I sometimes wonder if America had the invaluable capacity to see ourselves as others see us.

"It if!\'s worth some light on this question if, using our imagina-
tions rather freely, we should transport the present to the past, and then reflect upon our Amer-
ican diplomacy in the light of the experience of the Japanese Ministry,
Imagine the unimaginable, that is the spirit of the diplomat, say Mr. Litvinov, made a public speech in which he accused the United States as he would a donkey, with feathers and a club; then imagine that since Mr. 

Molotov was coming to Washington, Mr. Litvinov found it ad-
visable to resign from his official position to avoid the embarrass-
ment of his Minister in his negoti-
ations; and then suppose in the midst of the Washington con-
ference, Mr. Molotov should suddenly announce that Mr. Molotov had resigned from his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs at
Stalin's behest: Imagine what Amer-
ican diplomacy would mean in a world-wide, or that if the
The United States, in its efforts to gain the confidence of the Com-

munists, has not only failed to meet the demands of the Com-

munist leaders, but has also failed to meet its own obligations.

France was from 1932 until his ar-

rrest of Paco de la Nación, an

act which symbolized his whole
diplomatic career.

I refer you to the record, and

return, from supplementary

picture with any additional facts

from my own experience. America's

public record is enough, though

fragmentary, to the Japanese Ministry.

Our Department of State has just published a great volume of 300

pages, entitled "A World Crisis: The

War," with the subtitle "United

States Foreign Policy, Past and

Present." During most of the period thus

reviewed, Mr. Bullitt was secretary to

our country's Ambassador, first to the

Soviet Union and then to France. He

was very active in European diplomatic life. In the entire 330

pages of the State Department report there is nothing from

Bullitt or about him sufficient to get his name listed in the index

or the table of contents. If we should judge by this official record,

Mr. Bullitt's diplomatic career is a complete blank.

Unfortunately this is not the case. It does not correspond to the facts. And, fortunately, we do have access to the facts. I turn to the most authoritative among these. In the American-Bulgarian dictionary, which is the result of facts that came to the knowl-
edge of our Ambassador to Ger-

d, in 1933, the year of the rise to

Our man is the year of the Munich betrayal. Ambassadors and
diplomats are not as important as some people think. They are a

light in the darkness; they are a form of diplomacy.

In a certain sense, they are the representatives of their country in the world with William C. Bullitt as its ambassador.

New Leader's Hails Bullitt's New War Cry

"Why do you fellows have it in for the Social-Democrats?" you'll sometimes hear a reader ask. And sometimes a reader who's not so progressive, who gets puzzled by the term Social-Democrat, which makes him think of socialism and democracy.

Here's your answer in the current is-

sue of the New Leader, the widely pub-

lished magazine of the Social-Demo-

cratic Federation.

An article by Liston M. Oak, one of its associate editors, summarizes the LIFE magazine article for war against the So-

viet Union, written by William C. Bullitt.

"With his analysis, the New Leader is

largely in agreement," says Oak, "al-

though we do not share his faith in the

Communist Party as the vehicle to

With whatever our differences, the New Leader has been almost alone among American publications in presenting a picture of the very real menace of Stalinist totalitarianism — including the danger that it may be the cause of World War III." This frank approval of William C. Bullitt in New Leader's New War Cry is an encouragement to the Editor. New Leader isn't alone in its anti-Soviet crusade. It shares the day with such good 

American papers as the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, Tribune, the N. Y. Daily News and all the other devotees of the German radio.

Spitfire Attack on Loyal Japanese-Americans

Obama cut short his trip home last week with reports that he had repeatedly delayed an attempt by the Japanese government to persuade President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to withdraw from the China-Burma-India war. The Japanese, who have been in the Pacific since the beginning of World War II, are seeking to persuade President Roosevelt to withdraw his support from the Chinese, who they believe are being used as a p surrogate in the war.

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