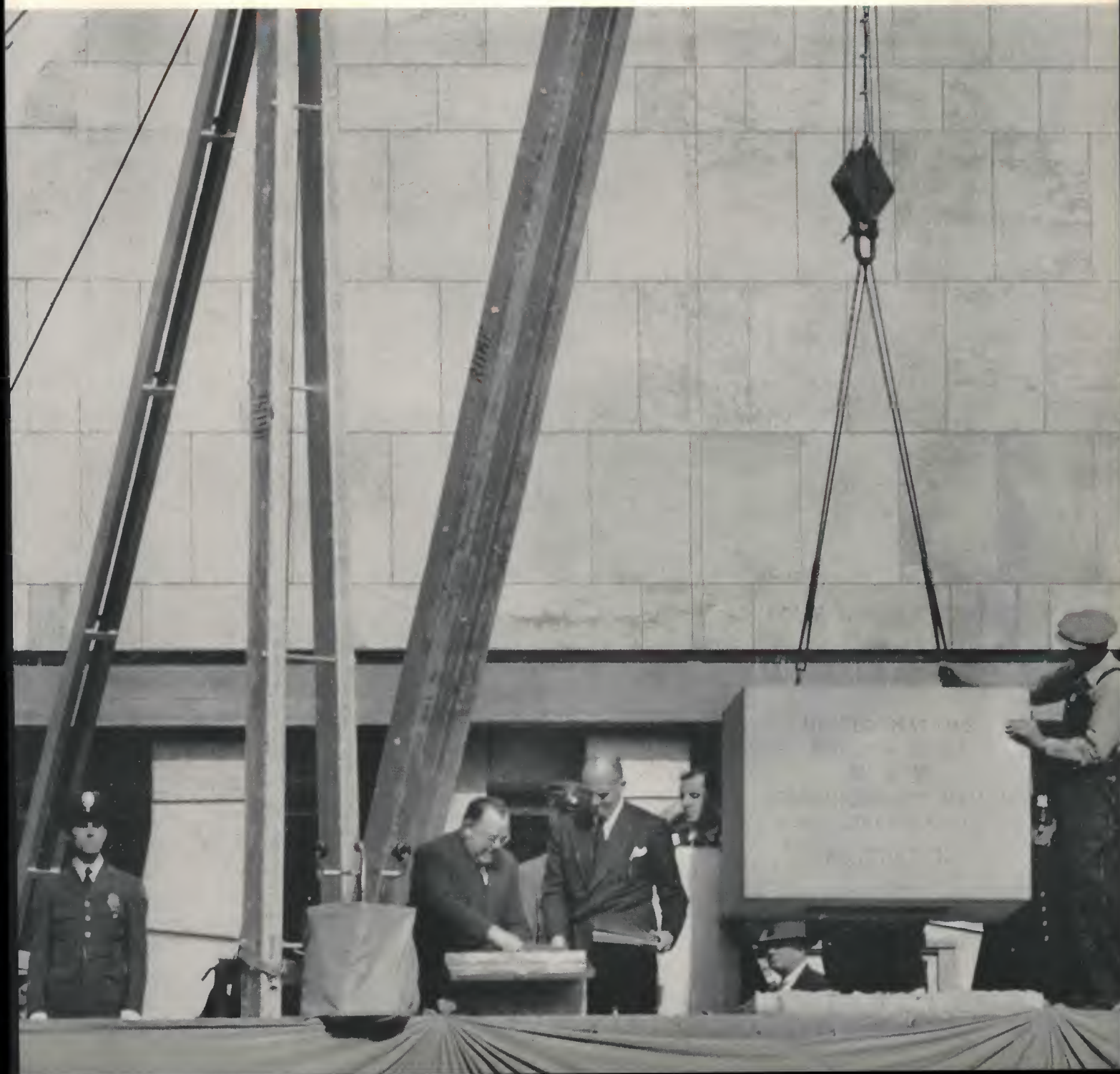


# *The* **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 26, NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1949







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Issued monthly 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.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$3.00 a year, 30 cents a copy.

# AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
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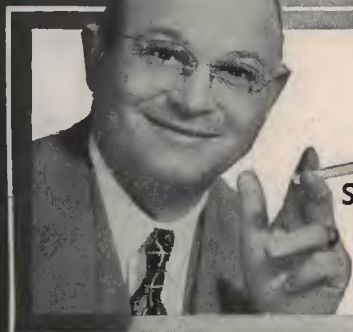
**COVER PICTURE:** Secretary-General Trygve Lie and Wallace K. Harrison, Chief Architect, place documents in the metal box which was to be inserted in the cornerstone of the new United Nations Headquarters Building, the "most important building in the world," on United Nations Day, October 24, 1949.

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# Letters to the Editors

## THE NEW DESPATCH FORM

Washington, D. C.  
November 3, 1949.

To the Editors,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My heart bleeds for "F.S.O.," who in the October JOURNAL mourned the old despatch, report and airgram forms.

For now he knows freedom's terror. Gone is his nest—old, comfortable nest whose straws were timeworn phrases. Now he flies on wings of his own growing. May they be good, stout wings. May their bony frame be of robust English, their flesh fed by pulsing thought, their feathers tight against the cruel winds' search for looseness. May they be finely tapered for soaring flight.

No more to have the honor. No more to hide meaning beneath endless referenee. No more to avoid the first personal pronoun like the first personal plague. Style is freed from tradition!

Style? Tradition? Are these made of shapes and colors of paper? Is not our style forthright enough, our tradition great enough, to survive mechanical tinkering?

The sheet is clean, F.S.O. Let strong minds and fearless hearts write upon it.

ROBERT F. HALE, F.S.O.

## INTER-OFFICE MEMO

To: E. A. Gullion  
From: M. F. Herz

I propose that the following themes be treated in the column that you proposed to start. In proposing these selections, I am guided by your observation that a piece on the opening of schools is appropriate because, after all many people in the Foreign Service have children and because it is desirable to have a few items in the JOURNAL which have nothing to do with the Service:

1. The care and raising of Delphiniums. After all many people in the Service have gardens, and they should be interested in some observations on the latest insecticides and cross-breeding experiments.

2. Latest developments in rabies vaccines. After all many people in the Service have dogs, and even if no one gets bitten by them, there is always that possibility, and dog owners ought to be interested.

(Continued on page 5)

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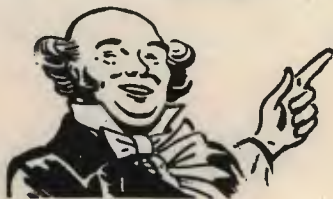


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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 3)

3. Cancer research. I do not know what the likelihood of affliction is in the Service, but this is a subject of general interest on which some pungent observations should be just as much in order as in the case of children.

4. The repair of kitchen sinks. After all, nearly every household of Foreign Service members has a kitchen sink, and although this does not specifically relate to the Service, it ought to interest them.

Later on, we might branch out and cover such subjects as the manufacture of glue, the love life of anteaters, and the problem of sanitation in Atlanta, Georgia. Also, we might carry statistics on the manufacture of pressure reduction vats, and articles entitled "The Romance of the Ball-Point Pen" and "Helpful Hints for Life Insurance Canvassers."

Surely, there must be a place where we draw the line!

I propose that this subject be raised at the next meeting of the Editorial Board.

No offense, I hope. . .

E. A. G. to M. F. H.: oops!

## THE SELECTION BOARD

1900 Que Street  
Washington 9, D. C.  
October 3, 1949

To the Editors,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the June 1949 issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Professor Gordon A. Craig, of Princeton University, has, among other things, set forth most clearly the mechanics involved in the selection of men in the Foreign Service for promotion.

The Senior Foreign Service Selection Board, of which I was the Public Member, had to read and study the dossiers of 73 men in Class 2 eligible for promotion to fill 24 vacancies in Class 1, and those of 168 in Class 3 eligible for promotion to fill 41 vacancies in Class 2. In other words, of those eligible in Class 2 only about 1 in 3 could be promoted, and in Class 3 only about 1 in 4. Few men reach Classes 2 and 3 unless they have great merit, and the problem is, therefore, to decide on the basis of available written evidence, and only on that, which ones out of every three in Class 2 and which one of four in Class 3, taking everything into account, should be promoted.

It is not an easy task that the Board is asked to perform, and decisions, in many cases, were difficult to find. Their judgment may not have been perfect, but that it was an independent judgment is shown by the fact that in the composite scores, as explained by Professor Craig, only one man in Class 3 received the maximum score of 25, and only 5 received 24. In Class 2 no one got the maximum, only 1 received 24, and 2 received 23.

It is interesting to note that those promoted from Class 3 were of an average age of 46.4 years, and from Class 2 to Class 1 were of an average age of 50.8 years. A break down of the eligibles and those promoted, by ages, is appended.

Professor Craig, in his very complete and illuminating article, cites both some deficiencies in and some improvements which could be made in the present selection method and I can heartily endorse his remarks. Of all the reports available to the Selection Board, it is my feeling that those of the inspectors are the best, and I am sure, under the training that they are given by Mr. Travers, that their reports will steadily improve and be of increasing value to future Boards.

In evaluating reports made by superior officers, the Selection Board would be helped, in many instances, if they had a report on these superior officers, as it was found in several instances that the same Foreign Service Officer would receive quite different reports when his superior officers changed, and obviously, such conflicting reports could not both be right. There is bound to creep into the reports of superior officers, personal feelings, even though they are well intentioned.

There is also great room for improvement in the reports from

(Continued on page 7)



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 5)

the end users as put in the dossiers. They are frequently too finely edited by the Division of Foreign Reporting Services and the Board would be helped by having opinions of the end users in greater detail.

Another lack, which I feel sure will be corrected in the future, is in the dossiers of many who entered the Foreign Service in 1946 under the Manpower Act and which dossiers do not set out in sufficient detail their previous experience in Government or in private business.

There is one other point which I should like to speak of which is mentioned by Professor Craig, and that is my belief that the Selection Boards would be even more efficient in the future if their size is increased. The Boards, as now constituted, have four members from the Foreign Service and one public member. I suggest consideration be given to adding another public member and a member representing the end users, making a total of seven. I believe the public and the Foreign Service would have increased faith in the Selection Boards if this were done. I am frank to admit that my thoughts on this subject are not in accord with the other members of the 1949 Senior Selection Service Board, but I believe that Professor Craig has set forth in considerable detail the advantage of doing this. I can add little to his arguments and agree with him that it is a matter of great importance in considering the public's attitude to the Selection Board.

CHARLES A. RICHARDS

### PROMOTIONS 1949

#### CLASS 2 to CLASS 1

Age	Eligible	Per cent of total eligible	Promoted	Per cent of total promoted	Per cent of eligibles promoted
60 or over	2	2.74%	None	None	None
50-59	41	51.16%	14	58%	34 %
43-49	30	41.1%	10	42%	33.3%
	73	100 %	24, or 32.8%	100%	

Last promoted:

1942— 1  
1944— 1  
1945— 4  
1946— 3  
1947—15

—  
24

Not promoted:

Age 42-49 20  
50-60 29  
—  
49

#### CLASS 3 to CLASS 2

Age	Eligible	Per cent of total eligible	Promoted	Per cent of total promoted	Per cent of eligibles promoted
50-60	60	35.7%	9	22 %	15 %
40-49	95	56.5%	31	75.6%	32.6%
33-39	13	7.8%	1	2.4%	8 %
	168	100 %	41, or 24.5%	100 %	

Last promoted:

Nov. 16, 1943— 2  
May 15, 1945—11  
May 19, 1946—10  
May 15, 1947—18

—  
41

Of those not promoted to Class 2:

5 were promoted to Class 3 in 1939-44  
13 were promoted to Class 3 in 1945  
11 were promoted to Class 3 in 1946  
19 were promoted to Class 3 in 1947

—  
48

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(Continued on page 9)

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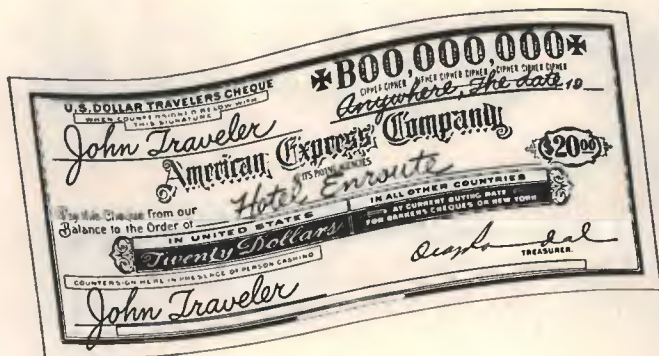
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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

(Continued from page 7)

**RECIPE FOR RETIREMENT**

Salina, Kansas,  
September 22, 1949

To the Editors,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:



Our "retired but not tired" FSO

The limit is six bass per person, per day. In the snap shot, the writer is holding his limit of six, plus three landed by his brother. In the neighboring lakes of this area the catches of this fish average from  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. No fish pictured weighed less than 2 lbs., and some tip the scale slightly above the 4 lb. mark. The average weight of the haul was 3 lbs.

Any practical fishermen among your readers might be interested to know that we used frogs for bait; cast among reeds and rushes and then reeled in slowly; and, though neither was an expert fisherman, and the tricky bass were expert in darting for reed-rush roots in attempt to snag the lines and free themselves from the 'weedless' hooks, we lost surprisingly few, once they were well hooked, though now and then 'a big one' did snap off the line above leader, and rob us of even the frog, hook, sinker, and leader. But it was great fun. The sport is recommended for any retired officer; their wives and/or sweethearts.

CHARLES C. EBERHARDT

**PIANISSIMO, PLEASE**

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I think that the idea of a Foreign Service song, as suggested in the October *Foreign Service Newsletter*, is a peachy one. What fun it would be to spice up our "get-togethers and informal gatherings" by crowding around the piano and making the rafters ring to the strains of "We are here, we are there," (to be sung "Brightly"). How much gayer than just sitting around drinking!

But why stop with just a song, when there are so many other scrumptious ideas that would brighten up our dull old Service—ideas that would put chintz in the windows of our hearts? We might for example have a Foreign Service handclasp, and perhaps a slogan or motto to be recited in unison whenever we meet. Or how about some souvenir sofa pillows, tastefully embroidered in the Foreign Service colors?

I am sure that the old-timers in the Foreign Service will feel a little ashamed that they themselves did not think of these much-needed innovations—that it has taken the modernization of the Foreign Service to fall so far behind the times. They may, however, be heartened by the early prospect of having a bright new Foreign Service motto to replace that honored but now outdated motto which, if they had had the imagination to embroider it on sofa pillows, would have read: "Surtout, pas trop de zèle."

Respectfully,  
CONSTANT READER

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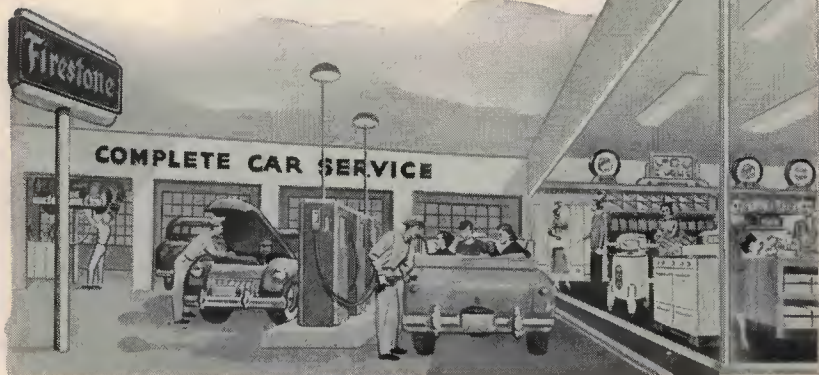
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**THE  
AMERICAN  
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 26, NO. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1949

## THE VOICE OF AMERICA

BY FOY D. KOHLER, FSO  
*Chief, International Broadcasting Division*

The Government's overseas information program, of which the Voice of America is a part, is becoming increasingly important as a supporting arm of American policy. It supplements on a vast scale and at different levels the traditional methods of conducting international affairs. It means, in effect, that the United States is telling its story not only to other governments but over their heads to the people themselves. Radio is one medium that remains immune from man-made barriers of censorship and suppression and one that cannot be halted by national boundaries. It can, however—I regret to add—be interfered with by deliberate jamming, but more of that later.

The entry of the United States into the field of international propaganda has been beset by innumerable difficulties. That may be attributed in part to the traditional American antagonism toward propaganda as such and to the widespread suspicion of any Government-sponsored information program. It may be attributed also to the fact that the program was something new in American experience. There were no precedents to follow and it was necessary to experiment with untried methods. Thanks to a watchful Congress and an alert American press, however, the early mistakes were brought to light and have served to weld the program into an effective operation.

As the Iron Curtain has been drawn tighter, the United States has had to rely chiefly on the broadcasts of the Voice of America to get its story through to peoples whose other channels of outside information have been clogged by government decree. And the Congress has now demonstrated its conviction that despite its problems and inadequacies, the Voice of America has more than justified its existence.

### A "CONSCIENCE" FOR THE KREMLIN

Several months ago a Communist propagandist told a meeting of professional people in Moscow: "It was easy to indoctrinate people in Soviet ideology before the war but since then BBC and the Voice of America have made it considerably more difficult. It is bad enough that individuals listen but the worst feature is that they are always running to friends to sav, 'Did you hear that . . .?'"

On several occasions the press of the USSR and the satel-

lite states have published verbatim texts of international importance which ordinarily would not have been made known to their populations prior to the establishment of the Voice of America. As one example, the Voice broadcast in Russian last March 18 the full text of the North Atlantic Pact. Two days later *Izvestia*, official organ of the Soviet of Deputies of Workers of the USSR, published the text of the Pact in full. Before the Voice started broadcasting to the USSR, the official Soviet press seldom published the full text of any such document which was the target of Soviet propaganda. Other news which ordinarily would have been suppressed has been frequently reported in the official organs of various Iron Curtain countries after it had been referred to by Voice broadcasts.

The Voice frequently has served to keep the propaganda organs of the USSR and its satellites on the defensive. They have felt obliged to devote much of their publication space and air time to attacking the Voice of America and attempting to refute what it has broadcast. Their attention is thus diverted from their internal "enlightenment" campaigns.

The Kremlin's own evaluation of the Voice provides overwhelming proof that the broadcasts have been effective. The Soviet Government has found it advisable—at tremendous cost in both money and manpower—to launch an intensive jamming campaign designed to prevent Russian listeners from hearing the Voice. Several hundred well integrated transmitters are being used in the operation. There is evidence that many of the transmitters have been diverted from their normal functions in order to concentrate on the jamming.

The leading journal of the Soviet Government, *Novoye Vremya* (The New Times), found it necessary last May to

Foy Kohler's first job was as a bank teller, in his native Ohio. He was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1931 and has served at Windsor, Bucharest, Athens, Cairo, London and Moscow. In between field assignments he was Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, took a course at the National War College and is now in New York as Chief of the International Broadcasting Division.



acknowledge errors which had been called to its attention by the Voice. The New Times said: "On May 3, the Voice of America devoted one of its broadcasts to a factual inaccuracy which found its way into the pages of *Novoye Vremya*. . . . For this error, the editors offer their apologies."

Radio Moscow recently started in its home service a weekly program called "Replies to Listeners' Questions." One of



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the first questions was, "What are the fundamental characteristics of a People's Democracy?" After the Moscow radio gave a vague and somewhat ambiguous reply, the Voice of America went to the assistance of its radio colleague and gave its own answer to the question, the gist of which was that a People's Democracy is not a democracy and does not belong to the people.

Radio Moscow blistered the air waves with a vitriolic, name-calling counterblast. The Voice acknowledged the attack and repeated its earlier program in order to show what had aroused the ire of the Soviets. On the following week Radio Moscow substituted a musical concert for "Replies to Listeners' Questions."

Such direct exchanges are rare for the Voice, however. For the most part it confines its efforts to giving a true picture of the United States and to shedding light on the happenings and policies of other countries—light which often is denied by their own governments.

### TOUCHÉ

Gabriel Pressman, assigned to cover the Hungarian trial of Cardinal Mindszenty for the *New York Times*, credited the Voice with making it possible for him to attend the hearings. Denied admittance at the opening, Mr. Pressman broadcast over CBS the following day: "Reports came to Hungary via the Voice of America that the Government was not permitting me in court. It was then that the Government suddenly discovered that there was room for a second American correspondent."

In August, the Hungarian newspaper *Gyermogyei Hirlap* bemoaned the fact that so many Hungarians listened to the Voice. "In spite of all our work of enlightenment," said the article, "listening to the American radio passes among us for the same sort of secret indulgence as is opium smoking in the Chinese ports. White collar workers, tradesmen of the industries, even factory workers listen to it or at least inquire, 'What did it say?'"

"The fact is," the article continued, "that the Voice of America is among us, as a constant killjoy, a saboteur of

the will to work, and as sure a source of poison as a culture of bacteria that got into the blood. . . . New York spreads sadness, lethargy and self-torture in our midst. It is impossible to express in figures how much damage this voice does us in lowering the spirit of work competition, the verve of gathering in the harvest, the pace of construction, the unfolding of the family spirit and of the Socialist spirit." The article concluded with a plea to "those whom we cannot convince of the glorious victory that Socialism is" to "please turn off the American radio."

### THE VOICE IS MOSCOW'S "FREE SPEECH"

I was with the U. S. Embassy in Moscow when the Voice began its first Russian language broadcasts to the USSR in February of 1947. I saw the audience grow into one of many millions and I know of numerous occasions when information available only from the broadcasts became widely known among the Russian people.

When Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina leaped from the Soviet Consulate in New York, the Voice broadcast the details. Within a matter of hours the news was common knowledge in Moscow. It seemed that everyone—chauffeurs, clerks and even minor Government officials—knew all about it before Russian newspapers printed a word on the subject. Indeed, except for the Voice, the Russian people might well never have heard of the case at all. And the Soviet Government might have been spared the most ridiculous diplomatic *gaffe* it has made in many years.

The Kremlin chose to ignore the broadcasts for the first several months. Then the ace Soviet poison-penman, Ilya Ehrenburg, was called upon to open fire on the Voice. He did so with his usual waspish skill, with the resultant free publicity for the broadcasts and much to the delight of Voice officials. Since that time, *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and most of the other official publications, have taken up the fight.

The Voice has become one of the favorite targets of the Moscow propagandists, lampooned by cartoons, parade floats, vaudeville skits and circus clowns. The *Literary Gazette* calls it "the drunken rattling of the Whiteguardist carrion which is daily poisoning the ether." Radio Vladivostok says, "The Voice of America is diligently resorting to the same tricks which are being used by the American reactionary press in deceiving its own people." On last March 1, the Moscow Home Service broadcast: "It is clear to everyone that the Voice of America enjoys no success in the USSR and hardly anyone listens to it."

And yet, only seven weeks later, Soviet authorities saw fit to start a multi-million dollar jamming operation to drown out broadcasts that "hardly anyone listens to." The jamming was nearly 100 per cent effective at first and has continued to enjoy a high degree of success, although the broadcasts break through occasionally for brief periods of time.

As a result of the jamming, the Voice added new Russian programs, utilized additional transmitters, began repeating its programs by transcription on a 24-hour basis, started jamming-proof Morse transmission of news every hour around the clock, frequently changed frequencies and took various engineering steps designed to overcome the man-made interference.

The multiple jamming of every possible broadcast frequency must have discouraged a vast majority of the Voice audience. At the same time, the knowledge that their Government is trying to blot out the broadcasts undoubtedly serves to increase the desire of many Russians to know what is being said. We are getting through enough now to reach these, and to reach that core of the millions whose personal lot in the "workers' paradise" has given them every reason



to hate the regime. With a supplemental appropriation of \$11,500,000 recently approved by Congress, the Voice hopes that it will be able to penetrate the jamming curtain and again reach the Soviet peoples on a larger scale. It is extremely important, for the present and for the future, that we do reach them.

Shortly after the intensive jamming began, a Moscow resident risked a probable slave labor camp term, or worse, to smuggle through a letter giving his opinions of the jamming. He described it as "yet another example of the ways of the Soviet 'democrats' who have prevented people from knowing truth about life of Europeans and Americans."

The Kremlin's desire to eliminate every source of information which does not carry the official line is understandable. Soviet communist ideology and the preservation of dictatorial power require complete control of the people's minds, and the creation therein of the image of a powerful and menacing enemy abroad.

### **RUSSIA'S INSULATED ISOLATION**

The extent to which the Russian people are isolated from foreign contacts or unbiased news is beyond the imagination of any American who has not actually witnessed the situation with his own eyes. The Russian is not permitted to travel abroad, to marry a foreigner or to have any dealings with foreigners. He practically never sees a foreign publication. Few foreigners are allowed to enter the country—and those admitted—mostly foreign officials or communist stooges—are restricted in their movements and are under constant surveillance. We can do little or nothing about most of these controls, and this fact makes it all the more important that the Voice of America get through to the Russian people with the truth which is otherwise being denied to them. It is vitally important that the Russian people be made to realize that the United States and its citizens have no hatred for them; that we covet neither their lands nor their riches, and that we would welcome them into the family of nations on a truly equal and friendly basis.

To do an effective job, the Voice of America must know and understand the existing situation not only in the USSR but in each of the areas to which it beams its broadcasts. It must know the history, background, traditions, social practices and mental concepts of the peoples it wishes to reach. These factors must be weighed in producing broadcasts which give foreign audiences a true picture of what is going on in the world of today.

### **ROLE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE**

For this information from inside the target areas, the Voice of America must depend to a dominant degree on the American Foreign Service. It must look to the Foreign Service for help in the construction and maintenance of overseas relay facilities; for news of happenings in the area which will lend vitality and conviction to its broadcasts; for evaluation of program effectiveness; and for information about distortions which need to be counteracted with factual data. The Voice must look to the Foreign Service for reports on the prejudices, misconceptions and misinformation which may exist in the minds of the listeners; for criticisms and for advice on the types of programs in which the audiences are most interested.

Fortunately, the cooperation between the Foreign Service and the Voice has increased greatly in recent months. Reports from the field have enabled the Voice to do a more intelligent job in shaping and tailoring its output for individual audiences. Such tailoring is essential for accuracy and effectiveness. The Voice is in much the same situation as a lantern projecting against a warped screen. In order to produce a true picture it is necessary to compensate at the lantern end of the projection for the imperfections of prejudice and misinformation which mar the receiving screen.

### **MECHANICS OF THE PROGRAM**

Since the end of the war, the Voice of America broadcasts have expanded and contracted in relation to the size of the annual operating budget. The daily output has ranged from a high of 60 program hours to a low of 24.

At present the broadcasts total 28 program hours daily and are beamed in more than a score of languages to areas having a potential radio audience of 295,000,000 persons. The programs consist of 31 per cent news, 56 per cent analysis and features and 13 per cent music. The types of programs vary from area to area, however. The breakdown to the Iron Curtain countries, for example, is 47 per cent news, 52 per cent analysis and features, and 1 per cent music.

The present language broadcast schedule is:

*To Europe*, in Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German (both to Austria and to Germany), Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovene and Spanish.

*To the Near East*, in Persian.



Tatiana Hecker, Boris Brodenov and Elena Bates broadcast in Russian to the Soviet Union. Through the control room panel are Edward Raquello, executive producer, and Irving Morse, studio control engineer.

*To Latin America*, in English, Portuguese and Spanish.

*To the Far East*, in Cantonese, English, Korean, Mandarin and Russian.

Broadcasts in additional languages are contemplated to the Near East, Southeast Asia and Northern Europe.

The Voice of America uses 36 shortwave transmitters in the United States, ranging from 20 to 200 kilowatts power and located in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and California. They are operated under contract by The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Columbia Broadcasting Sys-





In Chicago last July the Moravian Society celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding. Here FSO Walter Birge, Jr., stands by while his pretty wife, Dagmar, speaks in her native Czech. Beside her is Joseph Lysak, President of the Society. The Voice of America picked up the broadcast and transmitted it to Czechoslovakia.

tem, The Crosley Corporation, General Electric Company, National Broadcasting Company, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., and the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation.

Shortwave relay transmitters include four of from 75 to 100 kilowatts at Munich, two of 100 kilowatts at Honolulu and two of 50 kilowatts at Manila. Medium wave relay transmitters in operation are one of 150 kilowatts at Munich and one of 50 kilowatts at Manila. Other short and medium wave relay facilities are leased from the BBC, and additional shortwave transmitters are under construction at Tangier. Other facilities will soon be added under the supplemental budget just approved by the Congress.

The Voice of America maintains Washington studios for covering the Washington scene and for originating one broadcast. All other programs are written, produced and broadcast from studios in New York. In addition to the daily schedule of 28 program hours from the United States, the relay bases rebroadcast programs amounting to approximately 28 hours daily, including the around-the-clock repeats of the Russian language broadcasts.

Certain programs are relayed or rebroadcast by domestic medium wave networks or stations in France, Italy, China, Korea, Germany, Austria, Greece, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Salvador. In addition, the Voice sends transcriptions and other specially prepared broadcast material to USIE offices in the field for use by local stations. The current monthly shipping schedule is: 6,500 musical transcriptions, 2,000 transcriptions of Voice programs and 600 scripts.

The Voice prints and distributes a bi-monthly program schedule giving the titles, times and frequencies of all broadcasts. The schedule is printed in eight editions: English, world wide; French, German, Italian and Spanish, for Europe; Portuguese and Spanish for Latin America, and Chinese for the Far East. The distribution of the September-October issue was 465,000 copies and it will be 500,000 for the November-December issue. The program schedules are accompanied by features about Voice productions and personnel.

Program schedules are mailed to listeners, upon request, with a quantity going to USIE offices for local distribution. Spot announcements in the broadcasts that the program schedules are available invariably result in a sharp increase in audience mail. Of the more than 130,000 letters received by the Voice in the last year, about 75 per cent contained requests for schedules. The remainder of the mail is varied, consisting chiefly of comments on the broadcasts or other subjects and requests for information or services.

#### AUDIENCE UNLIMITED

Although the bulk of the mail is from free areas, a small trickle continues to seep through the Iron Curtain. The letters reflect a strong desire for truthful information about the United States and the rest of the world.

From *Warsaw*, a listener writes: "Thousands listen to your broadcasts daily which give us the hope that our tortured 'democracy' will end." From *Greece*: "For all the Greeks the Voice of America means the Voice of Salvation." From *Hongkong*: "Your program has gained more friends in this part of the world than the China Aid Act." From *Germany*: "Living in the Russian Zone, I belong to those listeners who regard the transmissions of the Voice of America as the message of liberty, peace and progress." From *Czechoslovakia*: "My limited knowledge of English does not give me enough words to express all my thankfulness for your brilliant coverage. . . . You gave me hours of choking happiness—a thing otherwise hard to find today." From *Belgium*: "Through you the bonds between our two countries are strengthening."

The direct response from listeners is encouraging but it provides only a small part of a vast accumulation of evidence that the Voice has a large and responsive audience. The jamming, the attacks and rebuttals by the communist press and radio, reports from American missions and travelers, press dispatches, testimony by refugees—all fit into a definite pattern. The assurance of a large audience does not solve the problem, however, but rather heightens the responsibility of the task faced by the Voice.

The operation is admittedly far from perfection. From the standpoint of quantity, the Voice trails far behind BBC and Radio Moscow. From the standpoint of quality, the factors of money, personnel and space shortages have kept the programs from attaining the technical perfection which should characterize American radio productions. Many problems, immediate and long-term, remain to be solved in the field of facilities as well as in the field of programming techniques.

I shall do my best to insure that in tackling these problems we maintain the same enthusiasm and the same rate of progress which the Voice organization has demonstrated under the vigorous and able leadership of my colleague and predecessor, Foreign Service Officer Charles W. Thayer. Ever increasing cooperation and encouragement from the field will be an important factor in insuring our success.



## An historical nightmare

# DIARY OF A GOVERNMENT GHOST

By R. Rufus Roberts

(The following passages are from an old manuscript diary found behind a radiator in a building once occupied by one of our Government departments.)

Washington, October 26, 1863.

I am more than ever thrilled with my new government job. Here I am, at the foot of the ladder, and I have been given the assignment of writing the words that President Lincoln himself is to utter on a public occasion! This is how it happened.

Mr. Nicolay of the White House staff sent a note to the Secretary saying that the President had reluctantly agreed to say a few words at the dedication of the battlefield in Gettysburg on November 19. Would the Secretary please have some brief and appropriate remarks prepared. The Secretary passed this note on to the Assistant Secretary with "Pls. do" written at the top. The Assistant Secretary sent it to the Office Director, who sent it to the Chief of the Division, who gave it to the Assistant Chief. The Assistant Chief then called me into his office and asked if I would like to try my hand. He said the speech should not be over five minutes and that the occasion was not appropriate for any policy statement. "Just the usual rhetoric," he said.

As I started out of the room, he added, "You might, however, say something about our relations with the British colonies. It would be useful to have the President go on record. And this also may be a chance to come to grips with the Mexican problem. And, of course, the President will wish to have something for the farmers in the speech."

October 27, 1863.

I sat up half last night writing the President's Gettysburg

address and turned it in to the Assistant Chief first thing this morning. I hope he's forgotten about the stuff he told me to put in, because it's not there. Instead I have written a straightforward tribute to the men who died at Gettysburg, and I have done it in such a way as to make it clear what they died for and what we have to live for. That's all.

The speech begins: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." The rest is just as simple as that.

October 29, 1863.

The Assistant Chief called me in today and began by saying that what I had given him was useful as a beginning. "Something to shoot holes in," he said. He also said that he had asked the economic divisions to draft a section on our economic policy, and that the Russian desk was sending over a section on Alaska that it wanted included.

He had made a few changes in my draft. For example, he pointed out to me that all men are not really "created equal." Presumably I meant equal in opportunity. The line was therefore changed to read: ". . . dedicated to the proposition that all men are created with equality of opportunity."

November 9, 1863.

I am losing interest in President Lincoln's speech, if only to save myself from horror at what is happening to it. The Chief of the Division, when he saw that line about equality of opportunity, pointed out that it gave expression to an ideal rather

than an actuality. He therefore changed it to read: ". . . dedicated to the proposition that all men should be created with equality of opportunity." The same sort of thing with the rest of the text.

The Office Director, when the speech came to him, said he could think of nothing more dangerous than having the





President commit himself to the policy objective of giving equality of opportunity to *all men*. He changed it to read: ". . . dedicated to the proposition that men should in general be created with equality of opportunity." This, he pointed out, would allow for keeping the criminally insane behind bars.

The Assistant Secretary, when he saw the text, observed that men could hardly enjoy equality of opportunity unless they had equality in native ability. He therefore changed it to read: ". . . dedicated to the proposition that men, within the capability of each, should in general be created with equality of opportunity."

The speech now opens as follows: "About eighty-seven years ago the founding fathers of this country established here a new nation, in full cognizance of fundamental human rights and freedoms and based on the policy that men and women alike, within the capability of each, should in general be created with equality of opportunity." The section on Alaska has been inserted right after this and is followed by a reference to the present civil strife, reading: "Our meeting here is for the purpose of dedicating a portion of a battlefield of the civil war in which we are now engaged and—let me emphasize this!—in which we intend to con-

tinue to be engaged until final victory, of which I am fully confident." (One of the Secretary's advisors had felt that the point here made should be given emphasis. Another had urged the need for the President to give an impression of confidence.) There follows the economic part, which deals chiefly with trade balances, giving statistics. (It was agreed that the speech would not be "down to earth" without statistics.) The speech then switches back to the battlefield at Gettysburg, pointing out that under our democratic system, which we seek to impose on no other nation, only the living have the suffrage, and that therefore it is for the living, rather than the dead, to be here dedicated. (The business about not imposing democracy refers, of course, to the Mexican situation.) There follows the proclamation of a plan for increasing the returns to the farmer for staple food products by having the Government act as middle-man. This leads into the concluding punch-line about the present Administration being of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Everyone in the Department hopes the President will appreciate how much work has gone into preparing this address. But if anyone congratulates me on it, I'm going to hit him.



## The Honor Awards Program

A singularly attentive audience of some 1,500 persons gathered in the Departmental Auditorium on October 12th to watch the inauguration of the Department's Honor Awards Program. As they filed out an hour later it was perfectly apparent that the program had been highly successful. There was no doubt but that the ceremony should and would be made an annual event.

Disregarding a speech which had been prepared for him Secretary Acheson spoke extemporaneously. In his thoughtful and moving address he not only shared with the audience a sense of the earnestness that lay behind the ceremony they were to witness, but he took occasion to speak plainly on a few of the things that directly concerned all Departmental and Service employees. He spoke of the many responsibilities shared by all the individuals who were a part of the Department of State.

Many of those who have come into the Department from other walks of life, he pointed out, have thought that their first enthusiasm and some ability might be adequate to deal with the problems of the Department. They learn as they live in it and live with it that it is not merely professional knowledge which is necessary. Rather it is professional training, and without that professional development, the most gifted amateur is at sea.

There is also, of course, fellowship, the Secretary went on to say. It is not merely people working by themselves—helter-skelter—but it is every one doing what he thinks wise. It is organized fellowship. Organization is not merely drawing lines on pieces of paper, leading to some little boxes, and other lines going out from there. Organization is a fixing of responsibility—it is a division of labor, it is granting of authority. And probably as important as anything else, it is an ordering of knowledge for application to decision, and that is why different groups are set up with different tasks

to perform. That is why lines are drawn—lines of responsibility and decisions, so that a great number of people can take the problems which are before the Department, and then put all their ability and organization to the solving of those problems. It is vastly more than all of them could do alone, or could do without organization.

That is the purpose, said the Secretary, of the organization and re-organization of the Department which has recently taken place. It is not for the purpose of shifting things around and hiring more people. It is trying to strengthen, to help, to be an aid to all in their work. "This organization is largely completed. We hope that it will make life easier, more effective, and happier for all of us. If it does that, it will be a success. If not, we will change it so that it will do that."

What has been done, Mr. Acheson explained, has been recommended by the Hoover Commission. There are some recommendations which are still under study. "There are, for instance, very important recommendations made that the two services, the Departmental services and the Foreign Service, should be amalgamated. That is under study at the present time. We are going to press forward with that study and if we are convinced that it is the correct thing to do, we shall do it. . . . We are not going to take any crank schemes and put them into effect. We are not going to make any hasty decisions."

The Honor Awards Program was neither originated in nor limited to the Department of State. It was started as a result of Public Law No. 600 in which the 79th Congress authorized all government departments "to incur necessary expenses for the honorary recognition of exceptional or meritorious service." It was part of the same law which authorized the employee suggestion award program. In Executive Order No. 9817 President Truman on January 2, 1948, followed Congress' lead by declaring that "A depart-



ment may provide for the purchase and award of appropriate certificates, medals, or other emblems, in honorary recognition of service which is determined by the head of the department to be exceptional or meritorious." The money was to come out of the appropriation for the department concerned.

In quarterly meetings over a period of a year, starting in July 1948, the Department's five-man Honor Awards Board (members are the Honorable George V. Allen, Mr. Haywood P. Martin, the Honorable Richard P. Butrick, Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine, and Mr. W. K. Scott) considered the documented recommendations for awards received from the Department and the field. Of twenty-nine persons recommended, twenty were given awards. Each recommendation was considered on its merits, rather than measured against the others. Of the twenty, nine were Foreign Service employees. They represented nominations received from seven Foreign Service posts. Those so honored were Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Thomas C. Wasson (posthumous) both of whom received the highest Distinguished Service award; FSS Ernest J. Dempster, FSS Reuben R. Thomas, FSO Samuel

L. Yates, Jr., all Superior Service; FSS John E. Crawford, FSS Richard A. Godfrey, FSS Carlos Griffin, and FSO Walter P. McConaughy for Commendable Service.

Of the length of service awards, which were given automatically to everyone with ten or more years of service, approximately 1,900 of an estimated 2,450 went to Foreign Service personnel.

The members of the Board hope that personnel in the field and at home will keep in mind the Awards Program. They feel that there must be many more who deserve awards and who would get them if someone would take the time and trouble to make a recommendation. A messenger will be given the same serious consideration as a Consul General.

The program was not designed as a morale booster. Presumably the morale of those who were given awards must have been good or they would not have performed so well the assignments for which the awards were given. It is supposed to be a formal recognition of outstanding service, a recognition that in the past has been often limited to a letter in one's dossier—to be filed, and then forgotten.

In the upper left Woodbury Willoughby receives his award from Secretary of State Dean Acheson; center is the display showing the different medals and serolls; upper right, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy and Mr. Gordon R. Wasson (for his brother, the late Thomas C. Wasson) are congratulated by the Secretary; below left Mr. Harry Havens, head of the Foreign Service Protective Association, receives his award representing 41 years of Service; center, a close-up of the medals and pins; right, Mrs. Beitha Rodrick, the Department's oldest employee in terms of service—48 years—is commended by the Secretary.





# no man's land is no place for a consulate!

By EARL J. WILSON, FSS

On the morning of May 25th, 1949 the American Consulate General in Shanghai found itself smack in the center of no man's land!

For weeks furious fighting had raged on the outskirts of Shanghai. Daily the whoomp-whoomp of the air and artillery bombardment had rattled the window-panes of the Consulate. From the upper windows it was easy to see the smoke of battle across the Whangpoo while night after night tracers had slashed the sky.

But now the hard-hit Nationalists had pulled back through the teeming fourth largest city of the world to take up a new defense line along Soochow Creek which meanders its muddy way only two blocks from where the American Consulate is located on Shanghai's famous Bund.

And during the dark and rain-swept night the swift-moving Communist troops had advanced well into the city hard on the heels of the retreating Nationalists.

This was the fearful day long expected. Rather than face this day hundreds of thousands of Chinese had fled the city. To avoid this day the U. S. Army and Navy had departed. It was the reason why numerous Americans, British and other nationalities had gone away to points of safety—to America, to Hong Kong, to the Philippines, to Japan, to Europe, and to the last two main havens of the Nationalists, Canton and Formosa.

Shanghai's Bund, usually jammed with countless thou-

Earl Wilson secures the Consulate's flag. Note Communist soldier on guard at left.



Inside—looking out

sands, was now deserted except for a few lonely Nationalist sentries and a gang of laborers hastily erecting defenses of sandbags, park benches, and shrubbery.

Consul General John Cabot received word of the fight developing on his very doorstep just as "Big Ching," the Custom House clock, was booming out the hour of eight. He issued immediate instructions for more flags to be displayed and only a few minutes before the Battle for the Bund began the Stars and Stripes went out of the upper windows of the Consulate and over the front door of the building where it fluttered in no man's land between the opposing troops.

From the fifth floor windows of Assistant Naval Attache Commander Morgan Slayton's office it was possible to see the Nationalist soldiers in their positions across the street in the Garden Bridge Park. While up the deserted Bund could be seen the first column of Communist troops advancing single file in the direction of the Nationalist lines with a civilian in a long line Chinese gown pointing the way.

The "People's Liberation Army" wore mustard-yellow uniforms made from homespun and dyed with river clay, or else colored a light green from willow-leaf dye, and they carried mostly Japanese weapons of small calibre, though there was sprinkling of American weapons. Their approach was skillful, quick, and efficient.

Inside the Consulate, twenty-five Americans and sixty-five aliens watched and waited. In coming to the office that morning many had unwittingly walked or driven through the still fluid front lines. Now the word had gone out for the

Earl Joseph Wilson was born in Washington, D. C. He attended both Georgetown and George Washington Universities. A newspaperman both before and after his five years' service (1941-46) in the U.S.M.C.R. Mr. Wilson entered the Foreign Service as a Staff officer in 1947 and was assigned to Shanghai in January 1947 as Assistant Public Affairs Officer.



staff to stay home, but as for those in the Consulate, they were caught and couldn't go if they wanted to, for death was on the streets.

Looking through powerful binoculars, the troops below seemed only a few feet away. Three sand-bagged pillboxes built and abandoned by the Nationalists in the open street were rapidly occupied by the Communists and the first exchange between the two sides was verbal. Observers on the roof of the Consulate clearly heard the lead Communist soldier call over to the troops in the front Nationalist pillbox.

"Come out," he called in Chinese. "Do not be afraid. Throw down your arms. The People's Liberation Army will protect you."

For an answer he got a blast from a fifty-calibre machine gun at point blank range. He fell over backward. Dead. Cut almost in half. A pool of rain water inside the emplacement turned red with blood.

Another Communist soldier in the same emplacement was wounded in the head. For a moment he sat clutching his wound, the blood streaming through his fingers. Then he got to his feet and dog-trotted in a dazed way to the rear while the bullets pinged around him.

Fighting then broke out in earnest.

The Communist troops were well-trained and well-equipped, but so were the picked Taiwanese American-trained Nationalists opposing them. They were there to make a last-ditch stand until the main body of Nationalists could be evacuated further down the river at Woosung where the Whangpoo joins the yellow Yangtze. Machine gun bullets kicked up concrete chips or thudded into the sandbags and whistled past the Consulate while members of the staff peered from the windows to watch the rapidly mounting battle. It was like being in a theater and watching the actors on the stage below.

But there was no make-believe in this drama.

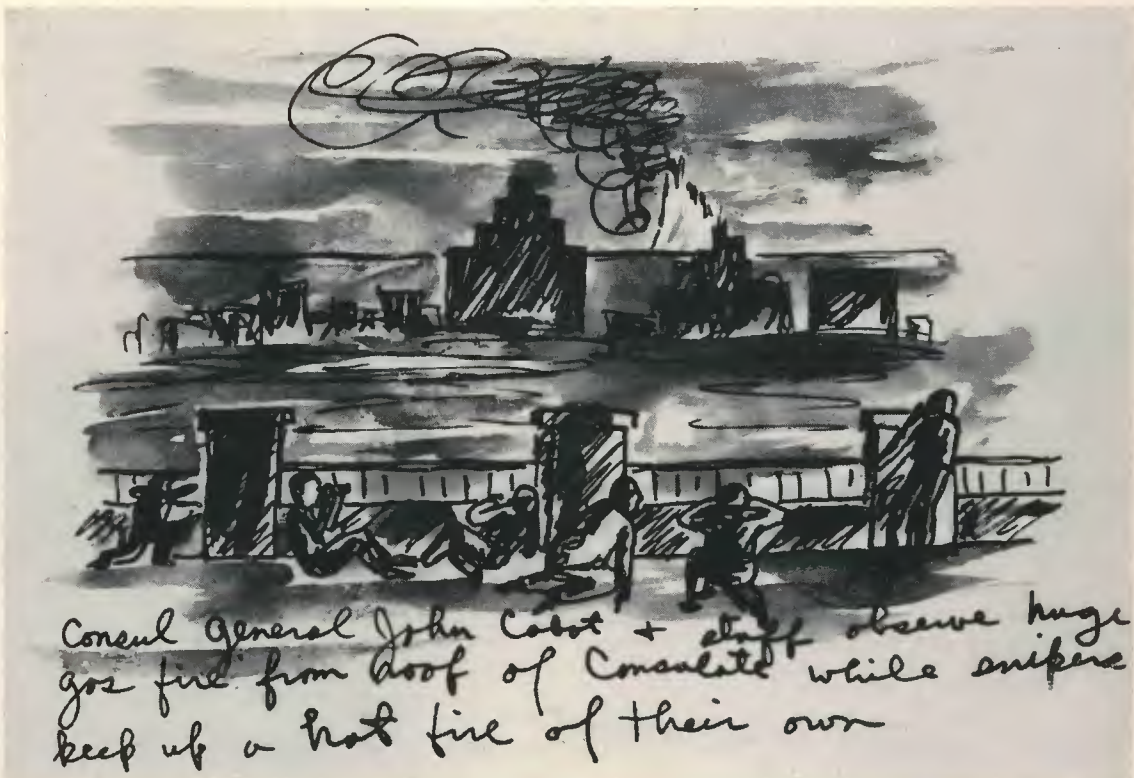
Looking up from the battlefield at their feet the Consulate observers could see the deserted Whangpoo river, cleared of the rusty freighters, the sleek ocean liners, the slow-moving junks, containing now only a small flotilla of moored sampans and numerous scuttled ships, one of which had turned turtle and drifted halfway into the stream.

Telephone calls came into the Consulate. Most of the city had been "liberated" painlessly, though Consul Walter P. McConaughy had received three bullet holes through a window above his apartment when Nationalist armored cars had raced past his home spraying the area with their machine guns. However, those living in the former French

Concession were now almost in a holiday mood, a mood that spread rapidly among the foreign residents, relieved that the Nationalist Commander, General Tang En Po, had not kept his promise to turn Shanghai into a "graveyard."

But outside the American Consulate in the downtown section of the city the machine guns kept up an incessant racket. There was no holiday mood and no feeling of relief, for it was felt with some cause that the General's graveyard might begin at that point.

It soon became apparent that the positions held by the



Consul General John Cabot + staff observe huge gas fire from roof of Consulate while snipers keep up a hot fire of their own

Sketch by Earl J. Wilson

Communists were untenable. The Communists held only light automatic weapons, while they were being fired upon at point blank range by heavy machine guns. And, when the Nationalists hidden behind a stone wall of the park began to fire rifle grenades with deadly accuracy, the Communists quickly began to withdraw to the shelter of a small and lonely cement building further down the Bund.

The battle by this time had been in progress for about three noisy hours. And it did not take a military expert to see that the Nationalists were in a very strong position. They had a heavy machine gun located in the stone ticket-taker's booth at the entrance to the park. There was another under the concrete bandstand. There was still another up the street at the intersection. Two more flanked the Garden Bridge only two blocks away. Across the creek by the Russian Consulate another nest was set up on the grounds of the old American Army Officer's Club. There was another on the first floor of the Broadway Mansions apartments just across the creek; and still another just down from the British Consulate, located next to the American Consulate.

And scattered between all these were hidden riflemen, grenadiers, and mortarmen and men with light automatic weapons, rifles, pistols, and hand grenades.

No question about it, the area was tough.

The Communists knew they could not stay long behind the

(Continued on page 36)



# Some Thoughts on Service Morale: II

By PHILIP H. BAGBY

*In this issue Mr. Bagby concludes his commentary on the state of the Service*

We have considered the problems of security, of promotion, and of the meaningful career. All these questions are peripheral, however, to the central question. What is the function of the Foreign Service in the world today? What tasks has the Service (and therefore the individual officer) to perform on behalf of the American nation?

It is almost a commonplace to say that we live in changing times. Even during my few years of service a whole revolution has taken place in American foreign policy. The United States has had the rôle of world leadership thrust upon it and it is safe to predict that it will continue to play this rôle during the remainder of our lifetimes. Since the Foreign Service is the traditional agency for carrying on foreign relations outside the boundaries of the country, it is natural to suppose that the task of the Service and of the individual officer will be automatically enhanced. Before the war the main task was to protect American interests. Diplomatic missions were expected to maintain friendly but somewhat distant relations. No foreign entanglements was the rule. But now all has changed. Foreign countries must be persuaded and assisted (sometimes even guided) not only in their foreign political and economic relations, but often in their domestic problems as well. The American Ambassador in most capitals is the most important diplomat. Sometimes his weight in the affairs of the country to which he is accredited is second only to that of the major political leaders. There are a host of new interesting and important jobs which an FSO can fill if he is qualified. Prospects for the individual officer have never seemed brighter.

## WHO DOES THE IMPORTANT JOBS?

But I wonder if this picture as it relates to the individual officer is entirely true. In practice these important new jobs have often not been given to experienced FSO's. Let us look first at the embassies. Before the war we could confidently look forward to the day when all or almost all Ambassadors would be FSO's who had come up through the ranks. But now this day seems indefinitely removed, not so much because of a revival of the spoils system, but because the really important Embassies have gone to admirals, generals, politicians, and topflight Washington bureaucrats. Recently in an important Embassy an FSO has been succeeded by the top ECA official in the same capital. A similar pattern is discernible in the Department. The top jobs are for the most part not held by FSO's. Even in the four cases where the incumbents are FSO's, three of them had resigned from the Service and were recently reintegrated after long years of service in the Department. One of the three presents that singular phenomenon, a top-ranking Foreign Service Officer who has never seen foreign service. I do not mean to criticize these appointments. All the incumbents are exceedingly able men, well qualified for their jobs, better qualified than most FSO's of similar rank with long experience in the field.

On a lower level we can observe a similar development. The interesting new jobs are often held not by FSO's of long standing but by the new officers (usually with considerable departmental experience) who joined the Service under the Manpower Act. Often again they have gone to FSO's who happened to be in Washington during or immediately after the war. Sometimes a new problem is handled outside the Department entirely as in the case of the ECA. Sometimes it is handled by the Department without using the



*Have We Something Worth Copying?*  
Filipino Foreign Affairs Training Group with the late Frank P. Lockhart and FSR Edward W. Mill.

Service at all, as in the case of the United Nations and the many related international organizations. In general, whenever a new problem arises, the tendency is not to use the officers on the spot but to fly out an expert familiar with Departmental thinking who can make a spot survey, discuss a problem with the local government or governments, negotiate an agreement or arbitrate a dispute, and fly home to report when his task is completed.

## FOREIGN SERVICE NO QUALIFICATION FOR POLICY JOBS

If we examine all these instances we see that they possess a common factor. The officials to whom new jobs are entrusted are all persons with long or recent experience in the Department (or at least in Washington). It may be safely deduced therefore that such experience is a prerequisite for the new tasks which the altered position of the United States in the world has created. And finally we reach the inescapable conclusion that long service in the field actually unfits



officers for the really important jobs in American international relations. I realize that most officers will be horrified by this statement. It seems to make nonsense of their lives and all their experience up to date. And yet we can easily see why this is so. An intimate acquaintance with the ways of foreign governments is useful and important for the protection of American interests, but the execution of American foreign policy in the new style requires an equally intimate, perhaps a more intimate, acquaintance with the pressures and possibilities of the domestic scene, with the views of Congress and the public. Of course, many officers have felt this lack in their experience and an attempt is made to



*Do Inspections Depress Your Morale? Or Would You Rather Farm?*

Inspector Albert M. Doyle visits Habana, September 1949. L. to r. Carlos J. Warner, Consul General, Harold S. Tewell, Counselor, Louis C. Nolan, Agricultural Attache, and Albert M. Doyle, Foreign Service Inspector.

remedy it in the Act of 1946 by the provisions for more frequent home leave (provisions which by the way have never been executed). But it is not sufficient for an officer to come home and visit his friends and relations every two or three years. He will never fully understand the American scene in that way. He must on the contrary spend years in actually working at the seat of power in order to learn why American foreign policy must be the way it is, why it has such severe limitations and yet such great possibilities.

#### **AMALGAMATION—A SOLUTION?**

Is the Foreign Service destined then to be relegated to the routine jobs, the mere mechanical side of foreign relations? No, there is a way out, there is a solution. It is more than a possibility; it is being pressed, no, forced upon the Service. The Hoover Commission recommended the amalgamation of the personnel in the Department and in the Foreign Service into a single foreign affairs service. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has expressed the hope that the Department will pursue energetically the goal of a unified service. It is no secret that the idea is looked on with favor in high places in the Department.

My own reaction (and I expect that of most officers) when I first heard of the scheme was to reject it out of hand. After all an elite corps, formed by common experience into a single mold, instinctively rejects outsiders whose experience and training is different, however admirable they may be in their own way. But I must earnestly beseech my ex-

colleagues to think about the matter most carefully before they attempt to resist the forces which press upon them. For their own futures and for that of officers yet to be born they should welcome this change.

After all let us suppose that there was no amalgamation, but that the Foreign Service was gradually expanded through recruitment at the lowest level so that one by one Foreign Service Officers could replace Departmental Officers as they resigned or retired. Finally all positions in the Department and in the field would be occupied by officers having a common experience which combined familiarity with conditions at home and abroad. Assignment to Washington would be not a rare but a frequent experience. The advantage which the FSO obtains who now happens to be assigned to the Department would disappear, since all officers would either be serving or have recently served at home. All could become full-fledged members of tribes. Is this not eminently to be desired?

The end-result would be the same whether it came slowly or quickly. The difficulty then is over means. Obviously if an order were to go out tomorrow that all Departmental Officers must join the Service or resign, there would be a chaotic scramble for rank and for the vacated jobs, in which the advantage would go as always to those men who happen to be in Washington at the time. Many able men in the Department would resign and their experience would be lost. It is evident that such a sudden amalgamation would be catastrophic. But time is pressing and such an ideal solution as is outlined in the preceding paragraph would be impossibly prolonged. Some compromise will have to be found between order and haste, and I believe that all the ablest minds in the Service should now be turning over ways and means of bringing about an amalgamation in short order without chaos.

\$ \$ \$

Finally we come to the problem of money. Money is the key to everything, of course. Adequate appropriations would make possible the elimination of dead wood without unfairness, more careful evaluation of efficiency reports, and better planning of careers, as I have recommended previously. Adequate appropriations are necessary if there is to be amalgamation without severe damage not only to individuals but to the conduct of foreign relations. Adequate appropriations are needed for the many new posts which should be opened and for the proper staffing and equipment of posts which already exist. Yet the Service and the Department have not been allowed even to ask Congress for the sums which they consider necessary. Much lower figures have been set arbitrarily by the Bureau of the Budget and requests for appropriations have had to be tailored to those limitations. Moreover the situation may well get worse, for Congress is anxious to reduce expenditures further and may easily this year or next vote for an over-all cut in all appropriations. The time is soon coming when such unwise economies will do serious harm to the Department and the Service by necessitating the discharge of officers whose experience is irreplaceable.

This situation is absurd of course. The greater part of the American budget is devoted to paying for past wars and preparing for possible future ones. The armed forces will get this year (I do not have the exact figure) something like \$14,000,000,000. And yet a few million dollars are begrudged to the branch of the Government which may in future render all such expenditures unnecessary. The waste in the armed forces is notorious and Secretary of Defense Johnson plans to save a billion or a billion and a half by



the elimination of unnecessary or reduplicated activities. A small fraction of this sum would be a great help to the Department.

No wonder that there are rumors that the Bureau of the Budget is hostile to the Service. Indeed the officials of this Bureau may hold some slight grudge against the Service for the way in which the Act of 1946 was presented to Congress. But there is probably a more fundamental reason in the natural distrust which the public (including the Bureau and Congress) have for a closed body of experts, most of whose experience has been abroad. (This distrust would be greatly alleviated of course if the amalgamation scheme were carried out.) Perhaps there is a still more fundamental reason in the fact that the public has not yet fully realized all the implications of the changed rôle of the United States in the world. There is probably a faint residuum of isolationism.



*Will the Foreign Service Appeal to the Third Generation? Hiram Boucher, FSO, retired, and his grandson, Ronnie ("Skid") Tingle, at Hi's cabin in the Cascades. Is morale better in a cabin?*

The philosopher William James pointed out that we shall probably always have wars because war arouses emotions and enthusiasms which so far we have been unable to use for peace. Can you imagine Congress voting the Secretary of State a billion dollars a year to be used for promoting peace? This is a small sum in the total operations of our Government and it would immeasurably increase the chances of peace and of maintaining our form of society. Yet the very idea seems absurd.

#### **APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT**

Is there anything that can be done about this? I would not recommend that the Department should imitate the armed forces and maintain large staffs of lobbyists to influence Congress and large staffs of public relations experts to influence the public and glamorize international relations. The business-suit of the modern diplomat can probably never compete with the uniform in catching the public eye. Should the Department perhaps organize a Peace Day to compete with Armed Forces Day? All this seems undignified and unnecessary. But surely it would be legitimate for the Secretary of State to appeal to the President over the head of the Bureau of the Budget. I cannot believe that the President when the situation is fully explained would not respond to such an appeal. Congress, I feel sure, would be disposed to provide a good deal more in appropriations if only the Department were able to ask for it.

With this suggestion I must bring to a close this exceedingly lengthy epistle, a length justified only by the impor-

tance of the subject matter. I do not pretend to have any monopoly of truth. Far from it. I may well be misinformed on some points and inadequate in my analysis of others. I do hope however that this letter can be the starting-point of a full and frank exchange through which solutions to these urgent problems can be found. A few years ago the JOURNAL, well aware that a changing world required changes in the Service, held a prize competition for essays on how the Service could be improved. This led to the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Time has shown that the world had changed more than we knew and the Act of 1946 is already outdated. I would strongly urge that the JOURNAL hold another prize competition as soon as possible in order to obtain the views of officers on further reforms and particularly on the question of amalgamation.

In writing this letter, I have inevitably stressed the faults and not the virtues of the Service. But I still believe that it represents the best career open to a young American and I feel confident that it will rise to the challenge of these great days. My confidence is based on my profound respect and admiration for the character and talents of the men with whom I have served. Great tasks and great opportunities lie before them and I am sure that they will meet them in a manner worthy of their country and their people.



#### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE SELECTIONS**

Complete news on the election of new officers of the Association was not available as we went to press last month. But by now most of the new officers whose names you will see on our masthead have been handling the many details of the Association's work for some six weeks. One member of the Executive Committee, FSO Elbert G. Mathews, is carried over from the last Board. On the Entertainment Committee FSO Fulton Freeman was re-elected, and on the Education Committee last year's two Alternates, Mrs. Elbridge Durbrow and FSO Niles W. Bond, are member and Chairman, respectively, of the new Committee.

#### **MARRIAGES**

**STEINS-GUGGIARI.** Miss Maria Amelia Guggiari and FSO Kenedon Steins were married at Asuncion, Paraguay on September 1, 1949. Mr. Steins is now Third Secretary of Embassy at Guatemala City.

**WALECKA-CAPACCIO.** Miss Alice Capaccio of the Embassy staff and Sgt. Norman Walecka of the Air Attachés office were married on September 3, 1949, at Asuncion, Paraguay.

**REINHARDT-TOOTLE.** Miss Lillian Larke Tootle and FSO G. Frederick Reinhardt were married on September 10, 1949, at Weston, Connecticut. Mr. Reinhardt is now on duty in the Department in the Office of Far Eastern Affairs.

**PAINE-BREJSKOVA.** Miss Blanka Brejskova and FSO Charles E. Paine were married on October 10, 1949, at Hamburg, Germany. Vice Consul Paine is stationed at the American Consular Office at Wentorf, Germany.

**CARRÉ-BEALL.** Miss Caroline Marbury Beall and Mr. Chester E. Carré were married in Washington on October 15, 1949, in Washington, D. C. Mr. McSweeney is now on department's Division of Economic Property Policy.

**MC SWEENEY-MOORMAN.** Miss Henrica C. W. Moorman and FSO John M. McSweeney were married on October 15, 1949, in Washington, D. C. Mr. McSweeney is now on duty in the Department in the Division of Eastern European Affairs.



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

### THE DEPARTMENTAL INTERN PROGRAM

The Foreign Service will watch with a great deal of interest the working out of the Department's new internship program, which provides a year of on-the-job instruction and experience to young men and women selected for their potentialities for development into valuable professional and administrative employees. The program has been launched this fiscal year with 33 interns, and we understand that the Department has every intention of making the plan a permanent one.

This project has a number of interesting features. For example, the method of selection used is quite different from that employed to select Foreign Service officers. Instead of inviting a national competition through the use of written examinations, the Department asked several hundred colleges and universities to nominate up to three outstanding recent graduates. Selection panels from the Department then traveled about the country, interviewing those candidates who had survived an initial screening based on application papers and letters of reference. From this process 22 were finally chosen. Other selections were made from the Foreign Service Staff Corps, the Departmental service, and from the waiting lists of the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service, through a process of reviewing records and interviewing candidates.

The essential purposes of the internship program are to bring into the Department more promising employees than can be secured through normal Civil Service recruitment procedures, and to give them a broad training and experience before locating them in particular jobs. It is also expected that many interns will move on into the Foreign Service as FSOs if they win appointments under the Foreign Service examination system, or if not as members of the Staff Corps.

Any program which brings first-class human material into the Department, whether in the home service or in the field, is to be welcomed, for there can never be enough good people to discharge with distinction all the multifarious responsibilities of American foreign relations. From what we hear of this intern group, it is an excellent one, which has made a favorable first impression throughout the Department. Obviously a good start has been made.

Yet there are certain aspects of this program which trouble us. At the very time when the Department and Foreign Service should be moving closer together, whether through amalgamation or measures short of amalgamation, we find ourselves with two systems of selecting high-grade young people for professional development. Is it desirable to have two such systems operating side by side, drawing from the same universities, and in some cases selecting the same people? Or might it not be better to have one coordinated system, supplying the needs both of the Department and of the field?

To such a question we would not want to give a categorical answer. For while two systems operating simultaneously

might in some cases be confusing to the outside public, there may well be advantages in flexibility and in experimentation. We understand that there is a feeling in some quarters that a competitive examination system is too rigid, that it discourages many good candidates. If so, then let us see how this new selection procedure works before attempting to pass judgment upon it.

At the same time, we cannot repress a feeling of concern that the adoption of this new system of selection may be interpreted by the public as a loss of faith in the competitive examinations for the Foreign Service. The Foreign Service examinations are constantly being modified and have recently been broadened and modernized. We would certainly not say that they are now perfect, but we do believe that they have developed, particularly since the war, into an effective instrument for selecting high-quality personnel. The written examinations provide a rigorous test of intelligence and of breadth of intellectual interests. They also have several other virtues: they test ability to think clearly and to read and write English language; they examine the candidate over a wide range of subject matter; they permit a systematic evaluation of relative abilities of a very large number of applicants; and they are open to all comers, regardless of educational background, institution attended, grades obtained, or impression made upon teachers. The oral examinations do not, as is sometimes thought, make a final selection based upon an hour's interview. Rather, they make possible judgment of the candidate's merits and deficiencies based upon an extensive investigation of his past life and his achievements up to the time he faces the examining panel.

But in the selection of interns, no candidate from a college or university may even be considered unless he is one of the fortunate three nominated by his institution, and that strikes us as an unfortunate limitation on the comparatively rich resources of the large university graduate schools as against those of the small regional college. The only fully objective record of the candidate's intellectual capacity is that of his academic grades, which may measure diligence as often as brilliance—and more than diligence is needed in foreign affairs. And if the internships become well known and sought after, as we have no doubt they will, what will be the basis for comparing the qualifications of an unwieldy volume of applicants? If the system were used to select candidates for the Foreign Service would it tap the much-desired group who have been out of college two or three years and acquired some experience?

These are only a few of the problems which occur to us. Perhaps they have occurred to the personnel officials of the Department as well. We hope so, for we want nothing more earnestly than to see a successful selection of high-quality candidates.

### MORALE AND WHAT OF IT

The series of two articles by Mr. Bagby which terminates in this issue typically voices many opinions which have been expressed to us orally and in writing by active and retired members of the Service. Mr. Bagby claims that the time has come for a "frank and full airing of the reasons for discontent."

A certain amount of healthy grumbling is always found in any career service and may be discounted. We should be alert, however, for any uneasiness which seems to amount to more than that, or the malaise of a few malcontents. At the present time, for a variety of reasons, of which we believe the chief is merely uncertainty, some members of all branches of the Service seem to be genuinely worried about the future, and the possibility of making an effective con-



tribution to the prosecution of foreign policy as members of the Service.

If morale is less than perfect, it may be difficult at first glance to see why this should be so. At the head of the Service is probably the best qualified man ever to become Secretary of State; the challenge of foreign affairs was never greater than it is now; the number of Foreign Service chiefs of mission is the largest yet; the material rewards are possibly adequate, when you consider that no one ever joins the Foreign Service to get rich; the Departmental reorganizations, by and large, have brought about real improvement at headquarters; and expressions of confidence in the Foreign Service from the highest quarters are not lacking.

If morale is less than perfect what of it? Nothing, we hope, so far as service to the country is concerned. Even if you are not exactly happy in your work you will keep working hard. But, if too many people are discouraged or disillusioned, there is probably a falling off in aggregate efficiency.

How do you feel about it? Would you advise a friend or permit a son to join the Foreign Service? Do you feel you have to explain why you are in it? Will you go on, like a good soldier, to that God-forsaken post or will you take your pension check and get out? Do you think the other fellow in the other branch is getting all the breaks? Do you want to become a career minister merely to finish off and get out, or to confirm your friends and confound your enemies, or do you look on this as a new chance for service? Finally, would you do it all over again?

If morale is less than perfect why is it? Mr. Bagby has given some reasons although we don't entirely agree with all of them. We propose to suggest others in the hope that a diagnosis of the case will indicate a cure:

1. **Will there be a Career Service?** For over a decade the place of the Foreign Service in the conduct of foreign affairs seems to have been uncertain. Some people, particularly in the FSO branch, have actually come to doubt that there will continue to be a professional corps, selected at a relatively early age by rigorous competitive examination and promoted through grades on the basis of merit to positions of the highest responsibility. Others doubt that such a group will ever amount to much in the conduct of foreign affairs. We happen to think that such a career service will continue and that it will have a great part to play, largely depending on its ability and discipline. Yet, in spite of our confidence in the future of the career service, we can see how a series of possibly unrelated but superficially connected developments may have given rise to so fundamental a question.

2. **Will the Civil Service take over?** It is a matter of public record\* that the Bureau of the Budget in 1945 doubted that an "elite corps" was necessary, and thought it tended to "foreignize" its members. The Bureau's report to Secretary Byrnes suggested that Civil Service procedures were adequate to guard against undue political influence. It offered the opinion that since the character of international relations had completely changed and we had emerged into a world of multilateral diplomacy, the traditional Foreign Service might safely be revised. We do not know whether the Bureau has altered its thinking since that time. We note that the Hoover Commission Report, although it shared many of the views of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to administrative doctrine, recommended that the Foreign Service and the Department be amalgamated in a "career service" but "for the present" outside the Civil Service.

The phrase "for the present" is ambiguous. Possibly it

\*"The Foreign Service Act of 1946," Harold Stein, Committee on Public Administration Cases, Washington, D. C., 1948.

implies waiting upon a revised and decentralized Civil Service System. While the report gives very little detail about recruitment and selection of the various branches of the "Foreign Affairs Service," its proposals seem to envisage a great amount of lateral entrance and, if we judge rightly, a system of selection and appointment more like that used for the Civil Service than the Foreign Service. The Hoover Task Force report outlines a merger to be accomplished under pain of compulsions on the Department Service which seem to us poorly calculated to produce the best individuals for a consolidated service. Nevertheless, many of us believe that a judicious amalgamation, accomplished over a period of years, outside the Civil Service, and not extending to the whole of the Department of State, would be in the best interests of the country. We agree with Mr. Bagby that it may also solve many of our present difficulties. We note that the whole question is still under study, and we understand that no decision will be taken until a distinguished advisory committee, shortly to be appointed, has reported to the Secretary.

3. **How Long is Temporary?** Much of the uneasiness in the Service today, and not only in the FSO group, springs from human frailty and doubt as to the levels at which the various groups might be combined into a unified Service. All amalgamations and manpower infusions inevitably do some violence to the feelings of those who have been toiling in the vineyard for some time. The Service has learned to assimilate these incursions, which are considered necessary if it is to execute the missions entrusted to it. The Manpower Act was one such measure; since then, in combined administrations in some areas, many people have come into the various branches of the Service at relatively high levels. At length a feeling has grown up that the way to get ahead is to make a permanent career of temporary administration preferably in Washington. Mr. Bagby puts it in another and more alarming way: that long service in foreign posts unfits a man for positions of high responsibility in the conduct of foreign relations.

4. **Who Does What?** There is some confusion about the missions of the respective branches of the Service which the Act of 1946 either did not make clear or which have not worked out as the Act envisaged. As of June 30, 1949, only 211 persons were in the Foreign Service Reserve most of whom were with USIE. Including the clerical grades the Staff has increased by 332% since 1939 and the Departmental service by 556%. The Foreign Service officer group has grown only by 76%. In Classes 1 to 11 of the Staff there were 1698 persons, although we understand appointments have been fewer recently.

The Foreign Service officer group now includes only 1,294 persons; in 1946 a "stabilized" figure of 1,500 persons by 1955 was planned as compared to the 1,315 now contemplated. Moreover, if it had not been possible to assign a number of capable officers to USIE programs, following cuts in the Foreign Service budget, the FSO group would actually have faced a reduction in force.

In our offices abroad it is not uncommon to find FSSOs and FSOs side-by-side engaged in similar programs. The jobs performed by the Staff are not always so specialized that they could not be accomplished by well-trained Foreign Service officers. So long as the assignments of the two corps are not clarified both sides are apt to feel disoriented.

When the 1946 Act was drafted it was realized that our representation abroad had to be increased and improved rapidly and that it should be able to tap all sorts of specialized experience. It was also contemplated that within a restricted range some FSO and FSS jobs might be interchangeable. But we think it was certainly not intended that this



should apply from top to bottom and permanently. The Act did not stake out any exclusive claim for the Foreign Service officer but neither did it place him on the shelf.

On the other hand, Staff officers come into the Service with as much self respect and the same determination to do a good job as the FSOs, and the same expectation of a significant career. When they are assigned to the same relatively high level tasks (*not* specifically "technical, administrative and clerical") they are quite justified in asking why they were recruited in the first place, if the positions of top responsibility are not to be available to them on the same basis as Foreign Service officers.

The situation is not helped if they feel that they are not getting the recognition which is due them nor if the other branches feel that the standards for entrance into the Staff are not sufficiently difficult, rigid and impersonal.

If an unbalanced situation exists, it obviously cannot be redressed overnight by re-allocating positions. Gradual solutions must be sought which take account of the interest of the individuals involved.

5. **Nursing the Vine.** For reasons which are difficult to grasp, many persons who have successfully come through one of the most difficult examinations given by any public authority have waited a year or two years on the eligible list without appointment to the Foreign Service. People in the field are bound to ask why, if funds are available for the other branches, they are not available for FSO appointments? We can understand that the flow of appointments must be related ultimately to the number of positions warranted by the work load, although appointment as a Foreign Service officer is to a class and not to a position; also that hasty up-grading of middle grade FSOs to make room for many probationers might lead to promotion humps so long as the positions at the very top are few and the turnover is slow. But we think a survey of the attributions of the various categories of the Service should lead to a gradual relative increase in the Foreign Service officer group; and that further consideration will show that the promotion system need not be a straight jacket on the Service. In any case the rate of promotions cannot continue to be as rapid as in the past.

6. **Security.** Mr. Bagby detects a feeling of insecurity among Foreign Service officers which he ascribes largely to the fear of "selection out" and to the fact that the Foreign Service is now less than ever in control of its own destiny. We have our own doubts about "selection out" but they are not the same as Mr. Bagby's. What we fear is the price it tends to put on conformity and the corrosive envy of place which it may foster. But we do not think the FSOs are exactly living dangerously, or that a little impartial insecurity is not good for us. If the administration could reveal the number of separations expected over a period of years we do not think they would be frightening. Certainly most people seems to prefer the careful Selection Board techniques to the old hit-or-miss. Better rating systems, rating of the raters, an incidence of cuts aimed at the younger grades, generous indemnities for those who don't make it—all these Mr. Bagby calls for, and all these the administration is trying to provide.

"Selection out" is nevertheless a stern idea and we have always thought that when the FSOs applied it to themselves they lent a little weight to the claim to be something special. If it is a burden, its bearers will groan all the more if it earns them no merit. If those who are so laden and who spend their working lives abroad are also to get precisely the same treatment as those who are merely taking a fling in the "alien

corn," we can see how morale may flag. Their best consolation is to remember that they joined the Service for what they could contribute and not what they could get out of it.

Mr. Bagby also mentioned the changes in the high command structure of the Department. It is true that FSOs no longer occupy as high a percentage of key posts in the administrative hierarchy as they used to do and that in the political offices the picture is no longer so predominantly Foreign Service. We think it would be a mistake to read too much into this fact. The FSOs are still strongly represented in numbers and influence, and important jobs have and, we hope, will continue to be offered to individual officers (not all of whom have been able to accept) not because they were Foreign Service but because they were qualified. The broadening of the "geographic" divisions by the inclusion of "functional" experts seems all to the good, while the changes on the administrative side have streamlined the machinery in accordance with the recommendations of the majority of experts whom Congress and the top command have set to studying the problem.

If the FSO returning from 20 years abroad finds fewer familiar faces behind the high echelon executive desks, let him think about the revolution in American outlook on foreign affairs which has occurred in that time. Generalizing very roughly and in decades we might say that the talents, which in the 20's were stimulated by the opportunities of trade, and in the 30's by the challenge of repairing the domestic economy, are now drawn to the field of foreign affairs which, indeed, requires such talents in greater number and faster tempo than the Foreign Service has been able to furnish them.

Certainly the Department must have the best talent the country can supply; it is merely up to the Service to be a part of the best.

It is true that Public Law 73 passed by the 81st Congress and largely unfamiliar to the Service beforehand removed the statutory basis for certain positions established by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. This should not, however, be ascribed to any intention to diminish the role of the Service. It was in keeping with the opinion of the Bureau of the Budget, expressed when the Foreign Service Act was drafted, and of the Hoover Commission, that the vesting of power by law in subordinate officials of a Department tended to derogate from the powers of the Secretary (which, of course, nobody in the Service meant to do).

It would be wrong to confuse a doctrinal issue with a specific personnel program or to infer that the removal of certain statutory provisions meant that the Foreign Service would have less voice in decisions affecting it. The powers delegated to officers and administrative organs for the Foreign Service will, we confidently expect, be fair and adequate. Yet we can see how the legislative history of this enactment may have given rise to some question.

7. **When all these points are summed up** and combined with Mr. Bagby's we can see why there may be some uneasiness in the Service. Some of it is to the unwarranted; some may have foundation; most of it is traceable to the long uncertainties attendant on protracted reorganizations. We know the administration of the Service is concerned with these problems. We have sincerely tried to be helpful in reciting some sources of doubt, most of which could be easily removed and which may affect morale only because of their cumulative effect.

The Department as a whole is now working with calm energy under magnificent leadership for great and vital causes. It would be unbecoming for the Service to spend much time in selfish introspection.





## PERSONALS

The Foreign Service Institute will have a new director in January when FSO WILLIAM P. MADDOX leaves for Lisbon and former FSO HARRY C. HAWKINS (now professor of international economic relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy) takes over. Over 9,000 persons received training at the Institute during Dr. Maddox's tenure but none of the classes achieved the notoriety of the most recent group of 26 new FSO's who graduated early last month. Both photographers and reporters covered the event for the local press. Four of the graduates were given special prominence in all stories, not because of their background or assignments, but because they were women. We wonder how long it will be before "glamour gals" is added to "cookie pusher" in appropriation hearings parlance.

Things were really popping in Prague as AMBASSADOR ELLIS BRIGGS took over. The score when he arrived was one staff member in jail, two thrown out of the country.

"The Americas," the late LAURENCE DUGGAN's book on Latin America, is receiving excellent reviews. At the same time former Ambassador WALTER BEDELL SMITH's "Moscow Memoirs," which started serially early this month in both the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *New York Times*, seems slated for the best seller lists. Recently in Buenos Aires and Montevideo to work on a proposed new magazine of world news to be written in Spanish for Latin American circulation was *J. Noel Macy*, formerly Chief of the Press and Publications Division of the Department.

FSO CULVER GLEYSTEN, just back from Dairen via Seoul, tells how after considerable soul searching he and PAUL PADDOCK gave a news-packed story to reporters at the home of AMBASSADOR JOHN T. MUCCIO. Published accounts of the interview, they discovered, were mostly news to them!

Reports that Representative MIKE MANSFIELD had been offered the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs was a surprise to many equalled only by the Congressman's refusal to accept. FSO GEORGE V. ALLEN, whose nomination to the post at Belgrade being left by ailing Ambassador CAVENDISH CANNON created the vacancy, had housing problems. It was barely two years since the Allens had bought their Massachusetts Avenue home in the expectation of staying put for a while.

Not yet filled are the two positions from which FSO J. KLAHR HUDDLE is resigning—Ambassador to Burma and Representative on the UN Commission for India and Pakistan.

Because "of his work as a teacher, diplomat, historian and author" former Ambassador to Spain CARLTON J. H. HAYES has been awarded the Cardinal Gibbons Medal by the Alumni Association of Catholic University; a few days earlier Ambassador to Belgium ROBERT D. MURPHY had received the George Washington University Alumni Award, announcement of which was made in the June *Journal*. Meanwhile Ambassador CLAUDE G. BOWERS forwarded to Washington (as required by regulations) the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, Chile's highest decoration, which had been presented to him on the tenth anniversary of his presentation of credentials in Santiago. The award had been made in a precedent shattering ceremony in the Chamber

of Deputies and was arranged by its Committee on Foreign Relations.

R. H. Macy & Co. in New York, which prides itself on having *everything*, has lost one Vice President and General Manager. JOHN EDWARD O'GARA, who held those positions since 1935, is now Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs.

Newly appointed Consultant to the Secretary of State is DR. LLOYD V. BERKNER. His assignment: to survey the responsibilities of the Department of State in the field of international science.

Top-ranking US diplomats in Europe did considerable traveling last month. Conferences were held in Paris for representatives to Western Europe and in London for representatives to Eastern Europe. Attending both meetings were Ambassador to the USSR ALAN G. KIRK, and Assistant Secretary for European Affairs GEORGE PERKINS.

FSO's JAMES RIDDLEBERGER and GLENN G. WOLFE were the only two career diplomats in the so-called 13-man "cabinet" selected by Gen. John McCloy for his administration in occupied Germany.

Operation Mothball plus an astronomical clothing budget problem quite dimmed the joys of home leave for MRS. HOMER KAYE whose husband had received orders transferring him from Moscow to New Delhi.

It was Dublin to Dublin for VINTON CHAPIN who spent his home leave in Dublin, New Hampshire on returning from his post as Counselor of Embassy at Dublin, Ireland.

## THOSE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Secretary Acheson's incidental comment that the US sends representatives to some 6,000 international conferences a year left us fairly discouraged as to the prospect of keeping up with State Department representatives on those delegations. Since our last issue went to press a mere seven have come to our attention.

We have learned that Mr. William Sanders, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for UN affairs, attended the Inter-American Council of Jurists; Ambassador MYRON M. COWEN had as Advisers FSO's EDWARD E. RICE and BARRY T. BENSON, FSR J. RUSSELL ANDRUS, FSS SEYMOUR GLAZER, and Messrs. MERRILL C. GAY and ALEXANDER LIPSMAN at the Fifth Session of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. GEORGE L. WARREN, Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Department, was US representative to the Geneva meetings of the Executive Committee and General Council of the IRO. FRANCIS A. LINVILLE and FSO PAUL O. NYHUS were Advisers to the U. S. Delegation to the International Wheat Council in London early this month. CLARENCE NICHOLS was named U. S. delegate to the International Tin Study meeting at The Hague. HOWARD B. CALDERWOOD was the Department's representative at the Pan American Sanitary Organization council meeting at Lima. At the Bern meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission was HORTON TELFORD.

\* \* \* \*

We suspect, although we would not dream of asking anyone to confirm it, that something of an administrative speed record was set when living allowances were efficiently adjusted to devaluation.



# Allan Dawson



The late Allan Dawson and his son, Thomas Clelland Dawson II—Spring, 1949.

The news of Allan Dawson's death at Santiago, Chile, on October 15 came as a distinct shock to all members of the Association. To those of us who had known him, both in the field and on post in Washington, came the realization of the loss of a loyal, enthusiastic, and constant friend. To the many people who were not personally acquainted with him but knew of him as a consequence of his exceptionally fine record in the Service, the tragic report meant the loss of an outstanding officer at a time when people of his experience and background are badly needed.

While Allan Dawson spent practically all of his career in Latin American countries, his interests were by no means confined to that area, and the enthusiasm with which he completed his recent course at the National War College was fully indicative of an inclusive international point of view. He was possessed of rare and precious qualities which were abundantly evident and proven through the high success which he achieved in the various tasks which he performed. He was indeed a worthy son of a distinguished father and mother and was without qualification an outstanding representative of the Foreign Service. DUWAYNE G. CLARK

## CONGRESS DOES A JOB

Following a Presidentially-praised foreign affairs achievement score Congress is not resting on its laurels in between sessions. The Senate Appropriations Committee sent groups to study economic conditions in Europe and the Far East. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee group studying community housing problems in England, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and The Netherlands was expected to be matched by a House subcommittee studying cooperative housing abroad. The House Public Lands Committee was to send a group to study civil government problems in the Pacific, and the House Committee on Executive Expenditures would soon get a report from members who had been studying conditions and trends in Ireland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Austria and Italy. In addition to a small delegation named to attend the inauguration of Costa Rica's new President, the House Foreign Affairs Committee had a group leaving for South America in connection with the five-year extension of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

## HONOR AWARDEE

To MRS. BERTHA RODRICK, who recently completed 48 years of service in the Department of State under fifteen different Secretaries of State (the longest record of any present employee in the Department) we are indebted for some sidelights on the Diplomatic Bureau as it was many reorganizations ago.

When Mrs. Rodrick first came to work in the Department in 1901 retirement was as unheard of as efficiency ratings. In the room next to hers were three aged ladies known among the staff as the "three blond wigs." The wigs were in the nature of job insurance rather than female vanity for with 70 well past them and 80 coming up the three ladies feared they might some day be replaced by younger employees. However, heads held high they pursued their daily task of copying all incoming mail for the great correspondence ledger. Outgoing mail was duplicated more quickly if it had been typed. With the aid of a sheet of thin tissuelike paper, a wet towel, and a heavy weight a

single "press copy" could be made of each letter. Under pressure and dampness the ink seeped through from the original to the "carbon" duplicate. When typing they used a pencil in each hand with which to strike the keys lest brittle fingernails be damaged. When they walked down the halls their long trains floated elegantly behind them. Rumor had it that theirs were political appointments; one of the dowagers drawing down a lavish \$900 a year was said to be General Sheridan's sister-in-law. When the work load eased up, one of them, a Miss Marcou, used her spare moments to crochet lace jabots and collars and cuffs. She kept a permanent display of her handiwork in her office and occasionally had to interrupt her work to make a sale or take an order.

## REORGANIZATION—Continued

With an unprecedented reshuffling of rooms and furniture, the Department's reorganization continues. In addition to the changes reported in your October JOURNAL are these:

### BUREAU OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS (FE)

*Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs*, FSO W. Walton Butterworth; *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs*, FSO Livingston T. Merchant; *Executive Director*, Mr. William D. Wright, Jr.; *Intelligence Adviser*, Mr. Cyrus Peake; *Labor Adviser*, Mr. Philip B. Sullivan; *Economic Adviser*, Mr. Merrill C. Gay; *United Nations Adviser*, Miss Ruth E. Bacon; *Staff Assistant*, to be announced later.

### OFFICE OF CHINESE AFFAIRS (CA)

*Director*, FSO Philip D. Sprouse; *Deputy Director*, FSO Fulton Freeman, Acting; *Officer-in-Charge, Economic Affairs*, Mr. Robert W. Barnett.

### OFFICE OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS (NA)

*Director*, FSO John M. Allison; *Deputy Director*, FSO U. Alexis Johnson; *Officer-in-Charge, Japan and Soviet Far East Affairs*, Mr. Harold W. Moseley; *Officer-in-Charge, Korean Affairs*, FSO Niles W. Bond; *Officer-in-Charge, Economic Affairs*, Mr. Edward M. Doherty.





## These Folks Called Veterans

By A. RUTH GREEN

You don't need to stage an earthquake or rub elbows with catastrophe to rate the JOURNAL's "Story of the Month." This time we bring you Consular Assistant A. Ruth Green's appealing account of her work under Public Law 346. We won't believe there's a post where "nothing ever happens."

Not the least of my duties as Consular Assistant at the American Consulate General in Montreal is my work with veterans. All kinds of them—Americans, Canadians, Greeks; young ones and old ones; homely and handsome; whites and negroes; Jews and Gentiles; veterans of the Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, the Nicaraguan Rebellion of 1924, and others. There are seven Browns, four Joneses, and ten Smiths, and two William Adams. A veteran's own claim number (his VA C-number, not his Army serial number) helps to keep his case from becoming confused with any other.

Most of the veterans who come to my desk are "G.I.'s" who are in the Montreal district to study under Public Law 346, commonly known as the "G.I. Bill of Rights." On January 1st, 1949, the card file revealed that for the past two years there are records of 571 cases of such "G.I.'s" and their 232 dependents, wives, children, or parents. Of the 571, 46 are women.

They are studying all sorts of things—engineering, clothing design, law, the priesthood, business administration, electricity, and a multitude of things in the medical field—orthodontia, pathology, psychiatry, otolaryngology (I had to look in the dictionary, too!), pediatrics and neurosurgery. In this area about 40 institutions were approved by Veterans Administration for training by our American veterans who wished to enroll in them.

The five Foreign Service posts where Veterans Attachés are located are Rome, London, Geneva, Mexico City and Paris. Other consular offices throughout the world act principally as information bureaus and transmittal agencies on behalf of Veterans Administration, and someone at the Embassy or Consulate is charged with the responsibility of the veterans' work. At these posts the veterans receive their subsistence checks, and the foreign educational institutions their tuition checks, directly from the Treasury Department, Washington.

One question I am asked frequently by outsiders is, "Why are there so many American veterans going to school here? Aren't there as good schools in the United States as in Canada and as many courses offered?" Many of the veterans are continuing their education in Canada because enroll-

ment is easier. They say that many of the institutions in the States were so overcrowded when they wanted to begin that enrollment there would have meant a wait of a year or two. Also, study in the Province of Quebec helps those who wish to learn, or to improve their knowledge of, the French language. Every summer students come here to attend French summer classes. Then, too, many veterans of war service have homes in Canada; some have Canadian parents; perhaps they were born here or have lived here most of their lives.

There are occasional heart-warming incidents connected with my work, which mean a great deal to me. One dreary, rainy day, for instance, a veteran came to my office, and after waiting for 20 or 30 minutes while others were being helped, approached my desk and said shyly, "I just came by to thank you for helping me get what I wanted and needed. My check came yesterday; now I can pay my landlady, my laundry bill, and still eat." When the benefits of the GI Bill are put in such tangible form, one can best appreciate the tremendous effect it has on the daily lives of hundreds of thousands of people.

The chief complaint of the veterans, when there is a complaint, concerns the tardy receipt of subsistence checks. However, this phase of the work in most cases irons out smoothly, and the veterans are reasonable and understanding. My duties include, of course, investigating each case, explaining what I think is the reason for non-receipt or late receipt of checks, and doing all I can to help.

The veterans have their disappointments, too. There is the case of the young Greek citizen who, during World War II, served with our Office of Strategic Services in the Middle East and the Royal Greek Navy. Coming to my office one day with his Certificate of Service, he asked to study under Public Law 346. I wrote a short memorandum, giving the story of his war services, and sent it with the certificate to Central Office, Washington, hoping it would be sufficient to obtain for him a certificate of eligibility and entitlement to study under the "G.I." Bill. In due time notification was received that "serving *with* or being employed by does not constitute serving actively *in* the military or naval forces of



Vice Consul Edward P. Prince, shown with Miss Green, is also a veteran.



the United States," and, therefore, he was not eligible for benefits under Public Law 346. (With reference to service in the Royal Greek Navy, the law provides that an allied veteran must have been a citizen of the United States at the time of his enlistment in the armed forces of a government allied with the United States during World War II.)

One of the most poignant cases at this post is that of the lad who, in October 1947, was injured by a hit-and-run driver. For many weeks and months he lay unconscious. The hospital doctors gave up hope, but his parents appealed to the public to pray for him. At last reports, the boy is home and recovering. Officials of Veterans Administration were kind, too. Red tape was slashed and the father was permitted to sign certain papers while the boy was unconscious, thus authorizing payment for tuition and subsistence for the time he was enrolled in the school.

A case which is receiving interest and attention at this post just now concerns a young veteran of World War II, who was shot through the head while stationed in the Philippines. He was hospitalized for months, surgery being performed on his head. Now at his home in the Province of Quebec just outside of Montreal, he is paralyzed to such an extent that he cannot speak except for a few words; cannot write except to sign his name with his left hand; walks only a little; and is still subject to spells of unconsciousness. He is able to read. His sister and mother came to my office in his behalf, and we hope to obtain a pension for him.

To prove how much honesty there is among people, take the case of the man who could have claimed the \$150 burial allowance given by Veterans Administration to the person who pays the burial expenses of a veteran. Coming to our office one day in response to our letter inviting him to come in to apply for the amount which he could have claimed, he said, "No, thank you; Mr. A was a long-time friend of mine; he owed me nothing, nor does the Government of the United States owe me anything for burying him. If I were down-and-out and really needed the money, I might apply for it, but I don't, and our friendship meant more than that." (The man in question is not a man of means; he is a railroad porter.)

One afternoon Mr. B, a veteran of World War I, came to my desk and, looking around to see that no one was listening or looking, laid a \$10 bill on my desk. "That's for you," he said, "for all your trouble and assistance in helping me get an increase in compensation." When I explained that we, as employees of Uncle Sam, could not receive gifts of money, he said, "Well, just don't tell anyone, they'll never know." Of course, I did not accept the bill. But it illustrates how grateful the "little people" are for services rendered. (He had been receiving about \$30 monthly, and his pension was raised to \$69.)

The veterans are proud of their achievements, too. "If you have a toothache, let me know; I'll soon be a full-fledged dentist and can take care of you." "When your car needs overhauling, call on me; I shall soon finish my course, and should know how to fix it." "I'd be happy to design a new suit for you." "Please let me know if you ever need glasses; I'll fit you free of charge."

*But none has proposed to me yet!*

### BUENOS AIRES

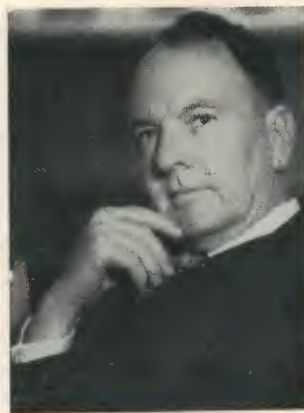
The busiest man in Buenos Aires these chilly winter days is Deputy Chief of Mission Lester D. Mallory who, here only a few weeks, is heading up a comparatively new staff at a traditionally active post during an especially busy period in Argentine-U.S. relations.

To make the Chargé's lot complete, the Embassy is now in the midst of its first full-scale inspection in five years.

On the brighter side, after three weeks' association with kindly, albeit gimlet-eyed, George Haering and Duncan White, the staff is convinced that advance reports that Foreign Service Inspectors habitually eat a Vice Consul before breakfast were somewhat exaggerated.

Biggest recent news was the departure two days ago by air for Washington of Ambassador James Bruce, who wound up two successful years here in a blaze of editorial praise and official honors.

Argentina's President Juan Domingo Peron and his attractive blonde wife paid the Ambassador the signal honor of seeing him off at the airport, with the assistance of Cabinet members, the Acting Army Chief of Staff and the Federal Police Chief. Protocol included a squadron of aviation cadets, a military band, and, to the delight of newspaper feature writers present, a red carpet.



Guy W. Ray

The majority of Buenos Aires' newspapers ran highly favorable editorials commenting on Mr. Bruce's efforts to better relations with Argentina, particularly in the economic sphere.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce declined the usual round of *despedidas* offered departing diplomats. However, they were the guests of the President and Mrs. Perón at a farewell dinner at the Presidential Residence at which U. S. Military Attaché Col. Christian Clarke and his wife were the only others present.

Another recent departure was Economic Counselor Julian C. Greenup, who will soon take up new duties as Consul General in Sao Paulo. He and his wife will go to Brazil after home leave in Delaware and California. Mr. Greenup is being replaced by Joe D. Walstrom, an officer with previous experience in Buenos Aires.

Former Minister-Counselor Guy W. Ray, whom Mr. Mallory replaced, is already in the States holding a series of trade conferences on Argentine affairs while awaiting a new assignment.

When he left Argentina recently after two years as Deputy Chief of Mission, the "Buenos Aires Herald" gave him an editorial send-off which could profitably be pasted inside the homburgs of ambitious young FSO's as an object lesson in successful diplomacy.

Noting that newspapermen, whom the "Herald" described as the "first to detect and appreciate the authentic article," rendered "unanimous tribute to the departing Minister and friend," the "Herald" observed:

"Guy Ray is one of those few top-ranking diplomats with the happy knack of being accessible and helpful to all whose business brings them into regular contact with diplomacy and of reserving what little starch is necessary for the formal sphere of protocol."

The Information and Cultural Section of the Embassy, headed by Cultural Attaché Dr. Robert Caldwell, in the absence of Public Affairs Officer Ralph Hilton, is settling into new quarters on Buenos Aires' famed Calle Florida. Mr. Hilton is now in Mississippi on home leave.

Recent additions to the OIE staff include Miss Anne M.

*(Continued on page 42)*



# Service Glimpses

## MONTEVIDEO

Photograph of Embassy Staff Inclusive of Naval and Military Attachés, Artigas-Washington Library and American Staff of Health and Sanitation Division of Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

First row left to right: *Weldon Litsey, Second Secretary and Vice Consul; Dr. Jackson H. Davis, Chief of Field Party Health and Sanitation Division of Institute of Inter-American Affairs; Max V. Krebs, Third Secretary and Vice Consul; Sidney K. Lafoon, Second Secretary and Consul; John P. Hoover, First Secretary and Consul; Ambassador Ellis O. Briggs; James E. Brown, Jr., First Secretary and Consul; Commander Donald T. Wilber, Naval Attaché; Raford W. Herbert, Attaché; Lubert O. Sonderhoff, Second Secretary and Vice Consul; Robert W. Ross, Third Secretary and Vice Consul; John Lowery, Chief Warrant Officer, Military Attaché's Office; Charles Whitaker, Second Secretary and Vice Consul; Albert E. Corter, Public Affairs Officer.*

Second row left to right: *Mrs. Mory L. Suárez, Mrs. Myrene F. Cassel, Miss Lilion E. Conaty, Mrs. Yolanda Herrán, Mrs. Celia G. Hoffman, Miss Helena Christophersen, Miss Joe Torchi, Mrs. Margaret F. Guzmán, clerks; Mrs. Margaret Bennett, Public Health Nursing Officer, Health and Sanitation Division of Institute of Inter-American Affairs; Sgt. A. R. Colero, Military Attaché's Office; George R. Vitole, Administrative Assistant; Maurice J. Broderick, Press Attaché.*

Third row left to right: *Carlos Aguirre, chauffeur, Naval Attaché's Office; Miss Hilda C. C. Davis, clerk; Miss Dorothy J. Comins, Chief of Reference Service of Artigas-Washington Library; Miss Nelly T. del Campo, Miss Lily Sternin, Miss Julieta Civeira, Miss Virginia Young, Mrs. Edna H. Lowery, Miss Mortha O. de Giuli, clerks; Mrs. Silvina C. López, Assistant Custodian; Avraam Sojerman, Rewrite Man, USIE Section; William J. Keatley, Disbursing Officer.*

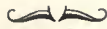
Fourth row left to right: *Félix Benia, chauffeur, Military Attaché's Office; Félix A. Cristóforo, Mrs. Dorothy Ross, Mrs. Mignonne M. Reynolds, Miss Haydée C. Rodríguez, clerks; Mrs. Mirta Scvortzoff, Radio Script Writer, USIE Section; Miss Sophia E. Pays, clerk; Mrs. Margaret C. Suárez, Telephone Operator; Miss Geraldine Y. McKinsey, Cultural Relations Assistant; Arthur E. Gropp, Director of Artigas-Washington Library; Miss Marto Nogueira, clerk.*

Fifth row left to right: *Olaf Rosa, chauffeur, Embassy residence; Oscar Seveso, Carlos Rollono, Hugo Tellechea, messengers; Jon M. Pauwels, Robert W. Hazen, clerks; Wesley Kersey, Business Manager, Health and Sanitation Division of Institute of Inter-American Affairs; Thomas E. Reynolds, Administrative Assistant, Naval Attaché's Office; Rubén G. Prieto, messenger; Marino Sandomil, Ivonne N. Brachi, Norma S. Zanelli, Enrique Isola, Bilfrido C. Carrier, clerks.*

Sixth row left to right: *José López, custodian; Manuel Alvarez, messenger; Delfín Pérez, driver; Salvador Alvarez, head messenger; Erlindo Alvarez, Robert L. Warren, messengers; Luis A. Ferreira, Radio Chief, USIE Section; Alfredo Comelli, clerk; Tomás Zafriadis, Economic Investigator; Luis A. Carcin, clerk.*







Below: At his granddaughter's wedding in Los Angeles, September 4, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew stands on the bride's right, beside him the former Edith Pierrepont Moffat smiles as Mr. Donn Braden, the groom, looks on approvingly. Next to him is the pretty bride's pretty mother, Mrs. Jay Pierrepont Moffat.



The staff gathered to bid Ambassador Albert F. Nufer an affectionate farewell as he prepared to leave El Salvador for Washington and a new appointment as United States Representative to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.



Below: When Ambassador George P. Shaw presented his credentials at San Salvador this summer protocol was no guide. El Salvador's Council of Revolutionary Government was composed of four men all having equal rank. L. to r.: Dr. Carlos Azucar-Chavez, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Shaw, Major Oscar Osorio, Dr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Major Oscar Bolanos and Dr. Humberto Costa.



Above: At Spaso House, July 4, 1949, following presentation of credentials by Ambassador Kirk at the Kremlin. Left to right: John K. Emmer-son, First Secretary; Lt. Col. Tobias Philbin, Asst. Mil. Attaché; Maj. Gen. John O. O'Daniel, Military Attaché; Ray Thurston, First Secretary; Foy Kohler, Minister-Counselor; Richard Davis, First Secretary; Ambassador Kirk; George Morgan, First Secretary; Rear Admiral Leslie C. Stevens, Naval Attaché; Brewster Morris, First Secretary; Captain Stuart B. Warwick, Assistant Air Attaché; Lt. Col. John McMillan, USMC, Asst. Naval Attaché; Walter Stoessel, Second Secretary; John Keppel, Third Secretary; Capt. Ralph Fielding, Asst. Naval Attaché.







**John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy.** By Samuel Flagg Bemis, Sterling Professor of Diplomatic History and Inter-American Relations at Yale University. *Alfred A. Knopf, New York.* 1949. 588 pages. \$7.50.

Reviewed by CARLTON SAVAGE

This volume on "America's greatest diplomatist" is by an author who has probably written more than any other individual on the diplomatic history of the United States. It is a biography of Adams from his birth in 1767 until he became President in 1825, as well as a study of the development of American foreign policy during the first fifty years of our National existence.

The volume reveals Adams as a stout-hearted champion of American rights and interests during his service in Washington and in the capitals of Europe. He is seen as an advocate of Manifest Destiny long before that expression was coined, having written in 1811:

"The whole continent of North America appears to be *destined by Divine Providence*, to be peopled by one *nation*, speaking one language, professing one general system of religious and political principles, and accustomed to one general tenor of social usages and customs. For the common happiness of them all, for their peace and prosperity, I believe it indispensable that they should be associated in one federal Union."

Adams played a mighty part in bringing about the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny. As Secretary of State he pushed the parallel of 49° west to the Rocky Mountains; secured acknowledgment of United States title on the Pacific Coast; and put through a treaty with Russia narrowing down the Oregon question to the United States and Great Britain. Thereafter the covered wagons rolled across the plains and the parallel of 49° eventually became our northern boundary.

John Quincy Adams is in one respect at least an ideal subject for a biography. For sixty-three years he kept a diary which Professor Bemis terms "the most important personal memoir in American history" and "the best of all records for the famous author's life and times." Adams kept the diary as a record of facts and dates for his own reference, as a "secret tuning-fork for his pent-up emotions," as a process of self-discipline and introspection, and as a family monument for the perusal of his children.

Although the emphasis in this volume is primarily on diplomatic history, Professor Bemis threads through it much interesting biographical data. Adams' parents dominated his youth. His mother taught him to emulate his father, and his father kept the boy's affections ever fixed on his mother. His mother is termed by Professor Bemis one of the most remarkable women of the Revolutionary period. Adams wrote upon her death:

"Had she lived to the age of the Patriarchs, every day of her life would have been filled with clouds of goodness and love. There is not a virtue that can abide in

the female heart but it was the ornament of hers. . . . Never have I known another human being the perpetual object of whose life was so unremittingly to do good. . . . Her price was above rubies."

There are accounts of Adams' experiences as Minister to the Netherlands, to Prussia, to Russia, and to England. Of especial interest were his experiences as the first American Minister accredited to Russia, which was during the period of Napoleon's invasion of Russia and subsequent retreat from Moscow. Adams had difficulty living in St. Petersburg within his means, but he nevertheless was successful in his mission.

The section of the volume relating to Adams' service as Secretary of State contains comparatively little biography. During that period, according to Professor Bemis, Adams' biography was little more than a succession of important chapters in the diplomatic history of the United States. Those chapters concern issues with England and the Treaty of 1818; Florida and the trans-continental treaty with Spain; the independence of Latin America; the background of the Monroe Doctrine; slave trade and slavery; freedom of the seas; equality of commercial opportunity; the Northeast boundary; and the Oregon question.

There are important chapters on the Louisiana purchase, which occurred while Adams was a United States Senator, and the Peace of Ghent, where Adams served as one of the commissioners.

When John Quincy Adams took the oath of office as Secretary of State 132 years ago (September 22, 1817), the entire staff of the Department of State consisted of a chief clerk and translator, and seven assistant clerks. The salary of the Secretary was \$3,500, which was increased in 1819 to \$6,000. The total annual appropriation of the Department at home amounted to \$19,410 and the establishment abroad, \$103,652. There were then but seven or eight American diplomatic missions abroad.

Secretary Adams personally read all despatches from American ministers and consuls, and gave close attention to the communications from foreign representatives in Washington. He drafted and redrafted the replies to them in his own hand. In addition to this diplomatic work, the Secretary of State affixed the Great Seal to all commissions signed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; superintended the census; collected the laws of the several States; transmitted Presidential warrants for the pardoning of criminals; and had charge of printing and distributing acts and resolutions of the Congress and of the territorial legislatures.

John Quincy Adams became Secretary of State in his 50th year; he served for seven and one-half years—longer than any others in that office except Secretaries Hull, Seward, Fish, and Madison. Adams was ever loyal to President Monroe, who maintained the closest oversight of foreign affairs. The two statesmen got along, according to Professor Bemis, "in close confidence, in the most friendly fashion, and in mutual respect, esteem, and loyalty."



During this period, the position of Secretary of State was regarded as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Three of Adams' predecessors had succeeded to that office. According to Professor Bemis:

"... He [Adams] wanted the Presidency as much as any one of the colleagues with whom he debated in Monroe's Cabinet. He wanted it to come to him in good time, unsolicited, a reward for distinguished and patriotic public service. It would be the fulfillment of his parents' long desire that one day he should become guardian of his country's laws and liberties. Now that he was so obviously on the way to the White House, he was more determined than ever not to seem to lift a hand for it. He had no political following, no machine, hardly a party. All he could do was to stand on his record as a diplomatist."

In concluding his work, Professor Bemis lists what he considers the fourteen fundamental principles of American foreign policy, with Adams' contribution in the formulation of each. He says generally of Adams' work:

"... More than any other man of his time he was privileged to gather together, formulate, and practice the fundamentals of American foreign policy—self-determination, independence, noncolonization, nonintervention, nonentanglement in European politics, Freedom of the Seas, freedom of commerce—and to set them deep in the soil of the Western Hemisphere."

Professor Bemis has written many substantial volumes on American diplomacy. This one, which has been in preparation for a generation, is an especially impressive work. It is comprehensive, thoroughly documented from both American and foreign archives, and makes interesting reading. It is an invaluable basic work on the foreign policy of the United States.

---

**The Tenetehara Indians of Brazil: A Culture in Transition.** By Charles Wagley and Eduardo Galvao; *Columbia University Press, New York, 1949. 200 pages. \$3.75.*

Reviewed by HAROLD M. MIDKIFF

As the sub-title indicates, this account of the manner of life of the Tenetehara Indians in Brazil's northern State of Maranhão, tells of the adaptation which the culture of this group has made to accommodate contact with "civilized" society. In describing the blending of two cultures, one savage and aborigine, the other that of the Brazilian frontiersman, Messrs. Wagley and Galvão relate, in essence, a method of survival. Protracted contact of other Indian groups of Brazil with the white man has resulted in the decimation and destruction of the native group, but the Tenetehara have maintained an amazing degree of continuity. This is in part explained by the loose politico-social system through which the different Indian communities are administered. The authors point out that the Tenetehara are a "people" rather than a tribe or nation and it is fairly evident that lack of strong tribal unity has facilitated adaptability.

The principal Indian informants are introduced in the preface. There follows a description of the setting wherein points of contact of the Indians with the outside world are mentioned. This portion of the book could have been enlivened by greater use of historical incidents instead of casual reference to source material.

Aspects of the social and economic life of the Tenetehara are adequately described in a predominantly objective manner. The most interesting portions of the book are those dealing with the personal and religious life of this people. Here the authors become more intimate in their presentation and portray the curious, complex role which superstition plays in the individual's everyday life and in the life of the group. The antics of shamans who go into trances to effect cures and dispel misfortune are rather amusingly told.

The role of the supernatural pervades Tenetehara folklore and mythology. An almost disproportionate amount of space is devoted to the telling of stories making up the "oral literature" of the Indians. These, however, point up the blending of European, African and Brazilian influences which have produced the modern Tenetehara.

The book is written in a scientific rather than a literary style though the language is non-technical. The interest of the reader in it would be greater if more frequent comparisons were made with the customs and culture of other Indian groups with which the authors are undoubtedly familiar. This lack of perspective leaves one's satisfaction a little less than complete at the conclusion of the reading.

---

**New Compass of the World: A Symposium on Political Geography.** Editors, Hans W. Weigert, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Richard Edes Harrison. *New York, The Macmillan Company, 1949. xix, 375 p. \$5.50.*

REVIEWED BY DENYS P. MEYERS

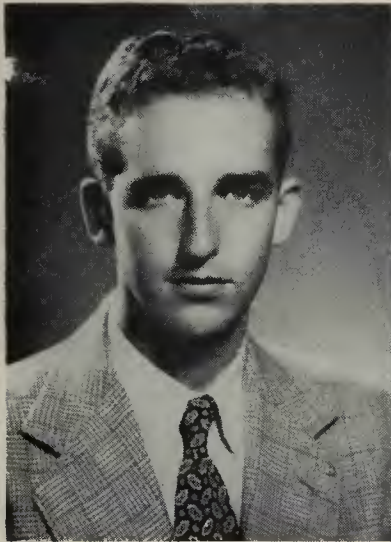
The editors of the 23 papers by 19 writers collected in this volume present it as "geography set in motion" in continuation of a book of the same title which they issued in 1944. It contains four papers on "the Arctic and Antarctic Spheres," seven on "the Heartland and the Expansion of the U.S.S.R.," three on "New Frontiers in Central Europe," two on "Strategic Areas and Life Lines," and seven devoted to "Asia: One Half of Mankind." The geopolitics is restrained, but Mackinder remains a major prophet.

The symposium makes good geographical, passable demographic and largely indifferent political reading. The overtones are strategic speculation. The Western Hemisphere is quiescent enough not to appear except in its Arctic and Antarctic sectors. Stefansson and Richard Finnie undertake to show that neither the United States nor Canada make the most of their Arctic potentials. J. Wreford Watson in "Canada: Power Vacuum or Pivot Area" finds Canada irretrievably implicated in the "defense triangles" he devises on the United States as a "heartland" and concludes that "a polar world must postulate one world." Otherwise this symposium concentrates attention on the Soviet Union, with a few side glances at Europe and Asia.

A large portion of papers selected for this volume is expository of the facts assembled by their writers. Lawrence Martin on the Antarctic, Robert J. Kerner on the Soviet sea power, Ernest C. Ropes on the Soviet transport system, Owen Lattimore on Yakutia, Frank Lorimer on Soviet population prospects, Robert E. Dickinson on German and Austrian political geography, Samuel Van Valkenburg on German *Lebensraum*, Robert Strausz-Hupé on India's political geography, Warren S. Thompson on south and east Asian population and Irene B. Taeuber on Japanese demography are contributions to contemporary knowledge.

It looks to this reviewer as if the "new compass of the world" is not yet pointing toward any particular pole, geographical, geopolitical or geostrategical.

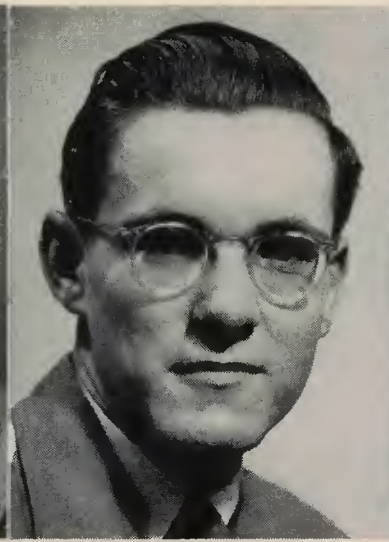




John Randolph, Jr.



Alan Richard Thompson



George T. Colman, Jr.



Charles B. Hosmer



Lydia Stoopenkoff

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Juliette Foster

## SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Miss Juliette Foster, daughter of the late Julian Barrington Foster, Foreign Service Officer, was awarded one-half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship. Miss Foster is a sophomore at the University of Alabama.

Sharing the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship was John Randolph, Jr., son of John Randolph, Foreign Service Officer, retired. Mr. Randolph is a freshman at the University of Florida.

The award of the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarship was made to Charles B. Hosmer, son of the late Charles B. Hosmer, Foreign Service Officer. Mr. Hosmer has entered his freshman year at The Principia.

Mr. Alan Richard Thompson was the recipient of the

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL scholarship for the scholastic year 1949-50, and is a freshman at Stanford University. Mr. Thompson is the son of Charles Oliver Thompson, Foreign Service Officer, assigned to Johannesburg as Consul.

Miss Lydia Stoopenkoff, daughter of Alexis A. Stoopenkoff, a member of the Foreign Service Staff Corps, stationed at the American Embassy, Ottawa, was awarded one-half of the William Benton Scholarship. Miss Stoopenkoff is a sophomore at the University of Denver.

George T. Colman, Jr., who is a junior at Lawrence College, received one-half of the William Benton Scholarship. Mr. Colman is the son of George T. Colman, a Foreign Service Staff Officer, who is Consul at Belem.





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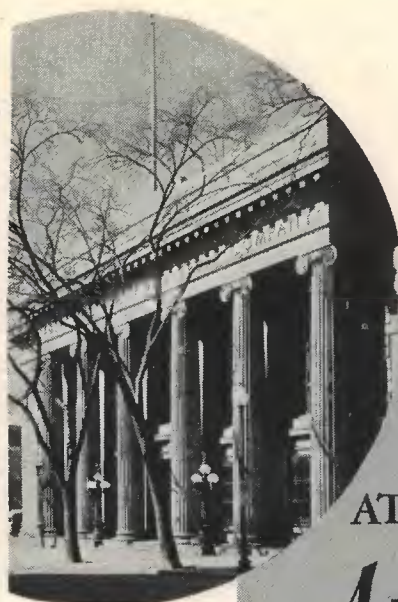
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## NO MAN'S LAND

(Continued from page 19)

small cement building. They had seen the extreme accuracy with which the Nationalists had placed their rifle grenades. They knew that at any moment a well-placed burst might catch them behind the building. They had to leave. And fast.

One by one the Communist soldiers began to leave the haven of the small building to dash across the wide and unprotected surface of the Bund. As each man made his wild dash the machine guns and automatic weapons of the Nationalists would chatter a mad song of death. From the Consulate we watched breathlessly as each lone man ran for his life across that long naked stretch of concrete while a hail of bullets chipped the concrete and splattered about him. Miraculously, not one of them was hit.

From their new positions the Communists opened up with Japanese knee mortars. The first blast went off directly in front of the Consulate and a fragment came through one window of the Naval Attache's office making a spiderweb of a window pane and that discouraged observation from that point for a while.



It was C-Rations and dining in shifts for the Consulate staff. L. to r.: FSO John Henderson, FSS W. F. Davis Gebhardt, FSS Earl J. Wilson, FSR Chris W. Jorgensen (half hidden), FSS Albert S. Holmes, FSS Andrew C. Fleming and John D. Tobin of the Naval Attaché's office.

As the pace of the battle slackened, the Consulate staff suddenly remembered it was lunchtime and piled down to the coffee bar where Mrs. Liahoff, former ballet dancer, held forth. This popular Russian alien employee had walked through the lines earlier to be at her post where she doled out corned beef on hard crackers after the supply of bread had run out. Rice was issued to the Chinese employees, while boxes of wartime ten-in-one rations, left by the Navy, were brought out for the Indian guards.

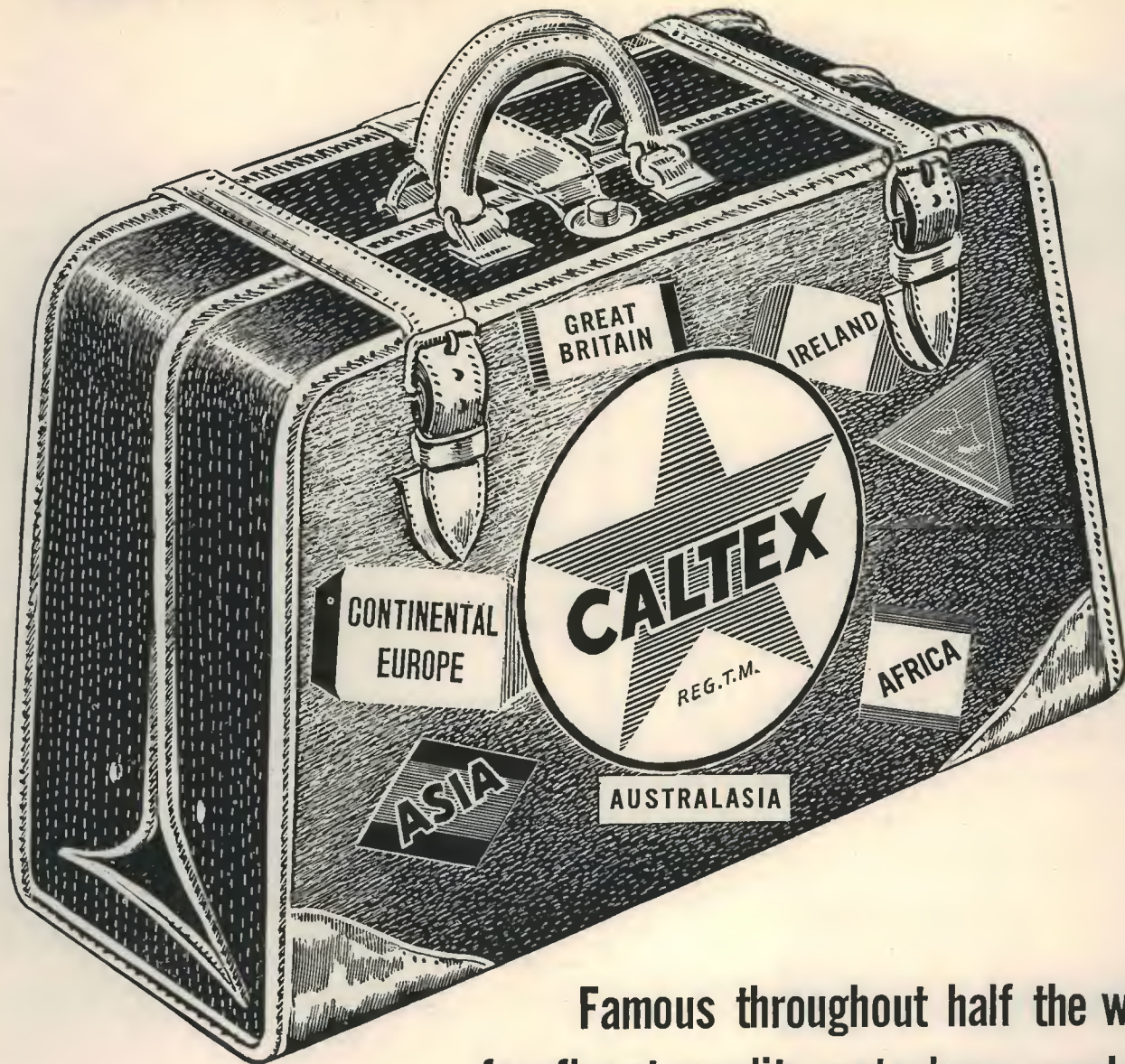
By early afternoon any remaining hope of getting out of the besieged Consulate was given up. John Henderson, Deputy Director of the U. S. Information Service and myself tried to make it to the USIS office and had to turn back before we had gone a hundred yards. The streets were swept by intermittent machine gun fire.

At five p. m. the Consulate received a casualty. Two Chinese coolies carried a man to the entrance of the Consulate and left him. He was in bad shape. A bullet had struck him in the thigh and had broken his left leg. He was four blocks

(Continued on page 38)



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## NO MAN'S LAND

(Continued from page 36)

from the Consulate at the time and had dragged himself three blocks before being picked up by the two Chinese.

It was learned the man was a German refugee by the name of Peter Vorenberg. His daughter was married to an American. What to do for him was a knotty question. Dr. Guy Schram, U. S. Public Health Service doctor attached to the Consulate, was on the other side of the lines. He had tried to make it through earlier and had been turned back. Now he could only give instructions over the phone. Two of the staff administered first aid and Captain Daniel George, Assistant Military Attache, gave the wounded man morphine and eased his pain. Several hours later a German doctor was located who consented to make the dangerous trip from his residence. He crawled most of the way to the Consulate and spent the night with his patient.

As the sun set on the first day of the battle a new development arose. Observers on the roof of the Consulate found that bullets were coming a bit too close for comfort and it was surmised that the Nationalists had snipers firing on the rooftops to keep people away for fear they might be spotting for the Communists. Andrew C. Fleming, the Maritime Attache, one of the last down, had a bullet narrowly miss him. A speck of cement pierced his shirt.

But at about ten p.m. the staff forgot about the snipers for the night was split by a tremendous explosion and they rushed to the roof to watch a blaze of fire on the horizon shoot high into the air as gasoline stored on the Nationalist Kiangwan military airfield went up in a blazing hell. The low hanging rain clouds were lit with a rosy hue. On the roof Consul General Cabot and members of his staff crawled on their hands and knees to the safety of the cement wall lining the building to watch the inferno.

Fortunately, the Consulate building had only recently been taken over by the Navy. It was the first time in the history of Shanghai that the American Consulate had been housed in a U. S. Government-owned building. There was a dormitory for the men and sleeping quarters for the three girls and soon all sank to an uneasy sleep, especially Mr. Cabot who had received two bullets through his bedroom window shortly before retiring.

The staff awakened the morning of the second day to the sound of continued heaving firing. Most had hoped the Nationalist positions across the street would be vacated during the night. But it was now observed that the Nationalists were entrenched more firmly than ever. From the Consulate we could look directly down upon a Communist mortar

(Continued on page 40)

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## NO MAN'S LAND

*(Continued from page 38)*

squad set up within twenty feet of the flag that had been placed on the Consulate earlier. One of the squad was wounded almost immediately.

A Communist infantry patrol occupied the doorway of the Consulate. But otherwise the neutrality of the Consulate was strictly observed. About this time Mr. Cabot's top-floor apartment received another hit. The kitchen window of his apartment was shattered and his house boy was cut over the eye by the flying glass. Mr. Henderson went to the roof to observe and beat a hasty retreat when a bullet smacked near his head.

I went to the office of the Assistant Military Attache to observe the Nationalists in the park through field glasses. As I watched I saw the location of one Nationalist sniper. He raised his gun and fired point blank at me. I ducked back. The bullet hit a foot away. That settled the issue as to whether the Consulate was being fired upon deliberately or not. We knew now that it was and orders went out to keep away from the windows.

At nine fifteen the British Consulate, located next door to the American Consulate, called and asked if they might stage a drill to remove the women in their offices over to the American side as a safety precaution and to familiarize them with the escape route in the event of heavy artillery firing. The drill was run off successfully with Miss Eileen Sullivan and Miss Katherine Tomb of the American staff meeting and escorting sixteen British women through the rear gates and to their sleeping quarters. Later the British women returned.

Soon after this the German doctor received another patient. A Chinese carpenter had his forearm splattered with bits of cement when a bullet hit inside the building. Now the firing on the building became more intense. Consul A. Sabin Chase had vacated his own office for another in order to pursue his political reporting at a safer spot. Suddenly machine gun bullets chewed the concrete just outside. He sighed and took his telegrams and went off to look for a healthier work place.

A bullet entered Mr. Cabot's reception room, another hit over Consul McConaughy's desk, another passed through a window on the third floor, hit a banister, passed through an office door, and through the desk and a chair just previously vacated by Miss Jeanne Stannard, an ECA employe. Another narrowly missed Reuben Thomas, Consular Attache. Outside two bullets smacked into a USIS sedan parked at the entrance.

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And it was about this time that Mr. Cabot received a telegram from Ambassador Stuart mentioning the "new tranquillity in Shanghai." Mr. Cabot sent back a reply that the report was slightly exaggerated since the Battle of the Bund was still in progress directly beneath the windows of his office!

By afternoon members of the Consulate staff began to develop queer stoops and crouches, the familiar edgy walk of the combat soldier. Again mortars were going off across the street and between times firing could be heard from several blocks away. This, it was learned, came from a point further down Soochow Creek where the Communists were endeavoring to make a crossing. Then we learned they were across.

It was the beginning of the end. Just as darkness was closing at the end of the second day and when all had resigned themselves to spending another night besieged, the Communist troops disappeared from the front of the Consulate. Investigation proved that the Nationalists had at long last withdrawn from their strong point. Cautiously the staff members ventured out into the street and started for home. No one was stopped. No one was hurt.

The Battle for the Bund was over.

### FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

James Bruce .....	Resignation
Herman B. Baruch .....	Resignation
Richard E. Funkhouser .....	Resignation
John Peabody Palmer .....	Resignation (May 1948)
J. Kittredge Vinson .....	Resignation
William P. Wright .....	Retirement

### BIRTHS

**CASTILLO.** A son, Michael Jay, was born on July 9, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. Jay Castillo, at Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Castillo is an Attaché at Lisbon.

**SCHOTT.** A daughter, Barbara Lynn, was born on July 21, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. Robert R. Schott, at Tehran, Iran, where Mr. Schott is Vice Consul.

**MACDONALD.** A son, James Carroll, was born on July 25, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Donald Stone MacDonald, in Bronxville, New York. Mr. MacDonald is Vice Consul at Seoul, Korea.

**HAGAN.** A daughter, Patricia, was born on August 5, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. John Logan Hagan, at Lisbon, Portugal, where Mr. Hagan is Vice Consul.

**WALLER.** A son, Gregory Rowland Waller, was born on August 18, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. John H. Waller, at Meshed, Iran, where Mr. Waller is Vice Consul.

**KOLINSKI.** A daughter, Jean, was born on August 25, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. Charles J. Kolinski, at Lisbon, Portugal, where Mr. Kolinski is Assistant Attaché.

**CARTER.** A daughter, Janet Eastmary, was born on August 31, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Albert E. Carter, at Montevideo, Uruguay, where Mr. Carter is Public Affairs Officer.

**TAYLOR.** A daughter, Lowry, was born on September 13, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Robert Martin Taylor, in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Taylor is attending the National War College.

**MILLER.** A son, Michael Paul, was born on October 9, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Paul M. Miller, at Belfast, Northern Ireland, where Mr. Miller is Vice Consul.

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**NEWS FROM THE FIELD**

(Continued from page 29)

Peyton, Public Affairs Assistant, sent here from Washington, and Radio Officer Frederick Barcroft, formerly stationed in Lima.

Also from Lima comes Agricultural Attaché Clarence Boonstra, while Carl Norden, Second Secretary in charge of financial matters, was assigned here from neighboring Santiago.

The Naval Attaché's post vacated a few days ago by Capt. Ranson Fullinwider has been filled by Capt. Andrew H. Bergeson.

Finally, can any JOURNAL reader authenticate the story current in Buenos Aires about the FSO candidate who fell flat on his face as he was ushered into the Presence and, brushing himself off, said calmly:

"Gentlemen, I never expected to fall into such distinguished company."

To which the chairman of the Oral Examining Board is supposed to have replied:

"Young man, you're accepted!"

DIXON DONNELLEY

**PERNAMBUCO**

Nabuco is known in Brazilian history as a great humanitarian and diplomat. He was the first Ambassador appointed to the United States. The centennial of his birth was commemorated in Recife, Brazil, during the week of August 14 to 20.

Ambassador Herschel V. Johnson attended as a special guest of the Governor of the State of Pernambuco. He arrived in Recife by plane with Air Attaché Brig. General Ruben C. Hood, Jr., Second Secretary Randolph A. Kidder and his wife, Federal Minister of Education Clemente Mariani and his wife, and the internationally-known Brazilian sociologist, Gilberto Freyre.



Reception in honor of Ambassador Herschel V. Johnson at Consul George E. Miller's home. From right to left: Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, Mauricio Nabuco; Mrs. Miller; Governor of the State Barbosa Lima Sobrino; Dona Carolina Nabuco, daughter of Joaquim Nabuco; Ambassador Johnson; Mrs. José Tomaz Nabuco; Consul Miller.

The following day Ambassador Johnson and his party participated in ceremonies given at the small sugar mill at Mas-sangana where Joaquim Nabuco spent the first eight years of his life and were guests at a supper given at the home of American Consul George E. Miller. The next day the Ambassador attended a ceremony on the roof of the oldest newspaper in South America, the *Diário de Pernambuco*, attended Mass in the Cathedral of Madre de Dues, and placed a wreath on Nabuco's tomb.

(Continued on page 44)

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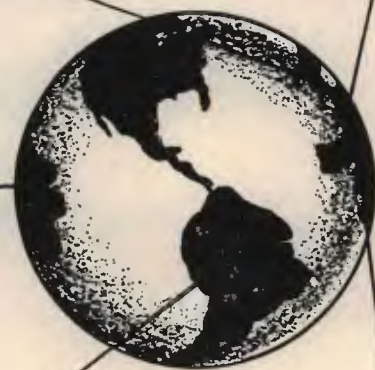
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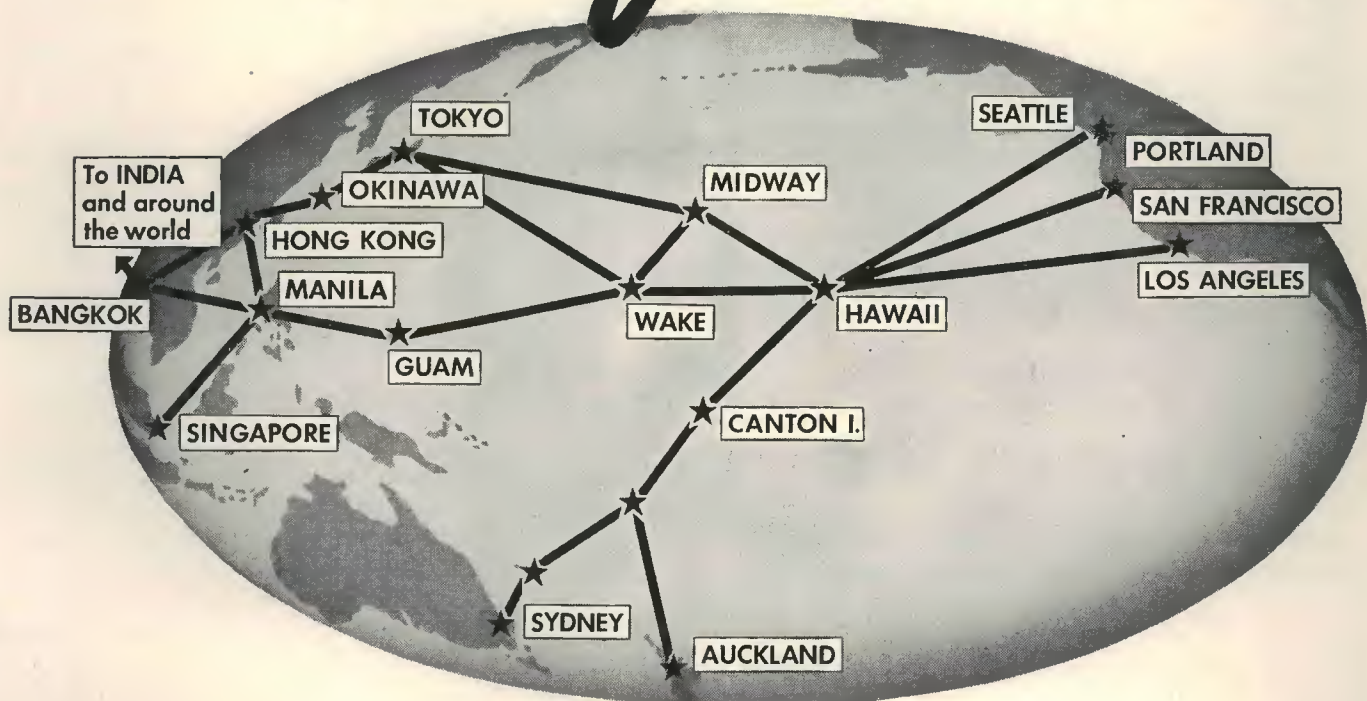


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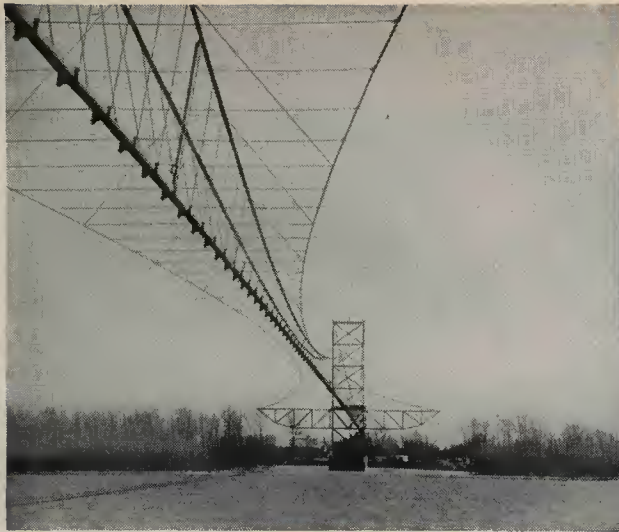
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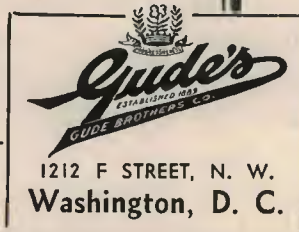


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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 42)

### TRIPOLI

The past year has been a busy one for this office. It was re-established on June 4, 1948, after a lapse of at least ten years, and opened to the public in October, 1948. Since the latter date we've had riots, snow (for the first time in forty years), naval visits, landing parties, and have been raised to a Consulate General.

We've seen the first football game ever played in this part of the world and seen kiltie bands pipe American sailors and Marines to a ceremony rededicating the graves of American sailors lost in Tripoli Harbor in 1803. We have had parties and excursions, rain and sun in unaccustomed bounty, and have gone through the usual growing pains of a new office.

From an original staff of a Consul and one Vice Consul we have grown to number a Consul General, a Consul and two Vice Consuls together with three American clerks, and seven local employees on the payroll. The Consular district, as a matter of interest, extends eleven hundred miles from east to west and about fifteen hundred miles from north to south and includes sand seas, pebbly plains and basically some of the most desolate country known to man. We are accredited to three Administrations under two Governments and we should speak Italian, French, Berber and several Arabic dialects to communicate with our parishioners.

We have done so much and seen so much that it is not possible to write it all up, but we will try to keep the JOURNAL posted.

ORRAY TAFT, JR.

### OSLO

It isn't often that a group of American players opens the theatrical season in Oslo, but one did this year. The story starts in Washington.

Last year the Norwegian Embassy in Washington became so interested in the Howard University production of Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" that they persuaded their government to invite the players to give a series of performances in Norway. The idea caught on and invitations were also extended by Denmark and Sweden. The State Department joined in the effort to make arrangements for the tour and enlisted the financial assistance of a private donor, Mr. Blevins Davis, in paying part of the costs.

So it was that the premiere of the New Theatre on Sep-

(Continued on page 46)

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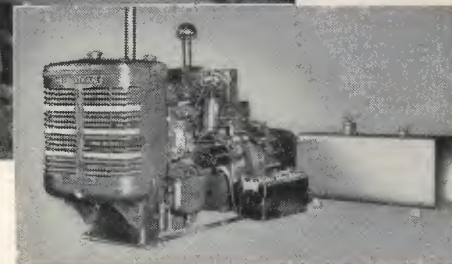
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**NEWS FROM THE FIELD**

*(Continued from page 44)*

tember 13 was an occasion of pomp and circumstance to a measure rare at an Oslo first night. Their Royal Highnesses, together with both young Princesses, Ragnhild and Astrid, were seated in the first row, with other invited guests immediately behind. The Embassy purchased a block of tickets and was well represented. The performance went off with reasonable smoothness, gaining pace and assurance as the inevitable early nervousness wore off. The applause at the final curtain was prolonged, and the cast was brought back for repeated curtain calls.

Critical comment was mixed, but did praise the performance in terms of what could be expected of amateurs. The players continued to appear to sell-out houses and an extra matinee was arranged for Sunday to take care of the unsatisfied demand.



L. to r. at the Embassy's reception for the Howard University players are: Crown Princess Marit, Mrs. Ulrick Bay, Crown Prince Olav, Princess Ragnhild, Dr. Anne Cooke of Howard, and Ambassador Ulrick Bay.

Meanwhile their days and evenings were fully occupied. Besides the formal reception given by the Ambassador, which was attended by the Crown Prince and Princess, the Student Association, which had arranged to billet all the players with private families, gave them a formal dinner, the Foreign Office arranged a sightseeing tour, and the entire cast was invited to the National Theater to see how *its* (Norwegian) company interprets "The Wild Duck." The Norwegian State Radio broadcast excerpts of the opening-night performance, sandwiching them between scenes from the National Theater production and adding a commentary contrasting the two conceptions.

While the story of this venture will not be complete until the players have finished their Scandinavian tour, it is possible to draw some general conclusions. The young people conducted themselves admirably throughout their stay in Oslo, and made friends everywhere, particularly with their student hosts and their families. They showed remarkable poise and modesty in a situation which might easily have turned the heads of older persons. In this they carried on the happy tradition of other American student groups who have visited Norway since the war.

*(Continued on page 48)*



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 46)

It is safe to assume that their mere presence here has contributed something to a better understanding of the American race problem. Inevitably the status of the Negro was the first topic which their Norwegian hosts brought up as soon as the initial shyness disappeared. At the Student Association dinner one heard reports that the discussions had continued for most of the previous night in the 21 homes at which the American students were quartered. The tenor of those discussions can only be guessed at, but it seems likely that a good many young Norwegians now have a much more vivid appreciation of the problem than they could have obtained in the most exhaustive reading of Gunnar Myrdal's "An American Dilemma. . ."

We are looking forward to the return of this troupe. After their performances in Denmark and Sweden they will play in Trondheim and Oslo again—this time in Du Bose Heyward's "Mamba's Daughters."

TED OLSON

## PARAGUAY

Several visitors have come down Paraguay way in recent months. Mr. Thomas O'Keefe, Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce visited us in July. Then we had the pleasure of having our old friend and Paraguayan desk officer R. Kenneth Oakley here with us for a few days. Mrs. James Bruce, wife of our Ambassador to Argentina, flew up from Buenos Aires with a group of the Embassy staff and was entertained at the Embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Warren. Robert Neville, representative of *Time Magazine* in Buenos Aires, spent a couple of weeks with us working up stories of Paraguay. Many of you may have read his story on Georgie Lohman, a Texan who arrived here in 1912 with Tex Rickert and now owns the "largest ranch in the world"—bigger than the King ranch.

New additions to the staff include Public Affairs Officer Henry Hand McGeorge, Third Secretary and Mrs. Richard M. Hughes (coming from Mexico), Third Secretary Tom Boyland, Jr., on temporary duty, before proceeding to his new post at Montevideo and Howard Rogow, who recently made the jump from Oslo, Norway, and is finding Paraguayan heat a little different from that of his last post.

Before Foreign Service Inspector George Haering visited us during September the Embassy practically put on a new face with a large amount of badly needed furniture and equipment which the Department has seen fit to send our way. Some of the staff will have a hard time getting accustomed to opening a desk drawer and not finding termites burrowing into the old rickety stuff.

The staging of the play "You Can't Take It With You" saw several Embassy personnel taking leading roles. Grandpa was played by Air Attaché Major Mitchell; Bob Redington, Assistant Public Affairs Officer, played Mr. Kirby; Johnny Thurman, Lu Swafford and Aileen Mahlman, all brought down the house with their portrayals of Ed, Mr. de Pina, and Essie. Proceeds from the excellent play were donated to charity. The cast could not have been better, and both Paraguayans and Americans spent one of the most enjoyable evenings we have had in recent months.

Two more of our now famous marriages took place recently. On September 1, FSO Kenedon Steins (now in Guatemala City) was married by proxy to María Amelia Guggiari. The Ambassador acted as Ken's proxy and witnesses included Ned Holman, Osborn Crocker and your correspondent.

Then just two days later in a very pretty ceremony Alice Capaccio of the Embassy staff was married to Sgt. Norman Walecka of the Air Attaché's Office. The happy bride and groom are spending their honeymoon at the wonderous Iguazu Falls.

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## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 27)

### OFFICE OF PHILIPPINE AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS (PSA)

*Director*, FSO Charles S. Reed; *Deputy Director*, Mr. Richard R. Ely; *Officer-in-Charge, Thai, Malayan and Indonesian Affairs*, Mr. Kenneth P. Landon; *Officer-in-Charge, Indonesian and Pacific Island Affairs*, Mr. William S. B. Lacy; *Officer-in-Charge, Philippine Affairs*, FSO John F. Melby; *Officer-in-Charge, Economic Affairs*, Mr. Charles J. Shohan.

The new Office of Italian-Austrian Affairs under Mr. Francis T. Williamson combines the functions of and replaces the Office of Italian Affairs and the Division of Austrian Affairs.

At the same time the Office of German and Austrian Affairs was abolished and the Bureau of German Affairs set up as follows:

*Director*, Mr. Henry A. Byroade; *Executive Director*, Mr. Arthur A. Kimball; *Special Assistant*, Mr. Raymond A. Cheseldine; *Officer-in-Charge, German Political Affairs*, Mr. Perry Laukhuff FSO; *Officer-in-Charge, German Economic Affairs*, Mr. Jacques J. Reinstein; *Officer-in-Charge, German and Austrian Public Affairs*, Mr. Henry J. Kellermann.

Rating front page space plus an editorial in the *New York Times* was a further move in the reorganization changes. On November 3 it was announced that the seventy-odd members of the public affairs overseas programming staff had been transferred from Ambassador-designate GEORGE V. ALLEN's Public Affairs Section to the offices of the Assistant Secretaries for Europe, the Far East, the Near East and Africa, and Latin America. At the same time new public affairs officers were assigned to the regional Assistant Secretaries and to the Department's German Division. They were: FSO MILTON C. REWINKEL, for EUR; BRADFORD CONNORS, for FE; SHEPARD JONES, for NEA; and WALTER DUSTMAN for Germany. Declared the *Times*: "The public, which pays the bills and may suffer if mistakes are made, has the right to know why we do what we do, and how we propose to do it. . . . Our people need the kind of education that Mr. Acheson and his Assistant Secretaries can give us. There is no more important function that the State Department can perform."

\* \* \* \*

The Honorable JAMES B. STEWART, FSO retired, and our confidential correspondent in Denver, tells us that a record number of State Department folk have passed through town. Among them are ELIOT and ENO PALMER, STANLEY and VIVIAN HORNBECK, the NED CROCKERS, JOE MCGURK, GEORGE WINTERS, CHARLES EBERHARDT, MONNETT and PEARL DAVIS, CORNELIA BASSEL, EARL and IRIS PACKER, FRANK HOPKINS and JAY GILCHRIST. Permanent Colorado residents now are former Assistant Secretary JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS and his family. They have a home in the historic mining community of Georgetown.





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## An FSO Goes

## Back to College

By ROBERT M. WINFREE, FSO

It was with mixed feelings that I received the news in May of 1948 from officials of Foreign Personnel and the Foreign Service Institute that I had been one of those chosen to study advanced economics at an American university. What did I think about it? Well, offhand, I didn't know. After all I had taken my degrec way back in 1939. Things had changed a lot since then and I had changed also. I felt that I had been through the mill—Berlin, Buenos Aires, Brussels—and thought that I knew a good bit about foreign trade and post war economic developments. I should also mention here that I had majored in economics as an undergraduate. In view of my previous education plus the practical experience I had received in the field, was there any great benefit to be derived from returning to school? Didn't I know enough about economics already? This attitude was not deflated in the least by well meaning friends, who, when informed that I was returning to school, innocently inquired what subject I was going to teach. Yet, September found the Winfree family bundled into an ancient but doughty station wagon on the high road to Wisconsin.

Before proceeding further let me state that it took only 15 minutes of my first class in the Theory of International Trade to deflate my ego so thoroughly that never again will I have the audacity to refer to myself as an "economist." The best anyone can get out of me now is that I am a "student of economics" and I think twice before I use that term. *I had never realized that I knew so little.*

My courses at the University of Wisconsin included International Trade, International Finance, Monetary Theory, Problems in International Trade, U.S. Foreign Policy, International Organizations and Diplomacy, plus basic courses such as the Evolution of Industry and Manufactural Geography. The first two months were the most difficult I have ever spent any place—trying to delve into textbooks after a prolonged absence was not easy. Time after time I would find my head drooping after a short bout with Ohlin's International Trade Theory. Try as I might, I could not seem to concentrate closely enough to absorb what I was studying—it just didn't seem to sink in. I might add that my six weeks exams revealed a definite inability to concentrate closely on my books. To add to my troubles, in my classes there were many younger students, candidates for advanced degrees, who had been pursuing their studies, without interruption, since they had returned from the war. I felt extremely ill at ease when they would grasp, in an instant, what would take me so much longer. Happily, however, the first two months were the hardest. After that I managed to hit my stride.

\* \* \* \*

One evening, while attending a forum on the subject, "U.S. Foreign Policy," the problem of State Department public relations was made painfully clear. Two participants in the forum approved in general of our foreign policy suggesting only that the U.S. get "tougher." However, the third participant had nothing encouraging to say about the Department or our foreign policy. His arguments followed the hackneyed line: the Department was controlled by Wall Street; the U.S. was the aggressor in the "cold war" having

*(Continued on page 54)*



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## AN FSO GOES BACK TO COLLEGE

(Continued from page 52)

encircled Russia with a string of bases; and similar arguments which need no repetition here.

When the meeting was thrown open to the floor, several persons, including myself, challenged the remarks of the third speaker with arguments that proved the falsity of his statements. However, as the floor discussion progressed, I was astonished and alarmed at the number of false statements being quoted about the Department. Chief among them was the statement by an elderly gentleman in the audience that he had read in a rural periodical that the United States press was being subsidized by the State Department to put the ERP program over with the American people. He quoted figures, \$300,000 to the *NEW YORK TIMES*, \$200,000 to the *READERS DIGEST*, *et cetera*. Despite vigorous denials from the chairman of the panel and certain persons on the floor, it was easy to see that the audience had not been convinced that it was not true and as I left the room I heard an elderly lady remark that she knew absolutely that *TIME* was being paid \$11,000 per week by the Department.

It is clearly evident that such misinformation must be corrected. But it is not going to be a simple matter to get the accurate facts to all of the people. As a Foreign Service Officer I had never been too conscious of this problem. I had assumed that everyone in the States managed to keep fairly well informed about the Department and our foreign policy. And I had always thought that our main problem was getting the facts to foreign peoples. I now realize the job which must be done at home—it is immense. The problem cannot be solved by having key officials address important gatherings in the larger cities or by enlisting the aid of the leading newspapers and magazines. More of a "grass roots" approach must be found if we are to acquaint the majority of the people with the true facts of our policy.

\* \* \* \*

It was a new experience for me, having been born and raised in the East, to read the local papers and to talk with my neighbors and students from various sections of the mid-West. It had been a long time since I had heard strangers greet me on the street with a friendly "good morning." It had been even longer since I had attended a Parent Teacher's Association meeting or taken an active part in the affairs of a small church. The inherent honesty and frankness of the people never failed to impress me and I have yet to receive more courteous treatment from storekeepers and salespeople.

\* \* \* \*

While detailed to the University I visited a number of industrial establishments in and around Madison. I was particularly impressed by the use of a "Mechanical Brain" in the Tabulating Department of the Parker Pen Company at Janesville, Wisconsin. In one operation, taking only a few seconds of the operator's time, the final bill, a shipping list, a label for the package and two inventory sheets were fully prepared. Right there I saw one vital difference between our industry and that of foreign countries. In Europe, in many large factories, I had seen books being kept in long-hand and inventories being made by a time-consuming, laborious physical count. How can other countries hope to compete on the world market until they modernize their industry? Even the cheapest labor cannot compete against such technical marvels. That our export of technological skills must be stepped up if we are to achieve anything resembling balanced world trade was made clear by this demonstration.

\* \* \* \*

Well, what are my reactions after having been at the Uni-

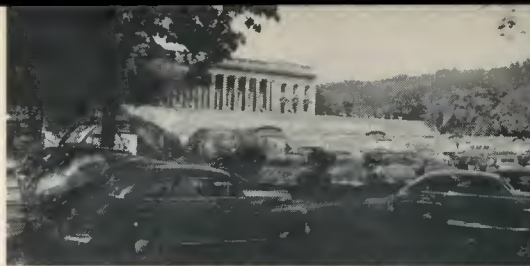


versity of Wisconsin for a full academic year? Although I've never worked harder I have enjoyed every minute of it. I enjoyed hearing the President make one of his fighting campaign speeches at the University Stock Pavilion; I enjoyed listening to the frequent concerts of the Pro Arte quartet; I enjoyed the art exhibits at the Wisconsin Union which ranged from an exhibit of "Old Masters" to a Frank Lloyd Wright exhibit on housing. But above all I enjoyed hearing Paul Ellsworth, in inspired lectures, discuss the problems of post-war international trade; hearing Roy Dangerfield's graphic and stimulating lectures on International Organizations; discussing post-war financial problems with Theodore Morgan and hearing Walter Morton talk on domestic monetary policy.

I feel that I have learned a lot at Wisconsin, academically and otherwise. I feel that I understand the thinking of the people of the area; I realize the great problem of the Department in getting accurate information to the people; and above all, as a Foreign Service Officer, I know that I am far better equipped to serve my country in foreign fields.

If I were asked to pass on a tip to those who are going to be assigned to Universities it would be to come prepared both to learn and to teach. It goes without saying that you will have to work extremely hard, the adjustment to college life will not be easy, and it might be difficult to spare the time, but take advantage of every opportunity, and there will be many, to acquaint the people with the job the Department and the Foreign Service are doing. Let people see that an FSO is an individual no different from themselves, whose job is to represent their interests abroad by faithfully carrying out the policy directives issued by the Department. By so doing you can use your year of study both to better equip yourself and to better equip the American people for their increased international responsibilities.

Top: University of Wisconsin—note extra classroom Quonset huts in front of building.



Center: Campus scene—Wisconsin.



Bottom: In Harvard Yard—three collegiate FSOs and their wives, l. to r., the Robert Whedbees, the Gardiner Ainsworths, and the Walter Smiths



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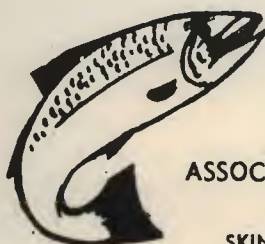
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## IN MEMORIAM

**MITCHELL.** George Washington Mitchell died in Paris, France, on September 2, 1949. Mr. Mitchell was official doorman at the American Embassy in Paris.

**DICKOVER.** Mrs. Helen McNary Dickover, wife of FSO Erle R. Dickover, died in London on September 17, 1949. Mr. Dickover was Counselor of Embassy at London.

**CHEVALIER.** Mrs. Eugenio Chevalier, wife of the Minister-Counselor of the Panamanian Embassy, died in Washington, D. C., on October 12, 1949. She was the former Marie Theresa Kelly of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**EATON.** Earl Wilbert Eaton, FSS, died at Macon, Missouri, on October 15, 1949. Mr. Eaton was Consul at Torreón, Mexico.

**HARRIS.** Miss Bertha Belle Harris, FSS, died in Mexico City, Mexico, on October 18, 1949. Miss Harris was Director of Library Services for the United States Information and Educational Exchange Program in Mexico City.

**DAWSON.** Allan Dawson, FSO, died at Santiago, Chile, on October 22, 1949. Mr. Dawson was Counselor of Embassy at Santiago.

**STETTINIUS.** The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, died in Greenwich, Connecticut, on October 31, 1949.

**LINN.** Mrs. Vincent Bliss Linn, sister of the late Allan Dawson, died in Washington on November 1, 1949.

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