

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 28, No. 5

MAY, 1951





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The Editors will consider all articles submitted to the American Foreign Service Journal. If accepted, the author will be paid a minimum of one cent a word on publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures. Reports from the Field, although not paid for, are eligible for each month's \$15 Story-of-the-Month Contest.

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Issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 40 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 28, NO. 5

MAY, 1951

COVER PICTURE: An aerial view looking north showing the Canadian Parliament Buildings and other government buildings of Ottawa. In the center foreground beside the Rideau Canal is Union Station. In front and to the right of the Parliament Building is the famous East Block, home of the Department of External Affairs. At the left is the West Block. Our Embassy is in one of the buildings facing the Parliament Building.

Photo by Photographic Survey Corporation Ltd., Toronto.

THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	17
<i>by The Honorable L. B. Pearson</i>	
CANADA—FRIEND AND PARTNER	19
<i>by Ambassador Stanley Woodward</i>	
SOME THOUGHTS ON CANADIAN-U.S. FRIENDSHIP	21
<i>by Ambassador Hume Wrong</i>	
THE SELECTION BOARD SYSTEM AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE	23
<i>by Samuel D. Berger</i>	
THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CANADIAN-U.S. RELATIONS	25
<i>by William N. Dale and Gordon Cox</i>	
CANADIAN CHRONICLE—A ROUNDUP FROM OUR POSTS IN CANADA	28
CANADIAN-AMERICAN LABOR RELATIONS	33
<i>by Joseph Godson</i>	
EDWARD B. RUSS	34
THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor	35
<i>Harriet C. Meyer Elizabeth Mims</i>	
THE PROMOTION LIST	38
DEPARTMENTS	
Letters to the Editors	3
Marriages	22
Editors' Column	
Our Canadian Issue	26
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg	26
Service Glimpses	27
News From the Department	36
Twenty-Five Years Ago—by James B. Stewart	58
Births	60
Foreign Service Changes	60

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Letters to the Editors

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DANGERS INHERENT IN ADJECTIVE RATINGS

American Embassy,
Bogota,
March 13, 1951

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read in the *Foreign Service Newsletter* of January 1950 the article entitled "Rating Trends" which reveals a general tendency among rating officers to overrate subordinates on whom they submit efficiency reports.

This tendency seems to me natural and inevitable so long as subordinates continue to be given adjective ratings.

I share the opinion of many officers that adjective ratings serve no useful purpose. The article, "Rating Trends," confirms this opinion.

If a given adjective rating is clearly indicated by all the detailed comments which are required and permitted in today's efficiency report, it is in itself superfluous. If it is not substantiated by the rest of the report, it is misleading and unfair.

If one is required to answer specific questions concerning a subordinate such as *Is He a Good Negotiator?*, *Is He Competent in Visa Work?*, etc., it is difficult to give other than objective opinions. To give opinions which are not objective would constitute gross favoritism which, I believe, is a rare phenomenon in the Foreign Service.

It is comparatively simple to answer all the specific questions which are asked in the current efficiency report forms and to describe the subordinate, his personality, aptitudes, accomplishments, etc., in one's own language. The real trial comes when one is called upon to say that the subordinate is *Excellent*, *Very Good*, *Good*, *Fair*, or *Unsatisfactory*.

All of us have a real fear, often justified by experience, that other rating officers will be more generous than we in awarding these adjective ratings which, of course, are in themselves vague and not susceptible of precise demonstration.

It is this fear that our own subordinates will be penalized because other rating officers are more generous than we that causes a great many rating officers to err on the side of generosity.

I believe therefore that fairer reports would result if the adjective rating were omitted.

Of course, a subordinate should continue to be told in every case and in plenty of time what deficiencies have been noted in his performances so that he will have an opportunity to overcome those deficiencies and so that he will have no basis for complaint if he failed to overcome them and they are noted in his report.

Very truly yours,

WILLARD L. BEAULAC

(Continued on page 5)

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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 3)

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR SERVICE ABROAD

American Embassy, The Hague
April 3, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the recent reports on the proposed amalgamation of the Foreign Service and the Departmental Service, the difficulties of effecting it all come back principally to one point which is the understandable reluctance on the part of many people in the Departmental Service who have established roots in and around Washington to serve abroad any place any time as Foreign Service officers themselves are expected to do.

At the risk of making what some might consider a frivolous suggestion, I submit that one way in which the Foreign Service could be made immediately attractive to officers and employees in the Department would be to repeal the amendment to the Federal Income Tax law which made American officers and government employees living outside of the United States or its possessions subject to the payment of income tax on their salaries. While this might seem a great innovation, I would remind your readers that in the 20's and, I think, up to about 1932 or 1933, members of the Foreign Service, and in fact, all Government employees serving abroad did not pay Federal Income tax on their salaries if they lived out of the territorial confines of the United States for more than six months of the taxable year. This provision, I understand, still applies to American citizens in private business abroad. I have never understood why the original legislation was so modified as to give a specific penalty to American government employees, particularly when the employees of the several states are exempted. The actual cost to the Government of such an exemption would be tantamount to a bonus for overseas service, would be a drop in the bucket so far as our national revenue was concerned, and would be a great incitement to Departmental officers and employees to volunteer for Foreign Service.

SELDEN CHAPIN

REGULATIONS HAVE BECOME A SERVICE MYSTERY

The Santanoni,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.
April 5, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Until about five years ago, every officer of the Foreign Service had his own copy of the Foreign Service Regulations, which he was required to keep up to date—a detail checked by inspectors. As a result, he knew what the Regulations said, what changes had been made, and while he could not keep every rule in mind, he knew where to find the gospel when he needed to refer to it. In consequence, he could properly be held accountable for strict observance of the Regulations.

Then the Department decided that it was an unnecessary drain on the funds for transportation of effects for each officer to carry his copy of the Regulations with him from post to post, and arrangements were made to provide a few copies of the Regulations to each post (not enough even for one-per-officer), which someone was supposed to keep up to date. I do not know how much money was saved under this system—presumably no great sum—but I believe it was a

(Continued on page 7)



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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 5)

false economy, a "penny-wise, pound-foolish" policy, which was counter-productive. For the outcome has been that officers no longer know precisely what the Regulations say. Furthermore, since the chapters and sections have at various times been revised and rearranged, officers no longer even know where to find the exact references they require. The Regulations are no longer a useful handbook, but a mystery. I submit, therefore, that the primary aim—of having Regulations for the Government of the Foreign Service and its operations, known to and observed uniformly by all—has been denigrated, if not destroyed.

It is consequently recommended that there be a return to an effective system of familiarizing all officers (at least) with the Regulations, namely: that each officer—FSO, FSR and FSS—be provided with his own personal copy of the Regulations; that he be required to keep it current by entering all changes as they occur; and that his observance of this requirement be noted by the Foreign Service Inspectors. The alternative is increasing confusion.

WM. P. COCHRAN, JR., FSO-1

THE GREAT DEBATE—SEEN FROM ABROAD

American Embassy
Mexico City

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Americans who live abroad have the advantage of seeing ourselves as others see us. A few words on the impression created abroad—among American and foreigner alike—by the "Great Debate" which is occurring in the United States on various aspects of our foreign policy and its application may therefore bring out a perspective which otherwise might be overlooked.

One must surely appreciate, to begin with, that not only are substantive issues involved in the "Great Debate" but the reactions of others to the methods by which that debate may be conducted. Our people are judged—as we judge other people—by the way in which decisions are approached as well as by the decisions themselves. Not only is the manner of approach frequently more indicative of the nature of a people and the decisions they reach than the decisions themselves, but the approach frequently influences the nature of the decisions as well.

No one realizes better than those in our Foreign Service how earnestly the American people desire to understand and shape our foreign policy, so that it may successfully contribute to order, justice and well being in the world. All over America, we are well aware—for we know how American functions—clubs, organizations, impromptu groups and individuals are giving our foreign policy a good sizing up, with all the information and intelligence they can muster. And no one need have any doubt as to the amount of information and intelligence which the American people have at their command on this subject.

Partisanship Warps Foreign Policy

What confuses and disturbs those of us abroad—American and foreigner alike—is the amount and violence of partisanship being devoted to an attack on our relations with other people, for these relations are what we mean by "foreign policy." Analysis and study—that is one thing. We need this constantly. But partisan attack which uses slugs, brass knuckles, truncheons and cudgels, knives,

(Continued on page 9)

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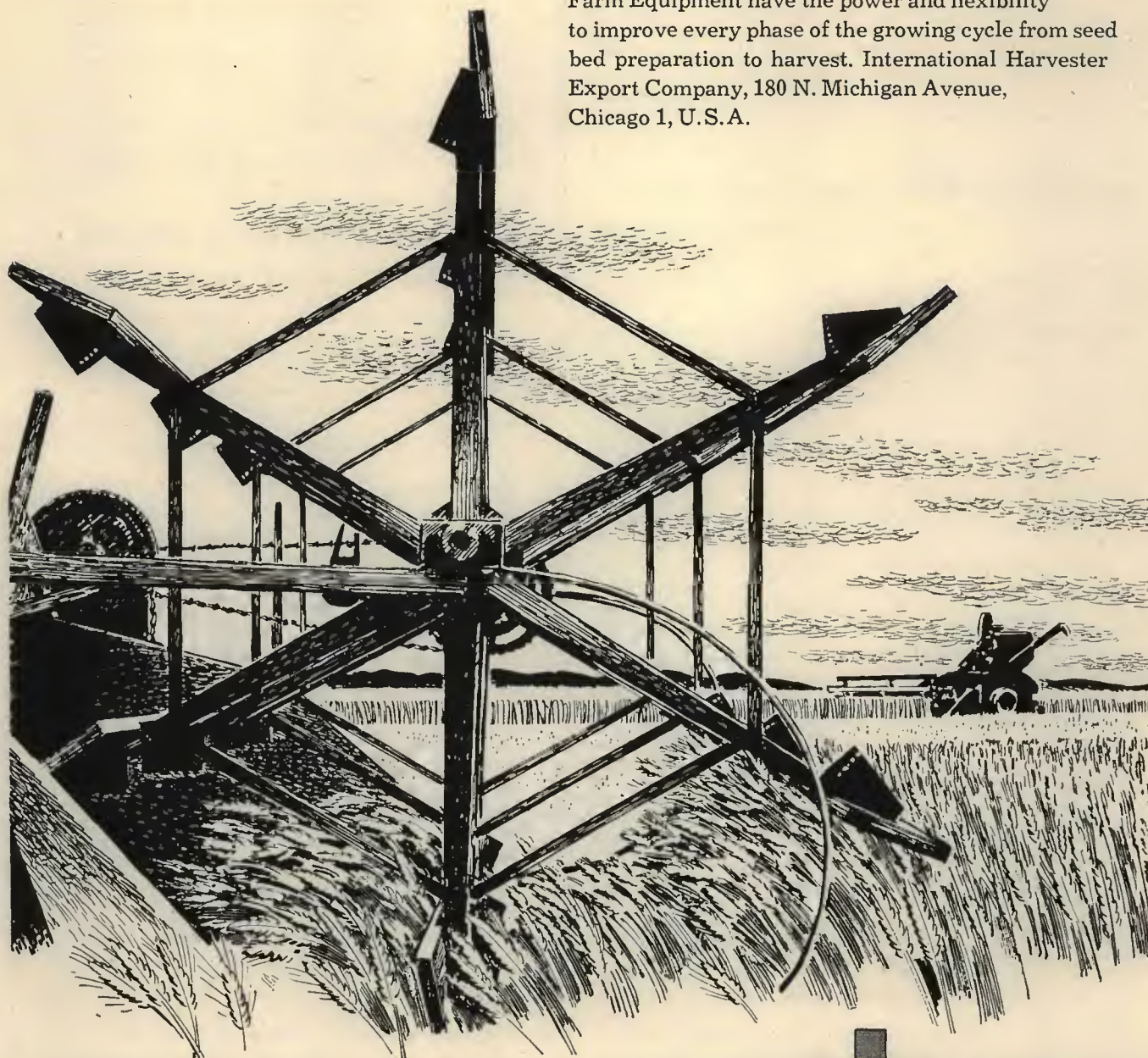
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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 7)

tomahawks, blackjacks and sandbags, not to add innuendo and vilification threatens to convert a useful debate into a useless and furious free-for-all. This helps no one except our enemies and seems extraordinary at a time of crisis, when so much effort has been made by leaders in both our parties to bridge and abate partisan differences so as to evolve a genuinely national and acceptable foreign policy.

Indeed this slugging, below-the-belt approach seems to indicate abroad not only a deeper division within our country—a greater inability of our great nation to make up its mind—than actually exists. It also indicates a weakness in some of our political leadership which strikes us as ominous. If a bi-partisan bridge has been created for the discussion and settlement of foreign policy issues, our political leaders on both sides do well to use this bridge. Recourse to campaigns of revilement and vilification are disturbing not only because of the great injustice done to the individuals injured but because such campaigns indicate there is lacking in influential quarters a serious interest in reaching a national foreign policy and the unity which such a policy would provide us.

One can point to many historical examples from Ancient Greece to the present time where internal bickering and factionalism have so weakened a nation internally that it has been unable successfully to resist the imperialist aggressions of another great power. Are we not running this risk ourselves?

Disunity Invites Aggression

The degree of unity which we are able to muster on our foreign policy is a measure of our defense. It is also a measure of the defense which Western Civilization can muster. It should be borne in mind, also, that while those of us who understand America may appreciate that our country has a far greater unity than extravagant attacks upon the State Department or our foreign policy may indicate, this may not be so readily understood by our enemies abroad. The seeming degree of our disunity may invite aggression and thus involve ourselves and the world in a war which otherwise we might avoid.

Perhaps it would be well to keep in mind, also, that the adequate defense of the United States today depends not only on the unity of our own nation but upon our ability to work closely and cooperatively, in give-and-take fashion, with our allies. Reckless and unjustified attacks on our policy of cooperating with them and keeping in step with them, as well as unnecessary and baseless criticism of them, not only does not increase our own popularity with our allies but contributes no particular enlightenment at home. On the contrary, the confusion produced at home and resentment produced abroad immeasurably complicate the task of getting on toward the basic objectives on which, it is believed, we are generally agreed.

In this situation, many of our newspaper and radio commentators in America convey the impression of seeming almost intent rather upon sowing disunity than upon contributing to the shaping and execution of an intelligent foreign policy. From abroad, they seem oftentimes hysterical, wholly out of keeping with good, sound, sober American sense. They are frequently off-balance as far as the facts go. Many who read or hear their comment thus are driven to the conclusion that partisanship and personalities have taken over their thinking, also—or an ambition to create a sensation so as to keep their own names buzzing in the house-

(Continued on page 11)

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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 9)

holds of the nation. As a consequence, they are felt to be contributing often to bedlam rather than to that clear, steady, dispassionate thinking which a great democracy needs in its hour of trial. The few commentators who appeal to their audience as steady, thoughtful, and analytical—with some experience with life other than sideline observation and some knowledge of history other than what the day's headlines proclaim—and no axe to grind—are doing a yeoman's job. We take our hats off to them. But their quiet, calm, even voices seem to people abroad frequently drowned in a general pandemonium. It is the others who are creating the impression abroad—that we Americans know is not the truth—that we are an unsteady people and do not know our own minds.

As a matter of fact, underneath all this froth, lashed and beaten by little minds perhaps too eager for publicity, we Americans are confident the United States will pursue a path of full consultation and cooperation among ourselves and with our friends toward objectives which have been evolving with us since 1607.

That confidence, however, must somehow be conveyed to our friends abroad.

Perhaps the columns of the *Journal* may be used to suggest ways in which that can be done.

R. SMITH SIMPSON
First Secretary of Embassy

PERSONNEL REAPPRAISAL SUGGESTED

May 2, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

While amalgamation is both desirable and necessary, and as speedily as possible too, I cannot help but feel that its implementation, as outlined in the recently released Personnel Directive, works a gross disadvantage on Junior FSO's and in particular, on the group of veterans who came into the service in the few years following the war. At that time veterans under 31 years of age had to take written as well as oral examinations for class 6, even though many were over 31 by the time they were actually appointed. Regardless of rank attained or experience gained in the armed forces, a man under 31 was not eligible to enter any but the bottom class.

A great number of these veterans, now in their thirties, has yet to be promoted, not because of any lack of industry or ability, but because there simply have not been enough vacancies in the next highest class. Compare this to the lowest 10% figures given to the Panels today as guiding factors in examining applicants for lateral entrance: 34.4 years for class 3 and 30.1 for class 4, grades which these veterans cannot hope to reach for many years to come. A similar picture presents itself in Class 5. To assume that half of the FSO's will be promoted by the Spring of 1952 still does not undo the injustice, for to bring them up even with these new entrance requirements a double jump promotion for many officers in the lowest classes would be required.

In this connection some of the questions that spring to mind are these: will Departmental or Staff officers who have previously failed the FSO exams or who have resigned from the ranks of FSO's now be eligible for lateral entrance into various FSO classes? It is now true that an applicant, just under 30 and presently eligible to take the written exams for

(Continued on next page)



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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from preceding page)

class 5 could become eligible for class 4 (without a written exam) by merely waiting a few years in his present position in the Department or in the Staff Corps? Is it realistic to assume that a proportionate share of FSO 6's and 5's will be admitted by written exam under this Directive, even though the minimum age and experience requirements are so low for higher classes? Furthermore, is it contemplated that the new applicants will be given their proportionate share of consular work and will be assigned to smaller consulates as well as to more important embassies?

Why Not Take Stock of Talent?

What can be done to accomplish this much needed amalgamation while not doing an injustice to junior FSO's? I submit that what is needed is a complete re-examination or reappraisal of FSO's—a "new departure." Free us, just this once, as new entrants are free, to find our natural levels *all together*. This could well result in some double jump promotions, simple ones, and none at all, not to mention the possibility of selecting out those who do not come up to par. A reappraisal of FSO's on the same standards used for new applicants will not be accomplished by promoting half the FSO's. The average junior FSO, particularly the veterans among them, will still be older than the average applicant if the lowest 10% figures are used as criteria for the latter. Furthermore, to deny us the opportunity of finding our new natural levels by taking oral examinations on grounds that we have already taken written and/or oral exams would seem to be placing a vested interest in something which, as it seems to be turning out, is in fact holding us back. Finally, to disallow such a reappraisal because of the inherent administrative difficulties is not reasonable in view of the tremendous work it will take in any case to examine new applicants, not to mention the overwhelming change this Directive will make in the entire Foreign Service.

Although lateral entrance requirements as heretofore applied, would seem to be fair enough at first glance, because applicants had to meet the highest capabilities and the average of the age and experience of the class entered, they obviously must be relaxed now in order to make entrance into FSO classes sufficiently attractive, salary-wise, to Departmental and Staff officers. Whereas many applicants no doubt would have had to take considerable salary cuts were the former standards of section 517 used, this Directive now faces the issue more realistically by setting up the lowest 10%, rather than the average, as the criterion, thus permitting Departmental and Staff officers to become FSO's without too great a reduction in salary, if any. This amounts to a practical realization that the pay and promotion system for FSO's is peculiar to itself. It would seem to me only a logical and fair extension of this thinking to apply these new entrance criteria to FSO's themselves in an effort to re-examine the whole corps as it stands today. Only in this way can junior officers be made to feel that passing the exams a few years ago will not hold them back and that the time they spent in the armed forces during the war was not time wasted. For should we not be allowed to compete from the start with the new applicants, and should their average age and experience for the FSO classes entered be lower than ours, there is only one conclusion to be reached—that man for man, and age for age, the new applicants are considered to be better men than we.

PHILIP H. CHADBOURN JR.

(Continued on page 15)

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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 12)

RETIRE OVERSEAS—MR. FORD'S REPLY

c/o Kalmbach Co
1027 N 7 Street
Milwaukee 3 Wis

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Referring to the letters criticizing my prices in my earlier article **DOUBLE YOUR PENSION**: these are obviously written by people living in large cities where they work and where housing is most scarce and high priced and all living costs sky-high.

I have been half expecting something like this for you have a whole batch of living costs reports written by diplomats residing overseas. I have checked at least 12 against actual costs I found and finally came to the conclusion that they were worthless as a guide to retirement costs unless you lived in the highly-paid American colony and starved on a small income.

Referring to Mr. Reed's letter from Florence (which always was one of the more expensive places): I quote \$1500 annually as being necessary in the warmer and less expensive regions to the south, then add the costs of employing a servant. Perhaps I failed to make myself clear but my liberal total costs do not differ greatly from the minimum ones he quotes.

Re-Mr. Parker's letter concerning Australia: I emphasize in my article the present housing shortage "down under" and state "once the housing shortage has been overcome, Australia *WILL* be a veritable paradise for a couple, etc."

As to the timeliness of the material which the editors of the JOURNAL assumed two years old: the information was based on earlier personal experience following 26 years of civilian living outside the U. S. Latest costs were then obtained from correspondents living in the countries concerned some 8 weeks before the JOURNAL accepted my article. They were again checked with desk officers in foreign information bureaus in this country, and wherever costs differed, the higher amount was quoted. So at the time the article was accepted, costs were about as timely and accurate as it was possible to obtain. Naturally, however, they contained variations resulting from minor differences in the living habits of the persons contributing. Nevertheless, they were founded on fact.

Only last week, a report came to hand of an American living fairly comfortably in Minorca on \$1000 a year. I quote \$1200 a year for a couple. Then again, last January 1951, I lived for a while on the French Riviera—at Monte Carlo—on \$15 a week, and later in an Austrian village on \$12 a week. In December 1950, I stayed with a man, his wife and child who were living a most pleasant life in an English cottage by the sea on \$11 a week. I happen to be something of an authority on the British Isles, so if anyone criticizes my prices there, I can really bring him up short.

Of course, the standards of living in the cities on sums like I quoted wouldn't be much better than those enjoyed by our students. But they weren't quoted for big cities. And IN RELATION to what you can obtain in this country for similar sums, I have no doubt that, provided you purchase only local products and foods, you can get far more for your money overseas than you can here. (I bought an egg sandwich in London last December for 5 cents).

Thus, I respectfully submit that both the correspondents and myself are correct but that we are not talking about

(Continued on page 56)



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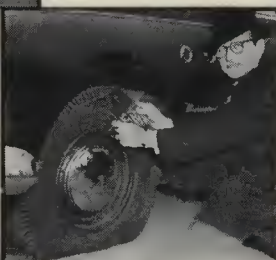
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 28, NO. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1951

The Canadian Department of External Affairs

By The Honorable L. B. Pearson, M. P.

Secretary of State For External Affairs, Canada

Relations between the United States and Canada are so close and friendly that it is sometimes hard for many Americans to think of Canada as a separate national entity with an independent foreign policy and foreign ministry of its own. That good-natured myopia has often been of service to us and we are grateful for the advantages it has brought us. However, it does obscure some of the facts of Canada's position in the world; and as the responsibilities of the United States become increasingly heavier and Canada plays its much smaller, but by no means insignificant, part in the coalition of free countries led by the United States, it will be more difficult for anyone to regard Canada as merely a northward and rather empty extension of the United States. The relative simplicity of our relations cannot last forever, I suppose. But no matter how much they may change, I am sure that they will continue to rest on a firm basis of friendship between our two peoples. I hope, too, that the warm friendship between members of the Foreign Service of the United States and the State Department, on the one hand, and members of the Canadian Department of External Affairs, on the other, will never diminish.

Certainly, the ease and cordiality in personal relations



Lester B. Pearson entered the Department of External Affairs as First Secretary in 1928 with headquarters in Ottawa. In 1935 he was sent to London where he later became Counsellor. He was named Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1941 and from 1942 to 1944 was Minister-Counsellor in Washington with the Legation. He became the second Canadian Ambassador to the US in 1945. For two years prior to his election to the House of Commons and present appointment, he was Under-Secretary in that post.

Photo copyright by Karsch.

between members of our two services has been remarkable. I have known and admired your Secretary of State for more than ten years. Your Assistant Secretary of State in charge of United Nations affairs I have known for longer than I would like to remember. In fact, we first met in 1928 shortly after I joined the Department in Ottawa at a time when Mr. Hickerson was a junior Secretary in the newly opened United States Legation here. Since then I have known him in the State Department when I was Canadian Minister and later Canadian Ambassador in Washington; on the base-ball diamond (for a memorable game between the Canadian Embassy and the State Department, which by a triumph of diplomacy ended in a tie at 17 all); at many international conferences; and at Lake Success, when contentious issues have had to be hammered out. Many other members of the Canadian foreign service have similarly happy memories of individuals in the United States service whom they hold in friendship and high regard.

Since the State Department and the Foreign Service of the United States have been going through a great period of expansion, readers of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL may be interested in an account of the growth of our Department of External Affairs.

The establishment of a Department of External Affairs was authorized by the Parliament of Canada in 1909. The title which was chosen indicates that the Department was to deal with Canada's relations with other governments within the British Commonwealth as well as with foreign governments. The Act creating the Department placed it under the Secretary of State, with an Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to rank as the permanent Civil Service head of the Department. Since the practice followed by the United States in this regard differs from that followed by Canada, it should perhaps be noted that the Secretary of State who is the political head of the Department is, like the other Ministers who form the Cabinet, a member of the Canadian Parliament and, therefore, participates in the legislative, as well as the executive, functions of the Canadian Government.

Long before the Department was established, Canada had been represented abroad by Trade Commissioners and

Immigration Officers appointed by individual Departments of Government. Moreover, in 1880 a High Commissioner had been appointed to represent Canada in London, and two years later an Agent-General in Paris had been appointed. Neither of these officers, however, had diplomatic status. At this time, and for many years thereafter, negotiations with foreign countries were conducted through the British Foreign Office and dealings with other parts of the Empire through the Colonial Office. Canadian interests abroad were protected by British diplomatic and consular authorities. All communications with other Governments were made through the Governor General, who at the time represented both the King and the Government of the United Kingdom. In 1912 an Act was passed placing the Depart-

The East Block of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, houses the Departments of Finance and External Affairs, as well as the offices of the Prime Minister.

Canadian National Film Board photo.



ment directly under the Prime Minister and it was not until April, 1946, that the section of the Act providing for this disposition for the portfolio of External Affairs was repealed. Mr. St. Laurent, then Minister of Justice and now Prime Minister, was the first to hold the portfolio of Secretary of State for External Affairs without other ministerial responsibilities.

A Staff of Seven to Start

The Department in Ottawa had begun with a small staff, consisting of the Under-Secretary, two chief clerks and four clerks. By the end of 1950, the personnel of the Department had risen to 1,350 with more than half of these working in Canadian posts abroad. This expansion parallels the general growth which Canada has experienced in the first half of the twentieth century; but it was also greatly accelerated by Canada's participation in two world wars. In 1919 Canada achieved separate representation as a nation at the Paris Peace Conference. This recognition of Canadian autonomy marked the end of the "traditional diplomatic unity of the Empire," and it soon became apparent that Canada's interests could no longer be conveniently handled by British diplomatic and consular authorities. The Department then began to develop into an agency for the direct administration of Canada's external affairs.

In 1921 the Office of the High Commissioner in London was placed under the control of the Department and in 1923 Canadian plenipotentiaries not only negotiated a treaty with the United States (the Halibut Treaty establishing a closed season in the Pacific) but also signed it on their own sole

authority. In 1925 a Canadian advisory officer was stationed in Geneva to represent Canada at various conferences and to keep the Canadian Government informed of the activities of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Office. A further stage in the Department's development came as the result of an agreement reached at the Imperial Conference of 1926 when it was declared that the Dominions were "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." When this declaration was translated into practice the Governor General ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and became the personal representative of the King. Two changes affecting the Department of External Affairs were made in consequence:

(a) As the United Kingdom Government was now without a representative in Canada, it appointed a High Commissioner as its representative in Ottawa;

(b) After the 1st of July, 1927, correspondence from the governments of other countries was addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs instead of to the Governor General.

Minister to US Appointed in 1927

Although it had been announced as early as 1920 that a Canadian Minister to the United States would be appointed, the appointment was not made until 1926, and the first Canadian Legation was opened in Washington early in 1927. This was followed in the next year by the appointment of a Canadian Minister to serve in Paris and by the opening of a legation in Tokyo. At about the same time the United States, France and Japan opened legations in Ottawa. The growth of Canadian representation abroad was interrupted by the depression of the 1930's; and no new Canadian missions were opened until January, 1939, when the Canadian Government appointed a Minister to Belgium and The Netherlands. With the outbreak of the Second World War it became necessary for Canada to have more intimate contacts with other members of the Commonwealth and with many foreign countries as well. On September 10, 1939, the day after Canada declared war, it was announced that the Canadian Government would send High Commissioners to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland. These Governments reciprocated. In 1941 a High Commissioner was also appointed in Newfoundland in recognition of the importance of that country to the defense of Canada. The evolution of the Commonwealth in recent years has increased and somewhat altered the pattern of diplomatic representation. Now that India, Pakistan and Ceylon have become members of the Commonwealth, Canada is represented in the two former countries by a High Commissioner and in Ceylon by a Trade Commissioner. The Republic of Ireland has withdrawn from the Commonwealth and Canada now exchanges ambassadors with that country. In 1949, when Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province, the High Commissioner's Office in St. John's was closed. At the present time Canada has 33 diplomatic missions abroad.

Diplomatic Responsibilities Worldwide

Canada's diplomatic responsibilities have also been increased by its membership in the United Nations. Since April, 1946, Canada has been represented on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission; and after Canada's election to the Security Council in September, 1947, a Canadian Permanent Delegation was established in New York.

There is also a Canadian Permanent Delegation to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva.

Because we have fortunately been able to make use of the United Kingdom consular services in many parts of the world, the Canadian consular service has developed comparatively slowly. The first Canadian Consulates were opened in 1940 and 1941 in Greenland and St. Pierre and Miquelon in order to enable the Canadian Government to keep in touch with developments in the critical sea approaches to the northern coasts of North America. These were both temporary wartime offices. But Canada now has consular offices in six countries, including the United States, where there are Canadian Consulates or Consulates-General in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Portland (Maine) and San Francisco.

The headquarters of the Department in Ottawa are in the East Block of the Parliament Buildings. The permanent Civil Service staff is headed by an Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs with a Deputy Under-Secretary and three Assistant Under-Secretaries. The work of the Department is divided among thirteen divisions, ten of which are described by their functions and three by the geographical areas which are their concern. The Commonwealth, European and American and Far Eastern divisions have a general responsibility for co-ordinating the various aspects of Canadian policy in the countries under their purview; and they are consulted on the political aspects of problems which fall within the executive responsibilities of the ten functional divisions. These functional divisions are the United Nations Division, Economic Division, Protocol Division, Legal Division, Information Division, Consular Division, Defence Liaison Division, Personnel Division, the Finance Division and the Establishments and Organization Division. These last three are primarily concerned with the organization and administration of the Department.

Thus, the Personnel Division is responsible for the status and training of the members of the service, who are recruited through competitive examinations arranged by the Civil Service Commission serving all departments of Government. The successful candidates are prepared for work

in the Department by a system of "training on the job." This involves transfer from one division of the Department in Ottawa to another at quarterly intervals during the first year of service.

Those entering the External Affairs service do so on a career basis under the merit system. Only Canadian citizens or British subjects who have resided in Canada for at least ten years are eligible for admission. The basic qualification for entrance to the diplomatic service is a university degree with, preferably, postgraduate study in political science, history, economics or law. The examinations held at intervals by the Civil Service Commission consist of three parts: a written test, a rating on the basis of education and experience and an oral examination. This latter is designed to disclose the candidate's personal suitability and knowledge of modern languages. Since the Second World War women have been admitted to the Canadian service on the same basis as men.

From this rather bald summary I hope that readers of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL will have gathered some idea of the organization in which their opposite numbers in the Canadian diplomatic service conduct their duties. These duties are all concerned with the protection and advancement of Canadian interests abroad. Canada's paramount interests abroad, however, are the maintenance of international peace and security and the preservation of freedom. For that reason there is a fundamental identity between the objectives of those who work in the Canadian Department of External Affairs and the objectives of the members of the Foreign Service of the United States. Since it is now almost three years since I resigned from the Department of External Affairs to become its political head, I think that without immodesty, I may be permitted to claim that within its short history it has established high standards of intelligence and devotion. At the same time I should like to pay tribute to the leadership which has been given to the free world by the foreign policy of the United States and to the skill, integrity and hard work with which that policy has from day to day been implemented by members of the American Foreign Service.

Canada—Friend and Partner

by Stanley Woodward

United States Ambassador to Canada

I welcome this opportunity to contribute to the special Canadian Edition of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL together with others who share the task of guarding the friendship of our two countries. The very fact that there is an issue dedicated to Canada is indicative of the close relationship which exists. It is a relationship which has grown in warmth over the decades.

In World War II the two countries demonstrated to the world what their common effort could accomplish. Today, when we find the free nations arming to deter any possible aggression, the United States and Canada are once again demonstrating that mutual efforts in defense planning make each country stronger. The increased strength which results is a direct contribution to the security of the free world.

It is indeed difficult to find elsewhere in this troubled world or in the pages of history a parallel of the unique relationship which has grown between the United States and Canada. Much of the mutual respect and understanding

Before entering the Foreign Service to be trained with the first class under the Rogers Act, our Ambassador to Canada, Stanley Woodward, had acquired a degree from Yale, done graduate work in the Ecole Libre des Science Politiques, served in World War I's army, and taught at Yale-in-China. He had assignments at Geneva, Brussels, Port-au-Prince, and at the Department, then resigned to spend four years as a City Park Commissioner. In 1937 he entered the Departmental Service as Assistant Chief of Protocol, becoming its Chief in 1941. He has held his present post less than a year.



which mark this relationship have come through the closeness of the two countries. But it has not been merely geographical nearness, the "undefended border." It is more a closeness of thought and ideals.

Back and forth across the border flow more ideas, more people and more genuine goodwill than across any other border in the world. On both sides of the line people live and work peaceably side by side, see the same movies, read the same books, live similar lives, and hold dear the same truths of religion and individual freedom.

There is no doubt of our closeness, although there are some interesting differences worthy of note. English is a language common to both countries. Yet, nearly one-third of all Canadians speak another language—French. Thus, there are two cultural influences at work in Canada: one French and one English. Blending together they give Canada a cultural foundation somewhat different from ours. Then there is the pattern of growth to nationhood. In the United States we severed political ties with the Old World 175 years ago. Canada has much more recently emerged as a sovereign nation. Its recognition as an independent country goes back to 1931 and the Statute of Westminster, which established the Commonwealth as we know it today. Canada's link with sister nations in the Commonwealth forms another difference.

Differences as Important as Similarities

These differences are important to be considered because they serve as reminders that each country must go on its own path, fulfilling its own destiny.

The closeness of our two peoples in times of war and peace make possible the discussion and solution of political and economic problems as they come up. In the solution of these problems no artificial barriers are erected. We can sit down and talk. We can arrive at mutually satisfactory agreements because we have a long tradition of amicable settlement.

With our similar lives, our frequent visits, our respect for each other's independence and institutions, it is natural that we should be friends. What makes us partners as well is the realization that only through coordinated actions can we make strong and secure the North American Continent. We realized that during the last war. Through the medium of the Hyde Park Declaration, made in 1941 by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the two countries effectively pooled their resources. That agreement was revitalized last fall when the two countries signed the "Statement of Principles for Economic Cooperation." By adhering to the announced principles the two countries will develop a coordinated procurement program, will coordinate controls, will exchange information, will remove barriers to the flow of defense goods, and will consult on problems which may develop. It will make our industrial mobilization easier. As the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Honorable C. D. Howe, said: "This sharing of our sacrifices is the sensible thing to do."

From the general principles will come specific agreements. The end result will be to make each country stronger and to make the effort and the sacrifices as equitable as possible.

Canada has much to offer in this joint use of North America's potentialities. The country is growing industrially and agriculturally. It has a wealth of resources in its forests, its oil fields, its mineral deposits, its modern industrial plant, its abundant water power, and its fertile land. It has an even greater resource in its 14,000,000 hard-working, decent people. We need to remember these resources—to think of Canada as a modern country, produc-

ing a multitude of needed goods. Too often we tend to think of our northern neighbor as a land of ski slopes in winter and trout streams in summer. We remember it from visits as the land of the Mountie, the salmon run, the sled dog, the mansard roofs and thick stone walls of Quebec City, or the snow-capped peaks at Banff. It is a tourist's paradise, but it also is far more—a productive and a growing nation.

Canada's resources complement our own. This fact is well indicated by the tremendous trade between our two countries. That trade in 1950 was about \$2 billion each way. It was the largest two-way trade the world has ever known. It benefited both peoples. It made us, more firmly than ever, partners.

Not Merely a Commercial Partnership

Our partnership with Canada is far from being limited to trade. We are each confident of the other's future. United States investments in Canada are well known. These investments, stimulated by the development of the Alberta oil fields and the discovery of new mineral deposits, are now about \$6 billion. Canadian investment in the United States is smaller, slightly over \$1 billion. In proportion to its smaller population, Canadian investment is, however, about double the per capita investment of America's in Canada.

A greater evidence of our partnership is found in our approach to international problems. Both countries earnestly support the United Nations. Canadian representatives took a leading role at San Francisco in 1945 and were instrumental in strengthening the Assembly. Since that date the United States and Canada have worked in close col-



Our Ottawa Embassy residence in winter dress.

laboration in the United Nations and in its specialized agencies. Since the day that the Republic of Korea was invaded by the Communists, the Canadians have supported the United Nations' aim of defeating that aggression. Canadian land, sea and air forces have been committed to the United Nations battle and are helping drive back the aggressors.

Article 51 of the United Nations Charter recognizes the need for regional collective security organizations. It was under that article that the seed, which was to grow into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was sowed. Both the Canadians and the Americans realized the necessity for what Prime Minister St. Laurent called in 1947 "an association of democratic and peace-loving states."

Both countries consulted with other nations of the North Atlantic community. All recognized that individual safety could best be guaranteed by a common organization based on continuous self-help and mutual aid. It was thus on April 4, 1949 that twelve nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty. NATO, the organization which was then established, has grown to strength in the intervening months. We, in the United States and Canada, share the belief with the other

member nations that we have created a community of free nations in which we can build up the armed and economic forces necessary to deter aggression.

Membership in NATO of the United States and Canada has contributed to the strengthening of their partnership. Both will place troops in Europe under General Eisenhower's command. Both are supplying arms and equipment to the European members of NATO. It is well worth pointing out that only the United States and Canada have created continuing aid programs, supported by government funds,

which have as their purpose the effective increase of the strength of our allies in Western Europe. We have those programs because we believe that we have a stake in Western Europe's freedoms, and because we know that what strengthens our allies makes us more secure.

The United States and Canada are friends because we understand and respect each other. We are partners because we realize that in coordinated efforts there is strength and because we know that we stand for the same ideals of decency, liberty, and individual freedom.

Some Thoughts on Canadian-U. S. Friendship

By Hume Wrong

Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America

I welcome the action of the Editorial Board of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in devoting an issue to Canada. I suppose that more readers of the JOURNAL have visited Canada, on duty and on pleasure, than any other foreign country. I am, indeed, tempted to put the word foreign in quotation marks, since neither Americans when speaking of Canada nor Canadians when speaking of the United States customarily employ it. Yet a few years ago a well-known Canadian writer published a volume with the title "Canada, the Unknown Country." Certainly I frequently encounter in the United States an impression of Canada which, while usually flattering and sometimes accurate so far as it goes, is scarcely recognizable to Canadians.

It would be easy to write a complacent, truthful, and thoroughly boring account of the relations between Canada and the United States. They are intimate; they are friendly; they are undramatic; they are an example to the rest of the world. Peaceful co-operation, unfortunately, is dull and arouses little public interest. It has continued for so long between our countries that it tends to be taken for granted. If Canadians were less friendly, less stable, more spectacular, more assertive, a good deal more would be known about Canada in the United States. If Americans were to revive the ambitions which once made the slogans "Manifest Destiny" and "Fifty-four-forty or Fight" a part of their history, Canadians would no longer believe that today's denunciations of "American imperialism" are as unfounded as the output of Joseph Goebbels' lie factory.

As it is, in both countries people tend to forget how fortunate they are in their neighbour. They also tend to forget, if they ever knew, that the achievement and maintenance of this happy state call for hard work, constant vigilance, clear understanding and tolerant respect for national feelings and prejudices. The official business transacted between the two federal governments is, of course, only a small segment of the whole sphere of relationships between Canadians and Americans. But it is with this segment that members of the Foreign Service of both countries are mainly concerned, and they cannot assume, as public opinion is inclined to assume, that satisfactory solutions of the infinitely varied and complex problems which arise can be found almost automatically.

For more than half of the last twenty-five years I have been concerned, either in Washington or in Ottawa, with the conduct of public business between Canada and the United States. In that period I have seen the range of this business greatly extended, and the methods of dealing with it

multiplied. Diplomatic and Consular staffs have been doubled and trebled. New commissions and boards have set up to work out joint proposals for dealing with issues as diverse as the preservation of the sockeye salmon fisheries of the West Coast, the allocation of radio frequencies, and the defence of the North American Continent.

Furthermore, an almost bewildering development of the years since 1945 has been the extent to which international affairs have been multilateralized—to use an awkward word for want of a better one—in the United Nations, the array of specialized agencies, and smaller regional organizations of which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is for our countries the most important. Some might think that this process would reduce the gravity and the volume of the affairs handled through regular diplomatic channels. I am sure that the readers of the JOURNAL are under no such illusion, and know from experience that the result has been exactly the opposite.

Defense and Diplomacy

Nowadays it is an unfortunate fact that diplomacy is dominated by considerations of defence, although we hope that we shall emerge into clearer air, when the long shadows cast by the risks of yet another great war will have disappeared. It is surprising, in the context of our present dangers, to recall that co-operation in defence is one of the more recent developments in the relationship between Canada and the United States.

As a matter of history—now happily remote history—



Hume Wrong became First Secretary in Washington in 1930, remaining there until 1937 when he was named permanent Canadian Delegate to the League of Nations. In 1939 he was made an economic adviser in London. Returning to Washington in 1941 he was appointed Minister-Counsellor to the Legation, holding this post until 1942 when named Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. In 1946 he was appointed Ambassador to the U.S. He represented Canada at the UN conference in 1945 and at the drafting and signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, 1948

considerations of defence were once important in another sense in influencing the development of both countries. People do not often remember that twice since the Declaration of Independence have American armies sought to conquer Canada. One invading force was repulsed in an effort to capture the citadel of Quebec by frontal assault in mid-winter. Another later burned the public buildings of Toronto, then known as York, an act for which a much more famous, or notorious, measure of reprisal was taken not long after when British troops captured Washington, and burned the Capitol and badly singed the White House.

These events took place long ago. Nearly 175 years have passed since General Montgomery was killed leading the assault on Quebec in the Revolutionary War, and almost 140 years since York was burned in the War of 1812. The placid Rideau Canal which runs through the centre of the city of Ottawa to join the Ottawa River owes its existence to these events; it was built before the railway age to provide a route for heavy traffic which would connect the St. Lawrence Valley and Lake Ontario without passing through the danger-zone where the international boundary runs along

and our duty to work with other countries which share our central concept of what is essential to make up a decent life. Hence the great achievement of the North Atlantic Treaty and the valiant venture in Korea to put sinews as well as words behind the idea of collective security.

Co-operation in defence affects the whole fabric of the national life of the collaborating countries and constantly impinges on central questions of sovereignty. This is particularly evident when smaller countries join with great powers in building up joint means of defence. There are not, and there must not be, any satellites in the alliance of the free countries of the Western world, for that would be a denial of the democratic faith. Effective co-operation must rest on the will of the peoples, guiding the action of their governments.

In Canada vigour and confidence in the future of the Canadian nation are manifest today—the right sort of nationalism which inspires greater national achievement. Canadians have always tended to be sensitive, perhaps at times over-sensitive, to outside pressures, whether they came from London or from Washington. They are not inclined to



A group of officers of the Canadian Embassy are shown in the attached photograph. Seated from left to right are: George Ignatieff, Counsellor; W. D. Matthews, Minister; Hume Wrong, Ambassador; John English, Commercial Counsellor, and J. F. Parkinson, Financial Counsellor. Standing from left to right are: M. P. Carson, Assistant Commercial Secretary; Peter Campbell, Second Secretary; Paul Malone, First Secretary; Peter Towe, Second Secretary; Marion Macpherson, Third Secretary; W. F. Hillhouse, Assistant Agricultural Secretary; Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor; R. M. Keith, Financial Secretary; George A. Browne, Commercial Secretary; Norman Chappell, Defence Production Department; Boris Wallis, Second Secretary; and Robert Dunn, Second Secretary. Not shown are Gordon Cox and L. H. LaVigne, Second Secretaries, and the military and scientific attachés of the Embassy.

Harris & Ewing

the St. Lawrence River. Now Canadians hope that at long last, after years of effort, the two governments will soon unite in constructing a seaway through this same international section of the St. Lawrence River.

Our new co-operation in defence involves, of course, much more than an abandonment of now ancient fears. It only began after the outbreak of the last war, having its origin in the desperate days of the fall of France, the blitz, and the threatened invasion of Great Britain. In 1940 President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King, at a meeting at Ogdenburg on the St. Lawrence, announced the establishment of a Permanent Joint Board on Defence, which still is busily at work. It was only in that year that military representatives were first attached to the diplomatic missions in the two capitals. For the first time both countries began to be conscious of direct danger from abroad to their own lands, and of the need, moral as well as geographical, of planning and working together to repel it.

I shall not summarize the steps which have been taken. One great danger, triumphantly surmounted in 1945, has been replaced by another. There is identity of decision in the United States and in Canada that it is our best defence

follow anyone's lead blindly. They mean to be partners not subordinates, although they know the limitations of their own power in a world of power politics. Perhaps the most important task of the members of the Foreign Service of both countries who deal with the relations between the two countries is to preserve and strengthen the reality of this partnership between a very great power and its smaller, but no less democratic, neighbour.

MARRIAGES

HACKLER-ARMSTRONG. Miss Rhoda Elizabeth Armstrong and Mr. Windsor G. Hackler were married in Washington, D. C. on March 31, 1951. Mr. Hackler is a member of the Department's Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. Mrs. Hackler had been working in Athens with ECA.

VISCHER-LOMBARD. Mrs. Helen Carusi Lombard and FSS Peter Vischer were married in Washington, D. C., on April 21, 1951. Mr. Vischer is assigned to the Office of the Director General in Washington.

The Selection Board System and the Foreign Service

By Samuel D. Berger, FSO

When the promotion list arrives, the first thing every eligible Foreign Service Officer does is run quickly down the list looking for his name. If it is there, he leans back in blissful self-satisfaction. Virtue is rewarded. The Foreign Service is a fine institution. The Principal Officer is not such a bad fellow after all. The half-thought-out plan to leave the Service and take a job where ability, hard work and loyalty are really appreciated is forgotten. Colleagues drop in to shake hands and soon the telegrams and letters of congratulation begin to arrive.

But if an officer's name is not on the list, how very different the feeling. There flashes through his mind the long years of hard and unremitting work; the thousands of apparently unappreciated telegrams, letters and reports; the isolated and hardship posts; the malaria contracted in the tropics; the long and frequent separations from home and family; the constant moving about and debts incurred in the process . . . as irritation, frustration and bitterness well up within, he wonders: Is it worth the effort? Is this the way the Foreign Service rewards its men?

* * * * *

I sat for nine weeks on Selection Board "B" and this picture was constantly in our minds as we fretted and worried our way through the records of each officer. Every FSO became a flesh and blood personality, and each time we put down our grades we were tormented by doubts as to whether we were making the right decision.

On the day we made our final recommendations we were not altogether happy. Each member of the Board would have preferred a somewhat different selection: the inclusion of some who were not on, the exclusion of some who were. But our collective judgment prevailed, and we were satisfied that we had been as conscientious, just and equitable, both to the men and to the needs of the Service, as was humanly possible.

The present selection system was instituted in 1947. While it still needs minor adjustments and improvements (some have already been made), it is as fair a system as can be devised to handle the delicate and difficult problem of promotion and separation.

All Boards are Carefully Chosen

The Board on which I sat was typical. It included four Foreign Service Officers and two public members. One FSO was a senior officer of wide and varied experience. The second, also an old-timer, had spent much of his life in consular work. The third FSO, a somewhat younger man, was an inspector. I was a manpower appointee and a comparative newcomer. The two public members were distinguished university professors. Considering that each of us brought the task a somewhat different view, it is remarkable how close our ratings were in the vast majority of cases.

Our job was to read the dossiers of 260 Class IV and 219 Class III officers. We, of course, had taken an oath of

secrecy not to reveal the contents of any record. We were given the number to be promoted in each class (determined by the funds available). Those promoted the year before were not eligible.

Each member of the Board read each dossier independently, grading each officer on a scale ranging from a high score of 6 down to 1. Without revealing our grades, we then spent days discussing the merits and shortcomings of the officers. We were helped enormously in these discussions by observers from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and from the USIE, who knew at first hand the work of many of the officers in their fields. Very often we went back to the dossier to take a fresh look at the record of an officer or to compare the record of one officer with another.

Ratings and Re-ratings

When we had exhausted our discussions, each of us re-examined our individual scores, readjusting our original rating in many cases in the light of the discussions. The scores were then combined. Promotion went automatically to the highest scores in Class IV and Class III. The lowest 10 per cent automatically went on the warning list. Under the law an officer who fails to get promotion after ten years or who appears among the lowest 10 per cent for three consecutive years is automatically retired from the service.

This is the mechanism, and it is as objective, as free from bias or favoritism, as ingenuity can devise.

The ability to make fair decisions rests obviously on the completeness of the dossier, which consists of efficiency and post reports, inspector reports, end-user reports, commendation telegrams and letters, personal statements, etc. In most cases the dossiers are adequate. In some they are barely adequate. In a few the data is too scant to make a really fair judgment. In general, the longer an officer has served, the better and more complete is the information on which to judge his qualities. In one way this works against an officer, for his weaknesses as well as his strong points are

Samuel D. Berger had considerable experience in London before his appointment to the Embassy there in 1945. During 1938-39 he had a Carnegie Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council and studied at the London School of Economics and from 1942-44 he was labor consultant to a special mission to Great Britain. His labor background enabled him to make a substantial contribution to the work of the London Embassy with the election of the Labor Party. An FSO since 1947, Mr. Berger is now in Washington on temporary detail as Assistant to W. Averell Harriman. He had worked with Mr. Harriman in London during 1942-45.



more apparent than in the case of an officer of shorter service where weaknesses have not had time to emerge in nearly so clear a form. On the other hand, members of the Board, conscious of this, tend to treat a shorter-service officer with a certain reserve, so that on balance the two are treated more or less equitably.

The completeness of the file is vital if the Selection System is to be fair both to the men and to the Service. While there are deficiencies in this regard, it was evident that the recorded information of the last few years represented a vast improvement over earlier data. I would hazard the opinion that incomplete or inadequate records will cease to be a problem in another two or three years, providing Rating Officers are constantly impressed with the importance of making full and accurate appraisals. I would suggest that any Rating Officer who does a slap-dash or irresponsible job of preparing efficiency reports should be reprimanded, and this fact entered in his record, for he does an injustice to his colleagues and harm to the Service.

* * * * *

While complete and reliable records are essential, they will not put more men on the promotion list or fewer on the danger list. All they will do is make the decision of a Selection Board even more judicious and more equitable than it now is.

Choice Is Never Easy

The choice of which officers should go on the promotion and separation lists will, under any system and under any circumstances, be an enormously difficult one, and I have set below some of the main problems as I see them:

1. The brilliant and versatile officer presents no great problem, and a Board does not worry over much about him. If he misses promotion one year, he will get it later. A large percentage of promotions now go to these officers, which is as it should be, if the Service is to be constantly improved. There is no evidence to show that brilliant officers are in some curious way more unstable or more erratic than the average run of officer. But one cannot build a balanced Foreign Service and maintain good morale by confining promotion to the brilliant and versatile.

2. The task of rating a specialist officer raises some interesting problems. The precepts require that he "receive equal consideration, on the basis of merit, with that accorded officers in the more easily recognized diplomatic and consular activities." But it is no easy task to compare the merits of specialists in a variety of different fields or to compare specialists with general officers. The problem presents no difficulty in the lower ranks of the Service but begins to emerge in the higher classes.

The problem is, however, soluble. The qualities required in the upper ranks of the Service in every field are initiative, leadership, intellectual curiosity, vision, imagination, teamwork, etc. Using these standards, a specialist is judged on exactly the same basis as any other officer.

Rating the Specialist

I can illustrate this problem by describing a not untypical case. I had to rate two agricultural officers of about the same age, education, experience, length of service, and responsibility. Both were competent, hard working, and did an excellent job of reporting the representation in their special field. There was nothing derogatory in either record. But one officer took little interest in the rest of the Embassy. The other took advantage of his special field to write reports on closely related subjects such as the peasant

problem, farm labor, and land reform; turned over much information to the political officers; interested the Information Section in a program directed at farmers and peasants; and he saw to it that his economic reports on agriculture were tied in with general economic reporting.

To me the choice was quite clear. The first was an excellent officer who would make a first rate Agricultural Attache in an important post and deserved promotion. But I could not help but rate the second officer somewhat higher than the first. He was an invaluable and indispensable officer with qualities that might eventually make for an excellent political or economic counselor, or even Career Minister. It was interesting that the observer from Agriculture on our Board agreed with this appraisal.

The problem of rating specialists is not confined solely to those normally classified as specialists. There is a regrettable tendency among political officers to regard themselves as general officers because at one time or other they have done every job in the Foreign Service. But many political officers are far from being general officers. A political officer who knows little and cares less about economics, labor, agriculture, banking and finance, information, consular work or administration is a narrow specialist. The same holds true for every other branch of the Service.

In the complex world in which we live, the men who are going to rise to the top of the Service are those who can move easily and confidently in more than one field, starting either as a specialist and branching out, or as a general officer and developing real skill and experience in several fields. Versatility and expertise in more than one field will become more and more important as the years go by. An officer who regards other branches of the Service as inferior, not deserving of his attention, study, or best effort, is laying up trouble for his career. This problem is not solely the responsibility of the individual officer. There is an equal obligation on the part of his superiors and the Foreign Service to encourage the specialist to branch out and the general officer to concentrate.

Promotion and Morale

3. One of the most difficult problems which confronts a Selection Board is how to rate a certain type of officer: the steady, solid, responsible man who can turn his hand at any work and make a creditable showing, but who is rather colorless and uninspired, and whose whole career has been undistinguished.

Generally this type of officer receives promotion at about the normal rate up to Class IV. Then the trouble starts. For in the higher grades of the service, the qualities that are most needed are precisely those which this type of officer lacks: initiative, imagination, leadership and executive ability. Some after long waits rise to Class III, and a few to Class II. But it is heart-breaking business. How to reward the steady and undistinguished officer, maintain his interests and morale, get the best out of him, and keep him from slipping into crotchety irritation and unhappy frustration is a real problem.

This type of officer should not be confused with the misfit, the miscast and the failure. The latter are being and should be weeded out as fast as possible. The type of officer I have in mind is the one who contributes a great deal to the service but who is never quite appreciated and often passed over for a flashier type, who has not nearly the character, ability, experience, or staying power but whose weaknesses have not yet become apparent.

I do not know the answer to this problem, but I throw

out one or two observations. The problem is largely tied in with the problem of raising the status of consular and administrative work. There is an unfortunate tendency to treat consular and administrative work as inferior branches of the service, shunned by the abler officer, as a result of which it has become a kind of repository for this kind of officer, as well as for the misfit, the failure, and the officer no one knows what to do with. This is regrettable because these two fields of work are important parts of the Foreign Service.

The consulate is the one place where large numbers of Americans and foreigners meet the U. S. Government. It should be a smoothly run operation: polite, efficient and friendly. All too often this is not the case.

As for administrative work, it makes all the difference to the morale and working of a post if the files are in order, the messenger service runs smoothly, secretaries and clerks are happy, efficiency reports go out on time, office space is properly planned, VIP delegations are met and looked after, etc., etc.

Consular and administrative work deserves their share of the best available officers and some means must be found to assign more able officers for periods of duty in these branches of the Service if their efficiency and prestige are to be raised.

The problem of rewarding the steady but undistinguished officer and the problem of improving consular and administrative work go hand in hand. Improve the latter and the former will find themselves working in an environment which brings out the best in them and under chiefs and with colleagues whom they respect and who respect them.

As I read the records of some of the solid but less distinguished officers, I could not help but feel the sense of despair which overtakes so many of them. Often their failure to develop and rise in the Service is due to personal shortcomings or personal misfortune such as marital or domestic troubles or illness. There is no solution to this

problem. But sometimes their failure is due to poor leadership, indifferent training, the accident of assignments, too frequent transfers or too long stays in one post or job. Insofar as they are paying the price of past defects in the Foreign Service, there is an obligation, not, perhaps, to reward them, but to eliminate those defects so that in future men will not be penalized by shortcomings in the system.

* * * * *

If any officer ever has a chance to serve on a Selection Board, he should grab it. It is a chore to sit day-after-day for two and a half months reading what appear to be an endless number of files. But it is an interesting and exciting chore.

One comes away with a clear picture of the problems of the Foreign Service and the men and women who compose it, and one begins to appreciate how complicated and diverse the work is. The difference between serving in Accra and London; the tremendous readjustment required when one is shifted from a quiet to a hectic post; the range of qualities called for in an officer who must know how to negotiate, analyze, write, speak, administer, represent, educate, advise, protect, handle himself in a variety of fields and deal with the endless emergencies—big and small—that occur all the time.

As one reads the files one is impressed by the large number of officers of high quality, their devotion and loyalty, their sense of responsibility, and their tremendous capacity for work. The American people are well served by most of the men and women who represent them abroad. The reforms instituted in recent years are rapidly converting the Foreign Service from an organization that was lulled into complacency by decades of isolation into one that can cope with the new and heavy international responsibilities of the United States. It is ironic that, at the very time when the Service is making tremendous improvements, it should be so maligned and persecuted.

The Practical Side of U.S.-Canadian Relations

By FSO WILLIAM N. DALE and Canadian Second Secretary GORDON COX

The Canadian Desk in the State Department gives one a first-hand glimpse of the workings of U.S.-Canadian relations and a fine opportunity to observe how the peoples of two friendly nations can so manage their affairs that the long, common boundary remains a political, instead of military, line.

Canadian desk work is not spectacular; it is not fraught with sensational developments, mysterious comings and goings, and world-shaking pronouncements. But Canadian desk officers have plenty to do, much of which, though undramatic, affects millions of people, their rights, and in particular, their pocketbooks. The very fact that the two countries are interdependent economically and militarily—though distinct politically—creates problems which can be just as thorny and just as frustrating as any others.

Work on U.S.-Canadian problems has many facets. There is the Embassy in Ottawa and the 15 consular posts to think about; then there is the Canadian Embassy here; many other government departments, particularly Defense, Interior, and mobilization agencies, are also much concerned

with Canada; and finally, Canadian relations are frequently the object of Congressional attention. All these facets of Canadian work require thoughtful study and careful cultivation, in particular the last.

Some problems are hardy perennials that come up annually through the dust of politics and economics. The hardest of these is the St. Lawrence Power and Seaway Project, which first arose in the 1890's and is still with us today. Then there is "Line A-B" which concerns the last unsettled bit of the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Each new Canadian desk officer hopes that somehow these problems will be finally solved during his tour of duty; each one thankfully leaves them to his successor.

By far the most enjoyable relationships we have are those with Canadian Embassy officials. Not only is it a pleasure to deal with individuals of another country on a completely open and frank basis, but also they are the source of the more pleasant portions of our social life. In the absence of representation allowances and of any particular duties in

(Continued on page 34)

THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 28 MAY, 1951 No. 5

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
1809 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Subscription—\$4.00 a year

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.

OUR CANADIAN ISSUE

We have focused this issue of the Journal on Canada and on our 16 foreign service posts there. To make it particularly worthwhile, we asked for contributions not only from members of our own Service but from two Canadian officials who are well-known to many, both in the Department and in the Foreign Service, the Honorable L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Honorable Hume Wrong, the Canadian Ambassador in Washington. The Journal wishes to take this opportunity to thank everyone who contributed to this issue and particularly Mr. Pearson and Mr. Wrong. We realize fully that in these turbulent and unpredictable days it is not easy for them to take time from conducting the foreign affairs of a great nation in order to write an article for the Journal.

Our readers will find in Mr. Pearson's account of the rapid growth and present organization of the Department of External Affairs an interesting contrast with our own development. In the Canadian Government, relations with the United States are handled by the American and Far Eastern Division, while in the State Department, Canadian relations are handled in the Bureau of European Affairs. Organizationally speaking, each country has managed to bracket its immediate neighbors with some rather distant acquaintances.

Those of us who have dealt with officials of the Department of External Affairs, either in Washington or in the field, know that the Canadian system of organization and of personnel administration works exceedingly well. In Washington, we are especially impressed with the responsiveness and flexibility of the Canadian operation. At every field post in which Canada is also represented, our experience is that Canadian officials are both highly skilled and thoroughly congenial.

In his article, Ambassador Wrong penetrates deeply into the nature of U.S.-Canadian relations. He stresses one especially important fact, that the firm relationship between the two countries does not occur as a result of a "laissez-faire" policy, but is the consequence of much patient effort in a variety of fields. When it is claimed, as it too often is, that relations with Canada are still comparatively simple, Ambassador Wrong's description of the recent expansion of official business between the two nations is worth recollection.

In this connection, Mr. Pearson mentioned that he supposed the relative simplicity of our relations cannot last forever. The Journal is not so certain that they have been

or are now so simple. But whether these relations are already complex or are just becoming so, the officials of both countries will surely strive to prevent the word "complex" from becoming synonymous with "difficult."

Really, this should not prove too arduous a task. If differences arise between the countries, in the U. N. or in other fields, we should try to keep them always in perspective against the background of our natural interdependence and the basic similarity of our objectives. We should not permit problems in one area to affect our dealings in other areas. The relationship between the U.S. and Canada is unusual, so unusual that it is often called a special relationship. The "special" nature of our relations is itself the consequence of the quantity and complexity of our mutual interests.

Frankly, the Journal found it a genuine pleasure to prepare this issue. At a time when international political relations are increasingly complex and paradoxical, it is a relief to turn to our Canadian neighbors and partners. We feel that there we are on the solid ground of mutual understanding. Perhaps we do take them too much for granted, but if we do, it is primarily an indication of our confidence in Canadians and of our realization that both countries share a "central concept," to use Mr. Wrong's words, "of what is essential to make up a decent life."

SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBERG

The death of Senator Vandenberg removes from public life one of the truly great and respected men of our times. By whatever standards greatness is judged—courage, significant achievements, vision, statesmanship—the Senator from Michigan had them in full measure. To them, he also brought an intuitive and unerring sense of practicality that seemed never to fail to find workable answers for the massive problems which during his later years he had to solve. Not only was he a man of ideas but also—and superlatively so—a man of action. Our history has few more memorable pages than those on which the record of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee under Senator Vandenberg's chairmanship are written. During those vital years from 1946 to 1948, years in which the Republic awoke from its last remaining isolationist dreams and committed itself irretrievably to participation in world affairs, the hand of Senator Vandenberg never lost its sure grasp. His astuteness as a parliamentarian—a quality which those of us who served with him in international conferences profoundly appreciated—continually found ways to marshal congressional support for the many and sweeping measures he strove to have enacted.

What then is the legacy of Senator Vandenberg? Quite simply, we firmly believe that history will demonstrate that the Senator's legacy was nothing less than the survival of western man itself. For if western man is to survive—or, as Faulkner puts it, to prevail—it will be on the foundations that Senator Vandenberg so tirelessly and devotedly helped to construct. The Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the Rio Pact, the North Atlantic Treaty, those great and wise achievements of American and western policy are surely the bases on which our hopes for survival stand. And it was Senator Vandenberg perhaps more than any other man, commanding the respect of both of our parties at home and of our friends abroad, who made them possible. His life, so American in its roots, stands as a monument to the service of his country and civilized man. The world, for all its sadness over the passing of Senator Vandenberg, has not yet really begun to understand the debt it owes to him.

Service Glimpses



Courtesy Sidney Weintraub

Above: Robert F. Fernald, shown here against the Tananarive landscape, retired last fall after service which technically totaled nearly forty years (counting extra time for unhealthful posts). His five years in Madagascar had endeared him to Tananarive's inhabitants as well as to the Consulate staff.



Left: Mrs. Stanley Woodward with Bosco and Bonzo on the occasion of Ottawa's Dog Derby.

Below: FSO John Amott and his bride, Ruth Coelho, of Rio de Janeiro, toast each other at the reception following their March 3rd wedding. Mrs. Amott was formerly employed by Rio's USIE.

Photo courtesy Gilbert A. Crandall



Courtesy Henry B. Day

Above: Officers and administrative personnel of the Rangoon Embassy after the presentation of length of service certificates and silver lapel buttons was made by the Honorable David McK. Key, who stands in the center of the picture with Mr. Allen M. Ameen on his right (28 years service) and Mr. Alfred J. Hennessy (22 years service) on his left.



Below: Consul Robert J. Cavanaugh says goodbye to Vice Consul Juan Gorrell as the latter prepares to leave Windsor for an assignment in the Department.

Photo by the Windsor Daily Star



Left: At the reception following the March 17th wedding of FSO Tom Goldman and the former Teuntje Visser, I. to r.: FSO Galen Stone, Ring Bearer John Gemmill, Richard Goldman and his wife, the bride and groom, Henry Gemmill, Flower Girl Elizabeth Gemmill, FSO Rogers Horgan and FSO Philip Valdes.

Canadian Chronicle



VANCOUVER

Vancouver is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Across the blue harbor from the Consulate window rise wooded mountains, snow capped much of the year. To the west, the mountains of Vancouver Island can be seen. Residents of Vancouver are justifiably proud of their gardens, and, even in winter, lawns are green.

Vancouver is the commercial and industrial center of British Columbia. Its population is now around 500,000 out of a total provincial population of 1,300,000.

British Columbia itself is rich in natural resources—forests, minerals, fish, and water power. It has several new pulp and paper mills. One of the world's largest smelters is located at Trail near the US border, and not far off is the largest lead producing mine in the world. There is now projected a huge aluminum plant which will use water power to be developed in the coastal mountains.

To interest the tourist, British Columbia offers a variety of interesting sights including superb scenery, excellent fishing, winter sports, and big game hunting. It is one of the few places where grizzly bears are still found in numbers.

Despite the comparatively small population and the great area—larger than California, Oregon and Washington combined—the province has done remarkable work in providing a road system. In September, a road will be completed between Prince George and Dawson Creek where it will connect with the Alaskan Highway. Motorists can then drive from Seattle and Vancouver to Alaska by a much shorter route than now exists. Americans are frequent visitors to British Columbia. Nine hundred thousand crossed the border to the mainland of the province in 1950. Even more Canadians, 1,300,000, visited the US from British Columbia during the same period.

Vancouver is a most attractive and healthy post for Foreign Service personnel. In addition to the inspiring scenery the city has many educational, cultural, and recreational facilities. More important, there are the Canadian people, friendly, hospitable, and always a pleasure to know and live among.

ROBERT L. SMYTH

HONEYMOON SPECIAL—NIAGARA FALLS

The past year has seen many changes in the staff of the Consulate at Niagara Falls. During the summer Clerks **Felicia Petrunick** and **Isobel Hopkins**, both old-timers in point of service, resigned to devote their full energies to their families.

Vice Consul **Ralph Saucedo** arrived on transfer from Georgetown, British Guiana in July, and Miss **Evelyn Bacon**, after a brief course of indoctrination at the Department, left for Pretoria, South Africa in September. Miss **Jon McLean**, formerly of the Consulate General staff at Toronto, was assigned to this post in July. Clerk **Dewey Beneshke**, formerly of Colombo, Ceylon, arrived at Niagara Falls in October.

Administrative Assistant **Rose Everitt** (23 years), Vice Consul **William Brown** (14 years), and Clerk **Mary Mearns** (11 years) continue as, perhaps, the most valuable members of the staff. Clerk **Andor Fischer**, who served for 27 years at Budapest before his transfer to Niagara Falls in 1948, is well-known to many readers of the JOURNAL.

In the currently popular phrase, let us face it. A Foreign Service career has much to be said in its disfavor, as well as much to recommend it. That welling enthusiasm for far places and exotic customs which prompted you to take 'the Examinations' in the first place has been known to ebb in direct ratio to the inaccessibility of a hot bath or a glass of cold milk. Or it may be that long distance telephone call which, though a government or a weekend is tottering on the brink of dissolution, cannot be completed in less than 24 hours.

This brings us, if somewhat obliquely, to the reason for this essay: the assignment without 'special' or 'peculiar' problems. The post at which mail from the Department reaches you within 24 hours, and from which you may speak by telephone to the Visa Division without delay and with an expenditure of exactly \$1.15. Where you may, if you prefer, buy your groceries or your nylons in the United States—although you will find little advantage in doing so. And, if your home town happens to be east of the Mississippi, from which you may visit your mother for a week-

end (without expending an exorbitant amount of precious leave, or perhaps precious dollars, in the process).

To this you may add the unreserved hospitality of a small Canadian city, uncomplicated by language or dietary misunderstandings. Your trip to your new post was pleasant and easy. Your welcome, on arrival, was fulsome, and you find yourself in a city which does not differ to a marked degree from a community of similar size within the United States. Gradually you will come to realize, in spite of the superficial sameness, that there is a strong sense of 'Canadianism' among your new friends, a frank liking for the 'Canadian' way of life as distinct from the 'American' one. However, this will cause you no irritation, since this distinctiveness is a matter of individuality and taste: it does not stem from deep-rooted differences of opinion or objectives.

There is an adequate choice of schools for your children, and your wife may forget what it is to make do with dried fruits and canned meat—when available. New books, current magazines, even the *New York Times*, reach you regularly and promptly. You go to the movies, or fishing, or play golf on Saturday afternoon, just as you did at home.



Staff of Consulate, Niagara Falls, Canada. Upper row, l. to r.: Clerk Beneshek, Vice Consul Brown, Clerk Fisher, Consul McKelvey, Vice Consul Saucedo, Clerk McLean. Seated, l. to r.: Clerk Landeen, Clerk Howat, Administrative Assistant Everitt, Clerk Mearns.

Of course, your present assignment, like a honeymoon, can hardly become a permanent state of affairs, even at Niagara Falls. But, in the work you have chosen, this is as it should be and, when you stop to think, you know it. The possibility of a transfer lurks in every mail and every incoming telegram. When it does arrive, you will take it in good part and even welcome it. You will welcome it, not because you wish to leave, but because it will represent a new challenge and a further broadening of your interests. You will serve your country better at your new post for your pleasant years in Canada. You may even, if you are fortunate, be able to carry with you some of that feeling of neighborliness which you have experienced and of which much of the world is so immediately in need.

DELANO MCKELVEY

MONTREAL

When word of the proposed Canadian issue of the *Journal* was first received in Montreal, my immediate reaction was to hunt up the Mexican issue of last May to see what sort of reports the various posts in Mexico had submitted. Having perused each item carefully, I rose from my desk with visions of gay, colorful fiestas dancing through my head and walked to the window. My glance struck the dull brick

wall of the Y.M.C.A. next door, ricocheted to the muddy ice-patched street below, and I came back to reality.

No doubt about it, Montreal is not a colorful post. Although it is the second largest French-speaking city in the world, it differs little in appearance from any American city.

After a day or two the newcomer becomes aware of a few indications that he has after all crossed the border—in winter horse-drawn sleighs jingling bells along snowy streets, in summer carriages angling for tourist trade around Dominion Square, signs in both French and English everywhere, white-helmeted bobbies. As time goes on he gets acquainted and begins to sense the fact that Montreal's history and culture is a mixture of French and Anglo-Saxon.

Canada has not followed the pattern of development that might have been expected; the French-speaking population of the Province of Quebec has refused to be assimilated and clings tightly to its language, customs, and fierce pride in its heritage. Separate schools were set up and have been maintained ever since, right up to the university level. As the city grew, the English-speaking settlers moved west and the French-speaking group congregated in the eastern section of the city. Consequently, modern Montreal in general is divided physically and socially by a language barrier, although officially Canada is a bi-lingual country.

The Consulate General is working hard to reach out to both the English and French-speaking population. This is primarily a visa office, and since many of our applicants are French-speaking, those of the staff who do not speak French are making an earnest effort to learn the language. Every Thursday night a group of employees meets for two hours with a member of the McGill University French Department for grammar and conversation lessons. They are making progress, as witness the fact that they now report having covered the subject of how to make light conversation at a cocktail party.

Information work here is in its beginning stages, but a start has been made in furnishing the local French press translations of excerpts of Department of State publications concerning Korea and other topics in the limelight; in making available to school children here various publications about the United States; in contacting local libraries regarding possible distribution of American books.

All work and no play makes even the Foreign Service dull so we also find time to continue our "informational" work in recreational ways. Consul **Fred Wren** is an officer of the Montreal Chess Club. Several of the more athletic members of the staff, including Vice Consul **Herman Lindstrom** and family, Vice Consul **Louise Schaffner**, Administrative Officer **Louise O'Grady**, Clerks **Barbara Myers**, **Babs Woodgate** and yours truly are among the skiers.

Skiing in the Laurentians is an unforgettable experience. On Sunday mornings the bells of the stone church sound and one sees pair after pair of skis stacked against the church wall while their owners are inside.

Another Quebec custom is the sugaring-off party. This is the season when the maple sap is running and in the country around Montreal they are now preparing for sugaring. One of the delights of such an outing is pouring fresh maple syrup on clean snow which can then be scooped up on a large wooden stick and eaten as a kind of taffy.

Unfortunately, the Consulate General's sugaring-off party came to grief last year for it was a little too late in the season and we were greeted with a drizzling rain and more mud than snow, but we saw how the sap was made into syrup and ate the hearty meal (with maple syrup poured over practically everything and a tasty [?] dessert of eggs

poached in maple syrup) which is usually served at a sugaring party. We also learned that the wooden sugaring sticks are used to beat on the table and provide a noisy accompaniment to the singing of gay French songs.

We have to work harder to find our local color than do the personnel of some more exotic Foreign Service posts, but we are all discovering that it is there if we care to seek it.

JEAN CLARK

WINDSOR

"I think the era of good feeling is over in this community. Everybody, both American and Foreign, is down on the Passport system." Not from the present day or even World War I comes this familiar lament of the Foreign Service, but from a letter written in Civil War times by the first American Consul in Windsor, Ontario. Such was the burden of Mr. D. H. Hobart's report to the Department within a month of taking up his duties on December 12, 1864. Nine months later he was forced to relinquish his post by "overwork and nervous disorders."

Reconstruction days saw a decline in consular affairs along the Canadian border and for a time the office functioned as a Commercial Agency. On April 20, 1882, however, Mr. Charles Ewers arrived with the rank of Consul. A year later he submitted a combined Post Report and Annual Accounting: "The Port of Windsor is an incorporated town of 6800 people and is the largest town in Western Ontario. The principal duties of this office are certifying merchandise invoices, taking the affidavits of emigrants and authenticating [sic] signatures. The fees for these services amounted to \$2,489 for the year ending April 19, 1883."

That fees were more than a matter of accounting interest to officers at this period—but rather a jealously guarded source of income—shows between the lines of a letter written ten years later by the then Consul, Marshall H. Thatcher, to a neighboring office: "Sir—You have reported me twice to the Dep't for infringing on your territory. I never infringed on anyone's rights—knowingly but you have been issuing invoices to Sutherland Innest Co. for Goods, right along every week that were in my territory and I knew it all the time. Your latest was No. 763 for Staples \$263.24. Now don't you think you'd better not throw stones when you are living in a glass house."

"I have commenced to defend myself—now look out for me."

AMERICAN CONSULATE STAFF, WINDSOR

Seated: Dr. Arthur H. Maybay, Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., Vice Consul Levi P. Smith, Jr., Consul Robert J. Cavanaugh, Consul Charles C. Sundell, Vice Consul Ralph C. Fratzke. Standing: Miss Iris J. Tewkesbury, Mrs. Lois E. Hamilton, U.S.P.H.S., Miss Georgette T. Gellinas, Mrs. Jacqueline Courtenay, Mrs. Emma W. Dyck, Misses Irene T. Couture, Kuruki O. Miller, Beatrice C. Lesperance, Helen Fuller, and Alice E. Serneels. (Mrs. Laura Doran, not present.)



If you look hard between the signs of Cameron & Thorburn (tailors), you can see the consular seal of our first office in Edmonton, circa 1865. Courtesy Robert J. Cavanaugh.



Mr. Thatcher's vigorous outlook was not channeled for long by strictly consular considerations. About the middle of March, 1896, the following appeared in the press:

"United States Consul Thatcher has invented a submerged water wheel. It has been placed in the Detroit River at Stoney Point on Grosse Ile where the current is about 3½ miles an hour. At a trial this week the wheel made 12 revolutions per minute, showing about seven or eight horsepower. This is considered a great work for the new inventor."

"The wheel can be placed in a perpendicular or horizontal position, and will run either to the right or to the left, according to the current. Experts say that with the new wheel electricity can be made so cheap that it can be utilized for heating and cooking purposes as well as for lighting in the household, doing away with all coal and dirt."

About a month later, a progress report appeared: "The water wheel invented by United States Consul Thatcher proved to be a success at its preliminary trial, and Mr. Thatcher is now negotiating to fill orders for some in the Niagara River. He left yesterday (April 16, 1896) for Buffalo."

And then at the end of July, 1896, the last sad note: "The resignation of United States Consul Marshall H. Thatcher at Windsor, Ont., is asked for by Washington authorities. The general charges under which Mr. Thatcher is removed relate to alleged inattention to his public duties."

LEVI P. SMITH, JR.

EDMONTON

Edmonton, in Harold Griffen's "Alaska and the Canadian Northwest," is described as "a sprawling city which meets the train far out on the prairie and escorts it in, street by street through the fields."

Actually, the city was established as a trading post for furs in 1795 and in the 1860's began the most turbulent period in its history.

From this riotous beginning, Edmonton grew and progressed at a normal pace until 1942 when thousands of Americans migrated into that city. They established a bond of friendship and goodwill which has since grown like a culture.

The normal work of the office is similar to that in any Consulate in Canada, consisting of reports, tough visa cases and citizenship matters. Welfare and Whereabouts cases are interesting as well as tragic. They range from bad automobile accidents on the Alaska Highway to private aircraft lost in the almost uninhabited north. Edmonton's friendly people make this an interesting place to be, and a consular office that offers the opportunity to achieve a lot for both ourselves and our neighbor.

Edmonton, Canada's Oil Center, City of Opportunity, Gateway to the North, Crossroads of the World, those are some of the tags placed on this city by the various radio stations. All are justified and yet, this rapidly growing city of 150,000 takes its present prosperity with a calmness that is unbelievable to anyone who hasn't lived here. No bars, no cabarets, no gambling joints and lots of other no's. A writer in an American magazine called the city "the dullest boom town on earth." This is probably true, but the residents like it that way.

They are a solid lot of westerners who work hard and put up with a rugged climate. Writing this on March 10th, the temperature is thirty below zero with a wind blowing straight down the Alaska Highway from the Arctic Ocean.



STAFF OF EDMONTON

Left to right: Miss Maxine McDougall, Mr. A. B. Corcoran, Consul Paul Seddicum, Mrs. Marjorie Whalen, Miss Margaret Hennig.

Agriculture is the principal activity of the district, and the prairie becomes an ocean of wheat during the summer. Now that oil and gas in tremendous quantities have been discovered, drilling rigs vie with grain elevators.

The Northern part of the province of Alberta is a breeding ground for Canada geese and big green-head mallards. They usually stop off in the grain fields near Edmonton to put on weight for their long trip south. They make mighty fine eating, as do the prairie chickens, pheasants and Hungarian partridges that are numerous at the present time.

Off the beaten track, we get few visits from those in the Service, so when they do arrive it is a gala occasion. A welcome awaits you.

PAUL SEDDICUM

REGINA

Regina—Queen City of the prairies—Capital of the Province of Saskatchewan, is the only consulate in the province serving a territory equal in area to France, Belgium and Holland. Its population is 861,000.

Best known as the "Home of the Mounties," where 200 to 300 recruits are trained in the barracks on the edge of the city, it is also the center of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, largest grain handling organization in the world, and the seat of the first Socialized Government in the Dominion. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation held its first annual convention in Regina eleven years ago and the party has been in power in the Province for over six years.

Although the northern part of the Province holds great promise for the future with the development of oil, timber and mixed farming, the provincial economy is based on wheat. Golden sheaves adorn the provincial coat of arms and the straight streets and avenues of this city of 65,000 population lead in all directions out to the open prairie and its fields of waving grain.

A rigorous climate where temperatures of over 50 below are not uncommon in the five long winter months nor over 100 above in the short bright summer, hail, drought, and grasshopper plagues have never proved more than temporary discouragement to the optimism of the wheat farmers. Separated from near neighbors by the extent of their large holdings, they have developed that special sense of neighborliness that makes this the "friendly west."

If wheat is the big business of Saskatchewan, ice hockey is its pleasure and youngsters are raised with a hockey stick and puck instead of a baseball and bat as in the United States. Probably more hockey players from Saskatchewan are playing hockey in the major leagues in the U. S. and Canada than from any other province, a tribute to the climate so aptly phrased in a former Post Report as "Brutal but Healthy."

EUGENE H. JOHNSON

QUEBEC

Quebec City is one of the oldest cities in North America and the only walled city on the continent. Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, it lies at the junction of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles Rivers, a rocky out-thrust projection divided into two sections; upper and lower. Lower Town with its twisting, narrow streets, old French homes, historic landmarks, outdoor farmer's markets and its interesting water-front district is truly old-age. Upper Town is on top of the rock and is crowned by the Citadel 350 feet above the water.

During the tourist season last year Quebec was visited by 1,312,029 tourists who spent \$34,440,765.00, an increase of eleven percent over 1949. The average tourist stays in the city two days and spends \$15.04 per day. It is impossible really to see all of the interesting historical and natural splendors of this ancient capital in so short a story. But then really to see and know Quebec in all of her glory one must visit here not only in the summer or spring but in the winter when the snow covers the ground, trees are lacy with ice and winter sports are in full swing. Then Quebec's social life reaches its climax. In the summer, when the tourists begin to flock in, those who can afford to leave Quebec for other vacation spots.

For winter sports, Quebec has a beautiful new coliseum for hockey enthusiasts. At the famous Chateau Frontenac, there is a thrilling toboggan slide for those with courage enough to try it. At nearby Lake Beauport the expert skier will find runs to challenge his skill; at Valcartier both the expert and the novice will find hills suited to their abilities. Ice skating rinks are scattered throughout the city both



Martello towers, part of the old fortifications

indoors and out. The old Scotch game of curling is played here with enthusiasm.

Today Quebec, in spite of her old-world air and quaint charm of an era long past, is slowly changing to meet a changing world. For centuries indifferent and antagonistic toward industrial expansion, she is now bustling with new industries. Under the guidance of Industrial Commissioner Armand Viau, a World War II munitions factory has been turned into an industrial center known as Saint Malo. There are 354 industries in the city ranging from corset factories to a producer of wooden dishes. Nor is the boom confined to the city. All over the Province new industries are springing up. Quebec boasts cheap power and stability and high productivity of labor, all of which attract foreign capital.

Quebec has its symphony, plays, ballets, and showings by modern and contemporary artists. It has its share of well known writers and journalists and boasts one of the oldest surviving newspapers in North America, the *Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph*, established in 1764. The city is proud of its many famous sons, but most of all, perhaps, it is proud of the Honorable Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada.



The road to Ste. Anne de Beaupre is crowded with pilgrims each July 25.

Quebec is a city of large families, a home-loving city where standards are simple and pleasures inexpensive. An old-world city filled with history and historic spots, a city where neighbors still extend the natural courtesies to one another and to the stranger who may happen inside her gates. It is truly a "Friendly City."

ELIZABETH T. JORDAN

MANITOBA

Manitoba, sometimes known as the "Keystone Province" covers an area of 246,512 square miles, and is populated by some 770,000 persons of whom almost half live in Greater Winnipeg, its capital.

Winnipeg today is a pleasant city of fine homes, attractive parks, and living conditions comparable to US cities of its size and northerly position. The climate is severe in winter with temperatures dropping to 30°-40° below zero; however, because of its general dryness these extremes are far from unbearable.

Winnipeg has a very good civic auditorium where famous orchestras, singers and musicians appear. Its ballet has furnished dancers for the world renowned Sadler's Wells



Located at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, Winnipeg was called The Forks when it was first settled in 1812. Photo courtesy Manitoba Bureau of Travel and Publicity.

troupe. Curling ranks as the most popular of the winter sports and there is a curling festival or bonspiel held here each February. Ice hockey is very popular and many of the stars of eastern international hockey leagues were developed in this area.

During the summer golf, fishing, canoeing and camping may be enjoyed. There is very good duck shooting south of Lake Winnipeg while larger game such as deer, caribou and moose are plentiful.



Agriculture is Manitoba's main industry. In 1950 it brought in \$298,900,000 of income. Meat packing leads the province's manufacturing.

The many pleasant associations and excellent commercial relations the people of Manitoba have always enjoyed with those "south of the border," as they say, (in the early days many never knew whether they lived in North Dakota or Manitoba, boundaries being ill defined) led to the establishment of a United States Consulate in Winnipeg on September 1, 1869. One of the early consuls, **James W. Taylor** served here for 23 years until he died and made such an outstanding reputation that his full length oil portrait was hung in the City Hall where it remains today. The caliber of FSOs at this post is generally high and the late **Jack Erhardt** established an excellent reputation and made many friends as he always did wherever he went. More recently **Alfred Klieforth** in the early days of World War II was extremely popular and had a host of friends through his sympathetic understanding of Manitoba's wartime problems.

As elsewhere in Canada there is an almost complete interchange of ideas and goods with the United States. While Manitobans are preponderantly of English and Scottish descent there are prosperous French, Ukrainian, Polish, German and Scandinavian groups. Winnipeg has the third largest Jewish community in Canada. All publish newspapers in their own language and together represent 6 per cent of the total population of the province, thus making Manitoba quite a melting pot, particularly its capital, Greater Winnipeg. The original inhabitants, Indians and Eskimos, now only number about 3 per cent of the whole.

Because of its position in the heart of Canada, its natural resources and the general progressive attitude of its people, this region can look forward to sharing brighter times with the rest of the world, given peace. But since preparation for war is necessary, the RCAF air training base at Gimli is again turning out pilots and aircraftmen for the Canadian and British air forces, this base being a focal point in Canada's air recruitment as it was during 1939-45.

MILFORD A. COLEBROOK

OTTAWA

"When in Rome do as the Romans" is still sound. With a move every two or three years such a philosophy naturally develops an admirable flexibility. Less obvious are the in-

(Continued on page 40)

Canadian-American Labor Relations

By JOSEPH GODSON

Labor Attache U. S. Embassy, Ottawa, Ontario

Labor unions play a significant role in Canada today. Made up of over a million workers from almost every industrial and geographical area of the country, their history, aims, and affiliations are essential to an understanding of the Canadian economy and national life.

Canadian unions have been strongly influenced by the growth of the labor movement elsewhere, most recently by developments in the United States. Although a few independent federations of purely Canadian unions have existed for several decades, most of Canada's labor groups today are either directly affiliated with unions in the US or at least keep in close touch with them. For several companies with plants in both Canada and the US, the same international union is involved in negotiating agreements.

Iron moulders and printers appear to have pioneered in establishing branches of the "international" trade unions in Canada. International railway lines facilitated the formation of international unions in that field. The four primary international rail unions even today remain outside of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the US, and their Canadian branches have remained apart from the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor.

Historically the creation of a labor federation or trade union policy within the US has been followed by similar action in Canada. The AFL was founded in 1881 as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the US and Canada. From the beginning, Canada's unions took an active part in formulating the collective bargaining policies covering Canadian and American industries.

The CIO was established in the US in 1935. In 1940, the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, founded in 1927 as a national federation, took its present name of Canadian Congress of Labor. This move came after the Trades and Labor Congress, the AFL arm in Canada, had yielded to pressure from the AFL's executive council and expelled from its membership eleven Canadian unions which had expressed allegiance to and participated in activities of the CIO in Canada. The issue there, as here, was "industry vs. craft" union organization.

Latest figures indicate that there are very few unaffiliated local labor unions in Canada today. American and Canadian locals of international unions are bound by the same international constitutions. Canadian members pay the same fees and receive similar benefits. Canadian locals participate in the election of officers for international headquarters, and international organizers, research and other facilities are generally supplied to them. There has been, however, a recent tendency among Canadian branches of internationals to establish their own research and public relations departments as well as publish their own newspapers and magazines. This is due to a growing feeling that the materials published and sent in by international headquarters are not always suitable to conditions in Canada. To some extent this is also an outgrowth of a feeling by Canadian labor that as the unions mature, they can cope with their individual problems best themselves.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, largest and oldest of the three existing federations, is the central organization of nearly 500,000 members of small locals. It is the Canadian counterpart of our AFL; both are organized on craft lines and have many international unions in common affiliation. Although the general policies of the two bodies are most often similar, they are independently formed.



Flin Flon, Manitoba, is the center of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. which works zinc and copper deposits there.

The second largest labor group is the Canadian Congress of Labor, with a membership of over 325,000. The relationship between the CCL and the CIO in the US resembles that of the TLC and the AFL. Most of the CIO unions with locals in Canada are affiliated with the CCL. Although both the CCL and CIO are committed in principle to industrial rather than craft unionization and follow similar policies, they are by no means identical.

The Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, the third group in numerical importance (aggregate membership about 85,000), is an advocate of national unionism, being "opposed to control by American unions." It was founded in 1921 and centers largely in Quebec. Catholic unions, basing themselves on Papal Encyclicals, are organized on trade or craft lines and only in rare cases by industry. Lately, because of its prolonged and bitter asbestos strike two years ago and its consequent estrangement from the Quebec provincial government, the Confederation has drawn closer to the non-Catholic unions.

One out of every three Canadian non-agricultural wage and salary workers today belongs to a union. More than half are in Ontario and Quebec, with British Columbia next. Industrially, over 40 percent are in manufacturing with transportation next.

Canadian affiliates of American unions have often manifested an independence of spirit and a desire for autonomy. When the CIO was formed in the States, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada tried to keep peace in its ranks and avoid an open break between AFL and CIO unions here. For a time it was successful. After the CIO was

formally established, however, a schism was inevitable and in 1939, in accordance with a long-established policy of restricting its membership to unions which are not rivals of those affiliated with the AFL or whose jurisdiction does not overlap that of AFL unions, TLC expelled those internationals which adhered to the CIO.

Schisms which later developed within the leading federations in the United States however, have frequently been successfully resisted or avoided in Canada. The United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis, separated from the CIO in 1942, was readmitted to the American Federation of Labor in 1946, and withdrew from that body again in December 1947. Its branches in Canada, however, have to this day remained affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor, the counterpart of the CIO.

Several international unions affiliated with the AFL in the US are not a part of the TLC in Canada. Similarly, a few unions which are affiliated with the CIO in the United States have remained outside the CCL.

For a short period there was disagreement between the Canadian AFL unions and the mother organization in the United States on international labor policies. When the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was formed and the AFL in the United States refused to join on the ground that it was Russian-controlled or dominated, the TLC, in which the communists at that time had considerable influence, sent observers to the first conference. The pressure from the AFL was too great, however, and the TLC never affiliated with the WFTU. When the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was formed in London at the end of 1949 the TLC, like the AFL, became a member.

The Canadian Congress of Labor started its purge of red-dominated unions much earlier than the CIO across the border. The subsequent CIO house cleaning, however, gave the Canadian campaign greater impetus. The Fur and Leather Workers Union is the only communist-led group still a part of the CIO arm in Canada.

While the AFL consistently refused to have any truck with communism and never allowed communists to gain a foot-hold within its ranks, the TLC gave these elements no small amount of comfort and allowed them, for a while, to wield a substantial boring influence.

Considerable prodding from the AFL Executive Council and a deterioration of the international situation caused a change of heart and the 1950 TLC convention was turned into a decisive anti-communist purge.

The unity negotiations which started last year between the AFL and CIO and their subsequent close cooperation on national and international problems had inevitable echoes in Canada. A closer working relationship has developed and both the TLC and CCL have recently been cooperating on a constantly increasing number of questions including support of the United Nation's action in Korea, opposition to the so-called Stockholm Peace Pledge and joint submissions urging the Government to reinstitute price controls to halt a spiraling cost of living.

To sum it up, although from time to time various differences have cropped up between American labor unions and their Canadian counterparts, they caused no irreparable breach. The labor organizations of the two countries have, on the whole, been closer to each other than the movements from any two other lands. They have had too much in common organizationally, industrially, socially and internationally to allow passing differences to interfere with their constructive relationship—a product of almost one hundred years of effort to advance the interests of their members and the interests of their respective countries.

Edward B. Russ

Edward Bartlett Russ, 83, whose superb penmanship earned him the task of making the formal longhand copies of this Nation's treaties for 30 years, died in Washington on April 13, 1951.

Mr. Russ was treaty engrosser for the State Department from the 1890s until the early 1930s. He engrossed the international treaty of 1925 limiting world armament. Before that, he aided in engrossing the Treaty of Portsmouth that ended the Russo-Japanese War. In addition he wrote in longhand most of the United States commercial treaties with foreign powers until the time of Hitler's rise to power in Europe.

Mr. Russ' penmanship also was put to use through the F. D. Roosevelt administration in official White House and Embassy invitations. He also made a copy of the Louisiana Purchase document, which was displayed at the Columbia Exposition of 1892 in Chicago.

In the early 1930s he organized the Department's Stenographic Section and headed it until retirement in 1941. The section has since been disbanded.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF U.S.-CANADIAN RELATIONS

(Continued from page 25)

that respect, this is an important factor in our Washington existence.

I think JOURNAL readers might be interested in reading something about how U.S.-Canadian relations seem from the point of view of one of these Canadian Embassy officers. Mr. Cox, Second Secretary, has been kind enough to write down a few of his impressions; so now permit me to introduce him to you.

Probably the nicest thing about U.S.-Canadian relations from the Embassy point of view is that people like Bill Dale can call you on the 'phone and ask you to write something like this for the JOURNAL and you don't have to worry about saying the right thing with just the right tone and shade of meaning. Furthermore, he can send his first draft along for this appendage to be added and he doesn't have to worry about the fact that his sentences are much too long and that he has used the same word three or four times in one sentence because he knows that I know that the customary immaculate prose of the Canadian desk is not accidental preliminary drafting.

Of course this casual pleasantry can go too far, as for example when I went to lunch at Prospect House just exactly twenty-four hours early; it all ended satisfactorily after a not inconsiderable strain on my nervous system, but I cannot help feeling that one or two people I met so briefly might still be wondering what happened to me after the first course. But this casual ease with which we exchange our views may intrude, sometimes, an element of danger. For we must exchange our views because they are different; and we must do it frequently and subtly and delicately for our relationships are complicated and complete and we know in such detail exactly what happens on each other's back stairs.

Sometimes, too, I think we are overly self-conscious about it. You don't need to worry about the young brother—he's not nearly as sensitive as he was a few years ago; and he will certainly marry into a good family. It's only natural, on the other hand, that as his future is bound up in the family business, he expects a junior partnership or at least a seat on the board of directors.



THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

Turvey: A military picaresque; by Earle Birney. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart Ltd. 288 pp. \$3.25 (Can).

Reviewed by HARRIET C. MEYER

Turvey, a Canadian novel by the Canadian poet Earle Birney, won the Stephen Leacock prize for humor in the 1950 list of prize books in Canada. It is not trite to say that there is a laugh on every page; it is an uproariously funny book. If one touch of humor makes the whole world kin, then *Turvey* should promptly make a wide circuit in every language and unite us all in a good laugh.

Turvey is a private in the Canadian Army during the last war. He fights his way through O tests, basic training, hospital wards, jeep driving and always back to O tests again. His zeal to get into the Kootenay Highlanders never weakens. He is as Canadian as a Mountie but there is no sentimentality in this narrative. Underneath the swiftly moving episodes is poignant satire of army life and all the accuracy of detail of a Grandma Moses painting as several Army medics have delightedly testified. There is no way to beat a people whose writers can produce a book like this; for above all there is an underlying enthusiasm for people themselves and for one particular person: the hero. And every reader will share that enthusiasm and take *Turvey* into a favored circle of well known characters.

Aside from the straight fun of reading *Turvey* I am recommending this popular Canadian book to the Bookshelf with the thought that books in demand in the countries where we are serving might make an interesting table of reading tastes and trends around the world.

I realize that in Canada we have the advantage of reading without translation or interpretation. Yet genuinely popular literature in non-English speaking countries will somehow find translators. Officers with the language of the country in which they are serving will read in original. But even these titles would make a provocative and interesting list and they might very well stimulate translation.

World Geography of Petroleum, edited by Wallace E. Pratt & Dorothy Good. Princeton University Press, 1950, 464 pages with index. \$7.50.

Reviewed by ELIZABETH MIMS

Since as the book itself states "command over oil supplies will be among the important aims of diplomacy and military planning," this publication on petroleum represents a timely contribution. The chapters, prepared by experts, have been carefully assembled. Though heavily weighted by geology, the book has significant economic and political material. The organization of the area chapters, geography-

wise rather than politically, adds a certain perspective but complicates the study of an individual country, such as Colombia. Experts from the chief companies have prepared most of the regional chapters which are the heart of the book. Some are very strong and others suffer from having to cover too much material in too limited a space. The polar regions and continental shelves are interesting additions to the usual coverage.

The last chapter of the book "The Effect of the World Distribution of Petroleum on the Power and Politics of Nations" by Herbert Feis is perhaps of widest interest. This, together with the chapter on "The Geographical Aspects of Petroleum Use in World War II," is particularly pertinent under present world conditions. Although the difficulties of securing up-to-date data on consumption are clearly recognized, it is regrettable the book could not have made more of a contribution here instead of relying so much on pre-World War II figures. However, the chapter, "A Statistical Survey," is an excellent treatment of the strength and weaknesses of available data.

BOOKS ON CANADA

Canada, edited by George W. Brown, a volume in the United Nations Series (Univ. of California Press, 1950).

In addition to the introduction, it comprises Part 1: The Setting, Part 2: Historical background, Part 3: The economy, Part 4: Political and constitutional scene, Part 5: Social and cultural institutions.

Colony to Nation, by Arthur R. M. Lower (Toronto: Longman's Green, 1947)

"An interpretive study of Canada's problems—political, economic and social, both past and present." Winner of Governor General's Medal for Academic Non-fiction.

A Short History of Canada for Americans, by Alfred Leroy Burt (Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota Press, 1944)

Democratic Government in Canada, By R. MacGregor Dawson. (University of Toronto Press, 1949).

A short descriptive account of Canadian government—national, provincial and municipal.

Canadian External Relations, by G. P. de T. Glazebrook (Oxford Univ. Press, 1950).

Historical survey of Canadian external relations and foreign policy. Part I is a reprint of an earlier study.

Canadian Representation Abroad, by H. Gordon Skillington (Toronto: Ryerson, 1945).

Diplomatic development, "from Agency to Embassy." A monograph in a series planned by Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Canada In World Affairs, published by Oxford Univ. Press, under auspices of Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 230 Bloor St., West, Toronto.

A series of which four volumes have so far appeared:

- I: The Pre-War years
- II: Two years of war, 1939-41
- III: (Publication delayed)
- IV: From Normandy to Paris, 1944-46.



by Joan David

Our Canadian Issue

We didn't quite realize what we were up against this month until we actually started making up the pages for the May issue. Trying to force the wealth of material we had received from our posts in Canada between the covers of our JOURNAL made us think of squeezing a mid-Victorian matron into a slim-waisted mid-Victorian corset. It wasn't easy. At times it was painful. To those whose stories had to be slashed because of the limit on the number of pages we can afford to print we would like to say, "We're sorry. This hurts us more than it does you." And to all of you who participated in making this special issue possible, our heartfelt thanks. From Ambassador Stanley Woodward right through to the FSS 12's, our Canadian Foreign Service folk and their families went all out to help us.

Personals

When CARL W. STROM was designated Counselor of Embassy at Mexico City on January 16, it was his seventh designation at the same post. He had previously been accredited to the Mexican Government as Vice Consul, Consul, Consul General, Third Secretary, Second Secretary, and First Secretary. Mr. Strom's first tour of duty in Mexico was from January 6, 1943 until November 6, 1945. After 27 months in the Department he was ordered back to Mexico City again on March 15, 1948 to take the responsibility of supervising Consul General.

The Foreign Service list of January 1951 was the first since 1899 that didn't have a HAVEN listed in it. Among them RICHARD B. HAVEN (who retired last fall), his father, the late JOSEPH HAVEN, and his brother, the late Dr. JOSEPH E. HAVEN, totaled up a family record of seventy years in the Service.

WILLARD BEAULAC expects to leave for his new post in Havana soon. Macmillan will release his book, "Career Ambassador," next month.

FSO BURTON Y. BERRY has presented his collection of embroidered textiles, dating from the 17th to the 19th century, to the Oriental department of the Art Institute of Chicago. They had received a number of things from him over the last ten years.

MRS. BERTHA RODRICK retired from the Department last month after fifty years of service, the first employee in the Department's history to have achieved that record. She had worked in the Passport Division since 1906.

RICHARD BRECKER, FSS, recently in Bombay, is now in the Office of USIE's General Manager, CHARLES HULTEN. Part of his duties here will be editing a new USIE monthly newsletter. It will replace a number of regional letters and the first issue will be out toward the end of June. Designed primarily to help circulate new ideas gained through experience in the field, the lead issue will feature an article by FSS EARL WILSON on the Regional Production Center in Manila.

DAYTON HULL of FP has just returned from a 30-day trip around the world, concentrating on hardship posts. Housing seemed to present more of a problem than was realized here in the Department. In New Delhi, for instance, a number of persons are using motel-sized huts as houses. The lack of insulation makes them so bad that sleeping is done in the open courtyard rather than under roof. In

Djakarta one man found a house with a living room but with no kitchen. He built a thatch-roofed leanto in which he put a kerosene stove and electric refrigerator; his cook sleeps in a tiny shed in the garden.

Former Ambassador to Iran JOHN C. WILEY has been named Ambassador to Panama.

The Institute isn't ready to make any guarantees, but there seems to be something very special about its Chinese Language and Area Training program at Yale. FSO AND MRS. RICHARD T. EWING had a son there, Richard, Jr., born last September. FSS AND MRS. ROBERT D. YODER's son, Theodore, was born in New Haven last November. And FSS AND MRS. HAROLD G. MCCONEGHEY have just had a son, David Baldwin, born on April 26th. NB—FSI expects to send several students to Yale for next year.

Already signed up for German training at Harvard and Columbia are FSOs EVERETT MELBY, PARKER WYMAN, K. P. T. SULLIVAN, FRANK E. CASH, LEROY PERCIVAL, and FSS CARL BIEBERS and JOSEPH A. LIVORNESE.

Representative John Kee

As we were about to go to press we learned of the death of Representative John Kee while conducting a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. His co-sponsorship of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, and his pride in the results of the reorganization which took place under that Act attest the value he attached to good working morale for the men who carry out our foreign policy. A few weeks before he died—he had returned to work after a prolonged illness much against the advice of friends, family, and physician—he introduced into the House HR-3401, a bill for increased annuities for retired Foreign Service Officers.

Judge Kee always put the national interest first, himself last. No matter what the pressures in Congress he was always ready to make himself available to members of the Department for consultation. His grasp of the world situation and the broadened scope of our responsibilities, together with his thorough knowledge of the Congress, made him a most valuable leader and counselor.

The Entertainment Committee has announced that the next Foreign Service luncheon will be at the National Press Club on June 21st.

The June 30th expiration of our lease on the 1809 G Street offices has set off a search for bigger quarters. We hope to have definite news on this for you in the next issue.

Our Advertisers

This month's newcomers to the JOURNAL's pages are small but interesting. Retired officers, in particular, should note O. GAYLORD MARSH's advertisement on page 40. On page 3 the DETROIT CAMERA WORKS offers a much-needed repair service. ROUSE, BREWER & BECKER, whose ad appeared for the first time last month, will be glad to advise you on investments. Returning after a considerable absence are UNITED STATES STEEL, on page 13, and the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, on page 51.

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The Promotion List

The President has nominated the following-named Foreign Service Officers for promotion:

From Class two to Class one

Ware Adams
John M. Allison
Charles F. Baldwin
Douglas F. Bigelow
Sidney H. Browne
Charles R. Burrows
John Davies, Jr.
Owen L. Dawson
Charles E. Dickerson, Jr.
Walter C. Dowling
C. Burke Elbrick
Walton C. Ferris
Andrew B. Foster
Norris S. Haselton

U. Alexis Johnson
George Lewis Jones, Jr.
Cecil B. Lyon
Paul O. Nyhus
Edward Page, Jr.
Donald W. Smith
William P. Snow
Philip D. Sprouse
Francis Bowden Stevens
Tyler Thompson
William C. Trimble
Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.
Joe D. Walstrom
Miss Frances E. Willis

Roy Richard Rubottom, Jr.
M. Robert Rutherford
William Langdon Sands
Richard M. Service
Harold Sims
Henry T. Smith

Henry W. Spielman
Paul J. Sturm
Horace G. Torbert, Jr.
Murat W. Williams
David G. Wilson, Jr.
William Witman, 2d

From Class five to Class four

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David I. Ferber
Dean R. Hinton
Oscar C. Holder
Walter C. Isenberg, Jr.
Leslie W. Johnson
Weldon Litsey
Henry L. Pitts, Jr.

Edward F. Rivinus, Jr.
Randolph Roberts
Robert Rossow, Jr.
Sheldon B. Vance
Edward L. Waggoner
Fred E. Waller
Meredith Weatherby
Charles H. Whitaker

From Class three to Class two

William K. Ailshie
Frederic P. Bartlett
Burton Y. Berry
Clarence E. Birgfeld
Ralph J. Blake
Ralph A. Boernstein
Niles W. Bond
Elmer H. Bourgerie
Aaron S. Brown
Robert Y. Brown
Prescott Childs
Claude Courand
Cabot Coville
Howard Elting, Jr.
Jerome T. Gaspard
Eugene A. Gilmore, Jr.
Bernard Guffer
Edmund A. Gullion
Theodore J. Hadraba
John J. Haggerty
John N. Hamlin
Parker T. Hart
James E. Henderson
L. Randolph Higgs
John A. Hopkins
Morris N. Hughes
Fred W. Jandrey
Perry N. Jester
Howard P. Jones

Erwin P. Keeler
William L. Kilcoin
Bertel E. Kuniholm
Rufus H. Lane, Jr.
Patrick Mallon
Gordon H. Mattison
Edward D. McLaughlin
Robert B. Memminger
George A. Morgan
John H. Morgan
Brewster H. Morris
Robert Newbegin
William C. Ockey
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr.
Troy L. Perkins
C. Montagu Pigott
Paul J. Reveley
Arthur R. Ringwalt
Andreas G. Ronhovde
Albert W. Scott
Charles Nelson Spinks
Robert B. Streeper
E. Paul Tenney
Charles W. Thayer
Sheldon Thomas
Frederik van den Arend
Woodruff Wallner
Milton K. Wells
Clifton R. Wharton
Evan M. Wilson

From Class five to Class four and to be also Consuls of the United States of America

Robert W. Adams
Robert G. Bailey
Milton Barall
Taylor G. Belcher
Donald C. Bergus
Robert O. Blake
Thomas D. Bowie
John W. Bowling
Robert A. Brand
Howard Brandon
Gray Bream
Clarence T. Breaux
William L. Brewster
Lewis D. Brown
Miss Lora C. Bryning
Rolland H. Bushner
Wilbur P. Chase
Keld Christensen
Charles Philip Clock
A. John Cope, Jr.
Robert F. Corrigan
Roy T. Davis, Jr.
Alexander J. Davit
Juan de Zengotita
Dwight Dickinson
Donald P. Downs
Thomas J. Duffield, Jr.
L. Milner Dunn
William J. Ford
Martin F. Herz
William P. Hudson

Alfred le S. Jenkins
Joseph J. Jova
William C. Lakeland
Samuel Owen Lane
Armistead M. Lee
Scott Lyon
George Hubert Maness
Oliver M. Marcy
David E. Mark
Edward N. McCully
Thomas W. McElhiney
Thomas D. McKiernan
Cleveland B. McKnight
Lee E. Metcalf
Joseph J. Montllor
Robert W. Moore
Andrew E. Olson
Clinton L. Olson
W. Paul O'Neill, Jr.
Alexander L. Peaslee
Norman K. Pratt
Lubert O. Sanderhoff
Rufus Z. Smith
Herbert D. Spivack
Wells Stabler
Charles G. Stefan
Gerald Stryker
John H. Stutesman, Jr.
John L. Topping
Temple Wanamaker
H. André Weismann
Jackson W. Wilson

From Class four to Class three

William C. Affeld, Jr.
H. Gardner Ainsworth
Edward Anderson
Leonard Lee Bacon
N. Spencer Barnes
James D. Bell
Carl Breuer
Willard O. Brown
Glen W. Bruner
John H. Burns
Frank P. Butler
Donald B. Calder
Turner C. Cameron, Jr.
Robert J. Cavanaugh
V. Lansing Collins, Jr.
Harry Conover
Austin B. Cox
Robert C. Creel
Glion Curtis, Jr.
Philip M. Davenport
Joseph L. Dougherty
Perry Ellis
Robert B. Elwood
Frederick E. Farnsworth
Robert S. Folsom
Paul E. Geier
Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr.
Richard E. Gnade

Bartley P. Gordon
Caspar D. Green
Robert Grinnell
Claude H. Hall, Jr.
Wesley C. Haraldson
Walter W. Hoffmann
John B. Holt
Richard S. Huestis
Hartwell Johnson
Sidney K. Lafoon
Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.
Raymond G. Leddy
F. Ridgway Lineaweaver
Walter J. Linthicum
Raymond E. Lisle
Ernest de W. Mayer
David H. McKillop
John M. McSweeney
John Gordon Mein
Robert G. Miner
H. Gordon Minnigerode
Charles H. Owsley
Paul Paddock
J. Hall Paxton
Kennett F. Potter
Henry C. Ramsey
Halleck L. Rose
Edward J. Rowell

From Class six to Class five

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Thomas W. Ainsworth
Willard Allan
Arthur B. Allen
James F. Amory
John C. Amott
Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.
John Campbell Ausland
Philip Axelrod
Robert A. Aylward
William M. Bates
Robert M. Berry
Stator C. Blackiston, Jr.
James J. Blake
Vincent R. Boening
Howard L. Boorman
William D. Brewer
Robert C. Brewster
William B. Buffum
Miss Patricia M. Byrne
Stuart B. Campbell, Jr.
William C. Canup
Frank E. Cash, Jr.

Ralph G. Clark
S. Wilson Clark
Stephen A. Comiskey
Thomas J. Corcoran
Henry L. Coster
Richard H. Courtenaye
William D. Craig
David C. Cuthell
Philip M. Dale, Jr.
Nathaniel Davis
Robert D. Davis
John M. Dennis
Frank J. Devine
John B. Dexter
William B. Dunn
Samuel D. Eaton
Hermann F. Eilts
Richard A. Ericson, Jr.
Richard T. Ewing
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John W. Fisher
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(Continued on page 40)



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(Continued from page 38)

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John N. Gatch, Jr.
Scott George
Howard C. Goldsmith
Herbert Gordon
John G. Gossett
Philip C. Habib
Philip E. Haring
Gregory Henderson
Robert S. Henderson
Converse Hettinger
John H. Holdridge
Walter P. Houk
Paul R. Hughes
Vernon V. Hukee
Edward C. Ingraham, Jr.
Richard G. Johnson
Howard D. Jones
Ralph A. Jones
Harold G. Josif
Abbott Judd
Warren A. Kelsey
Jack T. Kilgore
Richard H. Lamh
James F. Leonard, Jr.
Edward T. Long
Matthew J. Loomam, Jr.
Roe L. Lowry
John E. MacDonald
Robert J. MacQuaid
Frank E. Maestroni
Francis N. Magliozzi
Philip W. Manhard
Eugene V. McAuliffe
Richard M. McCarthy
Glenn R. McCarty, Jr.
Stephen H. McClintic
James H. McFarland, Jr.
Joseph F. McFarland
John B. McGrath
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James D. Moffett
Thomas H. Murfin
John L. Murphy
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Cleo A. Noel, Jr.
Richard B. Parker
John M. Perry
Chris G. Petrow
Robert M. Phillips
Paul O. Proehl
Ernest E. Ramsaur, Jr.
John B. Root
Robert W. Ross
James R. Ruchti
Samuel O. Ruff
John A. Sahini
Mrs. Corey B. Sanderson
Dwight E. Scarbrough
Robert Simpson
Michel F. Smith
Karl E. Sommerlatte
C. Melvin Sonne, Jr.
G. Alonzo Stanford
Kenedon P. Steins
Harrison M. Symmes, Jr.
Herbert B. Thompson
John M. Thompson, Jr.
Edward J. Thrasher
Edward J. Trost
Gordon C. Tullock
Francis T. Underhill, Jr.
Viron P. Vaky
Phillin H. Valdes
George S. Vest
Theodore A. Wahl
John Patrick Walsh
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Herbert E. Weiner
Arthur D. Weininger
William H. Witt
Chalmers B. Wood
Robert C. Wysong
Elmer E. Yelton
John B. Young
Robert W. Zimmermann

Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 32)

direct benefits, the sympathy and understanding implicit in enjoying irresponsible hours with the people of the country in which we happen to be stationed.

Sympathy and understanding can, of course, be developed through professional contacts, but too often such contacts limit that understanding and sympathy to purely professional subjects. A deeper relationship involves a personal effort, and interest in, the cultural and recreational habits and the family life of the community.

In Canada, where we speak the same language and act upon the same basic concepts, this sort of participation is easy and rewarding. But because it is easy and friendly, and there is a broad similarity, it does not follow that efforts for understanding are superfluous. On the contrary the differences are subtler, a question of emphasis perhaps, for we have arrived at many of the same conclusions and methods but by entirely different historical and traditional means. Although our intentions are of the warmest, it is no staggering compliment to Canadians to catalogue them as a variety of American. To discover how and why they differ, and how best to interpret ourselves to them, is surely a greater compliment.

(Continued on page 42)

ATTENTION! Are Foreign Service Officers advanced by Pay and F.S. Acts of 1945-46 to continue to receive retirement annuities inequitably disproportionate to those of officers retired under the Rogers Act?—O. Gaylord Marsh, Attorney at Law and F.S.O., retired.

For clean taste...

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Clean tasting, sunny Cheddar—
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clean taste to her good things to eat and drink. Perhaps it's in the magic of her fresh,
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Seagram's V.O.

CANADIAN WHISKY

Honoured the world over

Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 40)

During the long winters there are only two things to be done—endure them or use them. Most adventurous of Canadian winter activities is skiing.

But there is no need to take skiing so vigorously. In fact the sight of the St. John's Ambulance people lurking in the bushes suggests to newcomers the wisdom of staying on baby slopes, or taking a few lessons or simply skiing along the wooded trails. There is time then to see icy crystal branches glistening like fairyland or perhaps evergreens drooping under great puffs of snow. But slow or fast it is a fine sensation afterwards, in homes or cabins, a hot drink in hand, when a glow of physical warmth is matched by a spiritual glow of camaraderie.

Summer joys in Canada are almost equally democratic. Fishing, hunting, golf, tennis and riding all have their

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Left to right, standing: Gladys Cox, LE; Nora Cohoon, LE; Bernice Kelly, FSS. Sitting: Katherine Sharp, FSS; Gladys L. Landry, LE; Ambassador Woodward; Kay Dumas, LE; Corinne Blandin, FSS. Members of cheering section absent from picture: Alice Connolly, FSS; Yvette Falardeau, LE; Grace Richardson, LE.

devotees. Picnicking is universal. Every fine day finds little groups, basket laden, making for secluded nooks or seated happily on the rim of busy highways.

An advanced form of the picnic idea is the summer cottage. Fortunately for Canadians Queen Victoria was born on the 24th of May. The real significance of this holiday now is that it has become "opening up the cottage day." From that date until Labor Day the cottage is the thing.

(Continued on page 44)



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

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PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 42)

Several in the Embassy have taken enthusiastically to this program and many others are invited to visit with Canadians. The life is simple. Nothing is required of the guest although there is much that can be offered—wood to chop, the pump to fix, the stove to adjust and the boat to be bailed. Such activities are interspersed with brisk swimming or maybe some small boat sailing. With nightfall, after the dinner has been cooked and eaten and small fry put to bed, peace descends. Fish jump and loons cry out over the water. The stars look down on content and often silent people.

Days and evenings so spent generate an atmosphere—an atmosphere in which something of the greatest value is communicated; a sense of fellowship which Canadians do extend and which we may accept. On this human basis of rapport national problems and differences assume their proper perspective. That this can be so is one reason why living in Canada and working with Canadians can be a vital and satisfying experience.

AMEA WILLOUGHBY

HAMILTON

Hamilton is the third largest industrial producing center, and the fifth largest industrial city of this Dominion. Here also is located its greatest concentration of steel producing and fabricating industries. Industrial development programs in Hamilton for 1951 total more than \$100,000,000.

Around this nucleus, 524 other diversified industries have gathered, producing a variation of industrial products such as steel fabrication, automobiles, farm implements and power machinery, electrical and household equipment, textiles, rubber tires, plastics, tobacco products, paints and varnishes, and foodstuffs. Recent statistics credit Hamilton with the

largest per capita industrial output and highest yield in per capita investment in the Dominion.

The Chamber of Commerce says American firms or their Canadian subsidiaries control an industrial investment in Hamilton of \$180,000,000, one of the larger totals of American controlled industrial investment in one place outside of the United States.

Greater Hamilton's 225,000 persons, including an employed labor force of over 109,000, are largely Scotch-English. Although a substantial portion of the laboring population is Polish and Italian, each year an influx of displaced persons from Northern Europe finds ample opportunity for employment here.

The Hamilton Consular District comprises the major portion of the central area of the Ontario peninsula, one of the richest agricultural and fruit growing districts of Canada. The nearby small towns of Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Ingersoll, Kitchener, Stratford and Woodstock have over one hundred separate industries.

Against that background, the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway will present Hamilton with a great potential future, both as an already developed industrial center with cheap power, as well as a distributing point and terminal point* for ocean going tonnage. Hamilton's central geographic location and splendid harbor will enable it to serve both Canadian and American industry as a great inland port for packaged cargo, together with the bulk requirements of its steel industry.

*Shipments from Liverpool to Chicago, for instance, now requiring a sea haul of 3,074 miles to New York and a rail haul of 971 miles, could be made with a sea haul of 3,387 miles to Hamilton and truck delivery direct to consignee for the balance of approximately 446 miles. Already in a single day more than five hundred truck transport units are operating in and out of this city over high speed highways that link Hamilton with all important Ontario, western New York and northern Illinois markets.

(Continued on page 46)

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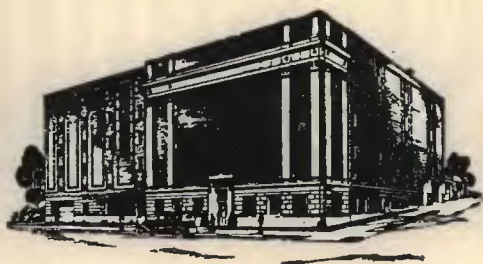


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Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 44)



Hamilton's gray brick Embassy residence was bought by Foreign Buildings Operations in 1943.

For reasons of economy, the American Consulate at Hamilton is now operated as a Special Purpose Post, under the direct supervision of the Embassy. The Consulate has the functions of representation, public relations and economic reporting in this important industrial center, together with general services such as notariats and the certification of approximately 500 invoices per month for shipments to the United States. Visa, citizenship and veterans services for the district have been divided between the offices at Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Hamilton is a pleasant, highly desirable post. It presents a challenge for useful, constructive service in connection with the growing economic interdependence of Canada and the United States, and in the maintenance of those bonds of friendship and understanding which draw the peoples of the two countries ever closer in the cause of their common destiny on this continent.

PERRY N. JESTER

TORONTO

Those who have served at Toronto would be pleasantly surprised if they were to revisit the now-metamorphosed Consulate General. On April first after two years of planning and construction we moved into a handsome gray granite building trimmed with black marble, planned by FBO, on University Avenue. Toronto plans eventually to make University Avenue a focal point for civic and commercial life. Thus our new location is most advantageous.

We are delighted with the badly needed additional space and sound proofing, the fresh, clean interior done in pale green and birch, the extra-large windows and modern fluorescent lighting. Not the least improvement is ample parking space in the rear.

The United States Immigration Service will soon join us. No longer will visa applicants apply at the Consulate General and then trek more than a mile to a separate office for examination by one of the immigration inspectors.

Last September we had the pleasure of greeting Consul General Orsen Nielsen, who arrived with Mrs. Nielsen from Sydney to take charge, while at the same time bidding a fond farewell to Consul General and Mrs. H. Earle Russell who were retiring. Ambassador and Mrs. Woodward came down from Ottawa to mark the twofold occasion fittingly.

Our housing shortage by most accounts is considerably

(Continued on page 48)

The men and women



from many lands



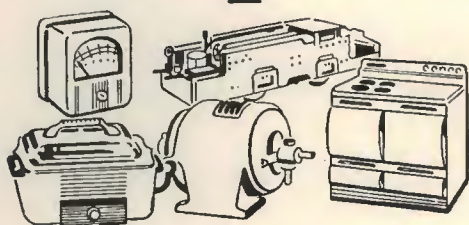
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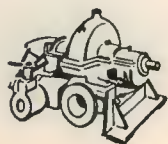


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C. J. Mack, General Manager

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more acute than in Washington now. The Nielsens have had to content themselves with comfortable but hardly "representative" quarters, and on a very short lease. Result: Nielsen furniture stored in four different cities. The Russells have settled in Takoma Park outside Washington, and a number of us here count on seeing them there where they assure us the latchstring is always out.

Oldtimers at Toronto, Consuls **Fred Bohne** and **Bob Harding**, and **Dorothy Latchford**, **Gweneth (Waite) Atkins**, **Sally Brook** and **Jack McGovern** are still holding forth in their accustomed efficient manner. And **Miss Deike**, well-known in the Service from her days in FP, seems to be happy here.

In nearly all other respects, change is the order of the day. The massive sustained industrial boom going on since 1946 at Toronto and generally in Southern Ontario, as well as in the mining, paper, and lumber camps of Northern Ontario, accelerated with the Korean war.

Much-needed residential building, too, is at near-record heights, despite steel allocations and financing restrictions. Nearly half of Canada's cars and trucks are registered in Ontario and traffic congestion is accentuated by the closing of streets caused by construction of a six-mile subway, the first in Canada, and a huge undertaking.

The inevitable "catch" is the steady rise in the cost-of-living. "HCL" is now an accepted term of local newspaper jargon.

At present the dingy days of winter are past, the port is open, and we are looking forward to a pleasant summer and the usual Canadian International Trade Fair, which promises to be even bigger and better than last year.

GEORGE F. BOGARDUS

VICTORIA

Vancouver Island was discovered in 1778 by the fabulous Captain James Cook on his third Circumnavigation Voyage in search of the Northwest Passage. Instead of the long-sought short sea route to the Fabulous Orient, he found that the skins of the sea otter from Vancouver Island were an exceedingly lucrative item for barter in China. In the next year, hostile natives in Hawaii purged Captain Cook but this did not help the sea otters. They were exterminated by Cook's successors in little over a decade.

Victoria's first U. S. Consul, Mr. Allen Francis of Springfield, Illinois, was appointed by President Lincoln. It was at his home, that Lincoln reputedly first met Mary Todd. The *Colonist* reported in its issue of April 9, 1862:

The arrival of American Consul Francis with his wife and three children on the **BROTHER JONATHAN** from San Francisco was greeted by a 17-gun salute from **H. M. S. TOPAZE**. Consul Francis opened his office in a room previously occupied by the Victoria Harbor-master over St. Ours' Wharf.*

Mr. Francis promptly encountered difficulties from the Confederates. One night they splashed the American coat-of-arms outside his office with black paint, but although suspicion pointed to three persons "who occupy respected positions in society," positive evidence against them could not be obtained and the matter was dropped.

*The *Colonist* quoted in an article by J. K. Nesbitt, July 23, 1950, entitled "Old Homes and Families," (by permission).

(Continued on page 50)



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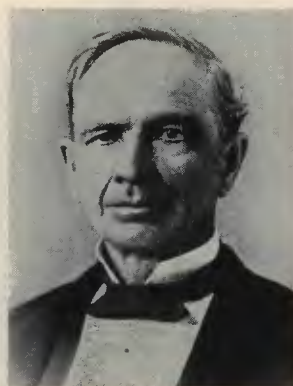
Chicago 39, Illinois

Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 48)

Further difficulties were encountered when a Confederate hoisted his flag on the Prince of Wales birthday. That so enraged the other Americans that they would not fly the Stars and Stripes and even persuaded Mr. Francis to haul down his flag from the Consulate.

For more than 30 years, the Consulate has been hospitably housed by the Dominion Government in its Belmont Build-



Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Francis by courtesy of the Provincial Archivist, Victoria.

ing, with a superb view of the Parliament Buildings and the majestic Olympics as a backdrop. For more than a generation, American consular officers have regularly attended the opening of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia each spring. They have regaled the credulous with tall stories about "Caddy," the pet sea monster of Cadboro Bay, and have found peace and tranquility in the "tall timber" of beautiful Vancouver Island, with its fishing, yachting and golf, a pleasant interlude in the turbulent lives of a succession of Displaced Old China Hands.

Though the "Old England" atmosphere which Victoria boasted a generation ago is disappearing rapidly, it remains a pleasant post in which the cementing of friendly relations is made both easy and enjoyable because of the cordial attitude of the officers of the Provincial Government and the citizens of Vancouver Island.

FREDERICK W. HINKE

HALIFAX

Nova Scotia gets its name from a charter granted in 1621 by King James to Sir William Alexander of Scotland in the belief that in North America there was place for a New Scotland. You don't need to be a student of world transport to recognize the importance of Nova Scotia. There is no more direct voyage from Boston or New York to England than past these shores. At my desk looking out over Halifax is a superb natural harbor. I am more east of New York than north; my distance from the equator is less than from the north pole; and millions of my countrymen residing in the northern one-sixth of the continental United States are further north than I. In terms of Europe, Halifax the earliest (1833) United States consulate in all the area that is now Canada, parallels Bordeaux, Genoa, and Bucharest. The gulf stream assures us a winter milder than New York City's. North America's sea bulwark, Nova Scotia, is a narrow 350-mile stretch, lying southwest-northeast, with a mid-connection to the mainland. Below is the

(Continued on page 52)

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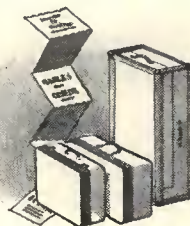
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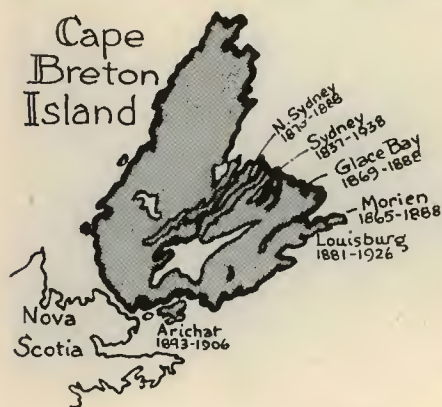
Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 50)

Bay of Fundy, above, the gulf into which the St. Lawrence empties.

The whole province is served now by a consulate general at Halifax. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the situation was quite different. Fishing on the banks was of great importance both economically and politically, and Nova Scotia shores were dotted with consular agencies.

The changed pattern of United States consular representation in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, reduced from its former multiplicity to a single consulate general at the present time, signals an evolution in our relations in this area. Close and dependable interrelations between Canadian and United States officials renders unnecessary our immediate contact with our nationals in the



Halifax now serves an area in which we have had since the early 1830's forty separate consular agencies, some lasting only a few years or decades, others, a century. Like these on Cape Breton Island, they clung to the coastline.

former extent. A Gloucester fishing vessel puts in anywhere from the Banks, and it is the Canadians and Canadian officials who give it all it needs; they report the fact to us, and we pass along the needed information. The Canadian field of our foreign relations appears preeminent in its interchangeability of processes of government. Residents go to the United States to study or to remain; ships come and go, and require services; nationals maintain their status; coal is mined, steel is made, ships are built, of current and continuing interest to the defense aims of Washington. The performance of our functions in connection with every one of these activities drawn upon the skill and ready aid of Canadians, and it is this high co-operation which has done away with the many offices which once sprinkled these shores.

CABOT COVILLE

ST. JOHN'S

I live in St. John's, Newfoundland.

What flashes across your mind when you hear or read these words? Do you visualize snow vastnesses, polar bears and walruses? Eskimos with their dog teams, komatiks, kyaks, and igloos? If you do, you are in the majority I believe. And you are technically correct.

St. John's, Newfoundland's capital, is far from the polar regions, however. It is approximately the same distance from the North Pole as Seattle, Duluth, Bern, Budapest, and Rostov. The temperature rarely drops below zero in the winter. The old city of St. John's, twice burned, presents the usual jumble of old buildings, docks, ships, and congestion that you see in any port. The newer parts consist

(Continued on page 54)

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MEMBER: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 52)

of modern housing developments. The steep streets are reminiscent of San Francisco.

Newfoundlanders are a charming mixture of rugged individualism and genuine hospitality. Their diet would be considered rather dull and uninteresting by an epicure's standards with a few very notable exceptions. When you come to St. John's you must not miss a meal of flipper pie, or cod tongues, fishes' faces, fish and brewis, caplin, and bakeapple jam. Bakeapples, a yellow cousin of the raspberry, make a delicious jam or preserve which is served with thick Devonshire cream for an unbeatable dessert. Caplin are small fish that literally leap ashore by the bushel around June each year when they are chased in by hungry codfish.

Each year when the pack ice forms off the northern coast of the island along in March, a fleet of sealing ships sails from the old port of St. John's, all decked in their Sunday bunting and saluted by every other ship in the harbor. When the first ship returns, Newfoundlanders set their palates for a feast of flipper pie.

Any flower lover is delighted by the display of native wild flowers in the Newfoundland countryside.

It will be easy for those of you who have been assigned to St. John's to visualize the premises of the Consulate General. The offices have been in the same building, the "Commercial Chambers," for over fifty years. It has expanded from the original two rooms on the third floor so that it now occupies all of that floor and four rooms on the second.

The office staff now consists of Consul General **Horatio Mooers**, who came recently from Lyon to replace Mr. **Sidney A. Belovsky**; Consul **Ellis A. Bonnet**, a Good Friday arrival from Amsterdam; and Vice Consuls **A. Hugh Douglas, Jr.**, and **John I. Copeland**. FSS **Margaret E. Penman** is the principal officer's secretary and our only American clerk. We have five pretty Newfoundland girls (what more could an officer want?), and two local young men on the staff, bringing the total to twelve.

Foreign Service families who come to St. John's find themselves in the midst of a delightful dual social whirl. The golf club, fishing club, and night club, as well as private homes in St. John's are the settings for frequent cocktail parties, dances, receptions and dinners in the friendly Newfoundland fashion. Concurrently the American Air Force Officers' Club at Pepperrell Air Force Base, just five minutes from the center of town by car, provides a well-planned social calendar each month in a genuine American atmosphere.

(Continued on page 58)

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Exceptionally sensitive and powerful radio covers every broadcast band from 525KC to 17.9MC, with exclusive band-spread tuning on the higher frequency bands. *Three* record playing systems . . . 78 rpm and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm in one fine changer, *plus* the extraordinary wide-range RCA "45". Two balanced 12" speakers provide marvelous tone quality. Ceramic pick-ups and temperature resistant parts assure trouble-free performance. Beautiful hand-rubbed mahogany, walnut or blond cabinets.

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Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 15)

the same thing. Retired people do not want to live in a bustling city, and the prices I quoted were not those that applied there.

NORMAN D. FORD

AMALGAMATION AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

London, England
April 18, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I suspect, Mr. Editor, that you will receive some complaints about the course of action proposed by the Secretary's Directive and the people administratively concerned. It would be my guess that the larger portion of complaints will come from those persons in the Foreign Service who still occupy such positions because the selection out process is just coming into operation at the present time. Those who protest the whole idea of any new competition in an enlarged Service must be fearful indeed of their chances of success. After all, since it is understood that time-in-class is to be lessened somewhat in the period of expansion ahead, since a large portion of persons and classes 2 to 5 inclusive will be advanced in this calendar year and since all of the lateral appointees into the Service provide a proportional augmentation of promotion opportunities, what more could one want?

"The wrong people?" "Un-fitted to represent the government abroad?" "No training for diplomacy?" We have heard all of this before. After World War I when the then

diplomatic and consular services were opened up somewhat to World War I veterans, the same bleats can be imagined behind the white latticed doors of the State-War-Navy Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. And what did the Service get? Jack Erhardt, for one, an officer who despite his somewhat unusual working methods, performed a piece of work in Austria that the Service can look upon with pride. And again in 1939, when the Department blanketed in Commerce and Agriculture people, grave fears were expressed regarding the influence of these new and gauche types upon the career service. Political appointees and mis-fits there were indeed, and it is to the credit of the Department that it demonstrated an ability to absorb those services and slough off without friction the mis-fits. And the net result? Again in Austria we find Walter J. Donnelly, the High Commissioner, after a brilliant service South of the Border.

And in the post-war period the "Manpower Act" caused many FSO's concern on the score that the new appointees would fill many of the promotion opportunities which the Service people had looked forward to during the lean years of World War II. And what was the result—? To take again another single case, I might mention the work and record of William Sebald in another occupied country—Japan.

The action taken by the Secretary is a carefully considered step toward growth and vigor in Foreign Service, the creation of a necessarily augmented capacity to handle the enlarged Foreign Affairs responsibilities of the United States Government under present circumstances. Very few things are static and none are static for long. We either grow or wither away and are replaced.

F. S. O.

Foreign Service Optimist

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Canadian Chronicle

(Continued from page 54)

And then there is the good hunting and fishing—I haven't even mentioned them! Just the other day I pulled my tackle out of the closet and I'm all set to catch a few trout this weekend. You see, I live in St. John's, Newfoundland, and I LIKE IT!

JOHN I. COPELAND

Twenty Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

THE GRAFTER: Edwards left his brother's orange grove in California to see the world. Six months later he arrived at the American Consulate at Zanzibar, dead broke but still the gentleman. His neatly trimmed Vandyke beard was of golden tinge. In his hand he held a gnarled bamboo stick with a bit of silver placed just right by a Japanese artisan. He came "to pay his respects to the Consul." "No help, please, Consul, I am not afraid. I shall obtain employment. God will help me." He departed.

In a few weeks the optimist returned. Lost in an unkempt growth was the trim Vandyke of golden hue. Gone was the bamboo stick with its touch of silver. "Good morning Consul," he said. "I have just dropped in to pay my respects. There was nothing in Lourenco Marques nor in Durban for me to do so I came back." "But don't you know there is nothing you can do here?" I replied. "How about a telegram to your brother?" "Oh, that's all right, Consul," he



A good neighbor pays a call

BRITISH HONDURAS COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EL SALVADOR GUATEMALA HONDURAS JAMAICA, B. W. I. NICARAGUA PANAMA CANAL ZONE	Regularly, dependably—the Great White Fleet comes calling on the nations of Middle America . . . brings the products of U. S. factories . . . carries coffee, abaca, bananas, sugar back to U. S. markets. The gleaming white ships are neighbors from the North doing their part in the Inter-American trade which helps bind together this hemisphere in understanding and unity.
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interrupted. "God will take care of me. Don't worry, Consul." He said "Good-bye" and went away.

Shortly thereafter, a friend who owned an experimental farm urgently needed someone who knew how to graft orange trees. They were growing nicely but not bearing fruit. "Fruit trees and grafting." I unwittingly repeated the phrase, and smiled. "I have your man," I exclaimed, "if I can only find him." Find him I did! After he had finished grafting for my friend, he was employed by the Director of Agriculture and when I left Zanzibar his employment was on a permanent basis.

A few years later during an inspection trip I was fortunate in being able to return to Zanzibar for a short visit. One evening while strolling with His Highness, the Sultan, he remarked: "You Americans are wonderful people. You have done a great deal for Zanzibar. You were the first treaty power. You built the electric light plant, the telephone, the railroad to BOOBOOBOO, and now it remains for one of your citizens to sweeten our oranges and to make our limes more sour." I smiled.

That's a short outline of a well told tale by the late Arthur Garrels. Those who remember him know that he was a gifted raconteur. He played in Shakesperian roles before he entered the American Consular Service and no doubt he was just as good an actor as he was a consul and consul general.

BRIEFS: **G. Bie Ravndal** (father of Chris) when Consul General at Zurich, was pictured with officials of the city of Lugano, before the bronze bust of George Washington. **Grace and Louis Dreyfus** and **Mrs. Stanley Hollis** were snapped at Lisbon. **Thomas McEnelly**, Chihuahua, had an appendectomy and it was "touch and go" for a while. **Leo J. Keena**, Consul, Liverpool, gave a dinner in honor

of **William Pearce**, British subject, to celebrate the completion of his half century of service in that consulate.



Blanche Josephine was born at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe on January 22, 1926 to Consul and Mrs. Raleigh Gibson and Alphaeus Hyatt was born at Washington to Vice Consul and Mrs. A. Dana Hodgdon.

IN THE NEWS: **Norman Armour**, **Edwin L. Neville**, **Maxwell K. Moorhead**, **Julian F. Harrington**, **David McK. Key**, **Edmund B. Montgomery** and **Orsen N. Nielsen**.

DOUGLAS JENKIN'S "DUTCH": When I was consul general at Harbin, Manchuria, in the early Twenties, we carried on business in English, Russian and Chinese. One day during the lunch hour I was "holding the office down" with Chinese interpreters only when an attractive young lady came in to ask about visas. She obviously belonged to the local Russian colony and started to speak in that language. The interpreter asked her to speak Chinese or English. To our surprise she couldn't do either.

In Riga I had spent much time and effort on German, though I confess I was by no means brilliant in speaking it. However, I screwed up my courage (which never failed me where nice looking ladies are concerned) and started off in my best "Dutch." The lady was obviously delighted. She spoke excellent German and I not only managed to give her the information she wanted but was soon engaged in conversation about all sorts of things. When the time came for my caller to leave, she shook hands, smiled and said "Thank you very much, Mr. Jenkins, your government should appoint you Minister to Palestine—you speak such good Yiddish!"



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NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Allen, Francis O.	Baghdad	Nicosia	Prin. Off. Con.
Armitage, John A.	Bern	Department	Economic Officer
Beam, Jacob D.	Djakarta	Belgrade	Dep. Ch. Of Mis.
			Pol. Off. Couns.
			Emb.
Benninghoff, H. Merrell	Department	Djakarta	Political Officer
Bracken, Katherine W.	Tehran	Isfahan	Pub. Affairs Off.
			Cons.
Braggiotti, D. Chadwick	Buenos Aires	Department	FSS
Carpenter, William T., Jr.	Calcutta	Bern	Ec. Off. 2nd Secy
			VC
Chapin, Vinton	Manila	Department	Political Officer
Donovan, Howard	Department	Lagos	Prin. Off. Con.
			Gen.
Ducote, Charles H.	Paris	Tananarive	Principal Officer
Ferguson, E. Bruce	Rio De Janeiro	Department	Pol. Off. 2nd Secy
			Vice Consul
Ford, C. Richard	Tel Aviv	Bogota	Pol. Off. Couns.
			Emb.
Franklin, Albert B.	Buenos Aires	Rangoon	Econ. Officer 2nd
			Secy-Cons.
Geren, Paul F.	Department	Damascus	Econ. Officer 2nd
			Secy-Cons.
Horner, John E.	Moscow	Kabul	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.
			Consul
Linehan, Leo M.	Department	Singapore	FSO
Linthicum, Walter J.	Bordeaux	Department	Consul
Lyon, Frederick B.	Department	Bordeaux	Prin. Off. Consul
			Gen.
MacArthur, Douglas II	Department	Paris	Special Advisor
Magistretti, William L.	Sapporo	Tokyo	Political Off.
Maynard, David M.	Athens	Manila	Economics Off.
Rutter, Peter	Vienna	Department	Econ. Off. Comm
Sanderhoff, Lubert C.	Montevideo	Guayaquil	Cons. Off. Vice
			Consul
Service, John S.	New Delhi	Department	Pol. Off. Counselor
			For Aff.
Swendenburg, Wayne A.	Athens	Saigon	FSS
Taft, Orray, Jr.	Tripoli	Salonika	Prin. Off. Consul
Terry, Carroll M.	Vienna	Manila	Political Officer
Thomson, David R.	Department	Saigon	3rd Secy-VC Pol.
			Off.
Valdes, Philip H.	Seoul	Department	3rd Secy FSO
Wagner, Robert W.	Port-au-Prince	Caracas	Economic Officer

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

NAME	INFORMATION
Loubert, Ronald E.	Glasgow cancelled, transferred to Birmingham

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Further details are embodied in a pamphlet dated July 1950, which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments.

Application forms will be found at the back of the pamphlet or may be obtained by writing direct to the Association.

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Care the Department of State
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BIRTHS

BOONSTRA. A son, Carl Albert, was born on March 29, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Clarence A. Boonstra in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Boonstra is assigned as First Secretary of Embassy.

HORSEY. A daughter, Anita Carroll, was born on November 21, 1950, in Rome, Italy, to FSO and Mrs. Outerbridge Horsey. Mr. Horsey is Counselor of Embassy at Rome.

JACOBSEN. A daughter, Maria del Carmen, was born on March 12, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Harry C. Jacobson, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Jacobson is assigned as Attache at the Embassy.

McELHINEY. A daughter, Helen Townley, was born March 30, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas W. McElhiney, in Boston, Massachusetts. During the academic year 1950-51 Mr. McElhiney was assigned to Harvard University for special training.

PALMER. A daughter, Katharine Caldwell, was born on March 14, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Stephen E. Palmer, Jr., in Arlington, Virginia. Mr. Palmer is assigned to Nicosia as Vice Consul.

SULLAM. A daughter, Carola, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sullam on November 2, 1950, in Rome, Italy. Mr. Sullam is Deputy Chief of the Program Division at the Embassy.

WIESNER. A son, Jonathan Louis, was born in Washington, D. C., on April 4, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Louis Arnold Wiesner. Mr. Wiesner is now attached to the Bureau of German Affairs in the Department.

WOLFF. A son, Mark Peter, was born to FSO and Mrs. Stanley Wolf on April 15, 1951, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Wolff is now assigned to the Office of Western European Affairs in the Department.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corporation	56
American Express Company	51
American Security and Trust Company	37
Barr Shipping Company	9
Begg, J. F., Inc.	3
Book Service	58
Brown Forman Distillers	10
Calvert School	42
Chase National Bank	42
Deak & Co., Inc.	40
Detroit Camera Works	3
Federal Storage Company	46
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	16
Foreign Service Protective Assn.	60
Frankfort—Four Roses	3, 42, 48, 56, 59
General Foods Corporation	14
Grace Line	11
International Harvester	8
International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.	57
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company (Chesterfield)	2
Lord & Taylor	56
Macy's	52
Marsh, O. Gaylord	40
Mayflower Hotel	48
National City Bank	15
National Distillers Products Corporation	6, 39, 45
Pan American World Airways	43
Philippine Airlines	5
Radio Corporation of America	55
Raleigh Hotel	5
Rouse, Brewer & Becker	7
Schenley Products	II & III Covers
Seagram's V.O.	41
Security Storage of Washington	37
Shoe Manufacturers Outlet	54
Sinclair Refining Company	12
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.	44
Studebaker Corporation	49
Swartz, Walter H., Company	53
Tyner, Miss E. J.	40
United Fruit Company	58
United States Lines	40
United States Steel	13
Waldorf Astoria Hotel	IV Cover
Washington Loan and Trust Company	54
Westinghouse Company	47
White Sulphur Springs Hotel	7
Williams, R. C.	4
Woodward & Lothrop	3
Zenith Radio Corporation	50



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