

The AMERICAN
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JOURNAL**

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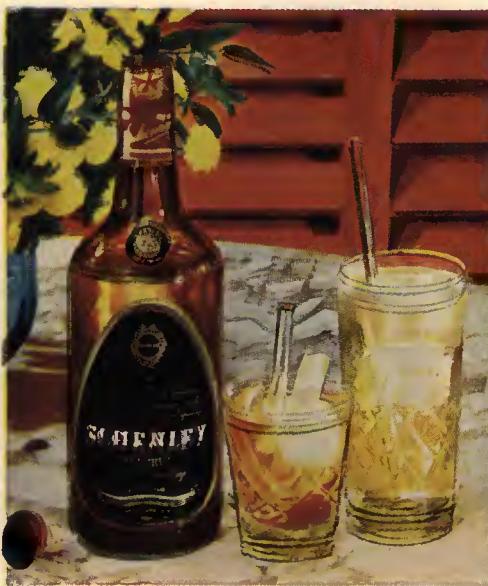
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JUNE 1950

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Letters to the Editors

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SOLUTION PROPOSED TO EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Box 284, R.D. No. 1
Alexandria, Va.

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Plans are being discussed for a solution to some of the well-known and troublesome problems of sending Foreign Service children home to school and college.

The idea is to set up an advisory service, in the form of an agency or an association specially, though probably not exclusively, to serve Foreign Service parents, as follows:

1. To test American children overseas with the same objective-type tests used in public and private schools in the United States, the tests to be returned to the agency for scoring and permanent recording.
2. To collect information from tutors and previous schools. To serve as a depository in the United States for all the school records of the children who have frequent changes of schools or systems of instruction.
3. To interpret resulting information to parents, both as it compares to children of similar age in the United States and to what can fairly be expected of a child as an individual. To interpret to schools and colleges the different orientation of American children reared abroad.
4. To supply accurate and objective data about reliable boarding schools, both the well-known and the less well-known; to supply the same information about colleges.
5. To compile a register of schools abroad suitable for American children.
6. To arrange for summer camps, visits to friends or relatives, or other provision for vacations if the family is not to be reunited.
7. To work for the Foreign Service Association's Education Committee whenever the agency can serve the Committee.
8. When so requested and under the supervision of the advisory committee, to act *in loco parentis* for children at school in the United States.
9. To coordinate and provide staff service for volunteer, rotating committee members (retired Foreign Service men and women) carrying on this work.

The plan must be self-supporting, covering a salary for the Director and a stenographer, rent of an office, telephone, stationery supplies, equipment and other running expenses. It would be financed, when in full operation, by scheduled fees for services rendered to the parents, rather than by donations or commissions from schools (which would naturally expect favorable recommendations as a result of their contributions.) It would presumably be necessary to invite patronage from all American parents abroad in order to keep it on a paying basis. It is calculated that there are some 30,000 American children of school age overseas—not including those in American military occupation areas.

Fees would work out from \$1.50 per year per child for filing the school records, and \$6.25 for interpreting tests to parents or for single requests for specific data about schools, to \$50 for finding a school suitable to a child and the parents and arranging for the child's admission. If the service is

(Continued on page 5)

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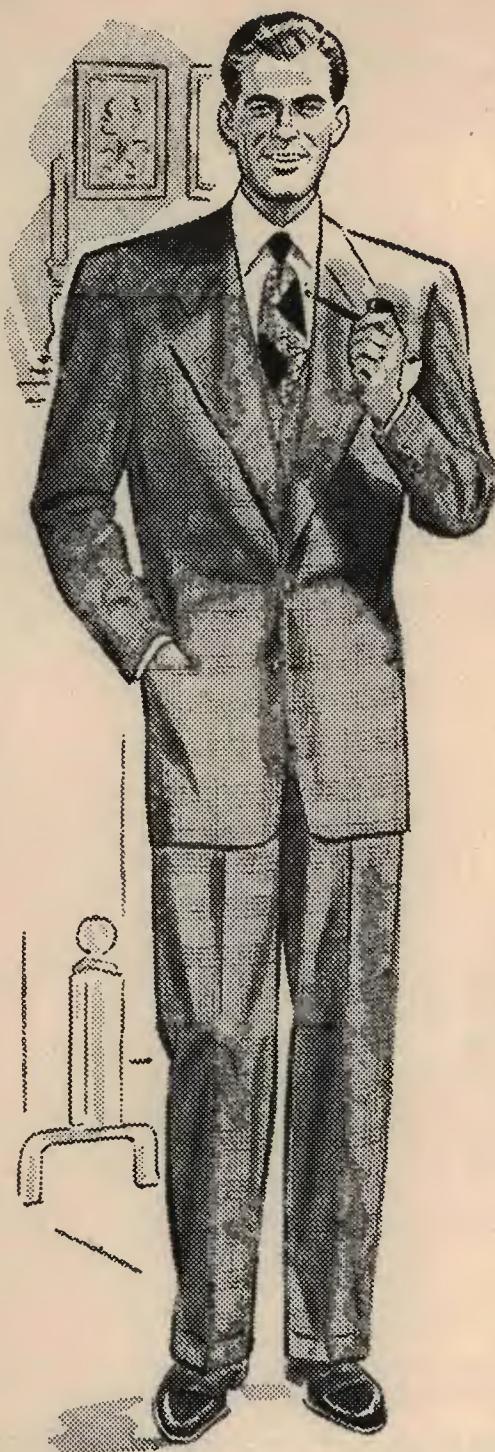
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The comments in the Announcement of March 1, 1949, about hospital-surgical coverage for Members will not apply subsequent to May 31, 1950. The Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance became effective at 12 o'clock noon March 1, 1950.

You will find application forms at the back of the Announcement of March 1, 1949 which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments, or you may receive an application form by writing direct to the Association.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

organized on a membership basis, with annual dues, members would enjoy a discount on charges for services, while non-members would pay full rates.

The present plan would make use of the services, as Director, of Mr. Clarke Slade, for seventeen years Headmaster of the Slade School for Boys (which several Foreign Service sons have attended). Mr. Slade's experience and other qualifications seem most adequate for organizing and operating such an agency. The plan has been discussed favorably by the Education Committee and the Executive committee of the Foreign Service Association. They have unofficially approved the idea in principle.

An integral part of the plan is to form an advisory board of retired Foreign Service Officers, wives, and widows of deceased Officers in the Washington area to serve on a volunteer, rotating basis, to give the Director of the agency the benefit of their experience and advice and to assure that the operation of the agency will conform to the best interests of the Foreign Service regardless of the participation of other American groups abroad. Many retired Foreign Service men and women have expressed their approval and their willingness to take part.

There is no point in trying to provide a service that is not wanted. In fact, everyone knows it is very badly needed. However, a prompt and representative flood of comments from the field would be welcome, though it is doubtful if the non-communicative habits of Foreign Service Officers can be changed. In any case, those who are interested here in Washington will see if something can be worked out and hope that the Foreign Service parents will find it satisfactory.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

THE BLOOM BILL

510 15th Avenue,
South St. Petersburg, Florida,

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was very much interested in the article "What Benefits Can Retired FSO's Expect from the Bloom Bill" by Dayton W. Hull, published in the April issue of the JOURNAL.

It would appear to me only fair and just that this bill should be adopted, inasmuch as the annuities of all retired Civil Service employees have been increased, as well as the salaries of all Government employees, to meet the increased cost of living. I was retired as an American Foreign Service officer on April 1, 1942. As Mr. Hull states, the officers who were retired under the Foreign Service Act of 1946 had a distinct advantage in retirement pay over those retired before the passage of that Act. H.R.2786 seeks to remedy this inequality, as well as to correct the discrimination in favor of retired Civil Service annuitants.

Like many of my colleagues retired before the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, I am in the lower brackets of retired officers (\$1,637.00 per annum), and we find it very difficult to make ends meet. Heavy medical expenses have practically exhausted my savings.

I was continuously under the Civil Service system for 37 years, from February 26, 1902, to June 30, 1939, when I was transferred from the position of Assistant Trade Commissioner to Foreign Service officer. Had I been retired under the Civil Service System, I would have naturally received the \$300.00 increase in annuity granted by the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act.

EUGENE A. MASURET

(Continued on page 7)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

MORALE AND THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH

Nogales, Sonora, México,
May 2, 1950

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read and re-read the Secretary's extemporaneous remarks at a dinner meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 22, 1950, and I wish to state that I have never read a more sensible and readable address.

The remarks of our Chief, the Secretary of State, are a most inspiring message to members of the Foreign Service and their families abroad, in addition to containing sound information for our press in the United States. It should be read aloud by every member of the Foreign Service and their families living abroad.

The address contains every answer that can be made to our detractors, wherever they may be. I intend to quote from it on every occasion when the unfounded charges against the Department of State and the Foreign Service published in the press in the United States, and reproduced abroad, come to my attention.

BEN ZWEIG
American Consul

BULLSEYE!

American Consulate General
Cape Town, South Africa
April 13, 1950

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A few days ago I said to Pop (that's my Dad), "Since Cape Town has a consular district about three times the size of France, how come that it never rates anything in the JOURNAL?", or words to that effect. He grunted "I dunno. No one writes," or words to that effect. I said "Heck, I'm gonna do something about that!" or words to that effect. He said "Shoot," or words to that effect.

Well, take for instance Pop turning on the water out at Kimberley. You know, where they make the diamonds. The city opened a water works and Pop gave a talk and some people had to listen to him over the wireless and some had to listen to him there, too. And you should see the key to Kimberley he got! It weighs nearly half as much as a pound of butter and it's all solid silver, except for the fluting and the metal in which the Kimberley coat-of-arms is set, which is all solid gold, and except for the five beautiful diamonds, which are all solid diamonds. I'm sending a "life" size picture of it. Pop's glad it's so large 'cause none of us can make it into a brooch.

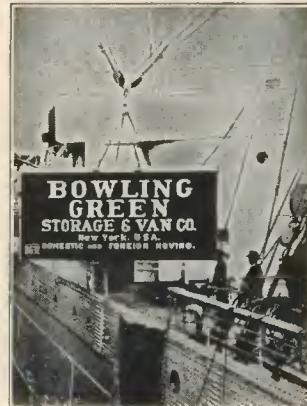
And then there was the presentation of the long service awards. We got a grand picture of the last Ambassador out of that—the Honorable North Winship, who, Pop says, has more stature than just up and down. I'm sending a picture of that, too. There was another picture taken—just of Mr. Winship and Miss Bouchier, but it didn't do Pop justice!

(Continued on page 9)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

The photographer wanted a picture of Miss Bouchier (35 years service) before risking his camera on Pop.

And another thing. After looking over the old JOURNALS I have noticed that you have stopped printing the little wise



Cape Argus photo

Left to right: Consul Winfield H. Scott (28 years service), Consul General William A. Smale (30 years), Miss Anne Bouchier (35 years) and Ambassador North Winship.

eracks which used to amuse me. Like the one which Pop came home with the other night. A chap who had been deported from the U. S. insisted upon seeing him. This man wanted to get back to the States, but there was a deportation card which described him pretty well. But the man said—"Sure, I done nine years for getting caught in a vagrant house, but as for committing a crime in the U. S., I never done so. I always pleaded guilty and that ain't no crime, that's an admission!"

MARY A. SMALE

LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Aandahl, Elliot C.	Hong Kong	Manila	Asst. Att., F.A. Asst.
Achuff, June E.	Genoa	Praha	FSS
Alonzo, Ermina	Department	Buenos Aires	FSS
Aird, Alice	Paris	Beirut	FSS
Allport, Mildred B.	Bern	Department	FSR
Anderson, Jean R.	Mexico, D.F.	Department	FSS
Anderson, Robert N.	Praha	Brussels	Econ. Off., Agri.
Antunes, Edith V.	Department	Buenos Aires	FSS
Armstrong, Martin H.	Department	Frankfort	VC
Armstrong, Oscar V.	Peiping	Singapore	Language Off.
Arnquist, Mary E.	Rome	Budapest	FSS
Arthur, Theodore S.	Strasbourg	Bordeaux	Pub. Aff. Off.
Bakke, Betty A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Bailey, Lawrence L.	Department	Lima	FSS
Baldwin, Charles F.	Trieste	Lindon	Coun. Econ. Off.
Barnettler, Pollee J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Barrett, John A.	Guatemala	Department	FSS
Bartholmew, Curtis W.	Brussels	Lagos	FSS
Bartlett, Frederick P.	London	Saigon	Con. 1st Sec.
Beard, Kathleen R.	Athens	Tehran	FSS
Beltran, Constance	Department	Manila	FSS
Bennett, Josiah W.	Nanking	Department	FSS
Bergesen, Alf E.	Washington	Paris	Courier
Bergus, Donald D.	Department	Beirut	2nd Sec. VC— Pol. Adv.
Berz, Lorant B.	Warsaw	Vienna	Attache
Beyer, Roland	Athens	Vancouver	Con. Off. VC
Birch, Joe B.	Lagos	Kobe	FSS
Bisbee, Royal D., Jr.	New Delhi	Department	FSS
Blake, Ralph J.	Barcelona	Kobe	CG Prin. Off.
Bloss, Margaret L.	Department	Santiago	FSS
Bonbright, James C. H.	Paris	Department	FSO
Bonth, Ernest W.	Rome	Belgrade	FSS
Borum, Neal D.	Brussels	Department	FSS
Bowling, Preston	Department	Taipei	FSS
Boyd, Donald E.	Taipei	Karachi	FSS
Boyden, Amanda M.	Algiers	Department	FSS
Brady, Robert E.	Budapest	The Hague	FSS
Brown, Betty L.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Brunner, Charles R.	Department	Nicosia	FSS
Buffalo, Harvey A.	Paris	Cairo	Att. Adm. Off.

(Continued on page 53)



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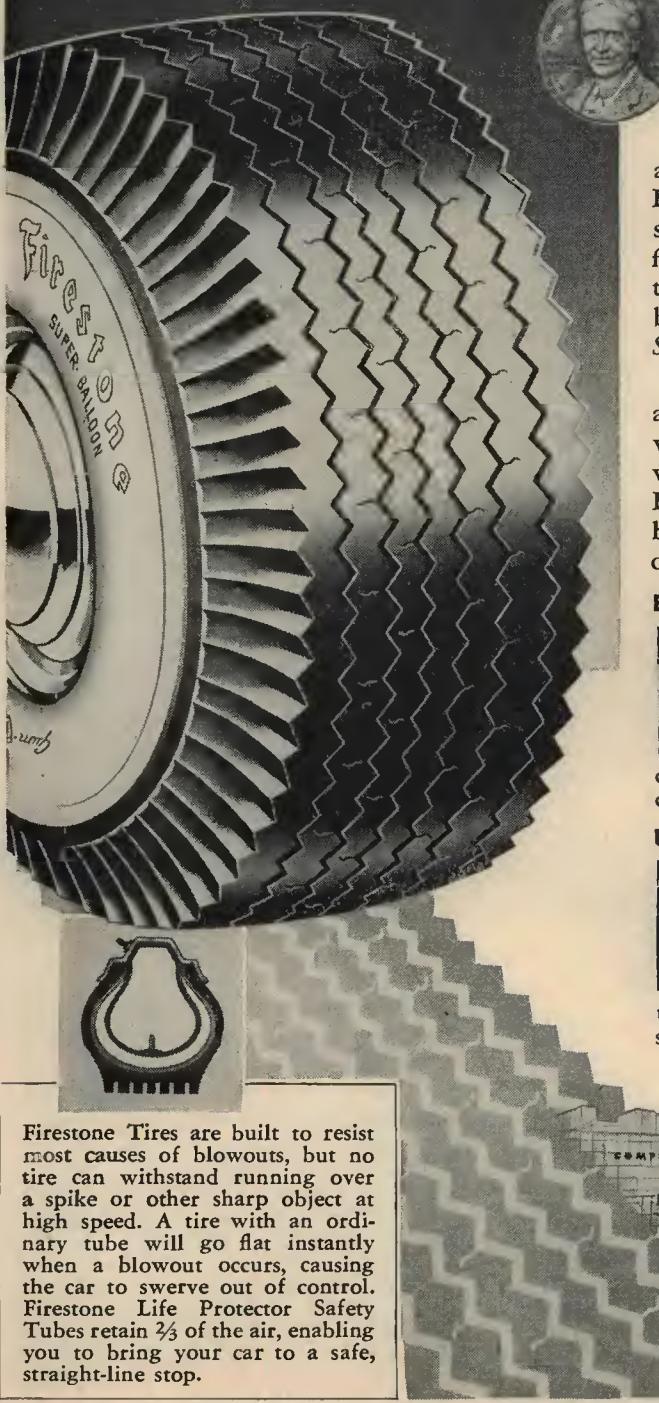
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An Act Of Faith

BY CHARLES E. HULICK, JR., FSO

On February 21, 1950, a Bulgarian citizen, Michael Shipkov, employed by the American Legation at Sofia as a translator, was indicted for treason and espionage. On March 5, 1950, the Department of State, honoring his request, released to the world his story. In a sworn affidavit he revealed in detail how he, known to his friends as a man of integrity and courage, had been broken down and forced by the Communist Secret Police of Bulgaria to confess a fantastic series of imaginary crimes of espionage and treason on behalf of the Legation.

On March 8, 1950, following a two-day mock trial, Shipkov was sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor. On this same day Secretary of State Dean Acheson commented upon his tragic story and stated that Shipkov had "set an example which must not be lost" and that "his act of faith should be made to serve the cause of freedom for which he intended it."

Before his indictment and his own affidavit were published to become the subject of newspaper comment throughout the world, Michael Shipkov, an intelligent, peace-loving citizen of Bulgaria, was unknown to the majority of his countrymen and to the outside world. Yet his story carries a message of significance to every American citizen who cherishes democratic freedoms.

Freedom Has Been Purged

In the little country of Bulgaria a grim cloud of depression has descended. Freedom, in one sense of the word, has already been abolished. There is no freedom of the press. There is no freedom of speech or assembly for the vast majority of the population. Freedom from arrest without warrant and a fair trial does not exist. These freedoms, which we enjoy and take for granted, might be characterized as the outward freedoms, which a despotic minority controlling the means of coercion can abolish.

Freedom of conscience still exists — the inner freedom which stems from faith and still enables the honest, hard-working Bulgarian peasant to endure hardships and oppression without losing hope that eventually the outward, visible freedoms will be restored. Through the courageous self-sacrifice of Michael Shipkov and countless others like him,

whose stories are unknown to the outside world, the sparks of hope are kept alive.

Now this inner freedom which sustains hope is under attack. Shipkov's story tells how. American citizens have been shocked by the Communist trials such as those in Hungary of Cardinal Mindszenty, and Robert Vogeler, and, recently, that of Michael Shipkov in Bulgaria. In addition, many Americans, I venture to say, have been puzzled as to the exact purpose of these trials and above all as to how such people can be made to confess to all the crimes ascribed to them. Many probably wonder if there might not be some truth behind the accusations.

Michael Shipkov has done more than just answer these questions. He has outlined the tactics and purposes of Communism. What is more significant, he has highlighted the issues in the current struggle between East and West.

A brief background sketch of events in Bulgaria leading up to the tragic fate of Michael Shipkov is necessary.

The Treaty of Peace between Bulgaria and the Allied and

Communist organized demonstration before the Sobranje building (Parliament) in Sofia.



Associated Powers entered into force on September 15, 1947. Article 2 of this Treaty reads as follows:

"Bulgaria shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Bulgarian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

On September 23, 1947, the Bulgarian Government hanged Nikola Petkov, leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and Parliamentary Opposition. The trial and hanging of this innocent leader of the democratic opposition was described by the British Foreign Office as "a crime against European civilization," and the State Department condemned it as "a travesty of justice." Thus, only eight days following the entering into force of the Treaty, Bulgaria had begun its systematic policy of suppressing the very freedoms it had agreed to maintain.

This trial was quickly followed by others until the stage was set for the total elimination of all political opposition parties in Parliament. The fake trials continue still as the thinly camouflaged means of attacking and destroying any person or institution, large or small, significant or insignificant, which could, in the estimation of the Communist authorities, threaten their control or which could be exploited to intimidate others.

There have been trials of political leaders, Protestant pastors, peasants, and even top leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party such as former Vice Premier Traicho Kostov, ending in death penalties, not necessarily because any of them have been guilty of serious crimes, but to (1) instill in the minds of the people a sense of fear and awe for the almighty power of Communism and (2) to attempt to destroy their faith in democracy, Christianity and the United States, which is regarded by the people of Bulgaria as the standardbearer of democracy.

A Campaign of Systematic Persecution

In whittling down our prestige in the minds of the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian Government has consistently ignored our Government's protests against the violation of Article 2 of the Peace Treaty. It has refused to observe the procedures specified for settling disputes, and it has flatly rejected the competency of the United Nations or the Inter-

national Court to consider complaints of Treaty violation made against it.

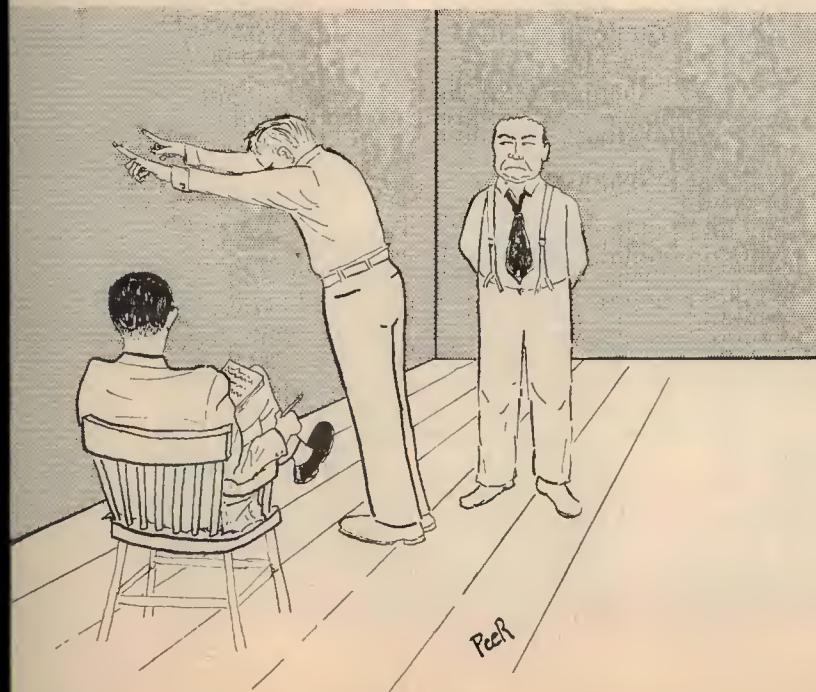
As explained by the Department of State, "one of the principal contributing factors to the withdrawal of the United States Minister and his staff from Bulgaria (was) the series of restrictions, insults and harassments inflicted by the Bulgarian Government on the American Legation in Sofia and its personnel in disregard of accepted international practice." Furthermore, the Bulgarian Government instituted a "campaign of systematic persecution against those Bulgarians who have been employed by the Legation. It suited the purpose of that (the Bulgarian) Government to terrorize these individuals, to attempt to use them as informers, and to implicate them in 'spy trials' in flagrant violation of their fundamental human rights."

The Ordeal of Michael Shipkov

Against this background Michael Shipkov had to face the 32-hour interrogation by the Secret Police (Militia) in August 1949. As to how effective the Communist authorities had been in conditioning men's minds, one must read what Shipkov stated in his affidavit.

"I would like to make a few points very clear. I have been officially connected, first with the British Military Mission and then with the American Legation, from the end of 1944 up to now. And from the very beginning, I have even more clearly understood and borne the mistrust, suspicion and hatred of the regime for anybody who is in any way connected with the British or Americans. This feeling of oppression and fear has grown steadily, first because of the chain of unhappiness and hardship which has descended on my friends and relatives — my two sisters expelled from their homes with their families and deported to the province; my brother, first beaten into insensibility in the street, with a cowed spirit afterwards, later packed off to a concentration camp; the succession of other Bulgarian Legation employees who are arrested and either disappear from view or are reported hanged. This is in parallel to the other instances of fear, those that are featured in the newspapers and which I have had to translate — a translation which has been more and more personally depressing with time. This depression is augmented by a feeling of helplessness and despair, no possibility of evasion, no issue, no real hope for assistance or protection by the Legation, not while the militia alone has force on its side. Resignation is achieved to a certain extent but never enough to keep off the fear of the day when it will arrive on me. And the last instance, that of Seculov, was very difficult to resign myself to. (Seculov, also a translator, died in the hands of the Secret Police three days after his arrest — Editor's Note.)

"Therefore, when I had been resisting them in the first day, I had long since been prepared to accept my lot — prison, concentration camp, without any hope of reprieve. From that it is easy to decide to end the struggle, accept their accusation, give them satisfaction, and be allowed to relax my mind. And this breaking in is immediately followed by the realization that it is not the end but the beginning of an even more painful period, much more degrading — because before I believed I would draw upon myself their penalty by agreeing to their accusations and the thought of prison or concentration camp for myself only is not so awful as that moment. However, with the first acceptance, my power of resistance grew weaker and I slipped steadily lower and lower, not only drawing punishment, but time and time again speaking of others, friends and relatives of mine,



involving them in deeds or thoughts utterly untrue, unfounded, slanderous. And then the feeling of resistance is wholly broken; and I remember going deeper and deeper in this awful disloyalty, feeling utterly degraded and wretched, and yet powerless to protest and deny. Indeed, the only things I did not tell them were things they never thought of leading me into describing. At the end, when I wrote down the confession of guilt and repentance, I remember that the whole thing appeared fantastic and ridiculous but it seemed to give them complete satisfaction."

An Atmosphere of Hoplessness

Shipkov was not broken down by his inquisitors simply by the process of mental and physical torture in the relatively brief period of thirty-two hours, during which, without sleep, drink or food, he was interrogated uninterruptedly by relays of Secret Police teams. His power of resistance had been gradually weakened long before his arrest.

Shipkov had already resigned himself, if he ever fell into the hands of the Secret Police, to confessing to their charges, whatever they might be, and to accepting the punishment of prison, concentration camp, or even death. Such action would only have an effect upon himself and his immediate family, or so he thought. But this, as he explains, is only the first step. This would have been too easy. No, he must be made to implicate other innocent people, including his family, the American Minister and other officers of the American Legation. He must degrade himself until he had no self-respect and no loyalties except to the Communist authorities to whom he must sell his soul.

It is through this process that the Communist authorities are constantly endeavoring not only to destroy the will of the Secret Police, but also to persuade people to abandon their faith in Christian ethics and Western democratic freedoms and to embrace the Communist dogma.

Shipkov a Pawn

Shipkov was not arrested for a crime. He was arrested because the authorities felt he could be made to serve a particular purpose which was important to them at the time. They had the means of forcing him to provide out of his own imagination the particular, tailored kind of confession they required. The best proof of this can be found in the subsequent actions of the Bulgarian Government.

When Michael Shipkov returned to the American Legation and voluntarily prepared his affidavit, he requested and was granted permission to reside in the Legation until all means of leaving Bulgaria legally with his family were exhausted. Neither he nor the Legation had been informed that he was formally charged with any crimes. During the protracted negotiations between the American Minister and the Bulgarian Foreign Office, even the Foreign Minister, Vladimir Poptomov, acknowledged to the American Minister that he considered Mr. Shipkov had been unjustly harmed and that he had recommended permission he granted to him and his family to leave Bulgaria. But permission never was granted. Ultimately Shipkov attempted a clandestine departure. It was his tragic fate to fail and to be arrested again by the Secret Police.

Shipkov's second arrest occurred on February 14, 1950, almost a month after the Bulgarian Government had requested the recall of Minister Donald R. Heath and during which time it had ignored the United States' reply, in which it was made clear that diplomatic relations would be suspended if the Bulgarian Government did not withdraw its request. On February 20, 1950, the Legation notified the Bulgarian Government that the United States was forced to

suspend diplomatic relations. Promptly, the following day the Bulgarian Government announced the previous arrest of Michael Shipkov and published the text of his indictment. Based largely upon the confession extracted from him previously the charges were an attempt to indict the Legation and its personnel rather than Shipkov. In this connection, it is significant that from January 19, the day upon which the Bulgarian Government's note was received requesting the recall of the American Minister, until February 24, 1950, four days following the suspension of relations and three days following the publication of Shipkov's indictment, the Bulgarian Government did not permit one word to be mentioned in the press or on the radio concerning the series of actions which had taken place at its initiative. It relied upon the story of intrigue, espionage and attempted revolution contained in the Shipkov indictment to justify the actions which forced a suspension of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Reeducation

Returning again to Shipkov's first arrest and torture, another purpose of this action was to reeducate him, to make him repent his past life, to cast aside everything he had formerly believed in and to accept and work for the Communist creed. To illustrate this point, I should like to quote again from Shipkov's own statement:

"I was immediately faced with the accusation — not with the statement, that I had been a spy, a traitor, and a saboteur of my country, an enemy. I was told with a fair display of solemnity that I had been arrested on express authorization of the chief prosecutor, on the strength of undeniable proof, and that now I was to complete their knowledge by a full confession and repentance of my guilt. *It was not their aim, it was repeated, to destroy men, but to render enemies harmless, to make them see their evil ways and reeducate them.* I was given warning against any attempt to conceal or distort the truth and was told they knew enough to be able to control the truth of my words. I pleaded innocent to the charges of espionage and treason, and explained that I had been earning my living by translating the press and the laws for the Americans and that my non-allegiance to their beliefs and my non-support of their regime did not constitute any crime. I also tried to explain that I had no hope whatever of convincing them of my innocence and I was very resigned and ready for the punishment or treatment which they would decide for me."

In another passage of this affidavit, Shipkov wrote:

"Out of the jumbled memories, some impressions stand out vividly. One: they are not over interested in what you tell them. It would appear that the ultimate purpose of this treatment is to break you down completely, and deprive you of any will power or private thought or self-esteem, which they achieve remarkably quickly. And they seem to pursue a classic confession, well rounded off in the phraseology, explaining why you were induced by environment and education to enter the service of the enemies of Communism, how you placed your capacities in their service, what ultimate goal did you pursue — the overthrow of the people's government through foreign intervention. And they appear to place importance on the parallel appearance of repentance and self-condemnation that come up with the breaking down of their prisoner. Second: I rarely could perceive any personal hatred or enmity for me — contempt certainly but sooner an academic detached dealing with an annoying problem in order to achieve the goal, and a fanatic, rabid obsession

of devotion to Communism and hatred for Anglo-American resistance to them—all the newspaper talk is to them gospel truth. And in this respect they are to be taken as disciples and fervent followers of the dogma. Not much imagination, nor quick brains nor much intellectual baggage nor sensitivity—but enormous stores of character, undeviating loyalty to their creed, fanatic belief in their own cause, fanatic hatred and mistrust of anything else. No possible contact with them on any intermediary grounds. No fear of possible retribution, not within the ranks that I met. No conscience, unless that of their duty to their creed."

Shipkov highlights for us the significance of the struggle the world is witnessing today. Two ideologies—Communism versus Democracy—are striving for survival and supremacy. At the roots of the democratic ideology lies the philosophy of the equality of men and freedom of the individual. Communism has as its basic motivation a fanatical, nihilistic concept, whose protagonists fear the teachings of Christ and are resolved to suppress and destroy Christian ethics and the Western concept of civil rights and civil liberties. The followers of the Communist creed, as Shipkov so vividly portrays, have a fanatical, dynamic faith in the validity of their beliefs.

Shipkov's lesson to those who profess to believe in the fundamental concepts of democracy, is that they must believe in these principles, not passively, but with an active, dynamic faith which is stronger than that of the believers in Communism.

Facing Facts

It has become accepted practice to refer to the current struggle as the "cold war." Has not the qualifying adjective "cold" created for us a false sense of security? In the Communist press and in statements by Communist officials, as revealed by Shipkov, Americans are openly and frankly referred to as enemies. The important fact is not whether the current contest is being fought with bullets and bombs or with words and other actions. The vital factor is that we understand the issues over which the contest has been joined. When it is clear that the question is whether Democracy, as we understand it, will survive, then it should become equally evident that the same sacrifice, dynamic faith and total effort which we put into winning World War II is required now.

Having extracted from Michael Shipkov a "confession," a "repentance of sins" and a signed statement that he would collaborate with the Communist Secret Police, the Police released him to return to Legation as a spy. Shipkov could have returned to the Legation and carried out his double role. He had no reason to feel that he could save his life and that of his wife and child except by doing as he was ordered. The Secret Police were evidently convinced that Shipkov's will had been completely broken. They underestimated the spiritual fortitude he was able to hold in reserve.

Shipkov eventually returned to the Legation with all his thoughts directed, as he stated in his affidavit, to the idea of cleansing himself of some of the "depravity and baseness" to which he had been forced to succumb by giving to the Legation a true statement of the whole incident for publication "to justify both the good name of the Legation and my name in case the Militia attempts to make use of the confession they drew out of me."

For a true evaluation of the accuracy and authenticity of Michael Shipkov's affidavit and for an appreciation of his sacrifice it is essential to know more about him.

About Michael Shipkov

Michael Shipkov, son of a well-to-do family, was born in Kazanluk, Bulgaria, on May 1, 1911. He studied in Bulgarian schools and at Robert College in Istanbul, an American-endowed institution, where, in addition to mastering English, he learned much of American life and culture. He took his degree in chemistry and later became a qualified industrial engineer. He then entered his father's business, the export of Bulgarian rose oil, in which the family had been engaged for several generations. During the recent war he was in the Bulgarian Army and served in the Ministry of War as a liaison officer. After the Bulgarian Armistice, when Bulgaria came under Allied control and joined in the war against Germany, Michael Shipkov took employment with the British section of the Allied Control Commission. As he himself vividly reveals in his affidavit, his background of American and English culture, coupled with his employment first with the British section of the Allied Control Commission and later with the American Legation, automatically branded him in the eyes of the Communist authorities as a "class" enemy of the people who had to be "liquidated."

According to those who have known him intimately, Michael Shipkov blended fine instincts of Christian moral ethics and honesty with a high order of intelligence, a broad cultural and educational background and an unselfish devotion to his country and to his ideals. In spite of his family background of modest wealth and freedom from want, he firmly believed that gradual socialization of the State and economic apparatus in Bulgaria was inevitable and desirable.

Michael Shipkov's action was the action of a man whose belief in Christian ethics and in democratic freedom was stronger than that of the creed of his Communist oppressors. It is because he and others like him in the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe have the courage to sustain their faith in democracy that the Secretary of State could characterize Shipkov to the American people as an example which must not be lost and must be made to serve the cause of freedom.



It took the story of Michael Shipkov to make FSO Charles E. Hulick, Jr., to do what so many of us feel we'll do "someday" — write for publication. After study at Amherst, the University of Heidelberg, and American University, Mr. Hulick was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1938. Among other posts he has served at Leipzig, Bucharest, Panama and Naples. He is now assigned to the Department's Eastern European Division.

A Glimpse of the

FOREIGN SERVICE PROMOTION SYSTEM

By Stanley H. Ruttenberg

It is with a great sense of humility that I set forth my views on the operation of the Foreign Service Promotion System. I come to an examination of its problems as an individual who has some understanding and appreciation of personnel problems and practices, but little knowledge of the problems specifically confronting the Foreign Service and their personnel.

I was honored by the opportunity to serve as a public member of one of the Selection Boards. It was a good lesson for me, and I learned much. I spent close to 300 hours carefully reading more than 550 separate dossiers of FSO's in Classes 5 and 6. I have read these dossiers, which include the reports of Principal Officers, Foreign Service Inspectors, and End Users, with a great deal of interest. Much can be learned about the individual Officers from a careful study of the various reports.

The present system of promotion is one of the most equitable I have seen in operation. Decisions must be based exclusively on material contained in the dossiers. I can say, parenthetically, that the Foreign Service Officers on Board C in no way attempted to influence me about any individual. It was not until after the promotion lists had been prepared and submitted that one of the Foreign Service members of the Board remarked, "I am sorry that the name of _____ with whom I have worked is not on the promotion list."

Boards Need More Facts

The caliber of the men in the Foreign Service appears to be extremely high, thus making the responsibility of the individual Board member overwhelming. Each individual FSO has to be placed in the proper percentile of his class. Speaking generally about Classes 5 and 6, I think it was not too difficult to cull most of the lowest 25% out of each class, nor was it too difficult to decide and agree upon the top 25 percent of each class. The difficulties arose with the intermediate 50 percent. It was really a matter of deciding relative levels of excellence without too much differentiating material available. It will take improvements in the system to enable future Boards to judge adequately the relative merits of the FSO's who are neither in the top 20 to 25 percent nor at the bottom.

Other Systems Suggest Improvements

I have seen personnel systems of many types in operation. I shall attempt to relate some of my experiences with other systems to this one. After reading more than 550 dossiers I must admit that I have only a fair comprehension of the problems. However, at the risk of overstepping my bounds, I should like to offer a few suggestions.

It is very clear that most of the Principal and Reviewing Officers take the writing of performance reports very seriously. A few tend not to make the reports as complete and as accurate and as reflective of the individual as they should.

Because so much depends upon the method in which these forms are prepared, it is exceedingly important that they honestly and sincerely reflect the entire character of the FSO.

Reports Should Give More Details

Let me illustrate what I have in mind. In the preparation of the report, certain Principal Officers believe that they should play up some of the less favorable characteristics and permit it to be taken for granted that all other characteristics are good or even excellent. Other Officers reverse this process. They emphasize the good points and tend to play down or even fail to comment upon unfavorable characteristics. The difficulties created by these inconsistent, yet sincere, approaches are obvious, particularly when two Principal Officers, approaching the report with different points of view, report upon the same individual. I think this situation can be remedied.

In the performance report there is a list of factors designed to evaluate the competence of the officers. The Principal Officer is requested to check either A, B or C opposite each point. Those factors have to do with versatility, responsibility, productivity, leadership, written or oral expression, etc. If, instead of having to check A, B or C, the Principal Officer was required to check A through E, he would be forced to give far more consideration to the qualifications of individual subordinates.

He should be required to elaborate on why he has marked A opposite one characteristic and E for another. This would tend to remove from the realm of supposition the correctness of the rating.

I would add to this suggestion one more which I think has been made by individual Board members as well as entire Boards in preceding years. That is, that Principal Officers should themselves be graded upon the basis of the reports they prepare.

I feel from having examined hundreds of dossiers that there are a few Principal Officers who have not taken the preparation of these reports seriously enough. The consequent effect is harmful to the subordinate involved. Any step which can be taken to eliminate the smallest fraction of inadequately prepared reports will strengthen the entire structure.



Now its Director of Education and Research, Stanley H. Ruttenberg has been employed by the CIO since his graduation from the University of Pittsburgh in 1937. In addition to membership on a number of Government advisory committees and on the Executive Committee of the National Commission for UNESCO, Mr. Ruttenberg was, of course, one of this year's Selection Boards' two labor members.

I should like to cite a particular type of report upon which a Principal Officer could be graded. For example, I recall one report in which a Junior FSO was rated down considerably because he was engaged in a specialized program which the Principal Officer did not think essential, useful or even necessary.

When a Principal Officer shows this kind of judgment about one important aspect of the work of the Foreign Service, he should be investigated. If it is found that this is really a true reflection of his point of view, a notation should be recorded in his own dossier.

Another type of incident which stands out in my mind is where a Principal Officer weakens in the preparation of a report of an FSO who he knows is close to being selected out. If the promotion system is to survive and grow in strength, this frailty of human nature cannot be tolerated. If another officer, reporting on another borderline case, reports honestly and fairly, the resultant effect is that the latter is down graded and the former up-graded when in the last analysis both should be down graded. This human proclivity to weakness can and should be counterbalanced with explanations in each report of why each specific rating was given.

Supplementary Information

The Foreign Service Inspectors' reports are of inestimable value. They serve as a real foundation upon which to check reports of Principal Officers. The efforts of the Foreign Service Division of Personnel to increase the number of inspectors is most certainly a step in the right direction. More frequent inspections add that much more valuable information to the dossiers.

I would like to suggest, as did Board C, that some additional information, prepared by the Foreign Service Officer himself, be included. For example, when FSO's return home on leave, they frequently are interviewed by the Personnel Division. There the FSO has an opportunity to have his file read to him and discussed.

In certain instances the Personnel Division has submitted for inclusion in a dossier a report of the conversation with an FSO. Sometimes after such an interview and the opportunity to examine his own dossier, the FSO has himself submitted a statement for inclusion in his file.

Board C felt that both of these practices should be encouraged. I personally, found the few such reports that were in the dossiers to be exceedingly helpful in making up my mind about certain criticisms contained in Principal Officers' and Foreign Service Inspectors' reports.

FSO's should be encouraged to submit for inclusion in their dossiers answers to certain criticisms or comments that had been made about them. This places a great deal of responsibility upon the FSO. The attitude he takes in the preparation of such replies can be very telling and informative to Board members rating his performance.

In those few instances where such letters or comments have been placed in the dossier, they have been helpful. Sometimes the individual FSO has helped himself. Other times he has hurt himself. But in the last analysis the Board, and consequently the Service, has been better able to determine his relative merits.

Rate of Promotion

Now a few general thoughts on the Foreign Service as a whole. I think the first serious problem which must be given consideration is what might be termed length of service in grade. The Boards were instructed in the precept given them by the State Department that class 5 FSO's were eli-

gible for promotion after two years of service. I realize, of course, that this question of length of service is an extremely controversial one on which there are many points of view. However, I think it is safe to say that a system based upon promotion after two years will tend to push to the top the exceedingly brilliant individuals who are admittedly valuable to the service while simultaneously freezing in grade for long periods of time many individuals who are not outstandingly brilliant but who are good all around "steady pluggers." These individuals do not stand out as much as the exceedingly brilliant, but they are equally valuable and deserve equal recognition. Somehow the promotion of the outstandingly brilliant individuals must be slowed down and the promotion of the steady pluggers speeded up.

For example, it would be possible for an FSO to arrive in Class I by the age of 36 or 38. This is neither good for the service nor for the individual. But a more fundamental point is involved, that is the effect that such a promotion system has upon many of the individuals who are not promoted. From the standpoint of the morale of the Foreign Service Officer it is important that opportunities for advancement be made available. I found that there were many top flight individuals who, in my judgment should have been promoted, but who failed promotion because too many others were eligible for promotion after two years. I would suggest therefore, that serious consideration be given to requiring that Class 5 officers stay in grade for a minimum of three years. This would, in my judgment, tend to give a better break to many individuals deserving of promotion.

Specialist vs Generalist

The next major problem is one which I am sure has been discussed over and over again by individuals far more qualified than I—the problem of the specialist versus the generalist. It is exceedingly difficult to decide the value to the Service of an excellent economic reporting officer who, because of the circumstances in which he found himself, was unable to get experience in consular work, or vice versa. It is the concept of the Foreign Service that all Class 1 and 2 officers be well-rounded with experience in all types of work. Yet, our foreign policy has become so involved and so complicated that the duties of many of the FSO's become restricted to a particular type of job, upon which the individual is making a very basic and fundamental contribution. It becomes exceedingly difficult to take this individual off this job on which he is making a contribution purely because of the desire to have him gain well-rounded experience.

I am one who believes that specialization is the order of the day and it will be exceedingly important to develop more and more specialists. I am not so sure that in the long-run a good specialist cannot be a good Principal Officer. For example, a specialist in economic and political reporting, if he is competent, must have a broad understanding of not only economic and political problems but of commercial, agricultural and even consular matters.

However, I can recognize the merits of rotation—of well-rounded experience. This problem, it seems to me, must be given serious consideration. It must be worked out so that in the long run the specialist is not neglected when consideration is given to appointment of Principal Officers, heads of missions, etc.

As a trade unionist, I want to emphasize my feeling that a labor officer in the Foreign Service post should not be considered a specialist, in the narrow sense. His work has a

very definite relation to the work of other sections of the office. A good labor officer should have a broad background if he is to do his job effectively. I believe that this conclusion is more true of the labor officer than of other so-called "specialists" within the Service. It is certainly true, I believe, that a good labor officer is capable of the type of development which will fit him for the job of principal officer at a large post and, for that matter, chief of mission. As the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (an organization representing more than 50 million workers in 53 countries throughout the democratic world) develops in influence, and as the trade unions in many of our democratic countries throughout the world gain in strength and importance, the work of the labor reporting will take on increasing significance.

Labor Reporting Should Be Expanded

As one who has had some experience with the trade union movements of various countries and is interested in the concepts of promoting peace and security through international collaboration, I would like to see the work of labor reporting expanded. I am of the firm belief that it is going to take a more thorough understanding and appreciation of working people throughout the world in order for us to develop peace and security. Without full insight into the concept and thinking of the masses of people represented by trade union organizations, it is not really possible to develop sound, intelligent, policies leading toward international collaboration,—the type of international collaboration so essential to maintain the free democratic world. Therefore, I should like to see the State Department and the Foreign Service make the principle of labor reporting even more extensive.

I feel that the recent increase in the number of labor officers in the Foreign Service is a healthy development and that this program should be expanded. I believe that a sympathetic appreciation of labor's aspirations and a knowledge of the role that labor plays in shaping the policies of governments, is necessary to a thorough understanding of the present-day trends and developments in both the political and economic sphere. My experience as a member of the Selection Board has pointed up for me personally the advisability of the Foreign Service recognizing labor's importance and the desirability of giving due consideration in the selection and promotion, particularly of its junior officers, to competence in this field. In projecting my thinking in this matter, I believe that the Foreign Service officer assigned to labor work in an office or mission should function in broader terms than many officers so assigned appear now to be doing. He should certainly not limit himself to reporting to Washington on economic labor conditions—wages, hours, disputes, standards. He must develop close contacts with labor leaders of the country in which he is stationed and be able to interpret for them trends and developments in the trade union movements in the United States.

To be able to do this a labor officer should have a good working knowledge of the American trade union movement, its history and organization. This I fear is not at present true of all officers working in the labor field within the Foreign Service. Such an officer should have a realistic understanding of the influence which the labor movement brings to bear on the policies of the Government to which he is accredited. If he is so equipped, his reports will be of much greater value to the Government of the United States.

I was very pleased to note that under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the Department of Labor—that agency of our Government established to promote the welfare of the

American worker—is accepted as a working partner in the administration of the Foreign Service. To me, as a trade unionist, this recognition that the Department of Labor can make an important constructive contribution to the work of the Foreign Service is entirely logical, and I know at this time with our tremendous responsibilities in the foreign field, the participation of the Department of Labor in an integrated Foreign Service will do much to strengthen our position abroad.

I should hope that the State Department, in collaboration with the Department of Labor, would expand its program to train labor reporters. I should like to see many of the young FSO's apply for specialized training in the Department of Labor. I should like to see the Department of Labor give these young FSO's the kind of training in labor matters that the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture give to their specialists. I think it is in the interest of the Foreign Service and of our country that more of the young FSO's be trained in an understanding and appreciation of the trade union movement. As years go by and these young FSO's grow into Principal Officers, they will be better able to carry on their duties and responsibilities if they have a thorough understanding and appreciation of the trade union movement, that is of the lives and needs of the working people of the world.

Service Offers Unrestricted Opportunities

I should like to commend the Foreign Service for its acceptance of women in the officer ranks and hope that ever larger opportunities will be opened to women officers. I recognize that there are areas in which women cannot work effectively, but I believe that the number of women officers within the Service can be increased.

With regard to the question of negro officers in the Foreign Service I feel that a good start has been made. I am led to believe, however, on the basis of my experience with the Board, that there is as yet no general acceptance of the desirability of selecting negroes for service at posts in non-negro countries, and I would hope that the Service will give active consideration to this matter. Anyone who has lived abroad is aware of the all too general, distorted view with regard to race relations within the United States. I can think of no more effective way of improving the understanding abroad of our racial problems than by the selection of negroes as Foreign Service officers and the assignment of these officers to posts everywhere in the world.

I hope that I have not overstepped my bounds as a novice in the Foreign Service field to make these few suggestions. I feel certain that the Foreign Service will be strengthened in years to come because of the sincere desire to make this Service completely representative of American life and to give full and equal opportunity to all individuals for advancement without favoritism or discrimination.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Charles E. Bidwell	Resignation
Richard W. Carlson	Resignation
George R. Cantly	Rctirement
Philip J. Halla	Resignation
J. Klahr Huddle	Retirement
R. Horton Henry	Rctirement
John J. Macdonald	Retirement

"... eight subcommittees to match the eight principal area and substantive divisions ... meet the very real need for more timely and effective consultation with the Department"

Reorganization—Senate Style

By HORACE H. SMITH, FSO

In recommending the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State with an adequate staff of assistants to coordinate the relations of the State Department with the Congress, the Hoover Commission commented:

"The constitutional doctrine of separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches results in a duality of authority over foreign affairs which complicates the machinery of Government . . .

"The difficulty caused by this duality of authority has been sharpened by the new position of the United States in world affairs. Prior to the recent World War, the Congress at times had considerable influence, of course, on foreign relations, but not on any continuous basis. The President, on the other hand, possessing relatively greater powers than in domestic affairs, largely controlled foreign affairs with only occasional reference to the Congress. Recent events have changed the situation and made the Congress a much more significant and regular participant in foreign affairs. As a consequence, the solutions of today's problems require joint legislative-executive cooperation on a scale heretofore unknown in American history."

The last article Horace Smith wrote for the JOURNAL was on "Judo—An Ancient Science Applied to Modern Warfare." Standing at the right in the picture below, he is shown receiving his diploma as a black belt master of jiu-jitsu after an 18-day test that

required six hours of wrestling with all comers each day and followed twelve years of three-days-a-week study and practice. In his present capacity of Senate Liaison Officer he has offered to teach any of the Senators who are interested the same course he has taught the King and Queen of Greece and other eminent personages. He guarantees to do it "without a single broken bone, strained muscle or serious bruise" for the pupils and maintains that it would prove excellent exercise and an amusing relaxation for any who are interested.

With the best will and the utmost effort on both sides, it has been impossible for the Foreign Relations Committee acting as a whole to devote adequate time to consult fully and effectively on the myriad problems arising throughout the world. In a meeting of the full Committee each Senator present properly feels a personal responsibility to grasp fully all facts presented and by questioning to secure adequate supplementary information as a means of placing events in focus against the backdrop of international affairs. Otherwise he cannot hope to analyze the significance of the event or judge the practicability and relative desirability of State Department policies in the areas concerned. However, with the kaleidoscopic shifting of events abroad of significance to this country and the limited number of actual hours per year that can be devoted as a group by the thirteen busy members of the Foreign Relations Committee to consultation with Department officials, many problems have had to be omitted entirely, others mentioned only briefly, and even the most important treated as concisely as possible.

Conflicting Demands on Members' Time

Helpful as it is in the deliberations of the Foreign Relations Committee to have among its membership the Chairmen of four of the most important and busiest committees of the Senate—Finance, Armed Services, Labor and Public Welfare, and Atomic Energy—their other duties restrict the amount of time they can possibly spend on Foreign Relations Committee business. Every other member of the Foreign Relations Committee is also pressed for time due to duties on other committees and on the floor.

This session the problem of availability was compounded by the fact that five of the Foreign Relations Committee members were appointed to constitute a special committee to investigate the charges made by Senator McCarthy that there were scores of card-carrying Communists in the Department of State. This assignment has been tremendously consuming of both time and energy.

To avoid as far as possible unsatisfactory and even frustrating results for both the Committee members and the Department efforts have traditionally been made to keep at least the Chairman himself fully informed through frequent supplementary consultative briefings by the Secretary or the Under Secretary. Even though this program has been given the greatest possible emphasis by Under Secretary Webb, it has limitations of scope and value imposed by the heavy pressures of other duties on the men concerned and by the obstacles imposed by the daily pressure of public business to an adequate transmission of information by the Chairman to the other Committee members.

On April 25, 1950 Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced the appointment of eight subcommittees to match the eight principal area and substantive divisions of the State Department and to help



meet the very real need for more timely and effective consultation with the Department.* Only those who have had experience with the practical obstacles in the way of effective consultation without some such specialized subcommittee breakdown can realize fully the potential significance of this move.

Specialization Should Help

It is hoped that the problem will be gradually solved as a result of Chairman Connally's action in dividing the substantive work of the Committee into the same eight working areas into which the Department is organized. Two Democratic Senators and one Republican Senator are being asked to undertake the responsibility for acquiring a specialized knowledge of problems falling within each of the physical or technical areas. They will consult informally with the respective Assistant Secretaries. In the case of the United Nations and the European Affairs Subcommittees, a second Republican has been added to strengthen these subcommittees.

It is hoped that the small and, hence, manageable membership of each subcommittee will be able to devote the relatively limited amount of time required to keep currently informed on the problems of its area and to help the appropriate Assistant Secretary and the Committee staff in ensuring that the full committee has timely and adequate presentation of all matters requiring attention. By informal discussion with fellow committee members and by helping guide discussion within Committee meetings when it touches their areas of specialization, subcommittee members should also be able to help minimize the time required to satisfy the full committee that it has the necessary grasp of its problems to act positively and promptly.

These subcommittee members are also in a position to provide a convenient and adequate formal channel for use by any Democratic or Republican Senator interested in obtaining facts with regard to specific developments in their area of the world or to give suggestions as to solutions or policies to the Assistant Secretary concerned. As they develop their specialized area knowledge, the subcommittee members should also be in a position to perform a very valuable function for the Congress by participating in debates on the floor concerning policies or events in their fields of consultative responsibility. Their speeches and statements to the press should also be most helpful in attracting public interest to individual area problems and in providing public understanding and support for our Government's policies.

The membership of the new subcommittees is:

1. United Nations Affairs

- Senator Tom Connally, Chairman (D., Tex.)
- Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah)
- Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R., Mich.)
- Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wisc.)

2. Economic and Social Policy Affairs

- Senator Walter F. George, Chairman (D., Ga.)
- Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.)
- Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.)

3. Far Eastern Affairs

- Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah)
- Senator Walter F. George (D., Utah)
- Senator H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.)

*In the House of Representatives experience with the legislative subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee has in the past few years proved the helpfulness of area specialization within the Committee. That Committee has recently transformed the previously existing geographical legislative subcommittees into consultative subcommittees and may possibly bring into being additional subcommittees for consultative purposes.

4. European Affairs

- Senator Millard E. Tydings, Chairman (D., Md.)

- Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.)

- Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R., Mich.)

- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R., Mass.)

5. Near and Middle Eastern and African Affairs

- Senator Claude Pepper, Chairman (D., Fla.)

- Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.)

- Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wisc.)

6. American Republics Affairs

- Senator Theodore Francis Green, Chairman (D., R.I.)

- Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.)

- Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.)

7. Public Affairs

- Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman (D., Conn.)

- Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.)

- Senator Alexander Wiley (R., Wisc.)

8. State Department Administration

- Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.)

- Senator Theodore Francis Green (D., R.I.)

- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R., Mass.)



Conferring on the Consultative Subcommittee Program. Left to Right: Senator Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.), ranking active Republican member; Horace H. Smith, Senate Liaison Officer of the Department; Dr. Francis O. Wilcox, Chief of Staff of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Meetings will be held periodically about once a month. In addition, whenever a subject arises that appears likely to interest the members of the subcommittee or upon which it would be helpful to have their reaction or advice, the Assistant Secretary concerned informs the chairman of the subcommittee, who arranges a consultation as soon as time permits. The chairman of the subcommittee of course calls additional consultative meetings on his own initiative whenever he feels it is helpful to him or his colleagues to do so.

The meetings are most informal and, in addition to the Senators and the Assistant Secretary, include representatives of the Committee Secretariat and the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and as many experts as the Senators and the Department consider helpful. A record of requests for consultation and of the substance of each discussion is maintained by the Chief of Staff of the Foreign Relations Committee for the information of the Chairman and the other Committee members and by the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations for the Secretary of State and the other Assistant Secretaries.

(Continued on page 50)



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of *The Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State*. The Association was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN SERVICE

When John Quincy Adams took the Oath of Office as Secretary of State on September 22, 1817, the total expenditure of the whole Department at home and abroad was approximately \$125,000 a year, which was less than the British Foreign Office spent on secret service alone. The pay of the American Secretary of State was less than one-fifth that of his British opposite number. While the Department's budget today is probably the largest of any Foreign Office in the world, the difference in income of the personnel still exists in large measure. The article on the British Foreign Service on page 21 of the JOURNAL, quoted from the London *Times*, gives some interesting figures and furnishes food for thought.

The British have never expanded their service to the same extent as we have and their Foreign Service has never taken on, to the same degree as the American, the wide variety of activities which seem to be involved in post-war foreign relations. By keeping their service relatively small, a total of 4700 as against some 12,000 in our service, it has been possible—in fact necessary—to give individuals greater responsibilities at an earlier stage in their careers. It has likewise been possible to give these officers, while abroad, sufficient allowances so that they can perform their functions in a creditable manner. It must be remembered, however, in making comparisons that a large part of the world is still made up of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Foreign Office in London does not have responsibility for intercommonwealth relations in the first instance. This important segment of United Kingdom foreign relations is the primary responsibility of the Commonwealth Relations Office. Furthermore, all British colonies, from Honduras to Hongkong, come under the Colonial Office.

There are two aspects of the present British Foreign Service, outlined in the *Times*' article, which we believe call for special mention. Once the British became convinced that in the present world it would be folly to restrict opportunities for careers in the Foreign Service to persons with a private income, the Parliament approved the granting of funds to pay allowances making it possible for qualified persons of any financial standing to enter and carry on a useful career in the Foreign Service. It will be noted that in many cases, according to the figures given by the *Times*, an officer's allowances will be twice and in some cases three times his salary. There is apparently no doubt in the British mind that an officer of the Foreign Service serving abroad has financial obligations far greater than his colleague in the domestic civil service.

When the Foreign Service Officer returns to England, and 2500 of them are now working in the Foreign Office, his allowances cease, as do ours, and he must make do with a very small salary. But here is where the second noteworthy point comes in. The British Service recognizes that he has no home to come to and must find a house, educate his children and keep up reasonable contacts with the foreign diplomatic corps. So he now gets a small rent and representational allowance while in London and £150 a year for each child at a boarding school in England. When will the American Foreign Service Officer get similar consideration?

The information given in the *Times* article about the method of selection of Foreign Service Officers and their training before going to their first posts is all too scanty. But it is interesting to note that the base of representation in the service has broadened since the war and that more than ten women have been admitted. It is also interesting to note that in their preliminary training British Foreign Service Officers are given a real insight into all aspects of their country's life, including contacts with trade unions as well as the Bank of England. The essential fact about the diplomatist has been said to be that he represents his sovereign. And the *Times*' account of the new British Foreign Service makes clear that recognition has been given to the fact that in the New Diplomacy, as pointed out by Harold Nicolson, "It is the incidence of sovereignty which has shifted—from the monarch to the people."

USIE LOCAL EMPLOYEES VISIT THE USA

Forty-two local employees engaged in USIE work in thirty countries came to Washington in mid-May to begin a sixty-day orientation and consultation program.

Chosen on the basis of ability and devotion to the USIE program, they were not brought to the United States as a reward for long service. It is not a travel junket. The purpose is to make them more effective in their jobs. As Charles M. Hulten has put it: "Just as modern business has made it a practice to bring their representatives to the factory to see the 'product' which they are to 'sell', it is believed that seeing America will enable our USIE program employees to do a better job describing the United States to their countrymen."

These people are being given an intensive period of orientation and consultation in the operating divisions of USIE concerned with press and publications, motion pictures, international broadcasting, libraries and institutes and exchange of persons. They also are being briefed, in general terms, on the Department's activities and on American concepts and policies.

They are being taken on a tour of the USA, split into three groups of fourteen, with each group spending about a week in each of three different regions. Local organizations are arranging for them to visit schools, live in homes, go to farms, factories, business offices, attend Boy Scout and PTA meetings, examine newspaper offices, libraries and to compare life in the nearby small towns with that in the urban areas. They are certain to get a first-hand, realistic picture of the various facets of American life.

How effective this experiment will be will depend upon how carefully posts select personnel, how much each absorbs here, what they are given a chance to see and do, and how they interpret what they learn. A full evaluation will not be possible for some time to come. Foreign Service officers will be interested in talking with these USIE employees when they return to their posts and, later on, in estimating whether or not the visit actually did increase their effectiveness as USIE employees. The conclusions to be reached from this

experiment, particularly as apparent to field officers, should be of considerable interest to the Department and possibly may serve to indicate whether a similar program of orientation might be valuable for other local employees, some of whom also have duties that oblige them to "explain" Amer-

ica. If the experience gained by the USIE local employees during their visit to the United States really helps them to contribute to a more effective USIE program abroad, the program will have been worth the cost and effort and might give a valuable cue for further action.

New Methods of Recruitment and Training in the British Foreign Service

Reprinted from the London Times, April 17, 1950

Nearly seven years have passed since H.M. Foreign Service was created by the amalgamation of the former Diplomatic, Consular, and Commercial services. Although the reforms introduced in 1943 are still in the evolutionary stage, enough has been done to reveal the structure of this new organization. The Foreign Service is over 4,700 strong, nearly 2,500 of whom work in the Foreign Office and the remainder in diplomatic, consular, commercial, and information posts abroad. This total is not much different from pre-war days; but the recruitment, training, and administration of the service, especially in its senior branches, have changed radically.

When the war ended no new regular entrants had joined the Foreign Service for six years, and there was naturally an urgent need for replenishment. Until this year, therefore, entrance to the senior branch of both the Home Civil and the Foreign Services has been almost entirely by "reconstruction" competitions, designed for a period in which war had interrupted the academic training essential for the pre-war type of examination. The method consisted of a brief written test, which was really a qualifying trial, followed, where the qualifying standard was reached, by three days at the "country house" selection board, where intelligence, practical, and psychological tests were applied. Finally came an interview before a supplemented board of the Civil Service Commission. By these methods some 250 people have been taken into Branch A of the Foreign Service, of whom more than 10 are women.

Claims of Character

This reconstruction period is now finished. The service has for the most part been brought up to strength, and henceforward the entry into the senior branch of some 25 candidates yearly will be by normal competition. The only main difference between the "reconstruction" and normal methods of entry is that every candidate must now have a first or second class honours degree or be prepared to take the whole of the long written examination which has been reintroduced for the Home Civil Service. Apart from that, the method is the same—a short written qualifying test, three days at the "country house" (which is, in fact, in process of moving from the country to London), and the final interview. The Foreign Office prefers this procedure to the pre-war lengthy written examination. The White Paper embodying the 1943 reforms referred to the need for giving "due weight to the claims of character and personality as distinct from mere ability to pass examinations"; and it seems practically certain that the new form of competition will be adopted permanently. As against the long written examination, with its emphasis on purely intellectual qualities, the new methods afford, it is claimed, much wider opportunities for judging the whole personality. Whatever mis-

trust may be felt of the "country house" technique, with its faint suggestion of the parlour games usually played after dinner on Christmas night, the result towards which it has contributed is giving good satisfaction.

These methods are largely designed to widen the field of selection for the Foreign Service; but although this end has certainly been achieved, the pattern of entries looks like remaining, from the university point of view, much as it was before. Of the 250 successful candidates, 118 come from Oxford, 88 from Cambridge, 13 from London, 13 from no university, and the small balance is divided between other English and Scottish universities. The lesser universities do not seem to be interested in the Foreign Service. The efforts of the Foreign Office to stir enthusiasm by lectures have met with little success, and the deduction is that the Foreign Service is still regarded, however wrongly, as the preserve of the wealthy.

Sources of Recruits

An analysis of the schools from which the post-war Foreign Service entries have come would seem, at first sight, to support such a deduction. Eton heads the list with 23, then come Winchester with 20, Rugby with 10, Stowe with seven, and Marlborough, Oundle, Wellington, and Westminster with six each. The total from Headmasters' Conference schools is just over 180, of which rather less than 100 represent leading public schools. The balance come from non-Headmasters' Conference schools and girls' schools. There is a story of a pre-war Foreign Secretary who, on being attacked in Parliament on the point that the diplomatic service was recruited from two or three fashionable schools, replied: "Nonsense, they are as common as you and I." To-day, this defense could be greatly extended by pointing to the much wider range of schools and therefore backgrounds now represented in the successful candidates' lists. Indeed, the impression of exclusiveness is misleading; in rough figures, the pre-war proportion of two-thirds "fashionable" schools to one-third "others" has been reversed.

As well as a change in methods of recruitment, the 1943 reforms foresaw a change in methods of training. Some would say that it was not so much a change as an initiation of training. Previously the new entrant, after learning at least two languages at his own expense, was posted straight to the Foreign Office or abroad and thereafter felt his way forward by the light of his own ingenuity. Now he is given language training at the public expense, and during the first year of his new career he undergoes a course of general training designed to give him a glimpse into the life of the country which he will spend most of his time representing abroad. Thus there are contacts with the trade unions, with local government bodies, with the social security services, with the Bank of England, and with important industrial

centres. The aim of the training, as the White Paper has explained, is not to make people into experts on economic and social questions, but to give them a grounding on which later specialized knowledge can be built up where necessary. These tours are also arranged from time to time for existing members of the service on leave from abroad. There are as well the special week-end courses held at Oxford, attended by a predominantly Foreign Service audience; there were three of these last year, on the British economic future, on Communism, and on western Europe.

Two further reforms have been put into effect. The first instituted a superannuation procedure by which it is possible to retire a man, with a pension, if it seems that his continued employment will not be to the public or his own advantage. No sense of misdemeanor or disgrace is involved, but there are cases as a man approaches the ordinarily pensionable age of 60, or sometimes even when he is in early middle age, when it becomes plain that he is not fit for the higher responsibility which promotion in the Foreign Service would bring. Instead of keeping him upon the public payroll, blocking the promotion lists, he can now be "bought out" as it were; and since the inception of the scheme in 1943, 32 people have been so retired, the youngest at age 38.

Costs Abroad

The other reform concerns the financial position of diplomatists. The present theory is that it is possible for people without any private means to enter and (presumably) thrive in the Foreign Service. On the whole this is true so long as they remain abroad. To-day, for example, an unmarried third secretary gets only £400-£560 pay, but £800 allowances in Paris, £1,850 in Belgrade, and £1,225 in Rio. A married first secretary gets £950-£1,250 pay, and £1,825 allowances in Paris, £4,075 in Belgrade, and £2,500 in Rio. On top of this the rent of a house or apartment is paid in all cases. Even allowing, therefore, for the extra expenses in a foreign capital—for standards have to be maintained there which would be unnecessary at home—the man should not feel the need for private resources.

When he returns home for a spell at the Foreign Office, however, these allowances disappear, and as he has to find a house, educate his children, and keep up at least a moderately close contact with diplomatic and other circles in London, he used to be out of pocket. Under the new system, therefore, he gets a small London allowance, a rent and representational allowance, and a maximum of £150 yearly for each child at a boarding school in England. Whether or not this assistance really helps to bridge the gap is doubtful; and most families with no or very little private means probably feel financially happier when they are sent abroad again.

One of the most important innovations of the 1943 reforms was the creation of a regular subordinate staff, on an established pensionable basis, for the Foreign Service. Previously, this vital part of the machinery of a mission or of the Foreign Office—archivists, consular clerks, cipher officers, administrative officers—was recruited either from the Home Civil Service or abroad locally. With the new system, every one is obliged to serve abroad or at home as required; and thus it is hoped to improve security and efficiency, as well as build up a permanent body which can in time assume many of the "house-keeping" responsibilities that have too often in the past occupied the time of a Head of Chancery. For this and all the other reforms to take full effect more time must elapse. The reformed service is far from having taken final shape and the present state of the world does not make constructive planning any easier. Many criticisms can be made, particularly of the tendency, which the Foreign

Office shares with other departments, for growth to beget growth. But by and large there seems ground for confidence that the high standards of excellence of the old services will be reproduced and even improved in this new structure, refashioned to meet the current needs.

GEORGE REMEY WADLEIGH

The untimely death of George Remey Wadleigh on January 13th was one of those sad unexpected things that cannot but sometimes do happen. With the vigor of youth and in good health, he left Bordeaux for Lisbon on January 1st, expecting his wife and three young children (the youngest one month old) to follow him within a short time. Unfortunately, his family never saw him again. One of the finest of those intelligent young officers who entered the Foreign Service after serving their country in the military services during the last World War, he liked Bordeaux and the Bordelais liked him. His duties were not confined to the Consulate he frequently represented the Consul officially, to which he applied the same high efficiency as to his office work. He will always be remembered pleasantly by those who knew him. As appropriate for the son of a deceased Captain of our Navy, and an ex-Navy officer himself, he was laid away with his ancestors in Arlington cemetery, a deserving tribute to George Remey Wadleigh.

WALTER T. LINTHICUM.

Excerpts from the address of Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh at the Memorial Service.

"A young man recently came among us full of vitality, charm and hope . . . We accepted him gladly, noting his bright intelligence, manly appearance and gentle manners. Foundations were quickly laid for happy collaboration, enduring friendships; and the arrival of his wife and little children was eagerly awaited. Then

suddenly came his illness; incredibly it worsened, and in a few days he was dead.

"His short life was not only one of promise, but also of achievement in which his family and friends, both past and future, may take pride. . . . There is no telling where a young man of such gifts and performance might not eventually have landed, but it is certain that it would have been somewhere to the honor and profit of the country which we all, in our several ways, aspire to serve. . . .

"Be advised by me, I think I hear him say, and realize before it is too late, that it is not the length of a life which is important, but its quality. Most of us have lived far longer than he. Have we as little tarnish on our 'bright shields of expectation'? It was obvious to all who met him that he was straight-forward, honest and true, and that in the simple decency of his eager youth he honored the Service and the world. Now that he is dead, the final contribution stands and can never be changed. What he was henceforth what he is."



George Remey Wadleigh

Sparks on Finland

By MARSHALL W. S. SWAN*

On February 2, the United States Legation at Helsinki, Finland, quietly announced a series of specialist and student stipends as well as allocations for providing the higher educational and research institutions of Finland with "scientific, technical, and scholarly books and books of American literature." Thus began the implementation of Public Law 265, 81st Congress, variously called the Finnish War Debt Act, the American Finnish Exchange Act, and the Smith Bill (in honor of Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey who sired the legislation and who, according to enthusiastic reports from Finland, "is something of a hero in our minds over here, [for] now a new tune has come into the hearts of this nation"). The result of a Joint House-Senate resolution signed by President Truman on August 24, 1949, the law provides for using the interest and principal payments from the Finnish loan of 1919 to finance an extensive educational exchange program.

This is not the first time, however, that America and Finland will have benefited from mutual exchanges. They began as early as the arrival of the Finnish colonists in the Delaware valley in 1638. They continued in the eighteenth century, especially under the aegis of Peter Kalm, the celebrated naturalist-pupil of Linnaeus. This scholar was clearly a Fulbright grantee two centuries before his time! "It was no small matter to collect the necessary funds for such a costly expedition," writes Kalm's modern editor, "making due allowances for delays, accidents, and unfavorable rates of exchange. Much was contributed by stipends and other academic gifts, for the scientist was to travel at 'public expense'." In the end, though, like many grantees since, Kalm had to draw on his own savings as well, complaining that what he finally had left "could easily be counted."

The chief thing that he left, however, cannot be measured: his great influence on the development of America. For through his three volume *Travels into North America* published in Swedish in 1753-61; then almost at once translated into German by three different men; in English in 1770-71, 1772, and 1812; in Dutch in 1772; and still later into French, he enthusiastically advertised the new world beyond the seas and thus began an internationally famous, volunteer United States Information Service.

This past January, another striking chapter in the history of American-Finnish cultural relations was discovered. This one, dealing with the early nineteenth century, centers around an extraordinary document which has just come to light. Dated June 2, 1828, this four-page printed folder begins with a description of "the dreadful conflagration by which the town of Åbo was lately totally destroyed. . ." Of the University of Åbo's 30,000 volumes, "rich in records and unpublished manuscripts," all but about 800 had "perished in the flames." "So much" the writer continues, "have even the Finnish peasants been touched by the destruction of the Åbo library, that in some places where money is little known, they have subscribed the produce of their farms towards its restoration." The plea was signed by John Bowring, English diplomat, linguist, editor and author of the hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory."

With the printed appeal is a manuscript letter from Jared

*Regional Specialist, Public Affairs Staff, Northern Europe, Office of European Regional Affairs.

Sparks, dated London, June 10, 1828, and addressed to "Messrs. Gales & Seaton," editors of the *National Intelligencer* (a daily newspaper published in Washington).

"As the subject of the following letter from Mr. Bowring claims the attention of the friends of literature and science in the United States, not less than in England and other countries, I trust you will give it a place in your paper. I am assured that books from America will be gratefully received and usefully employed in the University of Åbo, which has suffered so great a calamity in the destruction of its valuable library. An opportunity is here presented of diffusing a knowledge of the history, institutions, and progress of our country, an object which it should be the pride and the joy of every American to promote."

The author of this early Voice of America program was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1815. From 1839 to 1849, he was a professor of history and from 1849 to 1853 was president of the university. At the time of the above letter, he was editor and chief stockholder of the *North American Review*. Some two months before, after a voyage of twenty days, he had arrived in England to do research for his great work on George Washington. In his journal he tells of visiting with John Bowring on May 12. Recognizing Sparks' potential influence, Bowring soon applied to him to rouse American assistance for the Finnish university.

On drafting his statement and before leaving for the Netherlands, Sparks dispatched it to Washington. A scribble on the outside notes that it was received and forwarded by "Brown Swainson Dawson & Co., Liverpool 20th June 1828." In the Tuesday, August 12, *Intelligencer*, below the heading "University of Åbo in Finland," editors Gales and Seaton ran, verbatim, Jared Sparks' letter and the entire printed plea of John Bowring.

What they did not publish, however, was the third part of this fascinating document:

"(Private)"

Messrs G. & S.

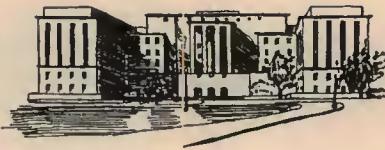
Should you print the above, as I hope you will, you will observe that my letter to you must come first, and then Mr. Bowring's circular.

I may venture to add another hint, which of course must not be made public.—The Russian Government is disposed to depress Finland, and is glad to see this University going to ruin, on the principle that an ignorant people is more easily kept in subjection to despotism, than an enlightened one. This has caused the friends of liberty to take a particular interest in the subject. But nothing of this must be publicly alluded to. American books will be read by many learned persons, if sent to Åbo, and this influence will be felt—Pray contribute a copy of all you have published.

Truly yours,
J.S."

Perhaps, though, it was not accidental that they concluded their adjacent column on Russia's apparently successful incursions into Turkey with this quotation from the *Boston Sentinel*, "It is on record that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the way of the Invader is hard."

NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



Joan David

Trials and Tribulations

The problems of getting out a magazine which takes some six weeks from manuscript to finished form were never more evident than in the case of the appointment of the 84 new FSO's on which the JOURNAL editorialized last month.

Acceptances had been received and the list confirmed by the Senate by the time our May pages were locked in place. But between then and the time the JOURNALS were distributed a threatened Congressional economy drive for a 20 percent slash in personnel had caused every government agency in town to order a freeze on new appointments. Editorialy, we blanched. Service-wise we began to generate some righteous indignation.

Early in June word filtered through the grapevine that somehow a way had been found and that the 84 had been formally sworn in. Man of the hour, so we've heard, was FP's outgoing Chief, Don Smith, who argued persuasively that faith should be kept.

Another Journal Change

THE JOURNAL'S BOARD, feeling that it still fell short of representing the Service with its manifold interests, has added a new member in the hope of filling in some of the gaps. Cornelius J. Dwyer, FSO 5, currently on loan to ECA in Washington as Assistant Chief of the Petroleum Branch, is our new Board recruit. A graduate of Yale (1939) and a former newspaperman,

Dwyer joined the Foreign Service in 1946 after four years in the Air Force as a glider pilot. His first post was London. While there he was detailed to ECA then transferred to Washington.

When we pressed him for some details about himself, Mr. Dwyer wrote us: I find myself somewhat at a loss in providing you



Cornelius J. Dwyer

with any color to round out the bare facts in my biography. It would be easy enough for me to write a short colorful biography of someone else, but most of the colorful stories I know about myself I would prefer not to have published.

"My hope is to become a well-rounded foreign service officer and to avoid being typed as too much of a specialist on any particular subject or area. I have always been interested in the foreign field and before the war I was working hard on the Associated Press to get sent overseas as a foreign correspondent. I had never considered the Foreign Service as a career because I thought a private income was necessary. All the evidence is not yet in on this last point, but I enjoy actually participating in the day-to-day work of foreign affairs much more than I would criticizing the State Department, as a foreign correspondent, for the way it was doing the job."

Personals

FSO LEONARD LEE BACON, recently arrived with the last group of evacuees from China tells us that after three months

of no mail at all a kind of unofficial working arrangement was apparently developed whereby mail addressed to former posts in Communist China was forwarded to the addressees. The only hitch was that family and friends were, of course, too well-informed to send letters to Nanking, et al. They sent it according to the instructions issued by the Department. As a result the contingent who stayed on in Shanghai found their mail pretty much limited to the advertising circulars which had been mailed here in a business-as-usual oblivion to world events.

VICE CONSUL FRED GODSEY, back for home leave after a prolonged stay at Budapest, says he plans to relax for the next sixty days "doing nothing at all and doing it as slowly as possible." While in Washington Mr. Godsey took the Foreign Service exams under Section 517.

FSO BOB CHRISTOPHER, our JOURNAL correspondent for Rio, had to revise some of his home leave plans. U.S. bound on the first cruise ship on which he'd ever travelled, Bob had the misfortune to be swimming in the ship's pool just as a playful passenger plunged feet first into the water. Bob spent the rest of the trip in a wheel chair and had his leg in a cast when he arrived in Washington.

In spite of all the tales we've heard, Assignment in Mukden apparently had its compensations. Recently married were Miss MARY BRADEN, FSS, the only girl on the staff there, and FSS FRED HUBBARD, another one of those who volunteered to stay with Consul GENERAL ANGUS WARD.

"Career Ambassador" is to be the title of AMBASSADOR WILLARD L. BEAULAC's book which will probably be published by Macmillan in the 1950-51 season. We found the manuscript fascinating reading and have started negotiating for permission to publish the first chapter in the JOURNAL. Mr. Beaulac's informal unpretentious story should make good public relations for the Foreign Service.

EARL WILSON, FSS, whose "No Man's Land is No Place for a Consulate" and "The Line Forms to the Left" appeared in the December and March Journals, respectively, is now on the way to Manila where he will work on the details of setting up the new regional USIE Reproduction Center there. Centralization in Manila is expected to make for much more efficient and effective USIE presentations.

THE EDMUND MONTGOMERY'S (FSO retired) have built a summer theater on their Potomac River estate Collingwood. The first play was "Strictly Dishonorable" and it opened on Memorial Day.

USIS employee in Seoul, MRS. JOHN CALDWELL, was struck by a stray bullet as she stood in the open area of the Presbyterian mission compound. Luckily the wound was not serious.

JOHN M. ALLISON, FSO, accompanies John Foster Dulles on a trip to Japan and Korea the latter part of this month.

A former member of the Policy Planning Staff, JOSEPH ESREY JOHNSON, who was in the Department from 1942 to 1947, has been appointed President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Johnson, who replaces James T. Shotwell, has given up a professorship at Williams College in order to accept his new position. The Carnegie Endowment has always worked closely with the Department. Under Mr. Johnson the same cordial cooperation is bound to be maintained.

War College Assignments

The lists of officers assigned to the War Colleges for training have just been made public.

Those officers who will study at the National War College in Washington are: FSO's MAURICE BERNBAUM, EDWARD DOW, JR., JOHN W. CARRIGAN, FULTON FREEMAN, LEONARD J. CROMIE, JAMES ESPY, ROY M. MELBOURNE, HENRY E. STEBBINS, JAMES K. PENFIELD, CECIL B. LYON, J. GRAHAM PARSONS and Departmental Officers JOHN W. HALDERMAN, WARREN S. HUNSDERGER, HENRY KOCH, JACK D. NEAL, FREDERICK E. NOLTING, JR., and HARRY H. SCHWARTZ

To the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, will go FSO's GEORGE M. ABBOTT and HOWARD ELTING, JR., and ROBERT H. S. EAKENS from the Department.

FSO NILES BOND and JAMES W. SWIHART will be assigned to the Air War College at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

Appointments

WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE is now Acting Director of the Office of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs.

WILLIAM O. HALL has been named Director of the Office of International Administration and Conferences. His place as Director of the Office of Management and Budget has been taken by J. CARNEY HOWELL.

CAPUS M. WAYNICK, Ambassador to Nicaragua, has been appointed first director of the Point IV program.

W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH, FSO, has been nominated to be Ambassador to Sweden. H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, FSO, presently our Ambassador there, has been nominated to be Assistant Secretary of State. He will be designated Deputy Under Secretary in Charge of Political Affairs.

ELBRIDGE DURBROW, FSO, will be leaving the War College in a few weeks to take over as Chief of the Department's Division of Foreign Service Personnel. Sydney, Australia, will be headquarters for FSO DON W. SMITH, who is leaving FP to be Supervising Consul General for Australia.

An ECA mission to the Indochina states has been established in Saigon. ROBERT BLUM, former head of the overseas territories division of the ECA mission to France, will be in charge.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State LLEWELLYN THOMPSON will go to Rome as Minister Counselor. He is being replaced by JAMES BONBRIGHT, while HOMER BYINGTON, JR., returns to the Department as Deputy Director of the Office of Western European Affairs.

In another switch FSO SAMUEL REBER became top political adviser to High Commissioner McCloy replacing FSO JAMES RIDDLEBERGER who returns for home leave. Commenting editorially, *Life* magazine declared:

"First with General Clay and lately with High Commissioner McCloy, Jimmy Riddleberger has been making sense for United States in Germany since 1947. He knows Germany, the Germans, their language and their ways as all too few American officials in Germany do, and he is due much of the credit for whatever good the Occupation has accomplished. Now he is coming back, and Sam Reber is taking his place as the High Commissioner's political advisor.

"Sam Reber is another of the many unknowns who do the unsung chores of American diplomacy. Since early 1948 he has been sweating out the endless, fruitless negotiations for an Austrian peace treaty. Always patient, always alert to U. S. and Western interests, he has endured two years of Soviet insult and frustration. If nothing has been gained, nothing has been lost, and that is saying a good deal.

"High Commissioner McCloy is lucky to have had Jimmy Riddleberger and to be getting Sam Reber, and the United States is lucky to have such men in its service. Fortunately for the United States there are more of their kind than might sometimes be suspected."

Delegates

In addition to MYRNA LOY, the US Delegation to the Fifth Session of UNESCO included, among others, HOWLAND H. SARGEANT, HERBERT J. ABRAHAM, EUGENE V. BROWN, ESTHER C. BRUNAUER, CAROL C. LAISE, OTIS MULLIKEN, CHARLES A. THOMSON, ALICE T. CURRAN, STEPHEN V. C. MORRIS, WILBERT H. PEARSON, and JOSEPH S. SAGONA from the Department of State, plus ARTHUR A. COMPTON and KENNETH HOLLAND of Embassy Paris and ALVIN ROSEMAN, the US Representative for Specialized Agency Affairs at Geneva.



HICOG Photo

Hesse's new resident officers, all of them especially trained by the Foreign Service Institute, receive their first briefing on the German State of Hesse, the second largest U. S. Occupied German State. From left to right, Jonathan Dean of New York City, Robert Leroy Ouveron of Watertown, S. D., Earl Henry Lubceansky of Marshall, Missouri, Charles T. Butler of Sanford, Fla., John P. Shaw of Washington, D. C., John Cain, program analyst, OLC Hesse, Falls City, Nebraska, Thomas C. Stave of Seattle, Washington, and John D. Gough of Shenandoah, Iowa.

KATHERINE B. FITE and RACHEL NASON of the Department were Advisers to the US Delegation at the Fourth Session of the UN Economic and Social Commission on the Status of Woman held at Lake Success.

OUR ADVERTISERS

The JOURNAL has two new advertisers this month. Those of you who receive your JOURNALS by pouch or in the Department will have a chance to look over the fascinating brochure put out by the CHEMEX CORPORATION. Chemex wins prizes not only for its wonderful coffee but for the lovely glass coffeemaker which produces this brew. It is shown in every museum in the country which has a display of contemporary art. Incidentally, it doubles as a magnificent martini mixer.

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WE'LL BE WEARING MOURNING soon if we don't hear from the hundred-plus subscribers whose current addresses are our monthly mystery. NOTE: *Journals are not accepted for holding or forwarding at the Foreign Service Mail Room.*

The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor



Half of One World. By Foster Hailey. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1950, 207 pages, \$3.*

Reviewed by DR. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

Mr. Hailey was prepared by two years of travel in Asia, and more years as correspondent with *The New York Times*, to write this book. He is one of that growing number of American writers who sense the implications of the fact that in Eastern and Southeast Asia "live over half the world's peoples, proud conservators of a culture that was centuries old before there was ever a white man on the North American continent." It is not this culture, however, that he treats in his book; it is the tangle of political events that Americans read about, but understand so imperfectly. Insofar as it is possible to interpret these events adequately apart from the cultural background, the author has produced an informative and very readable book. He writes in a sober, unadorned style, with acute understanding of the motives that animate the peoples of Asia in their search for higher standards of living and a more self-respecting place in the family of nations. Only by patient inquiry and much reflection could he have described so objectively the personalities and the forces at work in areas so diverse as China, Korea, Japan, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, and the East Indies. He concludes that the Chinese peasant is "the world's greatest individualist" who can be led but cannot be driven. He criticizes rather sharply certain features of American policies in Korea and Japan, French behavior in Indo-China, and Dutch activities in Indonesia. Apart from a few hasty generalizations, attributable to an imperfect knowledge of the social background, this is perhaps the most temperate summary we have of affairs in Eastern Asia at the beginning of 1950.

History of the National Economy of Russia to the 1917 Revolution, by Peter I. Lyashchenko. Translated by L. M. Herman; introduction by Calvin B. Hoover. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1949. xiii and 880 pages; 21 maps, \$13.00.*

REVIEWED BY HERBERT BLOCK

Lyashchenko is the Soviet Union's foremost historian. His long career as a Marxist scholar, begun in Tsarist days, culminates in the present work. This volume traces the social and economic development of the many peoples in what is now the USSR from the dim days of the *Homo Neanderthalensis* to our own gloomy time when the *Homo Sovieticus* emerged.

Toward the end of the Imperial era the vast expanses of Russia contained specimens of all stages of social development short of the communism that was yet to come. Some tribes in northern and eastern Siberia were hardly beyond the Stone Age. Other Siberian peoples clung to the primitive clan order which in Slav lands had been abandoned beginning with the ninth century. Feudalism was prevalent throughout Central Asia and in the Caucasus. Even Europ-

ean Russia, in spite of its rapidly expanding capitalism, had a semi-feudal society.

While Russia, in the course of her history, ran the gamut of social forms typical of Europe as a whole, she had many peculiarities entirely her own. One was the preponderance of the central power, possibly an evil reminder of Tartar rule. The Tsars never allowed the feudal lords to develop the same degree of independence as in Western Europe and converted them early into servants of the crown. Thus they were not tempted to play off the lower classes against the nobility. The burghers received little encouragement, and the Muscovite towns never reached the vigor and splendor of early Kiev and Novgorod, not to mention medieval Paris or London, Florence or Nuremberg. Instead of a progressive Third Estate Russia bred a meek merchant class. And the peasants, from century to century and despite recurrent revolts, fell deeper and deeper into bondage. One might expect that the immense frontier to the south and east would have taught its inhabitants civic self-reliance. But natural features are only one element in the making of nations, and Russia remained undemocratic from top to bottom. Lacking a broad enterprising middle class, its belated capitalism was largely the product of governmental efforts (the state became extensively involved in industry, transportation, and banking, and the result of foreign investment and management. Both the government and foreign big business operated on a large scale, and the attendant amassing of industrial workers increased the revolutionary driving force of the proletariat. It helps explain the paradox that the first country to fall under the sway of a radical workers' party was one of the least industrialized.

In nearly 900 pages Lyashchenko presents a stupendous mass of facts and figures and he arrays them well. And yet, take him for all in all, he is boring rather than penetrating. The historian, the political as well as the economic, must be a scholar and an artist too; if his erudition is not paired with imagination, his narrative is lifeless. Such is the case of the Academician Professor Lyashchenko.

But the tedium that pervades this account of an otherwise fascinating history also has a political background. Soviet science is limited to the exegesis of the Marxian scriptures; it is characteristic that the many footnotes to the author's introduction refer solely to Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, aside from two quotations from Plekhanov and Molotov. Lyashchenko's spiritual captivity is clearly expressed in a passage on p. 172: "The above," he says, "are the opinions of the Marxist-Leninist classics concerning" a specific phase of Russian history; "in our historical study we intend to investigate the manner in which these leading traits and peculiarities of the social-economic order of the Moscow state developed." What can be expected of a scholar who limits himself to embellishing classics?

Lyashchenko's dependency on the official doctrines is particularly marked wherever he investigates the causes of historical processes. It is true that, while it is difficult enough to agree on what is supposedly a historical "fact,"

it is even harder to determine its causes. Why did Russia's social development deviate from the main stream of European history? Lyashchenko is bound to give the standard Marxian explanation—that the "productive forces" of the economy, in their conflict with the organization of production, are the prime movers of history, with all other fields of human activity conditioned by the economic basis of society. In the hands of a creative Marxist, even this once stimulating, though now antiquated, hypothesis might yield new insights, but Lyashchenko, perhaps in the understandable desire to evade slippery ground, contents himself with a rather monotonous repetition of the formula itself. Nor does he seem aware of the contradiction between this formula and the Soviet claim, faithfully voiced in his work, that Russian scientists and technicians were ahead of their Western colleagues in practically all great inventions and discoveries.

The English edition of Lyashchenko's work has been published as part of the Russian Translation Project of the American Council of Learned Societies. The translation, admirably done by Leon M. Herman of the Department of Commerce, is based on the first Soviet edition of 1939 but adds the chronological index of principal economic events contained in the second Soviet edition of 1947-48. The volume also has a number of valuable maps.

Bangkok Editor. By Alexander MacDonald. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1949, \$3.00.*

REVIEWED BY JAMES L. O'SULLIVAN

It's a long way and many years from the Bridgeport "Post" to the Bangkok "Post." A depression, a war, and some 10,000 miles intervened but Alexander MacDonald makes the connection in some 200 of the most readable pages that have been printed on Southeast Asia since the surrender of the Japanese.

Mr. MacDonald, who found himself as a Lieutenant Commander working for OSS in Siam when hostilities with Japan terminated, decided to continue his relationship with his pre-war profession, news reporting, in a new locale by establishing an English language paper in Bangkok. His book started almost as a biography of his "Post" but develops into a very shrewd commentary upon post-war developments in Thailand. The restraint and caution which characterize his writing, however, do not prevent Mr. MacDonald from a few caustic references to the "benighted members" of the U. S. State Department who saw fit to indicate to Field Marshall Phibun, shortly after the latter had taken over the Thai Government in 1948, that this country had not forgotten the Marshall as the man who led his country to declare war upon the United States in 1941.

Despite the pleasantness of life in Bangkok, Mr. MacDonald cleverly weaves into his story the underlying threat of violence which is ever present in the endless intrigue which forms such a large part of Bangkok existence. Someone is always conspiring to do some one else in the eye, and, one gathers from Mr. MacDonald, often with a high degree of success. Mr. MacDonald's frankness in expressing his rather dim views of the most powerful Thai officials makes one wonder if the editor of the "Post" may not be one of those against whom intrigue may be directed upon his return from the United States to the active direction of the newspaper which he founded for \$7,000 US and has made into an accepted Bangkok institution in the past three years.

The future holds the promise of many things for Thailand, and most of them, particularly the shadow of Communist China to the north, are not good. But Mr. MacDonald has decided to stay on in their midst.

American Men in Government. Edited by Jerome M. Rosow. Washington, D. C., *Public Affairs Press.* 472 pages. \$7.50.

This cheaply produced book is hardly worth the money which the publishers are asking for it, but it is of some interest to the Foreign Service because of the ample listings of Foreign Service Officers in its columns.

Basically, the book contains biographical sketches of some 1,570 "executives who run our government" and as such lists the top people in the various U. S. agencies. Of those 1,570, JOURNAL readers will be happy to know that 59 are listed under the heading "Diplomats" and no less than 107 additional persons as "Foreign Service Officers", making the sizeable total of 166. Other departmental officers, such as Dean Rusk and Charles A. Thomson, are listed as Political Scientists, whereas Paul H. Nitze and Carlton Savage appear as "Administrators," Walter Kotschnig as "Author" and numerous key officials of the Department (such as Messrs. Aheeson and Jessup) under Lawyers. The number of Administrators among the 1,570 is a frightening 279, but there are so many good friends among them that there is no cause for alarm.

There are numerous inaccuracies, some of them fairly amusing. George Kennan's name is in one place spelled Keenan, Jefferson Caffery is Caffrey. Some division chiefs in the Department are falsely listed as FSO's. Administrative assistants of some of the top people will no doubt be delighted to see themselves included among the "men who run the government." Some FSO-2's and 3's may be pleased—or perhaps dismayed—to find themselves listed as "running the government," particularly since many of those who really occupy top positions aren't mentioned at all.

We suspect that the reason for this can be found in the introduction, in which the editor thanks "the biographees themselves for their splendid cooperation in making this book possible." Some who thus contributed will undoubtedly wince when they find themselves credited with having written "numerous classified reports" or as having been awarded the "A.E.F. Campaign Ribbon." One division chief in the Department of State, whose name we shall not mention, will probably wonder why he is receiving more space than Messrs. Truman, Aheeson and Johnson together. Such contributors should have known better when they filled in the questionnaires, but the editors, of course, should have done a great deal more editing.

M.F.H.

NEW AND INTERESTING

Comes the Comrade. By Alexandra Orme. \$4.00. *Wm. Morrow.*

The Russian Citizenry in arms which "liberated" Hungary as seen with humor—one might almost say with good humor—by a cosmopolitan lady of Polish origin who evidently belonged to what was known in antediluvian times as "the upper classes"—a Book-of-the-Month selection for June.

The Cocktail Party. By T. S. Eliot \$2.75. *Harcourt Brace.*

A moving, sensitive play whose locale is London but whose theme is universal. Read it whether or not you plan to see it in New York where it is one of the great successes of the season.

I Leap Over the Wall. By Monica Baldwin. \$3.50. *Rinehart.*

A niece "à la mode de Bretagne" of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin who left the peaceful and prosperous England of 1914 to spend 28 years of seclusion in a Roman Catholic Convent abroad and then returned to the new war-torn world of 1942. A modern Rip Van Winkle tale with sociological and religious overtones. I found it most absorbing.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF



Courtesy Mary S. Olmsted
With the temperature in the air about 25° and in the water about 95°, Elmer Jesse, Shirley Milberger, Marjorie Welch, Betty Lundgren and Bob Ode enjoy a Washington's Birthday outing—Reykjavik style.



Pictured above are Mr. and Mrs. John Q. White and their daughter, Susan Shelley White, as they appeared outside the English Church in Hamburg, Germany, following Susan's christening. Mr. White, who is assigned to the Consular Office at Wentorf, is currently on temporary duty with HICOG in Bremen.—Courtesy C. Melvin Sonne.

Below: Assistant Secretary George C. McGhee and Director General of the Foreign Service Richard P. Butrick at the Lourenco Marques Consular Conference.



MEMBERS OF U. S. EMBASSY

Eleven members of the staff of the American Embassy, at Panamá including Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, were given awards for length of service in the Foreign Service of the United States in a simple ceremony in the office of the Ambassador. Certificates and gold, silver and bronze pins were presented.

Pictured above, front row, left to right, are Commercial Attaché William A. Childs, 20 years of service; Mrs. Elizabeth Carrington, Lib-

Staff of the United States Embassy in Panamá



Glimpses



Courtesy Joseph Dempsey

AFF WIN SERVICE AWARDS

rian, 23 years of service; Ambassador Davis, 29 years of service; Mrs. Elsie Patterson, secretary to the Ambassador, 14 years of service; and Charles M. Gerrity, Consul and Administrative Officer, 29 years; G. Wallace LaRue, Second Secretary and Chief of the Political Section, 12 years; Fred A. Durling, Economic Analyst, 16 years; Kenneth Biddy, Embassy Chauffeur, 10 years; Hilton Alexander, Chauffeur to the Ambassador, 20 years; and Cameron Springer, Messenger, 37 years.

January 1950. Courtesy George E. Widney.



JUNE, 1950



Courtesy C. W. Prendergast
Muriel Ethel Gasper, FSS, clerk in the Consular Section at Seoul, was married November 10, 1949, to James Breen Emery, manager of the Seoul branch of the Terrill-Smith Trading Company. Mr. and Mrs. Emery will live in Seoul for the present. Mrs. Emery, from Minneapolis, served in Cairo and Wellington before coming to Seoul in 1948. Mr. Emery is from Okmulgee, Okla.



Courtesy William H. Friedman
Mrs. George Allen tries her hand at spinning in a village home near Belgrade.

Below: Consul E. Talbot Smith bestows one of the U. S. Maritime Commission Victory Medals awarded last fall at Göteborg to members of the crews of the Gripsholm and Drottningholm, Swedish ships chartered to the American Government 1942-46 to handle the exchange of prisoners of war and civilian personnel.



The Well Stuffed Shirt

ANONYMOUS

It is a theory widely held by critics of the Foreign Service that as soon as a man enters on his career with the Department of State he becomes a Stuffed Shirt. It is also axiomatic that he acquires a pair of striped pants and a taste for pink tea. He is likely to be presented by public opinion in general with a degree from an Ivy League university and a private income, or perhaps the hand of a wealthy young woman in marriage.

Obviously it behooves us to do our best to live up to these generous expectations. We cannot alter the past, however, and if the lack of a private income forced us to graduate from some less exalted college, we are up against it. If we made the mistake of marrying some charming but penniless lady, we have simply deceived our public. Lastly, if we are unable to afford striped trousers because of our own lack of initiative in the matter of private income or advantageous marriage, we have only ourselves to blame. Let us search our souls, to discover where we are at fault.

No matter what his family background, his education, or his present circumstances, any man with persistence and zeal can become a Stuffed Shirt. It is a career open to talent. But it takes hard work.

Official Guidance Lacking

It is quite misleading to claim that a man need only join the ranks of the Foreign Service to acquire automatically the characteristics of the Stuffed Shirt. Indeed one has but to look into the habits and customs of the Foreign Service and the Department in general to discover that there is a lamentable lack of training and even of interest in the whole matter of shirt stuffing. Young men and women just starting upon their careers are given no inkling by the Department of the way the public expects them to behave.

Although there are training programs for this, and orientation courses in that, there are no lectures, classes, or study groups whatsoever in the subtleties of the Stuffed Shirt, and the complexities of cookie-pushing. It is not too much to say that the overwhelming majority of the Foreign Service is confused, even, as to exactly what is meant by the term "Cookie Pusher." A frighteningly large percentage is ignorant of how to be a "Glamour Boy." Moreover, although most people may have a vague and ambiguous definition of the phrase "Stuffed Shirt," dangerously few are willing to give more thought to the matter than is required to laugh at it.

The excuse may be given that personnel of the Department in all its branches have been too much occupied with the various aspects of our foreign affairs to pay the proper meticulous attention to how their shirts are stuffed, or the correct procedure in cookie pushing, or even the fascinating business of acquiring and displaying glamour. Nonetheless, some action should be taken quickly lest we be accused of deliberately ignoring our critics.



This appeal is being made to arouse the dormant interest of the Department in all these vital branches of knowledge. We must instruct the new and refresh the old in those things expected of them. Unfortunately, there is not space here to do more than suggest material which might be taught in Indoctrination Programs, and presented briefly in refresher courses, on Stuffed Shirts. It is not possible to give any picture at all of the allied arts of Cookie Pushing and Glamour. It is to be hoped that others will interest themselves in these problems, and in the meantime, perhaps the following brief hints will offer a modicum of guidance to the bewildered.

Self Discipline Essential

There follow a few of the salient points:

To reach success in this, as in any science, the aspiring Stuffed Shirt must be willing to devote his entire faculties, indeed his entire life, to his ambition. There are basic principles to be followed steadfastly, and many small but important details to which he must pay strict attention. He should beware of forming too many friendships which may later prove profitless or even embarrassing. He must watch himself constantly for signs of such petty human failings as sentimentalism, pointless good-fellowship, and anything which savors of iconoclasm where Tradition is concerned. He must guard against having too many and too strong thoughts on matters of importance, so that he will be able to side with the Powers that Be on every issue. He should pay the utmost attention to the Book of Rules, and must instill in his own breast a passion for protocol which shall be an example to all and a source of delight and amusement to a democratic public.

Once he has mastered these few matters of principle, anyone with perseverance and finesse can work out a program of daily details for himself. If he is married, he and his wife can collaborate most effectively on joint enterprises and policies of an everyday nature which will lead to ultimate success.

Anyone, regardless of rank and salary, may become a Stuffed Shirt. Above all, he should never allow himself to be troubled by doubts as to his own importance. If he has a consular post, for example, he should rejoice and be glad rather than yearn for a diplomatic one. The opportunities for a Stuffed Shirt in a consulate are endless and delightful. He has the entire public to admire him, and the entire public is at his mercy.

On the other hand, a diplomatic officer must make a real effort to have contact with and be appreciated by a wider public. If he is devoted to his avocation, however, the lack of public homage will be more than compensated for by the inner contentment derived from the rarefied

elegance of his contacts. His shirt will be partially stuffed with smug satisfaction that his mode of life would be caviar to the lowly public.

Any truly Alert Shirt will never be at a loss for ways of demonstrating his talents. If he is in charge of an office, he should tolerate no informalities or familiarities on the part of his subordinates and those fortunate few to whom he grants audience. Neither should he yield to the temptation of gaining the cheap favor of the multitude by rendering services not specifically required by the Regulations. He will, of course, know when to stretch a point here and say a word there, should his good offices be requested by persons whose wealth, breeding, or place in the world of affairs separate them from the diurnal stream of petitioners.

At all times the Stuffed Shirt must guard against infringements of rank on the part of his peers as well as his juniors, and he should be so familiar with the rules of protocol that he will always be able to detect and denounce those little slights and slurs that so often pass unnoticed by less perceptive souls. Likewise he should beware of the subtle peril to his prestige inherent in the egalitarian or leveling tendencies which must inevitably lead to a loss of respect for authority. The wise Stuffed Shirt will realize that it is his duty to deplore any informality that may lead to familiarity, for it is right and proper that enormous distances should separate the Stuffed Shirts from his subordinates. His wife will be even more zealous than he regarding the place of honor at table and returning rather than making calls.



"... a small well-chosen coterie."

barely audible!

The matter of who shall and who shan't be their friends must give considerable pause to the Stuffed Shirt and his wife. They should never rush into friendship with newly arrived colleagues, unless the colleagues are above them in the hierarchy. With all others, they should display the utmost caution until it has been generally established in the community that the new arrivals are worthy of attention.

The Stuffed Shirt will have a small and well-chosen coterie, and outside of that group he must be careful to be only formally polite for fear of encouraging the wrong sort.

Such matters as precedence in calling should be given much earnest and exhaustive study, and should form the basis of the whole future relationship. The Stuffed Shirt's wife will expect a call immediately upon arrival from the wives of her husband's subordinates and any others who owe her homage. She will allow no circumstance save contagious disease to sway her toward leniency should they fail to do so at once. She should be careful always to be bored by those who are reported to be boring, and delighted with those whose husbands are said to be coming men.

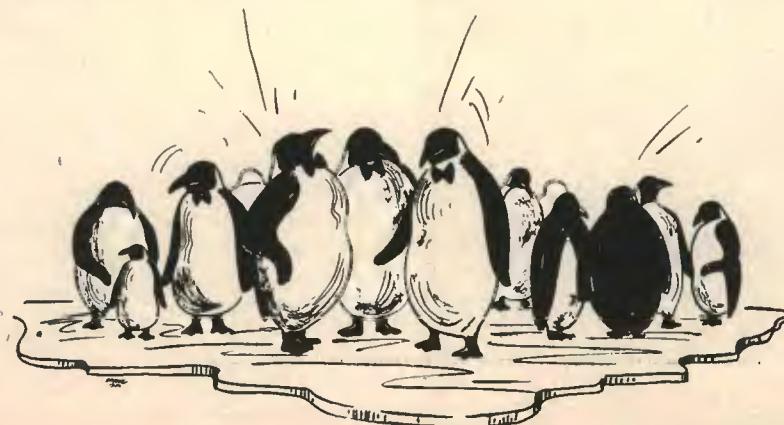
In a few cases she may legitimately feel that her help is both called for and deserved, and then she is at liberty to loan her car, her house, her servants, and her personal assistance to the distinguished newcomer. This should not, however, lead the Stuffed Shirt or his wife to follow the same course with anybody and everybody who happens to arrive at a post where they are stationed. Discrimination of a high order is called for, and it is only the exceptional Stuffed Shirt and his wife who are always correct in judging between those who *should* be helped and those who merely *need* help.

Enjoyment of Success

The life of a Stuffed Shirt offers many little pleasures not enjoyed by the general run. He may delight in the delicate balance of good manners and chilliness with which he greets unimportant people. He will extract the last drop of enjoyment out of being invited to join gatherings from which most people are excluded. He will find pleasure in commanding the intricacies of protocol, and observing the uninitiate as they stumble ludicrously about in ignorance of esoteric niceties. A great deal of exhilarating fun can be had simply by not telling recent arrivals about the differing customs of the new post until after humorous mistakes have been made!

These frivolous pastimes are as nothing, however, compared to the deep joy of the Well Stuffed Shirt when he feels he is achieving his goal, and can contemplate a life blamelessly devoted to protocol and the pursuit of pomposity. He can take pride in the assurance that he has not betrayed the public. He may well feel, then, that as the laborer is worthy of his hire, so also the diplomat is deserving of his pink tea!

Before concluding this introduction to our subject, one is forced to add a final and admittedly disconcerting note: The Stuffed Shirt will probably have to sip his brew in splendid solitude! For the plain truth is that very few people in the Foreign Service have learned to master a sensation of acute nausea at the prospect of Pink Tea with a Stuffed Shirt.



"He should never allow himself to be troubled by doubts as to his importance."

NEWS from the FIELD

MISSIONS

CONSULATES



Home Run for the Ambassador

By BETTY MAYNARD

In Nicaragua baseball is played in every village and "pueblo," at every cross-roads and intersection where enough people live to make up two teams. It has become the Nicaraguan national sport. Sand lots are well filled and in the capital city of Managua an impressive, but incomplete, stadium stands as proof of the Nicaraguans' affection for the "Yanki's" baseball.

So when Ambassador Waynick of the American Embassy in Managua received a long and rather timorous letter from a group of ball players of the small town called Nandaime, asking if they might name their team for the "Honorable Capus M. Waynick," he readily accepted the distinction.

The "Waynick Cubs," as the team was to be called, would first need uniforms, for which the Ambassador helped to provide the necessary *cordobas*. Then before they could really play their best, they needed new gloves and some balls and bats, all of which were presented as a consequence of the sponsorship.

After a month or more, when the uniforms had been finished and the team was in fine shape—the Ambassador was invited to attend, as guest of honor, the opening game to be played in their home town of Nandaime.

Befitting the occasion the Ambassador and an entourage from the Embassy made plans to take the short jaunt on February 26.

The caravan composed of the Ambassador, the Public Affairs Officer, Mr. Overton G. Ellis, and Mrs. Ellis, the First Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Philip P. Williams, the

Seated in the front row of the "grandstand" are (l. to r.) Mrs. J. L. Topping, Ambassador Waynick, Midge, the Ambassador's dog, Mr. J. L. Topping, Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, Miss Betty Maynard, Mr. O. G. Ellis. Behind Mrs. Topping is Sr. Rodolfo Mayorga-Rivas.



Economic Attaché, Mr. John L. Topping and Mrs. Topping, the Assistant Public Affairs Officer, Mr. Harry L. Hamlette, and Miss Betty Maynard and Sr. Rodolfo Mayorga-Rivas of the USIE Section, set out from the Embassy residence at Piedrecitas at 8 o'clock. After an hour's ride over the half-paved, half-dirt and very dusty highway the party reached the appointed place of meeting.

The Waynick Team was on hand to greet the Ambassador and party. A booming three fire-cracker salute announced the arrival of the dignitaries to the town, for as is the Latin American custom, the visitors had been met outside the city. After preliminary "abrazos" and greetings, the caravan, now increased by one rather rickety station wagon stuffed with players and equipment, with well-wishers hanging on the sides by their fingernails, moved on to the town. The station wagon chugged off in a cloud of carbon dioxide leading the procession.

All along the route Nandaimeños rushed to their doors and windows to watch the largest contingent of cars and "gringos" they had probably ever seen. Printed handbills had been distributed during the previous week announcing the visit of the Ambassador to inaugurate the "Waynick Cubs," and the people were all in a mood of great expectation and fiesta. Suddenly, once again the procession came to a jolting halt.

This time in front of a small but obviously specially decorated "cantina." A short jousting session with Scotch and soda had been arranged to insure a jovial atmosphere for the initial game of the team and also to provide a time and setting for speeches of welcome and "Bienvenida."

Senator Florencio Ordoñez, the most distinguished citizen of the town, gave the welcoming address. In touching sincerity he thanked Ambassador Waynick for the financial and moral support toward making the "Waynick Cubs" a reality, and he expressed his and Nandaime's deep appreciation for the honoring of their humble village with his presence.

In answer Mr. Waynick with equal eloquence thanked the Senator for his kind words and presented the bats and balls, gloves and other equipment brought as a further gift to the team. He spoke of his own youthful days when like the boys of Nandaime, he and his friends had had difficulties in collecting enough equipment to play ball.

Speeches over—once again the caravan assembled—this time the destination was the ball field. "Aficionados" gathered to watch the ball game—and the visitors—milled about the field. Vendors were doing a rushing business with colored ice, sticky popcorn balls and the ordinary run of cold drinks and beer.

Officially escorted through the opening in the barbed wire fence, the Ambassador and party were directed to the grandstand which ranged between first base and home plate. The

seats of great honor lined the front of a quasi-stable platform which was covered by palm fronds perched precariously on the framework above for shading purposes.

The tropical sun, now almost mid-sky, was shining brilliantly down on the ball field. The "Waynick Cubs" were on the diamond limbering up (they were already warm) with the opposing team—Santa Ana—waiting their turn and scouting their opponents. Spectators were searching for the best vantage points—some hung from trees, others collected under the palm-fronded leanto on the other side of the diamond.



Ambassador Capus Waynick poses with the "Waynick Cubs." Standing at his left is Carlos Palacio, Captain of the team.

The visitors sitting patiently under their own palm fronds, admired the new uniforms; appraised the practice of the team; commented upon their surroundings and sipped cold drinks offered by their gracious hosts.

Finally the captain of the "Waynick Cubs," Carlos Palacios, signalled that all was in readiness to begin. Ambassador Waynick was ceremoniously escorted to the pitcher's box and with a high slow-ball across the plate, opened the game.

Eager Nandaime "fanaticos" crowding to the baseline, hardly allowed room for the hatters to swing. Shouts of "viva" and "olé" reached the players. Clouds of dust temporarily obscured the field from the spectators' eyes but the game went on.

Outdistanced by 4 runs in the bottom of the 8th, the "Waynick Cubs" started a frantic rally. Two singles and a triple brought the score to 7 to 5—Santa Ana was held scoreless in the top of the 9th; more runs were needed

The sun was shining brightly on the Waynick Cubs that day

And to the bat came Carlos, the hero of the fray.
He stepped up to the sandy plate and gave a mighty swing,

The ball flew past the fielders like a bird upon the wing.

He rounded first—second—third, across the plate he sped.

Home Run! Home Run! the mighty tumult said.

Out of breath but grinning happily Carlos received the ovation of the crowd, shook hands with the Ambassador as the spectators pressed close around, and became—"hero for a day."

The "Waynick Cubs" lost the game by one small run but

Ambassador Waynick's winning way won him much popularity. The Nandaimeños genuinely felt honored by the Ambassador's presence and the day spent in promoting friendly relations and exchanging good will, demonstrated clearly his feeling of sincere friendship for the Nicaraguan people.

In Nandaime Ambassador Waynick, too, hit a clear home run.

GLASGOW

When the JOURNAL received a parcel containing two engravers' plates (one appeared as an illustration on page 46 of your January JOURNAL) from its Glasgow correspondent, FSO Robert B. Shaw, with the notation that they had been used by the AMSCOT (American Society of Scotland) News and need not be returned, we wrote to find out just how all this had come to pass. Here is Mr. Shaw's explanation along with his report from Glasgow.

Glasgow, Scotland

The American Society was founded in August 1948 by a small committee of Americans resident in Glasgow and vicinity called together by Mr. W. Randall Theg, an American businessman here. The project was initiated on July 4th, 1948. Unexpectedly I found myself impelled into the center of the planning and was elected first president of the society. The second (present) president is Mr. Robert W. Stewart, Managing Director of the Singer Sewing Machine works near here. My wife is now the secretary. I am still editor of the AMSCOT News, but hope to get someone else to take over soon.

At the Society's second annual Thanksgiving Day Dinner and Dance a few weeks ago, about 260 local Americans and their guests were present. Presiding was Consul General Dayle C. McDonough, Honorary President of the Society. At the Edinburgh part of our celebration, the newly arrived Consul General, Robert L. Buell, greeted nearly 200 guests.

The American Society is not a particularly active or time-absorbing organization, and I do not feel that it should be, as the Americans mingle freely in all activities of the Scots. It is, however, as far as I know, the only American organization in Scotland. It will celebrate the principal American holidays and has also sponsored such activities as softball, a small bridge group, badminton, etc. We are also planning a children's Christmas Party soon. It appeared that most of the Americans in this vicinity did not know each other until this Society was organized.

There are four American consular officers stationed at Glasgow. Two others, Consul Vernon B. Zirkle and Vice Consul Taylor C. Beleher, are now under orders to come here and we expect that some of us will shortly be moved on.

Consul General McDonough's attractive bride of a few months has had to return to the U. S. because of the serious illness of her father. The Weikko Forstens are the parents of a fifteen-month-old baby, born in Scotland. The Nicholas Lakas's expect their first child very soon, and my wife and I adopted an eight-year-old Scots girl about a month ago.

The Government purchased three houses here about a year ago in which three of our families now live. While they are very comfortable in most respects, heating is only by small open fireplaces or the flimsy electric heating devices which are typical here. Now that winter is setting in again we find it very cold. In my living room, for example, it is only 38° just now. The only comfort is that when one goes out he finds it no colder outside than it was indoors.

ROBERT B. SHAW

LYON

January, 1950

The Christmas season at Lyon, once a Roman outpost and now renowned throughout the world for its superb silks, was ushered in by the revival of an old and impressive tradition, the "Illuminations" of December 8, held in pious honor of the Holy Virgin Mary, and resumed after an interval of ten war and post-war years.

Generally rather gray and lusterless in the evening shadows, Lyon, on this occasion, appeared to have been settled upon by hordes of fireflies as thousands of candles flickered on every window-sill and balcony and their reflection shimmered in the waters of the city's two rivers, the turbulent Rhône and the placid Saône. On the bluffs rising sharply along the Saône, the Church of Fourvière, whose history dates back to 814, loomed starkly illuminated against the dark night sky well above the huddled buildings below. After months of electricity cuts and semi-darkness, the sparkling candles and the brightly-lighted shop windows displaying their ample Christmas wares seemed reflected in the spirit of the people as they moved through the streets in celebration of another turn away from the grim years and dreariness of war, which they fittingly observed by a spontaneous act of traditional devotion.

Length of Service Awards were presented to Mr. Benjamin Middleton, Consulate Accountant, and to Mr. Henry Crooks and Miss Lucienne Bouveret of the local staff, by the Principal Officer, Mr. Mooers, in a simple ceremony during an informal Christmas Eve party for the Consulate Staff at the Mooers' residence. Vice Consul and Mrs. Glenn R. McCarty held open house on Christmas Day for their friends at their home.

Mr. Mooers received the signal honor of being nominated for election during the present year as Associate Member of the *Académie des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts* of Lyon in recognition of his work in the field of French literature (see JOURNAL's issue of May, 1949, "The Bookshelf") following the acceptance and publication of his novel "*La Baie des Anges Pleureurs*" during the course of the past year. The novel was conceived and the groundwork accomplished while the author was interned by the Japanese in the Philippines during the war.

The Lyon Academy was founded in 1700 and Mr. Mooers is the first American consular official to be so honored, although Benjamin Franklin was made an Associate Member in 1785. The only other diplomatic or consular officer of any country to be previously nominated to the Academy was a Japanese Consul named Wakataeiki. Among early American Associate Members were John Lecomte, a member of the Philadelphia Academy (1855), and Dupont de Nemours (1788). This action by the Lyon Academy is considered not only a high personal tribute to Mr. Mooers but also to the Service.

Readers of the JOURNAL who were with the Service in 1932 may recall Mr. Mooers' short story ("Here Am I When Thou Callest")—JOURNAL's edition of March 31, 1932 — which won first prize in a contest sponsored by the JOURNAL to which, it is understood, some 60 manuscripts were submitted from the field.

GLENN R. McCARTY, JR.

TANGIER

On January 1, 1950, Minister Edwin A. Plitt became the first American President of the Committee of Control and as such will play an extremely important part in the Administration of the International Zone of Morocco. Although Legislative powers are vested in an International Legislative Assembly which is made up of twenty-seven members (including three Americans), the Committee of

Control, consisting of the American Diplomatic Agent and Consuls General (all of ministerial rank) of the nations signatory to The Act of Algeciras, can veto the acts of the Assembly as well as pass ordinances on its own responsibility and dissolve the latter group. The Committee of Control also appoints the Administrator of the Zone who carries out the acts of the Assembly with the approval of the Committee.

The International Zone is administered on the basis of the Tangier Statute signed in Paris on December 18, 1923, by Great Britain, France and Spain, and adhered to by the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal and Sweden. In 1928, the Statute was revised to include Italy in the administration. The United States did not adhere to the Statute and took no part in the administration until after World War II. At a conference which was held in Paris in August, 1945, an agreement was reached by France, Great Britain, the United States and Russia providing for the provisional administration of the International Zone in accordance with the 1923 convention revised to permit the participation of the United States (and also Russia). This temporary arrangement was to be effective for six months until a permanent convention could be prepared and agreed upon by the powers signatory to the Act of Algeciras. This conference has not yet been called and the provisional regime is still in effect. Mr. Paul Alling, Diplomatic Agent at Tangier at that time, was the first United States representative to serve on the Committee of Control.

Several distinguished Americans have visited Tangier during the month including ex-Ambassador William C. Bullitt, Mr. Judson Hannigan, Overseas Territories Representative of ECA, Admiral (Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean) and Mrs. Richard Conolly, Vice Admiral J. J. Ballentine (Commander Sixth Task Fleet), Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh from Lisbon and Ambassador and Mrs. Ely E. Palmer en route to the Palestine Conciliation Commission conference in Geneva.

On January 31, Minister Plitt celebrated the first anniversary of the arrival of the U. S. Marine Guard Detail in Tangier by gathering them all in his office and giving them a short talk expressing his appreciation for the good work the men have done during their first year and praising them for the way they have handled themselves at all times. The Legation is proud to have them here.

Another one of our popular young couples has left Tangier on transfer. The Minister and Mrs. Plitt had a party on January 31st to present FSO and Mrs. Converse Hettlinger with a small farewell gift from all their friends on the Legation staff. After enjoying a couple of months home leave in Wisconsin, the Hettingers will head for Paris, their new post of assignment.

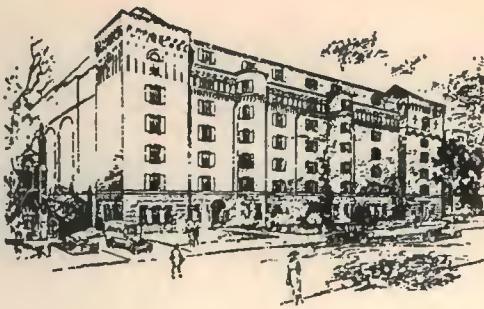
GEORGE E. PALMER

REYKJAVIK

The first month of 1950 proved to be truly "June in January" at the Legation in Reykjavik, for that traditional month of weddings came six months early to our northernmost Foreign Service post. Within a few weeks of each other, two Legation officers were married to Icelandic young women.

First wedding was held on January 4, when John A. McKesson, III, FSO 5, and Miss Erna Gudmundsdottir of Reykjavik were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gudmundur Jensson. On January 28, the marriage of William S. Krason, FSS 7, and Miss Anna Jonsdottir of Reykjavik, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jon

(Continued on page 36)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 34)

Kristofersson, was celebrated at the Cathedral of Christ the King.

Among the many festivities in honor of the bridal couples was a reception given by Minister and Mrs. Edward B. Lawson at the Legation residence on January 3, which was attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, other high Icelandic officials, and the entire Diplomatic Corps.

Vice-consul Robert J. Gibbons was a witness to both weddings.

The first ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. McKesson's parents, at which Minister and Mrs. Lawson and Legation staff members were among the many friends to "skal" the health and happiness of the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. McKesson are now in Washington, where Mr. McKesson has assumed a position in the Office of the Director General. He began his studies in the German-specialization course on March 1.

Minister Lawson was the best man at Reykjavik's second wedding, and the bride was given in marriage by Dr. George H. Reese, Cultural Affairs attaché. A formal reception followed at Mr. and Mrs. Krason's home in Reykjavik.

Thus, the Legation in January was filled with an aura of romance that almost obliterated any thoughts of the snow, rain, darkness and wild winds of an Icelandic winter. Lesson for the month from this northern capital seems to be that while balmy breezes, velvety nights and starry skies are a great addition to the course of true love, they are far from necessary to it!

Icelandic women have long been noted for their good looks; Mrs. McKesson and Mrs. Krason will grace any future posts of their husbands with not only that quality, but with a quiet charm as well. Foreign Service friends of the two bridegrooms will surely join members of the Legation staff in extending to them sincere congratulations and all best wishes.

BETTY LUNDEGREN

SAN SALVADOR

San Salvador, El Salvador—A garden party was held at the Embassy Saturday afternoon, November 5, for the Embassy staff and their families and for American representatives and families of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Air and Ground missions.

The get-together was organized to honor Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Clark and family who are leaving for Quito, Ecuador, where Mr. Clark has a new assignment with the Institute of

Inter-American Affairs. Mrs. Clark has been employed in the Embassy's accounting office.

Another feature of the gathering was the awarding of length-of-service certificates and medals to Ambassador George P. Shaw and three members of the Embassy staff. Mr. William A. Wieland, First Secretary, presented a certificate and a silver medal to Ambassador Shaw in recognition of his having completed 28 years of service.

Ambassador Shaw awarded medals and certificates to the following Embassy staff members: A bronze medal and certificate to Miss Clarisse A. Dubreuil for 14 years service. A bronze medal and certificate to Mr. Wenceslao Ayala, Salvadoran, for 18 years service. Miss Mary E. Wager, who was absent, was later awarded a silver medal and certificate for 22 years service.

FRANCIS W. HERRON



Ambassador Shaw is shown presenting a bronze medal and certificate to Miss Clarisse A. Dubreuil in recognition of 14 years' service in the Foreign Service.

STUTTGART

Recently we had three Consulate weddings in Stuttgart. On December 23rd Rusty Smith married Lt. Tom Stillwagon. On December 31st Beverly Negus married James D. Moffett, FSO, and on February 6th Mary-Louise Toffolo married George Ualchar, a Czech student. Rusty and Mary-Louise promptly headed home with their husbands but Bev and Jim are still with us.

The Moffetts were married in the Lutheran Chapel in Ludwigsburg (about half-an-hour's drive from Stuttgart) and the reception was held at the Consulate Club with much gaiety and champagne. Beverly wore her mother's wedding

(Continued on page 38)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

dress which had a beautiful lace veil and was very becoming. She had one bridesmaid, Gail M. Ballinger and the best man was Maynard B. Lundgren. The Consul General, James R. Wilkinson, gave the bride away. Wilky being possessed of a romantic soul expressed his enthusiastic approval of Consulate weddings. The Administrative Officer, Reed P. Robinson, took a somewhat dimmer view of the situation. Loosing three secretaries in two months rather upset the office routine. Robby hasn't banned further marriages yet, but this is probably due to the fact that those were the last single men in existence.

* * *

James R. Wilkinson, Consul General at this post and affectionately known as Wilky, has just been transferred to the Department amid shrieks of protest from the Consulate staff. He had only been here for 16 months so none of us expected him to leave for ages. The bombshell was officially dropped on Thursday evening, February 10th and our distress has not lessened with time.

Wilky is a very friendly and sociable person and likes people. He is bouncing with energy and has a delightful sense of humor. He treats everyone equally, that is he treats men like men and women as if they were a little more special (he is, of course, a Southerner!). Almost all of us have had a chance to work in every section of the Consulate General, highly beneficial to those planning to make a career of Foreign Service, and prevents any chance of boredom.

We don't know yet who his successor is to be, and there

is always a chance he may be super, but we will miss Wilky sorely.

ADELINE C. SPENCER

QUITO

Yesterday, April 11, the Reginald Bragoniers left Quito for Lima, Peru, where they have just been transferred. FSO Reginald Bragonier's family is a large one, many of whose members are of different nationalities and who travel without passports. There are Reginald and Katherine, of course, and the two children, Bunny and Mary, both born



in Montevideo. Then there is "Rubia," a thoroughbred cocker spaniel, who has lived in the United States, Montevideo, Panama and Quito—and Rubia's daughter, "Cafe," born in Quito. The two Ecuadorian canaries started fighting the night before their departure for Peru, so a last minute division had to be made in the cage to separate the birds. The Panamanian goldfish travelled in Reg's lap and had already shipped water all over Reg's pants by the time he reached the airport to the amusement of the crowd of friends who came to say goodbye. Everyone was extremely sorry to see this delightful and friendly family leave and we envy their new friends in Lima.

BETTY HAHN BERNBAUM

BOMBAY

Clare H. Timberlake, Consul General, Bombay, starred in the athletic weekend between the American clubs of Bombay and Calcutta recently. In addition to pitching a ten-inning softball game Mr. Timberlake scored two runs, the last a home run in the tenth inning which won the game for Bombay.

One other consular officer, Henry W. Spielman, Consul, was catcher on the Bombay team. Two officers from the Calcutta Consulate General, Edward Y. Hill, Consular Attaché, and William H. Sullivan, Vice Consul, played short center field and second base respectively.

On the same afternoon Mr. Timberlake beat Ed Hill, 3-2, 3-1, and 3-0, to win one of the three matches of singles played by the Bombay Americans against the Calcutta Americans. Timberlake again faced Hill in the doubles, which Timberlake and his partner won.

The baseball and tennis matches were preceded the night before by a Thanksgiving party given by the Bombay American community for the visiting twenty-one Calcutta Americans. Tim and Judy Timberlake served as part-time bartenders. As part of the floor show, the Bombay Americans did a number of square dances. The dancers wore long calico dresses, blue jeans, and loud shirts. Among the consular staff participating in the floor show were Vice Consul and Mrs. James F. Amory; Cultural Affairs Officer Wayne M. Hartwell; Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul F. Geren; Vice Consul and Mrs. Howard Imbrey; Winifred Burris Clerk; Elizabeth Bradford, Librarian; and Spielman's sister, Mrs. Joan Burns. The dances were called by Spielman, who also demonstrated, between square dances, the American rope trick common to the western part of the United States.

Incidentally, the Bombay Americans won the baseball game, 5 to 4, and the tennis matches, 4 to 1. Unfortunately, they lost the golf, 12 to 10. No consular personnel participated in the golf tournament.

HENRY W. SPIELMAN.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 38)

HELSINKI

Before leaving Finland, Minister and Mrs. Warren were almost continuously engaged receiving delegations and testimonials from their many friends who were sorry they were leaving. The crowded events of their last few days in Hel-



Ambassador Avra M. Warren taking the oath of office as American Ambassador to Pakistan. The oath is being administered by Vice Consul Harold T. Pepin in the American Legation residence in Helsinki.



sinki were ample evidence of the high esteem with which they are regarded in this country they love so much. Included were ceremonial calls, lunches, or presentations from such individuals and organizations as the Finnish-American Club, the Disabled Veterans Association, a delegation from the Salo Finnish-American Society, a delegation representing Finns in America, a delegation from the Hanko Hunt Club, the Governor of the province of Lapland, a delegation from Kemi, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Helsinki and Professor Alvar Aalto (on behalf of the Prime Minister and other prominent officials), and President Paasikivi, as well as farewell luncheons or dinners by the many Chiefs of Mission in Helsinki. As the Minister and Mrs. Warren, accompanied by Mrs. Anne Taylor, left from the airport, they were bid farewell by the Legation staff and numerous Finnish dignitaries and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

G. ALONZO STANFORD

ISTANBUL

Consul P. C. Hutton of the Istanbul Consulate General successfully defended his Istanbul Golf Club and "Turkish Open" championships on May 7 when he turned back all comers, mostly British and American, in the 36-hole play. In spite of the fact that the tourney was held in the pouring rain, Mr. Hutton shattered the previous record for 18 holes, registering a five under par on the final nine. Since Mr. Hutton was slated to leave shortly for his new post in London, he left the championship trophy with Ambassador George Wadsworth at the Embassy Residence in Istanbul.

JAMES MACFARLAND

Left Minister and Mrs. John M. Cabot meet the staff. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Chase are standing beside Mrs. Cabot. Colonel Bernard B. McMahon is introducing Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Aabel. Behind Lt. Colonel Aabel is CWO Steve Martin.



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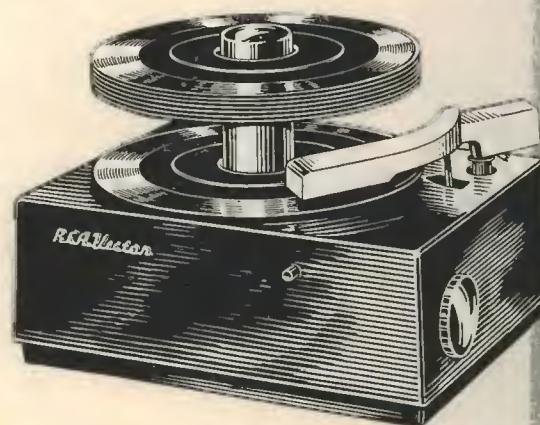
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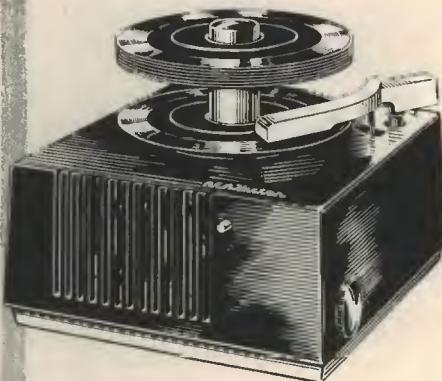
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Margaret M. Hanna

When Miss Hanna entered the Department as assistant to Secretary Adeé in 1895—the Department's personnel numbered only sixty. Everybody knew everybody else—his work, his family interests and his ambitions. All the correspondence of the Department was engrossed by pen—except diplomatic and consular correspondence to individuals which was typed. There were only two telephones in the Department—one in a booth outside the Secretary's door being used by the Assistant Secretaries and others even for long distance talks with the President and the Secretary if out of town.

For twenty years Margaret Hanna was principal assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Adeé. In 1898, during the Spanish War, Mr. Adeé and Miss Hanna were the only persons to code and decode the secret peace negotiations directed by the President. At the outbreak of the World War in 1914 the Department's mail jumped from a few pieces a day to many hundreds of pieces a day—most of it urgent. From 1914 to 1917 the Department's staff grew from 125 to 700—largely untrained. In 1915 the Secretary of State appointed Miss Hanna as Chief of a new bureau to train clerks to review, coordinate and expedite the despatch of the Department's correspondence.

During the period of the war with Spain in 1898, the World War (1914-1918), and the pressing times following the World War (when the Department of State was making new treaties and trying to get back to normal) Miss Hanna, as did other experienced officers in the Department, gave unstintedly of her time and strength, working early and late,

holidays and Sundays, to get out the correspondence quickly and efficiently, often with the handicap of untrained drafters.

Miss Hanna attended many international conferences, the Pious Fund Arbitration at The Hague in 1902; the Venezuelan Claims Commission at Caracas in 1903, the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile and the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1928.

She was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1937 and assigned to Geneva, Switzerland where she served until her retirement.

Miss Hanna served under, and won the complete confidence of fourteen Secretaries of State—from Mr. Olney to Mr. Hull.

BLANCHE R. HALLA.

WHERE IS IT?

What American consular office is:

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- In a city bearing the family name of a great explorer and adjoining another city which bears the first name of the same explorer?
- On the coast of a continent which can be crossed in one hour by automobile or ten minutes by plane?
- In the youngest of the Western hemisphere nations (although the consular office is 107 years old)?

(turn to page 44)

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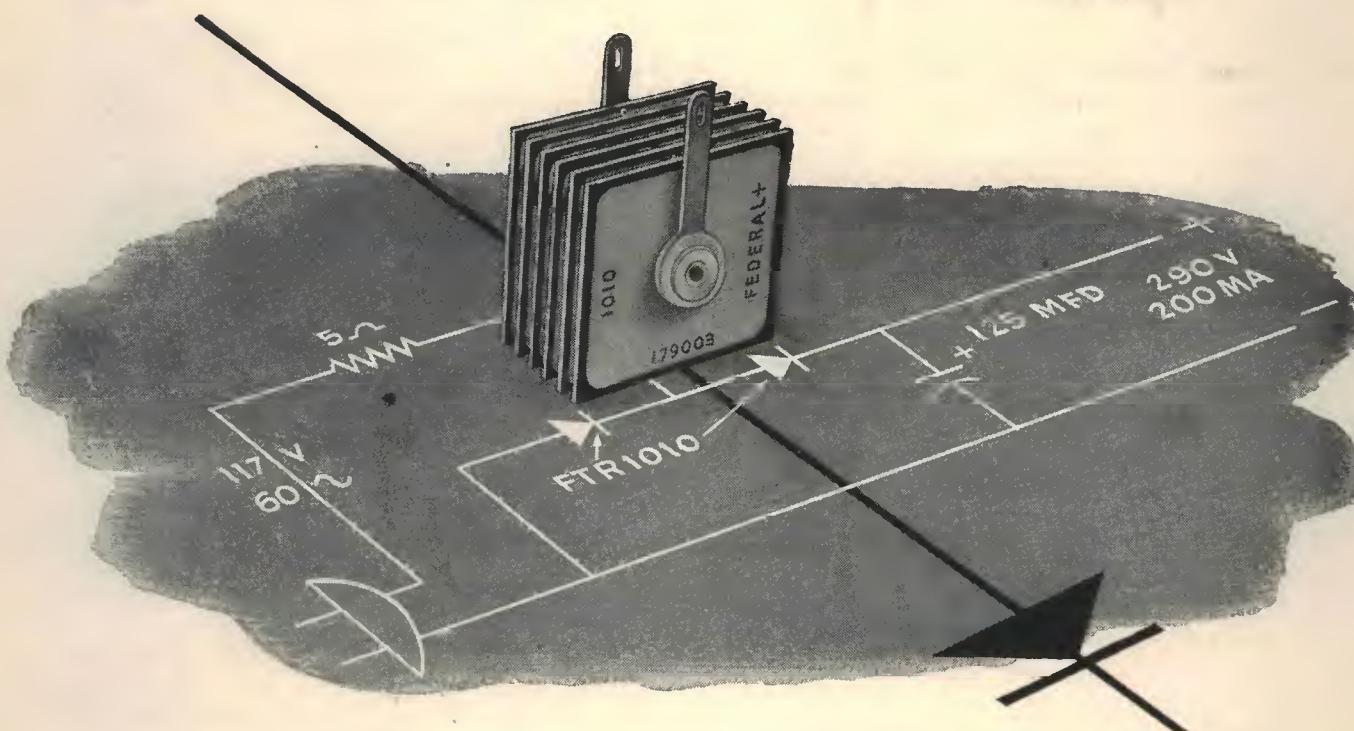
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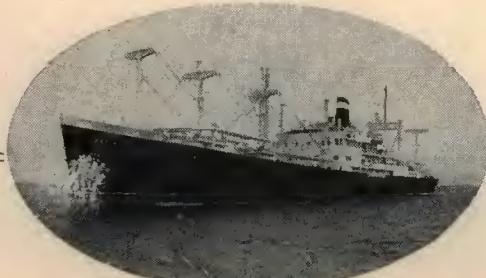
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ANSWER

COLON, PANAMA. The second city of the Republic of Panama is completely surrounded by the Canal Zone, which is under the perpetual lease and jurisdiction of the United States. Together with the adjoining city of Cristobal, C. Z., it commemorates the name of Christopher Columbus (in Spanish: Cristóbal Colón). A hotel and a hospital are owned and operated by the U. S. Government for the use of Canal Zone employees. The "continent" at the isthmus is here only about 40-50 miles wide.

MRS. L. G. RICHARDSON,
Colon, Panama.

FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES LUNCHEON

Weeks of planning and hard work under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. Walton Butterworth culminated in a highly successful Foreign Service Wives' Luncheon on May 2nd at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. Food and Hotel arrangements were handled by Mrs. Stanley Woodward. Mrs. Theodore Achilles as Secretary and Mrs. Randolph Kidder as her busy assistant handled the tremendous task of compiling an up-to-date list of Washington-stationed wives, sent out notices, and checked acceptances as they came in. Mrs. Prescott Childs undertook to serve as Treasurer.

Guests at the luncheon were Mesdames Dean Acheson, James E. Webb, George F. Kennan, John E. Peurifoy, Jack K. McFall, John D. Hickerson, Edward G. Miller, George W. Perkins, Dean Rusk, George C. McGhee, Willard L. Thorpe, and Edward W. Barrett.

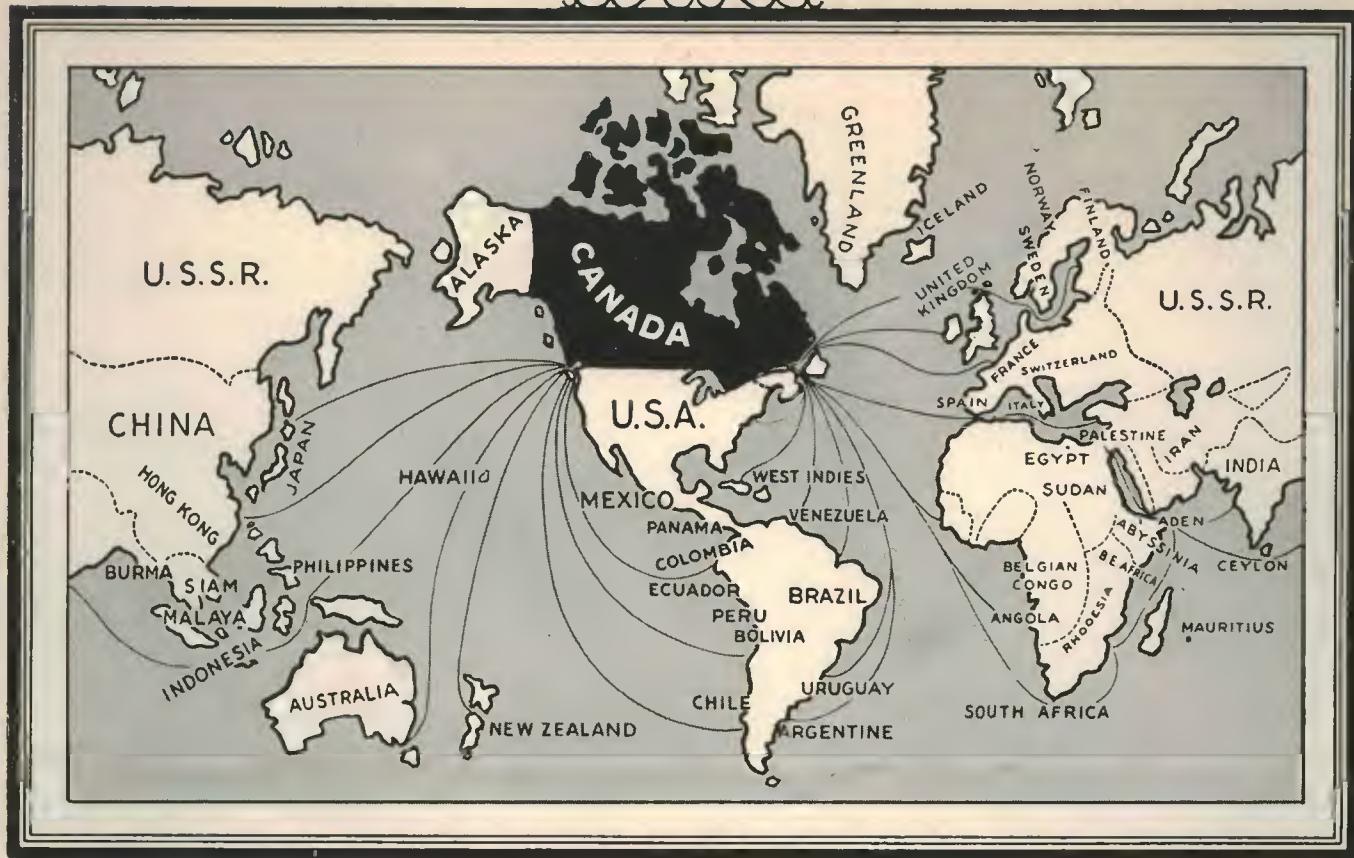
Hostesses Mrs. Garret G. Ackerson, Mrs. Herbert P. Fales, and Mrs. Paul C. Daniels had as their assistants Miss Cornelia Bassel, Mrs. Lewis Clark, Mrs. James Orr Denby, Mrs. Donald D. Edgar, Mrs. William K. Ailshire, Mrs. Livingston Merchant, Mrs. Marshall Green, Mrs. Elbridge Durbrow, Mrs. Herve L'Heureux, Mrs. Paul Alling, Mrs. Sydney Mellen, Mrs. Evan Wilson, Mrs. DuWayne Clark, and Mrs. John Millar.

Now Stockholm-bound, Mrs. Butterworth has turned over to Mrs. Elbridge Durbrow the Chairmanship of the Foreign Service Wives Luncheon Committee for the coming year. Due to the great increase in the number attending these luncheons there has been a feeling on the part of this year's Committee that something might constructively be done to make these occasions more frequent and therefore smaller at any given time, less expensive, and perhaps to change their form in some way which might allow an opportunity for more members to meet one another and become acquainted than has been possible with the large, expensive, infrequent luncheons of this and prior years. Any suggestions would be most gratefully received by Mrs. Durbrow. She may be reached at Quarters D, Fort McNair, Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

STIMPSON, Warren Eaton, husband of Julia H. Stimpson, FSS, American Consulate, Tijuana, B.Cfa., Mexico, died at Chula Vista, California, on May 5 1950.

SEAVER. Miss Martha C. Seaver, an international economic analyst for the division of research for the Far East, died in Paris, France, on May 18, 1950.



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Reprinted from *The Argus-Leader*

Appointed from South Dakota, Consul-General Gabriel Bie Ravndal rendered outstanding service to his country during a period of over 30 years.

His record as a high-ranking diplomat is known in far-flung places from Beirut and Istanbul in the Near East to such important European centers as Paris, Zurich, Hamburg and Berlin.

For services to suffering victims of persecution in the Near East, our friend was awarded the American Red Cross Medal of Merit.

Ravndal was a man of wide experience and knowledge, as one may glean from his delightful books.

His "Scandinavian Pioneers in Dakota" and "South Dakota Historical Collection" are known here.

In other fields he gained prestige with his "Origin of the Consular Institution" and "Commercial and Industrial Handbook of Turkey."

Ravndal was a graduate of the Royal university of Norway, the land of his birth, traveled extensively in Scandinavia in later years, gathering material for his "Stories of the East-Vikings."

These stories tell the exploits of Northmen who went east and south and built a kingdom in Turkey, for which the author collected data during his service there.

But our friend's finest contribution to posterity is a family of five of which he writes (in 1947):

"You will have learned of Chris' promotion to be Director General of our Foreign Service*; Olaf is treasurer of the American Express Company; Eric is busy with his business;

*Now Ambassador to Uruguay.

Inga is persevering with studies in England and Sara is off with her Standard Oil husband on a vacation in Italy."

This last letter from my dear friend (then over 80 years of age) hints at failing health. It tells of treatment involving a new drug:

"In spite of my high hopes for enhanced vitality and in defiance of its repute, this did not seem to fit my case."

Many friends of this pioneer who came and conquered in a new land and others, in foreign fields, will mourn his loss.

M. P. DUNLOP, FSO, Ret'd.

Dell Rapids, S. D.

BRITANNICAS AWARDED

Each year at about this time, the Association's Education Committee assumes the welcome task of choosing ten among the American Schools abroad as recipients of the ten sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and Britannica Junior made available through the generosity of the Honorable William Benton. The schools chosen this year are:

Senior Britannicas

American School in Berlin
Berlin, Germany

American Community School
of Paris, Paris, France
Athens College

Athens, Greece

American School
Guatemala City,
Guatemala

The American School of
Quito
Quito, Ecuador

Junior Britannicas

American Community School
Istanbul, Turkey

The Community School
Kodai Kanal at Ootacamund (South India)

American School

Tokyo, Japan

São Paulo Graded School
São Paulo, Brazil

Lincoln School
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BIRTHS

GIST. A daughter, Gwendolyn Kathleen, was born on April 10, 1950, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gist in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where Mrs. Gist is a member of the Embassy staff.

MCINTOSH. A son, Gary Thomas, was born on April 27, 1950, to Vice Consul and Mrs. C. J. McIntosh in London, England, where Mr. McIntosh is a member of the Embassy staff.

WILLIAMS. A son, Herbert Robert, was born on April 28, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Philip P. Williams in San Jose, California. Mr. Williams is First Secretary of Embassy at Managua, Nicaragua.

WEINTRAUB. A daughter, Marcia Sara, was born on May 12, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Sidney Weintraub in Tananarive, Madagascar, where Mr. Weintraub is Vice Consul at the Consulate.

SCHWARTZ. A son, Kent Richard Owen, was born on May 25, 1950, to Assistant Attaché and Mrs. Richard A. O. Schwartz, in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Schwartz is a member of the agricultural staff at the Legation.

MARRIAGES

McKANNA-NEWCOMB. Miss Helen Newcomb and Mr. Reginald Edward McKanna were married on April 20, 1950, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Mrs. McKanna is a member of the Embassy staff.

BERGUS-RAVDIN. Miss Elizabeth Ravdin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. S. Ravdin and FSO Donald Clayton Bergus were married in Philadelphia on May 18, 1950. Mr. and Mrs. Bergus left shortly after their wedding for Beirut where Mr. Bergus is assigned as Adviser to the U. S. Representative on the Advisory Commission of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

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Twenty-Five Years Ago

by James B. Stewart

"The quintessence of the East," is how Consul General ERNEST L. HARRIS describes a section of Asia Minor in his article in the June, 1925 JOURNAL entitled, "Aphrodias." On the road to that ruined city, five days journey from Smyrna, one passes all these things: the camel caravan, the groves of cypress, olive and valonia trees; the mosque towering minaret; latticed windows and veiled women; quaint costumes, and a background of the remnants of an ancient civilization in the form of ruined cities.

* * * * *
CONSUL MONNETT B. DAVIS, GEORGE L. BRANDT AND PARKER W. BUHRMAN WERE ON THE SICK LIST; CONSUL A. BOUCHER MARRIED IN LONDON; AND CONSULS HERBERT S. BURSLEY AND DONALD F. BIGELOW "PASSED AROUND THE CIGARS" IN HONOR OF THEIR NEW BORN SONS.

* * * * *
In the mid golden twenties a consul might have been assigned to a post charged with the juridical duty of conducting a Consular Court of the United States, and so the JOURNAL has a helpful article entitled, "First Aid in Extra Territorial Jurisdiction." According to the author, "familiarity with the Alaska Codes, a grasp of the theory of the more modern practice and a possession of a copy of the book on evidence will provide the Consul with a hand which may qualify him to outbid or outbluff any hand dealt south of the Mediterranean or east of Suez." It was as simple as that!

* * * * *
MESSRS. DOLBEARE, TOTTEN, NORTON, WILSON, JOHNSON AND TREADWELL WERE THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS IN THE SUMMER OF '25.

* * * * *
The Department of State Club held its monthly meeting presenting "The Nineteenth Hole," a musical comedy composed and acted by personnel of the Department. It was a "gridiron" affair and after the grilling, there was dancing.

The Mayflower, palatial and still new, advertised its "old world atmosphere" in the JOURNAL and the *Shoreham*, then at 15th and H Streets, informed the Diplomat and Consul that the official and social environment and the luxurious comfort at the Shoreham enabled him to dwell in his own realm.

In a full page ad, a Washington investment house urged us to invest our July funds at 7%. Those who did so, no doubt, are now living the life of J. Riley, Esquire, retired.

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COLOMBIA	JAPAN	SINGAPORE
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REORGANIZATION—SENATE STYLE

(Continued from page 19)

Subcommittee consultation should ensure more efficient scheduling of the work of the whole Committee. The rough guesses that have had to be made in the past by the Committee Chief of Staff and the State Department as to what the Committee wished to study, how and when it wished it presented, and how long it would take should be largely eliminated. Both the management of the legislative program of the Committee and the provision by it of precisely weighted and timely reactions and suggestions to the Secretary of State should be greatly facilitated. The oft-repeated cry of too little and too late consultation should be stilled once and for all.

The State Department must normally prepare and manage the presentation to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress of all legislative proposals that deal primarily with foreign relations and with treaties and other international agreements, including the preparation of oral and written testimony, the briefing of witnesses, and assistance to Congressional committees in the programming of hearings. The Department must also take definite positions on requests from the Bureau of the Budget for the views of the Department on other proposed legislation and on requests from Congressional committees and individual members of Congress for views on any proposed legislation of direct or indirect interest to the Department and must supply information or evidence to Congressional committees of investigation or inquiry.

Work Load Is Tremendous

Of the 10,627 bills introduced in the First Session of the 81st Congress, 5,120 had direct or indirect foreign policy implications and the Department reported its views on 657 of these bills. Obviously it is beyond the capacity of the Congress and its committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs physically to study, report out of committee, and debate on the two floors more than a fraction of this tremendous workload. Of the ten thousand measures proposed, 2,563 were enacted after 704 hours in House sessions and 1,145 hours in Senate sessions on 186 days between January 3 and October 19, 1949.

The Congress and each of its committees set their own pace and program their own work. Every bill competes for Committee and floor time. The Department can never expect the enactment of all measures included in its legislative program. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have therefore requested the Department to maintain a sliding scale of Departmental priorities on pending legislation and to help fit it to the frequent shifts of Congressional tempo. The Department must flag the major legislative proposals of which failure to pass could only reap disastrous consequences. Under the competing pressures of worthy legislation the Department must therefore encourage the responsible committees toward setting and meeting legislative deadlines throughout the Session.

This Session there are approximately thirty foreign policy legislative items entitled to high-priority treatment, with 10 of them assigned top priority or emergency ratings. In determining the number and nature of the bills that can be given priority treatment beyond the ten emergency items and the twenty obvious ones, there is always present the hazard of miscalculating committee and floor progress of legislation in either or both Houses, with the inevitable risk of derailing a more important measure for the convenience of tackling one less imposing but more pressing. Some seventy additional items have been included in this year's

(Continued on page 52)

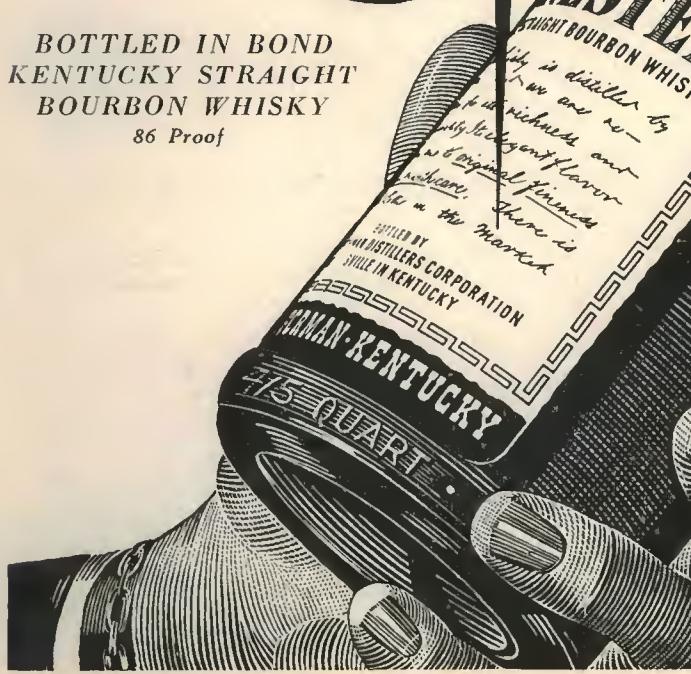


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Have you seen this old-fashioned label, originally written by George Garvin Brown in 1870? Very likely you have, for it can be found wherever fine whisky is appreciated. Some day, we'd like you to read it, because it still expresses the ideal by which the same Brown family produces Old Forester today.

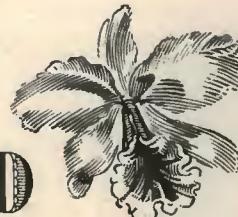
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BOURBON WHISKY
86 Proof



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REORGANIZATION—SENATE STYLE

(Continued from page 50)

program, but even this late in the Session many of them must continue to be given low priority in relation to other measures, the passage of which the Department regards as essential.

The successful management of the Legislative-Executive team in the field of foreign affairs depends largely upon the wisdom, cooperation, and leadership of five men—Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with his Chief of Staff, Dr. Francis Wilcox; Chairman John Kee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, with his Administrative Officer, Mr. Boyd Crawford; and Jack K. McFall, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. Both in matters of bi-partisan agreement and that of partisan opposition, the intelligent and timely cooperation of the ranking active Republican committee member, Senator Alexander Wiley, in the Senate and of Representative Charles Eaton, the ranking Republican Committee member in the House and their Democratic and Republican colleagues in performing their appropriate functions in committee and on the floor are also vital to the success of the managing team.

Congressional Strategists

The five men named above play a key part in making possible the optimum allocation of the limited resources the United States is prepared to devote to the cold war we are compelled to fight abroad for the right to develop a healthy world again. To succeed they must overcome the obstacles to the development and implementation of the foreign policies that are most rational in the interests of the nation as a whole. They must try to ensure that both legislative bodies are adequately informed and psychologically prepared to

perform efficiently their share of the "general's job" of selecting between major alternatives on large issues of foreign policy according to the basic preferences of our people. To obtain maximum results they must also work in the direction of seeing that the legislative branches are satisfied to leave the "sergeant's job" of determining the details of implementation largely to the appropriate executive authorities. The "staff job" of observing and analyzing situations is one which must largely be done by the executive branch of the Government, supplemented by such personal contributions as are possible from the professional committee staff and specialized committee members.

The development of this program of specialized subcommittees should be of great assistance in developing the type of specialized knowledge of realities abroad on the part of the Committee members which will contribute most helpfully to the "staff job." One of the most useful functions the subcommittees will perform, however, will be in the advice on political realities in the United States received from the Senators by the representatives of the Department charged with initiating foreign policies and implementing them abroad. Consultation is strictly a "two-way street."

An almost superhuman task faces Assistant Secretary McFall and the two Chairmen and their Staff heads. Suspicions and jealousies are inherent in our "checks and balances" tradition and vexing limitations of human personalities are brought out under the stress of the irksome, time-consuming, and tiring processes of collaboration that have grown up through the years. Hatreds, personal prejudices, status, rank, and protocol have, at one time or another, all played their part. But in the main it has been the extreme complexity of the problems studied and their overwhelming number that have made satisfactory end-results so difficult to ensure. There have been periods of effective collaboration

New Books!

GREAT MISTAKES OF THE WAR

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

An absorbing discussion of the alleged errors of World War II—errors which either influenced the course of the war or affected the peace. Written by Hanson Baldwin, a leading authority on military affairs and the author of *The Price of Power*. \$1.50

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and team work, but too often there has been insufficient thoroughness of treatment to obtain the full understanding and support of Congress and to draw a clearly understood line between "assisting in policy determinations" and "interfering in administration."

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 9)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Bulman, Emily	Mexico, D.F.	Department	FSS
Burgess, Edward W.	Alexandria	Capetown	Con. Off. VC
Burt, Joseph F.	Bilbao	Department	FSO
Buta, Serafin S.	Bucharest	Department	FSR
Calcote, Robert K.	Budapest	Warsaw	Att. Disb. Off.
Calder, F. Willard	Praha	Nassau	Con., Con. Off.
Cannon, Claude M.	Monrovia	Baghdad	Adm. Off.
Cardew, Otto G.	Department	Copenhagen	Econ Asst.
Carlisle, Vervene L.	Sofia	Manila	FSS
Carl, Mabel E.	Paris	Manila	FSS
Cassidy, Robert M.	Vienna	Department	Courier
Cate, James G.	Praha	Athens	FSS
Chapman, Nina B.	Moscow	Department	FSS
Child, Ann N.	Stockholm	Dakar	FSS
Christie, Harold T.	Hamburg	Adeia	Adm. Off.
Clark, Ralph G.	Manila	Department	VC Con. Off.
Clay, Eugene H.	Washington	Paris	FSR
Cluff, John M.	Canton	Department	Courier
Cochran, John K.	Rio de Janeiro	Department	FSS
Cochran, William P., Jr.	Djakarta	Department	FSO
Coerr, Wymberley DeR.	Djakarta	Cebu	FSO
Coffey, John P.	Auckland	Sydney	VC—Con. Off.
Colebrook, Mulford A.	St. John's, NF	Stockholm	Con. Off.
Coney, Neill M., Jr.	Hong Kong	Department	FSS
Conlon, Richard P.	Mexico, D.F.	Santiago	VC
Connor, Robert T.	Department	San Salvador	FSS
Cooper, Alene A.	Department	Frankfort	VC
Cossum, David D.	Nassau	London	VC—Visa Off.
Cottell, Phillip G.	Shanghai	Kabul	FSS
Coughlin, Francis A.	Department	Paris	Pol. Off., 2nd Sec. Con.
Crawford, William A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Crawley, Joan P.	Madrid	Singapore	FSS
Culp, Adelaide M.	Department	London	FSS
Cunningham, Maylou E.	Department	Madrid	FSS
Cushing, Arthur R.	Guatemala	Santiago	2nd Sec.—Con. (Econ. Off. Agri.)
Davenport, Philip M.	Department	Tehran	VC
Deren, Bernard F.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Dodge, Leslie W.	Buenos Aires	Department	FSR
Donnelly, Dixon	Santiago	Guayaquil	VC
Dougherty, John S.	Hamburg	St. Johns	VC—Con. Off.
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Dreessen, Robert B.	Bombay	Kabul	3rd Sec.—VC— Con. Off.
Dunham, Donald C.	Bucharest	Bern	Att. P. A. Off.
Dunn, William B.	Hanoi	Department	FSO
Duvivier, Paul	Ottawa	Stockholm	2nd Sec.— Econ.
Dykes, George V.	Beirut	Monrovia	Off.
Eitrem, Irven M.	Santiago	Bogota	2nd Sec. —Con. (Econ. Off.— Agri.)
Elliott, James A.	Djakarta	Surabaya	Con. Att., P. A. Off.
Ellis, J. Louise	Berlin	Paris	FSS
Ernst, David H.	Athens	Bombay	VC—Con. Off.
Eschliman, Dorothy G.	Addis Ababa	Asmara	FSS
Evans, Ralph R., Jr.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Ezzell, Margaret P.	Addis Ababa	Asmara	FSS
Fairbank, Ruth E.	Department	Manila	FSS
Fay, Agnes R.	Department	Sydney	FSS
Ferris, Robert F.	Aden	Frankfort	VC—Visa Off.
Fisk, Ernest H.	New Dehli	Department	FSS
Flatau, Jack A.	Madrid	Department	FSS
Foster, Nelson D.	Jidda	Department	FSS
Foulton, Robert C.	Baden-Baden	Frankfort	Econ. Off.
Fox, William J.	Budapest	Paris	FSS
Frazier, Marilyn	Department	Rome	FSS
Freers, Edward L.	Department	Moscow	1st Sec. Con.
Funk, Jean R.	Geneva	Baghdad	FSS
Gall, Mildred E.	Department	The Hague	FSS
Gatch, John N., Jr.	Warsaw	Department	FSO
Gauthier, Jeanne M.	Department	Bogota	Adm. Asst.
Geoghegan, Kathryn M.	Johannesburg	Salisbury	Con. Asst.
Gerathy, Theresa M.	Karachi	Salisbury	FSS
Getsinger, Norman W.	London	Cairo	Reg. Security Off.
Gibson, Mary J.	Department	Trieste	FSS
Gibson, William M.	Hanoi	Department	FSO
Gillstrap, Sam P.	Cairo	Department	FSS
Glennon, Clifford J.	Addis Ababa	Pretoria	Adm. Asst.
Godsey, Fred	Rome	Department	FSS
Goldstein, Fannie	Budapest	Vienna	FSS
Grant, Lindsey	Department	Hong Kong	VC—Visa Off.
Gray, Archibald E.	Berlin	Salisbury	CG
Griffith, Anne J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Gross, Paul L.	Istanbul	Department	FSS
Gyorgy, Ottmar	Budapest	Vienna	Econ. Asst.
Hall, Cleo P.	Madras	Madrid	FSS
Hampton, Robert E.	Department	Frankfort	VC
Hansen, Axel R.	Manila	Baghdad	FSS
Harrington, James P.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Harris, George L.	Banking	Department	FSR
Hauser, Frederick H., Jr.	Buenos Aires	Maracaibo	VC—Con. Off.
Hazen, William R.	Department	Buenos Aires	VC
Heini, Herschel H., Jr.	Department	London	Att. Reg. Sec. Off.
Herman, Irene M.	Department	Saigon	FSS
Hertzman, Elaine	Budapest	Ankara	FSS
Herz, Martin F.	Department	Paris	2nd Sec. VC
Hinchliff, Harold, Jr.	Tehran	Addis Ababa	FSS
Hodgson, James F.	Oslo	Department	FSO
Hoek, Marilyn E.	Department	Pretoria	FSS
Hoffheimer, Ruth A.	Singapore	Wellington	FSS
Holmes, Edward W.	Department	Pretoria	FSS
Hogge, Mary A.	Caracas	Tel Aviv	VC 2nd Sec. (Pol. Off.)
Holmgren, E. Gayle	Department	Oslo	FSS
Holomany, Matild	Budapest	Vienna	FSS
Hopkins, John A.	Mexico	Rio de Janeiro	1st Sec. Con. (Eco. Off.)
Hourihane, James C.	Manila	Tehran	FSS
Hunt, Charlotte P.	Department	Port-au-Prince	FSS
Ingraham, Edward C., Jr.	La Paz	Hong Kong	VC Visa Off.
Ironside, Mary F.	Milan	San Salvador	FSS
Jenkins, Douglas, Jr.	Kobe	London	2nd Sec. Con. (Visa Off.)
Jenkins, Esther J.	Department	Paris	FSS
Jesky, Ralph J.	Manila	Seoul	FSS
Johnson, Mildred A.	Vienna	Department	FSS
Johnson, Robert L.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Jones, Richard E.	Seoul	Frankfort	Security Off.
Jordan, Curtis C.	Lourenco Marques	Department	FSO
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Judd, Abbot	Vienna	Salzburg	VC—Con. Off.

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Kasson, William J.	Department	Frankfort	VC	Nielsen, Agnes C.	Department	New Delhi	FSS
Kelley, William	Department	Jidda	FSS	O'Brien, James D.	Dhahran	Brussels	FSS
Kidder, Stanley	Yokohama	Singapore	VC—Adm. Off.	O'Connor, Charles R.	Mexico	Naples	VC
Kimpel, Ben D.	Vienna	Department	FSO	O'Neal, Everett C.	Department	Vienna	Asst. Att.
Kimsey, Ada R.	Department	Frankfort	FSS	Osso, Vera M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
King, Mildred C.	Paris	Istanbul	FSS	Palmer, George E.	Tangier	St. John, N.B.	Econ. Off. VC
Kline, Steven	Yokohama	Paris	3rd Sec. VC (Eco. Off.)	Pantaleo, Rose L.	Bern	Genoa	FSS
Krache, Edward J.	Kabul	Athens	3rd Sec. VC (Eco. Asst.)	Parker, Joyce	Department	Paris	FSS
Kunz, Rose M.	Berlin	Madrid	FSS	Paul, Mark A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
La Fromboise, Elizabeth	Department	Frankfort	FSS	Piedmonte, Robert P.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Lamb, John R.	Department	Frankfort	VC	Post, Elizabeth M.	Department	Beirut	FSS
Lane, Rufus H., Jr.	Madrid	Department	FSO	Potter, Jane M.	Tripoli	Paris	FSS
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Lemke, Carl R.	Vienna	Bern	FSS	Reed, Mary J.	Department	Port Said	FSS
Lengyel, Anne G.	Rome	Department	FSS	Reese, George H.	Reykjavik	Manchester	PAO
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Levesque, Gerard J.	Department	Dakar	FSS	Ryder, Nancy J.	Department	Naples	FSS
Lewis, Charles W.	Department	Istanbul	Con. Gen. Prin. Off.	Santo, John E.	Belgrade	Vienna	FSS
Lockett, Thomas H.	Department	Algiers	Consul—Pol. Off.	Sarratt, Anthony M.	Manila	Paris	Courier
Loris, Charlotte A.	Department	Saigon	FSS	Schmidt, Barbara	Hamburg	Frankfort	FSS
Ludy, Albert K.	Department	Bogota	2nd Sec. VC	Schute, Norman V.	London	Rome	Asst. Att. (Reg. Sec. Off.)
McAninch, Vernon D.	Rome	Ciudad Trujillo	FSO	Scott, Natalie V.	Rome	Department	FSS
McCoury, Paul H. C.	Department	Nicosia	FSS	Sedlacek, Wilma M.	Santiago	Seoul	FSS
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				Taylor, Sarah A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
				Thomas, Reuben R.	Shanghai	London	Att. (Admin. Off.)



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Thompson, Leonard E.	Palermo	Barbados	VC—Consular Off.
Tinnerello, John L.	Department	Frankfort	VC
Trbovich, Alexander M.	Department	Belgrade	FSS
Trutko, Alexander	Bern	HongKong	FSS
Tulloch, Gordon C.	Tientsin	Department	FSS
Veltman, Hugh E.	Maracaibo	Porto Alegre	VC (Consular Off.)
Von Hellens, Lawrence W.	Department	Pretoria	Att. Admin. Off.
Walmsley, Marion C.	Zagreb	New Delhi	FSS
Wanamaker, Temple	Manila	Department	FSO
Wardlaw, Andrew	Department	Guatemala	Econ. Off.
Ware, Robert L.	Dakar	Stockholm	VC—Gen. Serv. Off.
Warren, John H.	Manila	Baghdad	FSS
Weininger, Arthur D.	The Hague	Department	FSO
Wells, Doris J.	Department	Buenos Aires	FSS
Wermont, Kenneth	Bogota	Mexico	Econ. Off. Att. (Agric.)
Westly, Marian	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Wilkinson, Edward C.	The Hague	Copenhagen	FSS
Wilkinson, James R.	Stuttgart	Department	FSO
Wilson, Joseph C.	Department	Paris	Courier
Wohlert, Chester G.	Tehran	Department	FSS
Wright, Doris	Department	Tehran	FSS
Yordan, Carlos	Ciudad Trujillo	Santiago	FSS

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

Name	Information
Achuff, June E.	Transfer to Budapest cancelled, will remain in Genoa as FSS.
Albee, Nancy J.	Transfer to Budapest cancelled, will remain in Palermo as FSS.
Alderman, Alice	Transfer to Praha cancelled, resigned.
Andrews, George D.	Transfer to Department cancelled, now transferred to Strasbourg as Consul (Off. in Charge).
Baldwin, Charles F.	Transfer to London cancelled, will remain in Trieste as FSO.
Bidwell, Charles E.	Transfer to Athens cancelled, will resign.
Bond, Barbara Lou.	Transfer to Budapest cancelled, now transferred to Praha as FSS.
Burdett, William C., Jr.	Transfer to London cancelled, now transferred to Bucharest as 2nd Secretary Vice-Consul.
Burns, Findley, Jr.	Transfer to Shanghai cancelled, now transferred to Department, as FSO.
Busser, William F.	Transfer to Vancouver cancelled, now transferred to London as 2nd Sec. Consul (Econ. Off.).
Carito, Graziano	Transfer to Praha cancelled, now transferred to Beirut as FSS.
Constan, Peter K.	Transfer to Melbourne cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSS.
Cullen, Romayne G.	Transfer to Managua cancelled, now transferred to Guatimala as FSS.
Cunningham, John J.	Transfer to Rangoon cancelled, transferred to Bogota as FSS.
Duly, Gilda R.	Transfer to London cancelled, now transferred to Hong Kong as Consular Asst.
Edman, George W.	Transfer to Rangoon cancelled, will remain in Athens.
Faust, John B.	Transfer to Dublin cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSO.
Ferguson, Shirley M.	Transfer to Nice cancelled, now transferred to Paris as FSS.
Fitzgerald, Lydia Y.	Transfer to Belgrade cancelled, now transferred to The Hague as FSS.
Flach, Edna T.	Transfer to Warsaw cancelled, evacuated to Rome from Sofia.
Folsom, Robert S.	Transfer to Paris cancelled, now transferred to Mexico as 2nd Sec. Consul (Econ. Off.).
Franchise, Laura S.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.
Frank, A. Eugene	Transfer to Toronto cancelled, now transferred to Ottawa as 2nd Sec.—VC.
Gray, Marcella J.	Transfer to Santiago cancelled, now transferred to La Paz as FSS.
Grey, James J.	Transfer to Budapest cancelled, now transferred to Moscow as FSS.
Hager, Marian G.	Transfer to Singapore cancelled, will remain in Santiago, as FSS.
Halla, Phillip J.	Transfer to Johannesburg cancelled, now transferred to Algiers as VC-Pol. Off.
Hanson, Edward B.	Transfer to Kabul cancelled, now transferred to Cairo as Asst. Att. (Asst. Infor. Off.)
Henon, Rita A.	Transfer to Luanda cancelled, will resign.
Hubbard, Lillie M.	Transfer to Monrovia cancelled, will remain in Ponta Delgada as FSS.
Johnson, Marie A.	Transfer to Lyon cancelled, now transferred to Cherbourg as VC Consular Off.
Jurincic, Dorothy V.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.
King, Bayard	Transfer to Tientsin cancelled, now transferred to Lyon, as VC Econ. Off.
Kushner, Harry	Transfer to Milan cancelled, now transferred to Venice as VC-Consular Off.
Lamont, George D.	Transfer to Karachi cancelled, now transferred to Leopoldville as Consul (Prin. Off.)
Maggard, Peggy M.	Transfer to Pretoria cancelled, will resign.
Maguire, Patricia G.	Transfer to The Hague cancelled, will remain in Department as FSS.
May, Ida L.	Transfers to Stuttgart and Frankfort cancelled, now transferred to Geneva as FSS.
McMillan, Dorothy E.	Transfer to The Hague cancelled, now transferred to Dublin as FSS.
Meisol, Mildred L.	Transfer to La Paz cancelled, transferred to Santiago as FSS.
Merrill, Mary M.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Naples as FSS.
Miller, Nellie J.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.
Minct, Lavon M.	Transfer to Taipei cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSS.

Name	Information
Montgomery, Mary G.	Transfer to Rangoon cancelled, now transferred to Karachi as FSS.
Mueller, Julia	Transfer to Karachi cancelled, now transferred to London as FSS.
Murphy, Walter D.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, will remain in Rome as FSS.
Nicholson, Stella E.	Transfer to The Hague cancelled, now transferred to Paris as FSS.
Oliver, John G.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to London as VC (Econ. Reporting Off.)
Paxton, J. Hall	Transfer to Lahore cancelled, now transferred to Cairo as Asst. Att. (Asst. Infor. Off.)
Reed, Charles S., II	Transfer to Zurich cancelled, now transferred to Florence as Consul General.
Rogatnick, Joseph H.	Transfer to Tokyo cancelled, now transferred to Department as International Trade Econ.
Rogich, Helen M.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, now transferred to Milan as FSS.
Sandfort, Weldon W.	Transfer to Leopoldville cancelled, now transferred to Paris as FSS.
Shaw, Marion G.	Transfer to Rome cancelled, now transferred to Athens as Personnel Asst.
Soelle, Lillian E.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Naples as FSS.
Sullivan, Mary E.	Transfer to Rotterdam cancelled, now transferred to London as FSS.
Supinski, Leo A.	Transfer to Rome cancelled, will remain in Bucharest as FSS.
Urbonas, Frank	Transfer to Porto-Alegre cancelled, now transferred to Rio de Janeiro as FSS.
Von Hellens, Carl I.	Transfer to Geneva cancelled, now transferred to London as VC-DiB. Off.
Wallace, Frank E.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.
Weiss, Louise E.	Transfer to Belgrade cancelled, now transferred to Athens as FSS.
West, Ruth A.	Transfer to Warsaw cancelled, now transferred to Athens as FSS.
Wharton, Josephine D.	Transfer to Madrid cancelled, now transferred to Praha as Dish. Off.
Whittlesey, Frances F.	Transfer to Praha cancelled, now transferred to Warsaw as FSS.
Woodworth, Lewis A.	Transfer to Vienna cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.
Zavada, Vincent P.	Transfer to Praha cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.

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