.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 29)

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permits the reader in the role of a Sunday morning quarter-back to test the decisions of the United States policy makers against the then unknown thinking of our enemies. The "facts," as presented by Mr. Feis, include military requirements, the temporary eclipse of most of the Western European democracies, British foreign policy, requirements for a united allied policy, public opinion, commercial interests of the oil companies, conflicting intelligence reports, divisions within our State Department and the foreign offices of our Allies and enemies.

Did we reach the correct conclusion? The author excludes his own opinion to an extraordinary degree, leaving to the reader alternative conclusions. Although the great appeal of the book lies in this objective approach, one could wish that Mr. Feis had more strongly stated his own judgment of the U. S. decisions on and methods of dealing with Spain. His implication seems to be, however, that had the United States resorted to a tougher policy as advocated by many persons in private life, the final outcome would have been equally if not more favorable to the Allies. The "Spanish Story" has not yet been told in its entirety and any guide posts Mr. Feis might have set up would have been welcome as we continue to meet the issue of Spain and Franco. The avowed friend of the axis continues in power and his nation continues to be a counter in the decisions of the United Nations and in the stratagems of "cold war."

As it is, the "Spanish Story" puts us on the inside during the course of a series of fascinating and vital national decisions at a time when the stakes for which we played were our very survival. Our decisions at the time brought the short term results desired. The reader may best judge the validity of that decision.

JOHN M. CATES, JR.

Wool Tariffs and American Policy, by Donald M. Blinken. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 168 pages. \$3.00.

The self-imposed task of this study, as announced in the introduction, is an economic examination of the functions and effects of the tariffs on raw wool and wool manufactures. The chapter headings suggest a logically progressive analysis from which ultimately will emerge the contours of a modernized tariff policy.

The growing of raw wool in America according to Mr. Blinken suffers a good deal in comparison with the ideal conditions prevailing in Australia. Apparently our economy is moving towards the secondary and tertiary forms of production, and the growing of primary commodities on our soil is becoming an unrewarding process. In any event, our costs are high and our production of raw wool is therefore "inefficient," which is a term of diplomatic parlance used for conditioning us for the extinction of an industry to be decreed at the next tariff slashing Areopagus.

Foreign competition no longer should pose the traditional challenge to American producers because the author assumes "the validity of the basic tenets of free trade" and concludes we should rely on foreign sources for our wool. But since convention requires that the culminating proof of the desirability of free trade must await the final chapter, suspense is maintained while the author faces up to the need for wool as a matter of national security, and the economic results of depriving 10,000 large wool growers of their present market. The solutions to both problems are readily supplied: the growers should convert to meat animals with wool as a by-product. This wool the government would buy, and such

(Continued on page 55)

PRIZE CONTEST

Improving the Journal

The JOURNAL staff wants to know what you think of the present JOURNAL and what kind of magazine you want. It will be of great help if you will send in answers to the questions below, together with your ideas for improving the JOURNAL. To make it worth your time, we will pay \$75 for the best suggestion, \$50 second best, and \$25 for third.* Contributions will be judged by the Editorial Board and must be received by April 1, 1949.

Questions:

Do you read the JOURNAL ? Yes ☐ No ☐

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Give titles, or otherwise identify, any articles, and/or editorials, which particularly interested you in the last two or three years.

Which do you find most interesting (List in order of your preference with numbers 1-13 in the blank spaces)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
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*Suggestions from former JOURNAL staff members will be especially welcome but they are not eligible for prizes.

Address all communications to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, care of Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

To Be Used For
SUGGESTIONS FOR PRIZE CONTEST

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 52)

part as proved unsalable at competitive prices would be stockpiled for military uses. Mr. Blinken appears unaware of the fact that our armed services insist on the use of fine wool almost exclusively. He implies that medium wool is warmer anyway, a conclusion with which many laboratory men would hardly agree.

In the second half of the study, the American wool manufacturing industry is compared to that of the British. All the important factors—such as the availability of labor, high wages which are conducive both to increased productivity and to consumer purchasing power, vertical organization and automatic equipment, to mention only some—heavily weight the scales in our favor. These advantages are not of limited duration pending the rehabilitation of the British economy, but represent a condition that will persist so long as the British temperament resists changes in existing methods. Quotations from qualified British sources buttress this conclusion. The wool textile industry in the United States is found to be “the most efficient in the world” and consequently, concludes Mr. Blinken, all tariffs relating to this industry should be removed. If he is correct as to our technical superiority it is difficult to see how the British could compete in our market even if all tariffs were suspended.

It is hard to reconcile the logic which condemns the tariff on raw wool because of the “inefficiency” of the American wool growers and at the same time justifies the removal of the tariff on manufactures because of superior American “efficiency.” A consistent application of Mr. Blinken’s principles would require a discontinuance of wool manufacture in Britain, because the British are so very “inefficient.” Instead, however, inefficiency in a foreign industry invokes a plea for tender consideration not accorded American competitors. Such a double standard serves as a handy little device for proving the author’s main thesis, namely that “tariffs are out of joint with the times.” Certainly if the wool tariffs which the author finds are the “hard core of American protectionist policy” can “be felled,” the elimination of all tariffs would be a matter of routine and free trade is just around the corner.

The sugar coating offered the American manufacturing industry to induce it to accept the removal of all tariffs is the statement that imports of British fabrics have averaged less than two per cent of United States production and displace no domestic fabrics. Furthermore, according to the author, they are non-competitive and so high in price as to exclude all but those intended for a few customers to whom price is secondary. Just how reducing this price would help the consumer is not clear for the author says that the clothing manufacturers utilizing imported fabrics would gain from the savings in cost. That the garment manufacturer should “absorb” the abolished tariff to his own gain is hardly consistent with the author’s complaint concerning the increase in the retail price of apparel now occasioned by the tariff on raw wool.

In conclusion, Mr. Blinken points out that the accelerated exhaustion of the British loan and England’s desperate plight requires any possible dollar credit, no matter how small, which will strengthen her economy. Even Mr. Blinken must seriously doubt that the removal of the tariff which he says will affect only a small amount of British “non-competitive” wools will afford the “horseshoe nail” which the United Kingdom needs in her present battle for economic survival.

EUGENE O’DUNNE, JR.

German Realities. By Gustav Stolper. *Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, 1948. 341 pages, \$3.75.*

This book gives a comprehensive picture of present-day

Germany, a picture of grim realities unpleasant to contemplate not only because of the effects they may have on the future peace of the world but also because many of our troubles could, in the author’s opinion, have been avoided by the victorious powers. Although extremely critical of the mistakes of the past, the author seems to be favorable to the trend of U. S. policy as of November 1947, the time his book was completed.

It is, of course, not difficult to sit back today and pick holes in the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and in other basic agreements on Germany, and to attribute all our difficulties to these “mistakes.” U. S. policy in Germany has changed appreciably since the days when it was strongly influenced by Mr. Morgenthau, and there are important aspects of the earlier agreements which are to be regretted. Nevertheless, Dr. Stolper and most of the other violent detractors of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, who speak today with the advantage of hindsight, often conveniently ignore the practical alternatives to the agreements reached and the circumstances and atmosphere prevailing at the time.

In the first part of the book—“stock-taking”—the author assesses the extent of the biological, moral and material destruction resulting from the Hitler period and the war. His conclusions are among the “Realities” about which he finds there are many misconceptions. He finds that the damage in these fields has been so great that under the most favorable circumstances a renascent and powerful Germany could not emerge for centuries. His chapter on biological destruction is particularly interesting in this respect. One of the most tragic mistakes in which the United States participated was, in his opinion, the approval given at Potsdam to the mass population transfers of *Volksdeutsche* into Germany. The author, who accompanied Herbert Hoover on his trip to Germany in February 1947, gives a revealing account of what the Soviets have done in their zone, now almost completely Sovietized.

The second part of the book—“peace-making”—is concerned with special problems, such as reparations, security, socialization *versus* private capitalism and constitutional problems. He points out that the reparations settlement, whereby the Soviets were to take reparations from their own zone, made the division of Germany inevitable and perhaps final, since, despite other provisions of the Potsdam agreement, this formula made the zones separate economic units. Dr. Stolper castigates planned economy in every form and under any condition, a position which seems unduly inflexible when applied to all possible places and conditions.

The author concludes his informative and thought provoking book by giving a resumé of historical errors in current thinking about German realities and an outline of the possibilities of achieving a pattern of peace that has to be based on a divided Germany. He is convinced that any such solution can only be a temporary one in view of the overwhelming pressures for change that will be brought to bear from several directions.

E. A. LIGHTNER.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

Name	Date of Retirement
Bay, Charles A.	Nov. 30, 1948
Blohm, Lee R.	Nov. 30, 1948
Carlson, Harry E.	Nov. 30, 1948
Day, Samuel H.	Nov. 30, 1948
Fuller, George G.	Nov. 30, 1948
Josselyn, Paul R.	Nov. 30, 1948
Macy, Clarence E.	Nov. 30, 1948
McNiece, Renwick S.	Nov. 30, 1948
Moffitt, James P.	Nov. 30, 1948
Morris, Leland B.	Nov. 30, 1948

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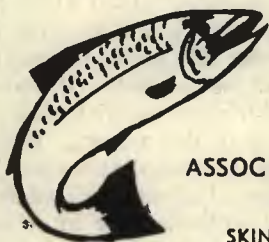
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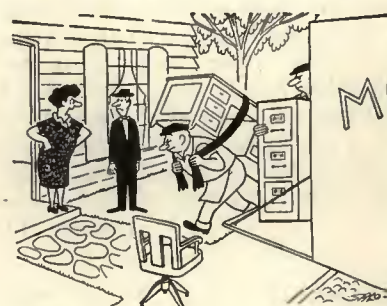
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