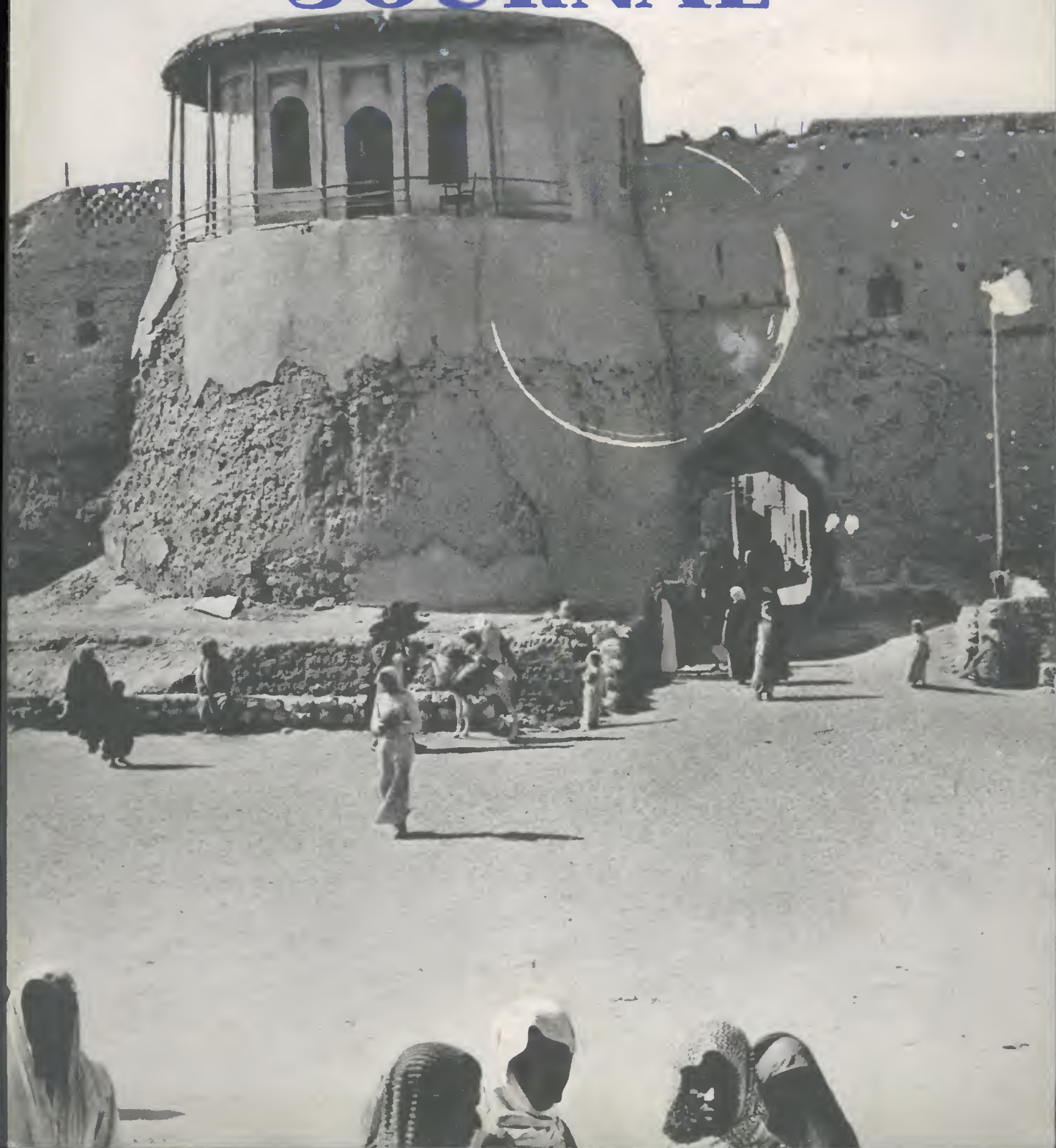


The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL 19, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1942





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Hofut, Saudi Arabia
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AUGUST, 1942



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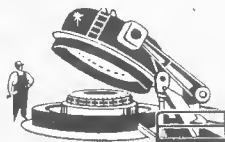


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RUBBER FABRICS



MOLD MAKING



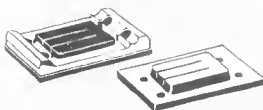
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BEVERAGE CONTAINERS



RAIL TIE PLATES

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Vulcanizing equipment, built for huge earth-mover tires, is used to cure tires for bombers.

Experience in metal stampings is now used to turn out metallic belt links for machine gun cartridges.

Equipment used for making metal beverage containers is now used to make oxygen tanks.

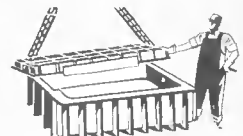
Experience in making rail tie plates is used to make tracks for tanks.

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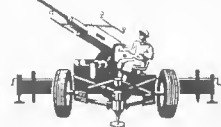
FOR WAR



FUEL TANK VULCANIZING



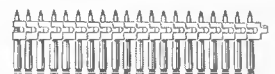
BARRAGE BALLOONS



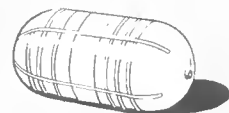
BOFORS GUN MOUNTS



AIRPLANE TIRES



METALLIC BELT LINKS



OXYGEN TANKS



TANK TREADS

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 19, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1942

The Belgian Congo at War

By JACQUES DE THIER. *First Secretary of the Belgian Embassy, Washington*

THE Belgian Congo, which occupies a large area in central Africa, about one-third the size of the United States, was created by the genius of one man—King Leopold II.

About seventy years ago, when this vast territory, still unexplored, was represented only by a blank spot on the maps of Africa, Leopold II thought that this mysterious region might one day become a valuable colony for his small and too densely populated country. He decided to explore this territory, for which purpose he set up an International Geographical Association which organized expeditions to the Congo and secured the services of the daring traveller and correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Henry M. Stanley, the first white man to discover the course of the Congo River.

The representatives of this International Association soon made treaties with the native tribes and occupied certain portions of the country.

In 1884, an International Conference met at Berlin to settle pending questions. For the first time in history the Great Powers recognized as another Power an Association which had not been a Nation, or a military power. In 1885 the International Congo Association became the Congo Free State, with King Leopold II as its Sovereign. The United States of America was the first nation to recognize the new State.

For 23 years the Congo remained an independent State, being united with Belgium only through a common Crown. In 1908, the Congo was incorporated with a Colonial status in the Belgian State.

The Belgian Parliament voted a colonial Charter which organized the Government of the Colony and safeguarded the rights of its inhabitants. The Belgian King exercises, under the responsibility of the Minister of Colonies, the executive and legislative power in the Colony. The Royal decrees must, however, be submitted to a Colonial Council in Brussels. The head of the administration in the colony is the Governor General who resides at Léopoldville.

At the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885, the Great Powers, while recognizing the Congo as a new State, imposed a regime of "open door" policy. Navigation and trade are free in the Belgian Congo. All nations enjoy there equal treatment and by the Berlin agreement Belgium was not allowed to provide in her Colony any preferential tariff in favor of her national products. As a result, imports from foreign countries represented before the war half of the total imports into the Belgian Congo. The principal suppliers, after Belgium, were in the order of importance: Japan, the United States, Great Britain and Germany. This "open door" policy and equality of treatment for all nations was maintained by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, which in 1919 superseded the Act of Berlin of 1884.

During World War I, the Belgian Congo which, like Belgium, had the misfortune of having Germans among its immediate neighbors, was compelled to repulse attacks from German East Africa. In 1916, the Belgian Colonial forces, gaining the initiative over the invader, entered German East



Lieutenant - General Ermens, Commander - in - Chief of the Belgian Colonial Army, visits wounded Congolese of the Ethiopian campaign in a Congo war hospital.

Africa, captured Tabora, and side by side with the British and South African troops, under General Smuts, achieved the conquest of this African German Colony.

Later on, the League of Nations entrusted to Belgium a mandate over the territories of Ruanda-Urundi, two districts which had formerly been part of German East Africa. These territories comparatively small, but densely populated, are now administered as a part of the Congo. They have, however, a separate Treasury and the Belgian Government reports on their progress to the League of Nations.

* * * * *

In 1940, when Belgium was completely occupied by the Germans and the King had been taken prisoner, the Belgian Government transferred its seat to France to carry on the fight. One June 18th, France being on the verge of collapse, the Belgian Cabinet, which according to the Belgian Constitution, holds powers of the Crown when the King is unable to reign, passed a decree-law vesting in the person of the Minister of Colonies, Mr. de Vleeschauwer, full executive and legislative powers in regard to the Belgian Colony, for the duration of the war.

Mr. de Vleeschauwer left France, went first to Lisbon and then to London, so that whatever might happen, the Minister of Colonies would be in a position to administer the Colony, on behalf of the Belgian Government, from a free territory. Mr. de Vleeschauwer was joined in London by the other principal Belgian Ministers soon thereafter. From

London the Belgian Government directs the participation of the Congo and the Belgians residing in all free countries in the war effort of the United Nations.

As soon as Belgium was invaded, in 1940, the Governor General of the Congo, Mr. Ryckmans, took the usual measures for protection against enemy action. All male Germans of military age were arrested, postal and telegraph censorship was established, exports and imports were subjected to Government control. At the same time, the Congo forces were mobilized and a recruiting reserve was formed of all Belgians between the age of 17 and 36 not previously enrolled in the Army.

Although the Belgian Army in Europe, after having fought gallantly against overwhelming odds, was compelled to surrender to the German invaders, the Governor General of the Congo carried on the fight. At that time he stated over the radio: "For all of us, there is only one duty—to wage war; one enemy to destroy—Germany." And a few days later, after the French collapse, he said in another speech: "The unexpected confusion prevailing in the military and diplomatic situation has changed nothing with respect to our obligations to give our best to win the war and liberate our mother-country. The Belgian Congo is wholly at the service of the Allies, and through them, at the service of Belgium."

* * * * *

The war, of course, entirely disrupted the commercial and financial economy of the Belgian Congo. In normal times, the Congo exported to the mother-country more than four-fifths of its exports,

while it imported from Belgium nearly one half of its total imports. The Colony had now been completely cut off from Belgium as well as from other parts of the world with which it formerly maintained prosperous trade relations. It was necessary to find new outlets for Congo products, new sources of supplies, simultaneously to speed up production of war commodities for the Allies.

An agreement on cooperation between the United Kingdom and the Congo was quickly reached and signed in London on January 21st, 1941, by the Right Honorable Anthony Eden and the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. H. Spaak. The British Government guaranteed the purchase, within a year, of important quantities of Congo products and agreed that the same products would not pay more customs duty than any similar British colonial products. Furthermore, the British Government recognizing the valuable contribution made to the Allied war effort by the Belgian Merchant Marine promised to carry the commodities purchased from the Congo, as far as possible, on Belgian ships.

This purchase agreement was completed the same day by a financial arrangement which fixed the rate of exchange of the Congolese franc at 176.625 congolese francs to £1.0.0. By the same arrangements, the British Government undertook to make every effort to supply the necessary requirements of the Belgian Congo from sources within the "sterling area" and, when this is not possible, to make available to importers in the Congo the means of payment for

any necessary imports from countries outside the "sterling areas." It was understood that after the needs of the Congo and the Belgian Government have been met, the Congo's entire gold production and foreign exchange be turned over to the Bank of England against payment in pound sterling; furthermore, it was provided that the Congo should be treated as a member of the "sterling area" for the purposes of regulations in force in the United Kingdom in regard to exchange control.

Thus the Congo is supplying Great Britain with its raw material and its gold, while it enjoys, in several respects, the same privileges as a member of the British Empire.

The Congo Purchase Agreement with Great Britain has been renewed in London on June 4th, 1942, for a period ending on August 31, 1942. The quantities of commodities to be purchased by the United Kingdom from the Congo have been substantially enlarged. These quantities represent about half the total output of the Congo. The rest is available for the other Allied countries.

As a result of these agreements, trade between the United Kingdom and the Belgian Congo has been greatly increased. Exchange of goods and services of many kinds have also considerably expanded between the Congo and the Union of South Africa, which are linked together by good railroad and air communications.

(Continued on page 441)

**Camouflaging a truck
in Ethiopia.**

Photos Belgian Information Center



JIDDA, SAUDI ARABIA

An American Legation Was Established at Jidda, on May 1, 1942,

by James S. Moose, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires



The Medina Gate, Jidda, through which Moslems pass on their pilgrimage to Medina. Beyond the gate are the army barracks.

Mecca Gate, Jidda, through which all Moslems must pass on their pilgrimage to Mecca.



Our Foreign Service in Time of War

From the Congressional Record of June 22, 1942

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Stearns]* is recognized for 30 minutes.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, this war, like all others in which America has been involved, is making heroes. In the midst of the many anxieties that beset our country, we have been thrilled by the realization that the courage and devotion of the American fighting man, his initiative and intelligence, have suffered no diminution with the passing of the years. From Gen. Douglas MacArthur to mess attendant Dorie Miller, they have met the test. The public hears of their exploits by radio, press, and governmental report, and is justly proud of every one.

There is another class of public servants to whom, at any time, perhaps without a moment's warning, a crisis may arise that tests their mettle, calls for an instant decision on their own responsibility, and may threaten their very lives. I refer to the officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States, who represent us in foreign lands. Much of their work, though vitally important, is of routine character, and is too little understood or appreciated by our people, who do not always realize the difficulties under which it is performed, even in normal times. In time of war these men may be on the very firing line, and they have not the support which we at home, living in our own communities and among our own people, draw from each other, in dangerous situations.

There is too widespread an idea that a foreign officer's life consists of a round of social gaieties on some sun-kissed strand where trouble and danger never disturb them, and where a paternal Government meets all expenses with a generous salary and allowances. The reality is very different.

The Foreign Service as a whole is charged with a wide variety of duties among which may be mentioned: The conduct of negotiations with other governments, political and economic reporting, the promotion of American trade, the general protection of American interests, the issuance of passports and immigration visas, notarial services, the issuance of consular invoices for goods exported to the United States, assistance to American shipping, and reporting on a wide range of subjects for all

branches of the Federal Government. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe the Service has also been charged with representing in a number of countries the interests of foreign governments. All of these functions have been made immeasurably more difficult by war conditions, and yet there must be a man on the spot for possible contingencies.

In the hall of the Department of State is a tablet commemorating Foreign Service officers who have lost their lives while on active duty, under heroic or tragic circumstances. Among the causes of death appear yellow fever, cholera, small pox, malaria, drowning, earthquake, hurricane, volcanic eruption, and murder. A man exposes not only himself, but his wife and children, to cruel climates and pestilences, even to enemy action, and terrific hazards have been met and overcome in a spirit of quiet, unspectacular devotion to duty which is worthy of the best traditions of our Nation. He wears no uniform, and yet it is a matter of pride with him to go wherever he is sent, to accept his assignment with military discipline. The problems involved in maintaining a home and bringing up a family in foreign parts are not the least that he must face, and they are not simplified by the fact that the family cannot take root, but is liable to transfer from Ottawa to Surabaya, from Reykjavik to Brazzaville, and may in troublous times be cut off from contact with this country completely.

The Foreign Service officer of today is selected after exhaustive tests from a field of applicants representing every State in the Union, with a view to sending out men (and a few women) who will worthily represent America abroad. Those who have had occasion to know the facts realize how well they have done this in times of peace. As a former officer in the Foreign Service, I want the Congress to realize how well they have risen to the sterner test of war conditions.

One of the duties of the Foreign Service officer is to look after the welfare and safety of American citizens residing or traveling abroad. When disaster strikes a community, the protection and assistance of his nationals is as much a matter of honor with him as the duties of our combatant branches under fire.

As we look back, we can see that in a sense this war began with the Japanese attack on China. Since then, the American Ambassador to China and his staff have lived under the day-to-day threat of death from the air. At first in Nanking and Hankow, and during the last 3 years at Chungking, they have

*Mr. Stearns was in the Foreign Service from 1920-24 and served in Constantinople and Paris.

been subject to constant bombardment. From last May through October, Chungking has suffered almost daily raids, frequently with more than 100 planes participating. More than two-thirds of the city has been destroyed; houses occupied by members of the Embassy staff have been injured, as well as its offices. Even though no personal injury has so far been incurred, it is clear that the task of representing our Nation near the beleaguered Chinese Government has not been pleasant nor easy.

Poland was the first nation in Europe to feel the force of the Nazi attack. When Warsaw was under siege in that tragic September of 1939, the staff of the Consulate General was moved to the chancery of the American Embassy, just in time to avoid a heavy bombardment which destroyed the building they had left and would certainly have taken some lives if the move had not been made in time. Warsaw was subjected to daily bombings from the air, which became steadily more intense and so numerous that all count was lost of them; on some days there were as many as 9 raids by waves of 60 to 70 planes. About September 9, the city was shelled by field guns as well. Two officers and 2 clerks who returned to the Consulate General for some necessary records had just left a room of the office when a shell entered the room and exploded—a difference of 2 minutes barely saving their lives.

Officers who went out in cars endeavoring to find food for the refugees of American, British, and French nationality who had come to them for help, had to pass through streets raked by artillery fire. Nightly the sky was red from fires in many quarters; the number of civilians killed reached into the thousands and some of the bodies were hastily buried in lawns and nearby parks, others lying in the streets as the clerks went out on necessary errands. For 12 days the staff found themselves living

in the midst of a battlefield, responsible for the welfare of a large number of civilian refugees, and yet not in a position to fight back.

As the Germans advanced across Europe over the bodies of helpless countries which had no chance of resistance, the same story comes back, of bomb attacks, damage and destruction of American property, and the narrow escape of our officers who were still on duty, staying to destroy codes and confidential documents to prevent their falling into German hands. In Norway, the Germans made many attempts to kill the Norwegian royal family, who were compelled to move frequently. The American minister proceeded successively to five cities in order to remain in touch with the Norwegian Government. It will be recalled that the Assistant Military attaché accredited to Finland, Sweden, and Norway was killed by a German bomb as he went to the assistance of the Minister's party at Dombas, Norway.

From the Netherlands, Belgium, and Yugoslavia we hear of the destruction of our consulates and the loss of personal effects by our officers. From France, too, there is a story of distress, even though for 9 months after the declaration of war Paris lived in comparative calm except for the alarms and uncertainties of German planes overhead. During

the summer of 1940 a bomb aimed at the French Air Ministry plunged halfway through the ceiling of the dining room where the American Ambassador was attending an official luncheon, but fortunately did no further damage than showering the party with plaster, exploding later when the room had been vacated. Not far away a Foreign Service officer on his way to a shelter after hearing the alarm passed through a shower of flying stones and metal fragments, barely escaping a deluge of large-caliber cobblestones thrown up by a hit in the street. After a week of bombardment by German planes, two

The Secretary of State
Washington, June 24, 1942

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN:

Your generous and laudatory comment on the American Foreign Service as printed in the Congressional Record of June twenty-second has just been called to my attention and I take this occasion to express my grateful appreciation for the able manner in which you have been good enough to bring to the attention of the members of Congress and the general public the high quality of the service rendered by these officers and employees who represent the United States abroad. Your fine tribute to the performance and activities of these public servants, whose work is so vitally important in the conduct of our foreign relations especially under conditions made more difficult by the war, will be a source of inspiration to them everywhere.

Sincerely yours,
CORDELL HULL.

The Honorable
Foster Stearns,
House of Representatives.

subordinate officers assigned to the consulate at Havre were ordered to leave, and embarked on a ferry to cross the Seine. Two steamers nearby were struck by bombs and burst into flames; the German planes came lower and machine-gunned the steamers and then attacked the ferry, dropping about 25 bombs, all of which fell very near but fortunately did not hit it, though it was afterward machine-gunned. When the consul in charge returned to Havre after the fall of Paris, he found his apartment was being used as sleeping quarters by 50 German soldiers, and that in addition to looting it thoroughly, they had spread destruction and filth everywhere. Naturally, no reimbursement for his losses was ever made.

It is upon the British Isles that the most intense and long-continued attacks have fallen. We are all familiar with the countless stories of heroism and courage coming over here about men and women, soldiers, and civilians alike. During all this time of terrific air attacks, the personnel of the American Foreign Service have performed their duties without interruption, although the raids were characterized not only by their intensity at frequent and unpredictable times, but by their spread over a longer period than at any post in the Service except Chungking. From the early raids on Liverpool and London in August 1940, until the sporadic efforts in June 1941, our officers at one or another post were under fire nearly all the time. Our consulates at Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester were completely gutted by fire and explosions. A dozen other cities were subjected to constant nightly—and sometimes daytime—raids during which many civilians were killed and injured and large numbers made homeless. The London Embassy, although not hit, had scores of bombs within three or four hundred yards, one of which hit former Ambassador Page's old Embassy three doors away and killed some British air force personnel, and another exploded in the living room of a Foreign Service officer's apartment while he was in the kitchen. No officer in Great Britain will ever forget the sound of guns and how it felt to have a couple of hundred German bombers overhead; nor will he forget the whistle of screaming bombs and the sight of incendiary fires scattered through his particular city. Almost miraculously, none of our American personnel at these British posts was killed or injured.

Stories of personal bravery have come from many points, and perhaps the following from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, is typical. In this city one side of the American Minister's residence was completely torn away by a bomb, and many of his personal effects were destroyed. A block away, an employee of the Legation was killed by a bomb as he was saying

goodbye to his son who was being mobilized. But the personal story to which I refer concerns a junior Foreign Service officer, who was under orders to report for duty at Belgrade from a nearby capital, and who reached the outskirts of the city during the height of the first bombardment. He was carrying a diplomatic pouch. Realizing that if he delayed, the bridge across the river which separated him from Belgrade might be destroyed, he proceeded directly into the bombardment, bringing the pouch through safely. Throughout the subsequent bombings of Belgrade, the Minister and his staff ignored the danger and carried on their work, under every conceivable disadvantage, and completely cut off from communication with the outside world, with diminishing food supplies, and very limited means of transportation. As the Yugoslavian Government was retreating, making successive moves to escape bombs and machine-gun fire, another officer of our Legation followed and stayed with it until they reached Greece; this officer later succeeded in returning to Belgrade through areas occupied by the German and Italian Armies, bringing with him a score of Americans who had been stranded on the coast. All railway bridges over the Danube having been destroyed, the only feasible means of exit from Yugoslavia was by river boat to Budapest. The Minister arranged to charter such a boat and eventually all Americans who desired to leave made their way safely out of the country with the Minister and his staff.

Greece itself was not to be safe for long, and since then this brave country has been through untold suffering. Our service men have not only had to endure the bombings and raids but have been subjected to the strain of witnessing the German invasion and their looting of the country, trying to deal with these invaders in an attempt to protect American interests and arrange for the evacuation of our remaining citizens. Still more terrible was the food shortage which began to appear soon after the outbreak of the war in 1939. Greece is not an agricultural country and even in normal times imports a large percentage of her foodstuffs. Our Foreign Service personnel found it increasingly difficult to get enough to eat. Meat was obtainable only once a week, and after the German occupation the small remaining stocks of food were seized. Before our people left, they were already witnessing the early stages of the distressing starvation which has since taken such a frightful toll of life and health in that heroic country, without being able to succor the Greeks in any way. As a result of this experience, most of our personnel who returned to the United States have been found to be suffering from serious blood deficiencies, and required medi-

cal treatment at a time when they are trying to replace the personal and household effects which they lost in Greece. A few of this staff postponed their returned home for rest and recuperation, until they had completed, from Rome, the repatriation of Americans. Many of them immediately undertook long journeys back through southern Europe in order to fill urgent needs for personnel in the Near East.

As a result of this total war, we get stories of a similar nature from many far-flung posts of the United States Foreign Service—little groups of men, sometimes only two or three, carrying on their work in Malta, Arabia, Iraq, Penang, Singapore, Finland, Russia, Burma, and other places. From some of these, reports are still incomplete, and yet in all of them the hardships and hazards of war, bombardment, evacuation, or occupation by enemy forces are being borne with credit by the personnel. The consul at Malta has just reached Cairo with his family, reporting that the consulate was one of three buildings left standing in a street of 50 houses. These dangers are incident to the performance of their normal functions, while acting in line of duty.

It only remains to point out that the risks of travel from aerial and submarine attack have not at all diminished the necessity of moving our personnel from one distant point to another; transfers dictated by the needs of the Service continue as in normal times. Quite recently a vessel on which a consul from Africa and the wife of a consul at another African post were passengers was torpedoed off Cape Hatteras after having completed all but 20 hours of the long sea voyage from east Africa. Their ship sank within 12 minutes. After drifting in a lifeboat for 35 hours on a stormy sea they were picked up by a United States destroyer. Another foreign officer has recently returned to this country after 3 months' sea travel from his last post in the Dutch East Indies, now in the hands of the Japanese. As he had to travel all this time on an unescorted vessel he was exposed to hazards which were truly serious and yet no more so than what other Foreign Service officers are undergoing in traveling to and from their posts—risks the same as those which our armed forces face. Another officer lost all his household effects by the sinking of the ship on which they were being brought back from London last October. He reoutfitted his family and recently started for his new post in Buenos Aires, only to lose everything for the second time by enemy action.

We hear little of all this. Very recently the press has spoken of the officers and employees who are now about to be sent home from their long detention in Japan and other enemy countries. Fifty have been detained by the Italians, 95 by the Germans, and about 250 by the Japanese. All these men and their families will soon happily be in America again. But let us spare a thought for those still at their posts abroad, of whom we only get such laconic and formal reports as that which came through from Belgrade:

He proceeded directly into the bombardment, bringing the pouch through safely.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I yield.

Mr. ROLPH. I would like to compliment the gentleman on his very splendid speech about the Foreign Service, and the men in the diplomatic corps. I would like to say from my experience that we have had wonderful service not only from the men abroad but also in the State Department here. I wish to compliment the gentleman for his wonderful statement about these fine faithful servants.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman has been able to give us this very splendid tribute to an unsung service, not only because of his present interest in foreign affairs and this service, but because of his many years of able and distinguished service as a Foreign Service man himself. I know the gentleman from New Hampshire would not be prone to emphasize this experience at this time, but I feel I owe it to the House to call it to the attention of the House. I also want to join in the fine tribute the gentleman has paid to these men. I have talked with them myself as they have returned from some of these posts. The cool courage with which they have faced the dangers of their duties, without publicity or fanfare, is a matter to make us proud of those Americans.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I thank my valued colleague on the Committee on Foreign Affairs for his too generous expression about myself, and for what he has said about the men of the Foreign Service.

[Here the gavel fell.]



In Memoriam

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I HAVE learned with the deepest regret of the death of Wilbur J. Carr, former Assistant Secretary of State and Minister to Czechoslovakia. The debt which the Department of State and the Foreign Service owe to his years of devoted and unstinted service can never be repaid. That we have been able to meet the heavy burden of the present war is in large measure due to his planning and his foresight. The Foreign Service, as it exists today, is in large measure his creation. He laid the foundations upon which we have built. His memory will be cherished, not only by those who were associated with him but by many others whose careers in the public service he has made possible.

* * *

WILBUR CARR

No one who knew Wilbur Carr will forget him. He was such a person as makes other men glad and proud to belong to the human race. Cordell Hull summed up the common conviction when he said: "The debt which the State Department and the foreign service owe to his years of devoted and unstinted service never can be repaid."

Mr. Carr himself, of course, was the explanation of the achievement so acknowledged. With his fine native gifts of intelligence and efficiency, he could have made a noteworthy success in any field in which he chose to engage his talents. To the infinite advantage of his country and of the world at large, he preferred to labor in that branch of the Government which deals with other nations.

Born in Ohio in 1870, educated at Kentucky, Georgetown and George Washington Universities, he became a clerk in the Department of State in 1892. The remainder of his life was the natural development of his genius for the careful performance of important tasks. Each separate assignment was filled with the meticulous sense of duty which characterized his mind from first to last. He was essentially a perfectionist, unwilling to be content with anything short of the best.

Yet, despite the rigorous demands which he made upon himself, Mr. Carr was tenderly sympathetic in his relations with those who lacked his capacity for exactitude. Young people working under his



The late Honorable
Wilbur J. Carr

direction loved him for his patience and kindness. Particularly when he was Assistant Secretary of State, from 1924 to 1937, he was in constant touch with numbers of youthful diplomatists. Hence the phrase "the father of the American foreign service" had double application to him. He established the present system of professional State Department employment, and he was the mentor, the guide and the friend of scores of his junior contemporaries.

Among people of his own generation, however, Mr. Carr was equally appreciated. The days that were left to him after the German absorption of Czechoslovakia had terminated his ministry at Prague were devoted to many good causes, not least of which was the Community Chest, in which he was active until just a few days ago. Washington bids him farewell with gratitude for his contribution to the city's progress as a fellow citizen and a neighbor. His place in the universal chronicles of his time is secure because of the same qualities of spiritual distinction.—*Washington Star*, June 29, 1942.

* * *

TWO PUBLIC SERVANTS

Death overtook two distinguished American diplomats on Friday in the City of Baltimore. John W. Garrett was best known as United States Ambassador to Italy from 1929 to 1933 and as secretary-general of the Washington Arms Conference in 1921-22. Wilbur J. Carr also served his country abroad as our Minister to Czechoslovakia in the fateful years when that country was being tormented and then absorbed by the Nazis. Unlike Mr. Garrett, however, Mr. Carr did not win his greatest distinction in diplomatic service abroad. It is his outstanding work within the Department of State, chiefly his development of the American Foreign Service, that has left the most lasting monument to his name.

There are other significant differences between the careers of these two able public servants. Mr. Garrett was a diplomat of independent means. During most of his adult life he was attached to United States embassies and legations in Europe and South America. His love of painting, literature and music was pleasantly intermingled with his keen in-

(Continued on page 459)

Report, the Internment and Repatriation of the American Official Group in Germany—1941-1942

Prepared by FIRST SECRETARY OF EMBASSY GEORGE F. KENNAN

(The following is intended to be an official account, for the records of the United States Government, of the internment and repatriation of the United States official group which was assembled in Germany following the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States on December 11, 1941. The account is designed to cover the entire period during which the group was without direct contact with the United States Government and subject in its life and movements to the authority of the German Government.)

REMOVAL TO BAD NAUHEIM

AT 2 p.m. on December 11, Mr. Morris visited the German Foreign Minister on the latter's invitation and received the text of the German declaration of war. That was the last of his official acts which he was able to report directly to the United States Government; and it was made clear to him at the Foreign Office that permission to send a telegram on this subject was granted only by way of exception. Following the despatch of this telegram, which occurred immediately upon Mr. Morris' return to the Embassy, the Embassy group ceased to have any direct contact with the United States Government, received no further instructions from the State Department, and became perforce subject to the decisions and directions of the German Government.

When leaving the Foreign Office, Mr. Morris was requested by the Chief of Protocol, Count Dörnberg, to return at 6 p.m. with First Secretary of Embassy Kennan, and to call at the Protocol Section in order to discuss the further disposition of the Embassy group.

At 6 p.m. Mr. Morris and Mr. Kennan accordingly called on the Chief of Protocol, who was assisted at this meeting by Legationsrat Peter-Pirkham. Mr. Morris took with him a first person note setting forth the standpoint of the United States Government in regard to the treatment of the diplomatic groups, and particularly its intentions with respect to the treatment of the German group in Washington. This communication was immediately handed to Count Dörnberg who, after perusing it, turned to his assistant and said at once: "Stop that telegram." He then explained that this communication put a new aspect on the situation and that he would not be able to say at that time what final arrangements would be made for the American group. He undertook to inform Mr. Morris on this point as soon as possible. Meanwhile, members of the Embassy would be at

liberty, he said, to continue to reside in their homes and to move freely about the city. It was agreed that we should be able to continue to use the Embassy building and that we would enjoy telephone service on a restricted and purely local scale.

On Friday, December 12, the staff worked at the closing of the office and waited in vain for some word from the Foreign Office as to the future. American members of the staff were kept in the Embassy building until late in the evening and were permitted to leave only when it was finally ascertained from the Foreign Office that no word would be forthcoming that day.

On Saturday morning the Foreign Office phoned and again requested Mr. Morris and Mr. Kennan to call at the Protocol Section at 11 a.m., which they did. The same German officials were present. Mr. Morris was told that the American staff would be taken away from Berlin the following day on a train which would leave about noon, and should be assembled in the Embassy building between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. No limitation was to be placed on the amount of personal baggage which persons might take with them. It was explained that this would be the last time that the leading official of the Protocol Section would deal with officers of the Embassy directly. Mr. Kennan was asked to return to the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock in the evening in order to work out the allotment of space on the train in cooperation with the Foreign Office official who would thenceforth be in charge of the group.

Immediately upon Mr. Morris' return to the Embassy, orders were issued to all American members of the staff to remain in the building until further notice. After a lapse of half an hour or so, which was taken up in completing the organizational arrangements, they were called together, told about the departure of the train and the travel plans, and advised that they would have to deliver their bag-

gage into the Embassy during the course of the afternoon and evening of the same day. This latter measure was taken for the reason that it was a Saturday and it was obvious that people would have the greatest difficulty trying to move baggage from one place to another in Berlin early Sunday morning, in view of the dearth of taxicabs and other means of communication.

The group was then split up into five separate travel groups. Each of these groups was placed under the supervision of a monitor, who was responsible for seeing that his charges got their baggage delivered in due time and appeared promptly at the Embassy next morning. The remainder of that day was, of course, taken up principally with packing and the settlement of personal affairs. Mr. Kennan went to the Foreign Office at 6 o'clock and was introduced by Peter-Pirkham to Legationssekretär Patzak who, he said, would accompany the Embassy group.

Inasmuch as Patzak was destined to be in charge of our party, most of the time, from the moment of our departure from Berlin, and since he constituted for many weeks our principal point of contact with the German authorities, a word might be devoted to his personality. He was an extremely tall, powerful man, probably about thirty years of age. There is no evidence that he had enjoyed anything more than the usual "Gymnasium" education. None of us had ever heard his name mentioned before in connection with the Foreign Office. We were never able to ascertain just when that connection had begun. He was "Hauptsturmführer" in the Waffen-SS, a position equivalent to that of captain in the army, and had evidently been on active duty with his company most of the time since the beginning of the war. He stated on one occasion that before the war he had had experience in handling travel groups. It appears that he had been connected with the German Students' Association and had handled some of the student groups which had visited the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 and the Paris Exposition in 1937.

Patzak was a man of many admirable qualities. He was an excellent organizer and administrator, with quick and intelligent judgment, with firmness of decision, with tireless energy, and with a readiness to accept responsibility which doubtless reflected his military experience. The impression gained by Embassy officials was that, within the limits of the instructions under which he was working, he did all he could to provide for the comfort and well-being of the group; and in some cases he probably even exceeded the letter of his instructions for this purpose. He was, to be sure, not always ca-

pable of an easy and informal approach; and it was not possible to establish with him the same sort of personal confidence as might conceivably have been established with a more seasoned Foreign Office man who had had real diplomatic experience and was accustomed to the informal and cordial tone which generally prevails between diplomatic colleagues of different nations. With all his formality, however, Patzak was never tactless; and the power and prestige which he enjoyed at Bad Nauheim by virtue of his high SS rank and personality doubtless outweighed, from our standpoint, anything he may have lacked in cosmopolitan experience.

Patzak and Kennan took the charts of the railway cars and the list of the staff and spent until nearly 10 o'clock at night trying to work allotments of sleeping car space which would be reasonably fair and non-discriminatory for the various categories of persons involved. Kennan learned at that time that the American journalists from Berlin, who had been interned for three days at Grünau, had been released and would be taken with our party; and space on the train was reserved for them, together with the others. The sleeping cars at the Embassy's disposal were to consist of three first or second-class and three third-class sleepers. In general, efforts were made to put the officers and the journalists, as well as many as possible of the ladies of the party, into the first or second-class cars.

Meanwhile, baggage was being delivered into the Embassy all afternoon and evening and stored in the consular entry-way and the ground-floor of the visa section.

The following morning, December 14, the Embassy building was surrounded by a considerable number of police and plain clothes men, some of whom came in and stood in the main hall during the preparations for departure. People began to arrive early; and since there was no room in the building large enough to hold the entire group, the various travel groups were asked to assemble in different parts of the building.

The American journalists had by this time been released and they also appeared at the Embassy to be taken away with the rest of us.

The Germans brought three double-decked buses, six private cars, and five army trucks. The trucks began to take the baggage away about 10:30, and about 11:30 we began to load the buses, a procedure which took a long time. Complications arose at the last minute with the Disbursing Officer, who had not yet had time to turn over all his funds to the Swiss authorities; but this time was finally straightened out and all the staff were finally installed in the motor vehicles.

We were driven from the Embassy, in a sort of cortège, to the Potsdamer Bahnhof, where we went through a side entrance direct to the station platform at which the train was waiting; and the group was gotten aboard with no difficulty. Each person carried in his hands such baggage as he wished to have with him in the compartment.

The train consisted of a baggage car at the head; then the three first and second-class sleepers; then a dining car; then four third-class sleepers (three of which were for us and one for the police and train personnel); and finally a second baggage car.

The train was unable to leave on time because the military trucks had not been able to get all the baggage down. For more than an hour after the scheduled time of departure we waited in the train, while the trucks made repeated trips between the Embassy and the station, and the representatives of the Foreign Office fumed and complained about the amount of baggage. They claimed the group had over 1,200 pieces (which turned out to be an exaggeration) and that it would perhaps be necessary at the last moment to leave tons of it behind. The porters were finally successful, however, in stowing the baggage into the two 40-ton capacity baggage cars and at about one o'clock the train left Berlin.

Up to this time we had still not been officially informed where we were bound. We had a good idea of it from slips of the tongue made by officials of the Protocol Section; and the journalists had learned of it from the Propaganda Ministry. Our first official information of it, however, came from the menus in the dining car, which were headed "Berlin—Bad Nauheim."

The train went straight through to Bad Nauheim (a distance of some three to four hundred miles) with only one or two brief stops. We reached our destination about 9:30 p.m. and were told we would have to remain on the train at least until morning, and probably for another day or two.

The trip had been a very busy one for Patzak and the officers of the Embassy responsible for organization. In the third-class carriages many persons had disregarded the allotments of space made to them and sought better accommodations elsewhere, thereby creating a confusion which it took hours to unravel. In addition to this, there were naturally in this large group dozens of other queries and requests to be handled.

The following morning the group was informed that it would be impossible for them to be removed from the train that day, and the people settled down to a regular life in the cars.

On Tuesday morning (i.e. the third day) Patzak

arranged for Kennan to be taken over to the hotel which they were endeavoring to prepare for us, in order to assist him in allotting room space.

The hotel was at that time in a state of unpreparedness which was not at all surprising in view of the short time during which they had been endeavoring to open it, but which was shocking to see when one recalled that over a hundred persons were cooped up in the train waiting to gain access to it: It was a great building, with a plant valued at over a million dollars, which had been absolutely closed up since the outbreak of the war over two years before. None of its technical facilities: water system, heating, lights, elevators, etc., were in a condition to be operated. Much of the furniture had been carefully wrapped and stored away; likewise linen, curtains, silver, etc. As a result, everything had an empty, barn-like aspect. The personnel had been literally scattered all over Europe. The notification to the director that the hotel was to be reopened for our use had reached him by telephone from Berlin, like a bolt out of the blue, only on Saturday afternoon: that is, less than twenty-four hours before we were shipped out of Berlin. Naturally little could be done on Sunday; and the formidable task of finding personnel and reopening the enormous establishment had to be begun on Monday morning, after the group had already been for one whole night on the railway siding. It must be said that considering the immensity and the difficulties of the task, the efforts of Patzak and the hotel director were positively heroic; and that it was possible to have people sleeping in the hotel at all within thirty-six hours after the reopening was undertaken represented a veritable "tour de force," for which these men deserve all credit.

Kennan spent a good part of Tuesday looking over the rooms with Patzak and making tentative allotments of space in order that it might be possible to begin that evening to move members of the group over there from the train. This allotment of space for such a large group, taking into consideration rank, family status, personal peculiarities, and the characteristics of the rooms available, was a long job. It was quite impossible to complete it on Tuesday; and Patzak and Kennan worked off and on at it for the next two or three days.

On the same evening (Tuesday, December 16) it was possible to bring over to the hotel the first section of our group, consisting of some 15 or 20 persons (mostly correspondents) who had been allotted space on the first floor. Conditions were still very primitive, and the main advantage of this measure was that it gave the people more comfortable beds to sleep in and improved morale in general. Particularly on that first evening, the hotel

The internees at Bad Nauheim en route
to the baseball game.



Dr. Fisher does a good barbering job
on Vice Consul Cyrus Follmer on
board the *Drottningholm*.



George Kennan at the bat, and Major
J. R. Lovell and F. W. Stutz.



Photographs by R. Borden Reams.

accommodation was sketchy, to say the least. There were no curtains, table lamps, ash trays, glasses, towels, etc. None of the private bathrooms were functioning and only one or two of the public ones were in use. There was, of course, no hot water. There was no room service or restaurant service of any sort. Until the last people had been removed from the train, it was necessary to take all the people back to the train from the hotel every day for their meals and their walks. Since the dining car could accommodate only about one-fourth of the group at a single sitting, the meal hours of the various groups in the hotel, which changed in number every day, had to be coordinated with those of the people still remaining on the train; guards had to be provided to take the hotel groups back and forth; and in the evening, in view of the blackout, an autobus had to be provided. All this presented constant and intricate problems of organization and coordination; and Patzak, who had his hands fuller than he could wish, leaned heavily on Mr. Morris and other officers of the Embassy for assistance.

This raised a question of principle which was to have great importance throughout the whole period of confinement. Mr. Morris could have found formal justification for taking the attitude that we should not cooperate with the German authorities in any way; that we had been subjected to confinement against our will; that all this was none of our doing; and that the German authorities would themselves have to take responsibility for the preservation of order and discipline among the members of the group. Such an attitude would of course have meant that the German officials would have been compelled to deal directly and individually with each member of the group, and that the most insignificant official of the Gestapo would soon be in a position to exert personal authority over the even most high-ranking of our own people. The undesirability of this was self-evident; and it was decided, with the approval of the Swiss representative who was with us, that just the opposite course should be followed.

Embassy officers therefore gave Patzak all the cooperation they could, on the theory that the more they shared responsibility the more they would be left alone to handle the internal affairs of the group, and the less excuse there would be for direct interference by the police officials in these internal affairs. This policy was successful, insofar as the German officials were admittedly impressed with the authority exerted by Mr. Morris and the officers of the Embassy and by the discipline maintained among the members of the group, and were only too glad, particularly in view of their own shortage of personnel, to allow Embassy officers to

take the responsibility for their own arrangements wherever possible. Thus during the entire period of our stay, contact between the police officers and individual members of the group was kept at a minimum, and, indeed, almost entirely eliminated. All questions of liaison were channelized through the leading officers of the Embassy. All internal arrangements, such as the allotment of rooms and enforcement of internal discipline, were carried out by the officers and members of the group itself, and no occasion was given for members of the police to enter the rooms of the members of the group or to interfere in any way with their internal life.

On Wednesday night (December 17) the second batch of persons was brought over to the hotel from the train; the third batch followed on Thursday evening; and the remaining occupants of the train were finally removed on Friday night.

Breakfast was served in the hotel for the first time on Friday morning; and after all the members of the group had had lunch—for the last time—in the dining car, the hotel kitchen began on Friday evening to serve meals regularly.

It will be observed from the above that the members of the group spent variously from two to five days on the train. A certain number, including Mr. Morris himself, who declined to leave the train until the last of the others were removed, remained in the train for a full five days and nights. And it must be recalled that the others who had been evacuated to the hotel at earlier dates were still compelled to spend a good deal of time in the train during the daytime until as late as Friday afternoon.

Conditions in the train were naturally not comfortable. The cars were closely guarded at all times and members of the group were allowed to leave them, in order to take exercise, only once or twice a day. The first morning, the cars were shunted over to a nearby passenger platform and persons were permitted to walk on the platform for nearly an hour. After that, the walks took place on a stretch of hard surface road adjacent to the sidings and about as long as the train itself. The cramped conditions in the cars were worse in the beginning, when all of the people were sleeping there at night. This was particularly the case in the third-class cars, which had no washing facilities in the individual compartments and only two washrooms per car. The discomfort of those who remained in the cars at night was increased during the last two or three days by lack of adequate heating and by repeated breakdowns in the lighting system.

Considering the task with which it was con-

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Diplomacy and Economics

From the London "Spectator" of February 6, 1942

NO reform in our constitutional practice is more urgently necessary than the restoration of the Foreign Secretary to the position in relation to Parliament, the country and Cabinet colleagues established by men like Lord Lansdowne and Lord Grey and maintained by none of their successors since, with the possible exception of Sir Austen Chamberlain. Mr. Eden, it is true, by his popularity and the personal confidence he inspires, is doing something to recover the lost ground, but this is a question not of a personality but of a system. Only when the vital bearing of the Foreign Office, and the diplomatic activities it initiates and controls, not only on the security but on the welfare of the country in the broadest sense, is recognized as it should be, will any Foreign Secretary carry the weight he ought to carry in the counsels of the State. For a space of thirty years, from 1885 to 1916 (except for a three-year interval between 1892 and 1895), three great Foreign Ministers, Salisbury, Lansdowne and Grey, invested their office with a prestige which has never attached to it since, and which it is imperative should attach to it again. There are several reasons for the change. One can be only mentioned in passing. The average tenure of office in the period mentioned was nine years—or six if the brief interludes of Rosebery and Kimberley are included. Between 1924 and 1940 it was two years. Continuity in the control of foreign policy is not a negligible factor.

That, however, is partly controlled by the vicissitudes of party politics, and in any case something much more fundamental is involved today—an issue discussed comprehensively on another page by Sir Walford Selby, the late British Ambassador to Portugal, who, as principal private secretary to no fewer than five Secretaries of State, acquired an almost unique knowledge of the working of the Foreign Office machine. His thesis, incontrovertible when it is expounded, but neglected almost completely by a public, and even by a Parliament, too little accustomed to distinguish between mere machinery and vital principles, is that the continued failure to demand of the Foreign Office the same efficiency, and to invest it with the same authority, in the economic as in the purely diplomatic sphere is to falsify values at home and court disaster abroad. The possible objection that the middle of a great war is no time to be arguing about Foreign Office reform cannot be countenanced for a moment.

Any war is in some measure a consequence of foreign policy. And this war will end in a peace-settlement in which the Foreign Secretary ought to speak with a more authoritative voice than any other single Minister except the Premier. There can be no hope of his doing that unless his own Department is completely versed in all the questions that have to be decided, which may well be financial and economic even more than diplomatic. The fact that our relations with other States are determined more and more by economic factors is universally recognized in theory, and hardly less universally ignored in practice. Few decisions taken by this country in recent years have had more far-reaching effects on our relations with foreign countries, notably the United States and Germany, than the Ottawa Conference. Yet the British delegation that went to Ottawa will be found to have included one Foreign Office representative of relatively junior rank, added at the last moment as an afterthought. And that is characteristic.

In any event the case for Foreign Office reform at this particular juncture needs no arguing, for reform is actually in progress. The committee appointed by Mr. Eden a year ago, with Sir Malcolm Robertson as chairman, to advise on Foreign Office changes has reported, and though its findings have not been published, the Foreign Secretary told the House of Commons last June broadly what they were. They involve *inter alia*, steps for "improving administration in the new foreign service." Whatever precisely this may import, it means that there is to be a "new foreign service," and that must include the Foreign Office itself as well as missions abroad. Something Mr. Eden said regarding this implies of necessity something that he left unsaid. "The proposed reforms," he stated, "include provision for ensuring to heads of our Missions expert advice on commercial and financial matters." That is satisfactory, though in fact in all the principal Embassies such advice was available already. But what is to be the issue of it? Advice in this connection is a broad term. An economic or financial adviser normally acquires a mass of useful information about the country where he is posted, and the essence of it gets back in one form or another to the Foreign Office. But what happens then? Who is competent

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Airgrams

NECESSITY being still the mother of invention, the Department of State has adopted an innovation to solve the twin problems of mounting demands on coding facilities and excessive expenditures for telegrams. Authority has been given to send telegrams by air in the Western Hemisphere, with the future prospect of extending the system to other areas served by air lines from the United States. The plan has met with an enthusiastic response, and a graph of the volume of airgrams dispatched reminds one of a fever chart. The Chargé d'Affaires at Panamá wrote a friend in the Department:

"You have a real find in this daily pouch service. We are most enthusiastic. Your letter of July 7, 1942, which you noted was to be placed in the pouch leaving July 7, 8:30, was on my desk at 4:15 p.m. July 8; that of July 6, 6:15 p.m., was on my desk July 7 at 4:50 p.m.

"As an indication of what a tremendous help this service—combined with the new airgram arrangement—is going to be to this office, I should like to mention that the circular airgram, explaining . . . (censored) . . . dated July 7, which was endorsed July 7, 7:45 p.m., also arrived at my desk 4:15 p.m. July 8. This is an excellent example of the time and effort that may be saved in not having to decode in Washington these four pages of text and not having to decode them here, and, in addition, the substantial saving in the cost of transmission. I doubt whether the elapsed time from signature to delivery on the officer's desk in Panamá could be less even by telegram.

"I am most enthusiastic as the elimination of pure mechanics of transmission at all offices, which are, as you only too well know, overly burdened with mechanics of one kind or another, will give us that much more time and energy to devote to constructive work."

The decreased transit time has not been accidental. Delay at the outset has been obviated by providing late shifts to dispatch airgrams the day they are signed, and measures are being taken to ensure good connections en route and immediate delivery upon arrival at destination. The principal offices in Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and three countries of South America may be reached by air mail in one to two days. The accompanying chart shows roughly the minimum time required to communicate with the posts indicated. There is a daily plane service from Washington to most of the countries in the Hemisphere.

Mr. George J. Haering, now Second Secretary and Consul at Madrid, proposed the use of airgrams early this year. The idea was developed and took form in the Department's circular instruction of July 3, 1942, and Departmental Order No. 1069 of July 2, 1942, of which the latter is quoted in full:

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 1069

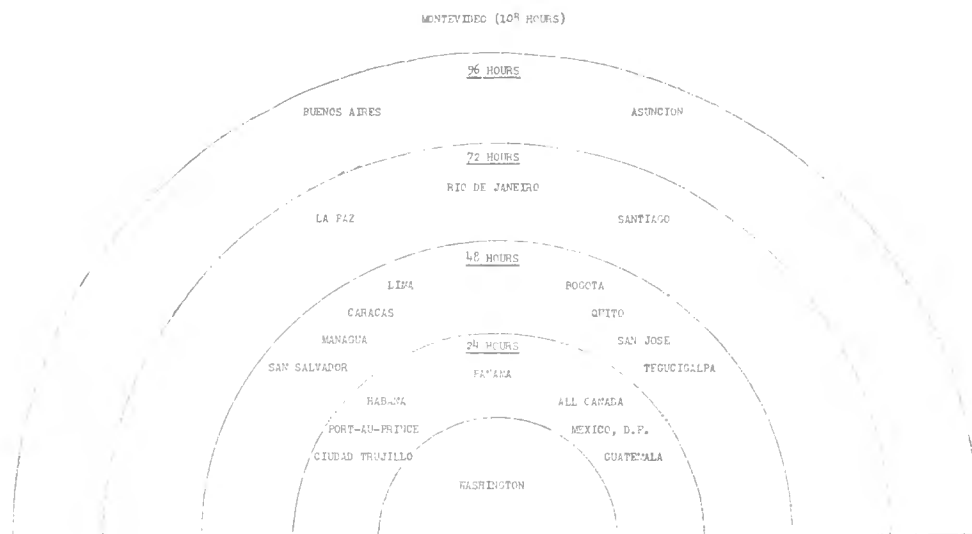
AIRGRAMS: COMMUNICATIONS IN TELEGRAPHIC FORM MAY BE TRANSMITTED BY AIR

The Department is obliged to take effective measures to relieve the present excessive burden of code work and to eliminate in so far as possible avoidable expenditures for telegrams. The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has directed the attention of the Department, in a public report dated December 4, 1941, to the use of the telegraph and telephone on matters which could be handled effectively by air mail pouch, and asks that the Committee's observations be made known in order that due care may be exercised to utilize these facilities only when there is an urgent necessity therefor.

Both the Committee and the Department recognize the necessity of communication by telegraph on important matters where time is a primary factor, but it is believed all will agree that much business has been handled by telegraph which could have been sent by air pouch, and that many telegrams to and from the Department could be reduced in length without sacrifice of effectiveness. Time, moreover, has not always been the sole factor which has led to resort to the telegraph. Many messages of no immediate urgency have been sent in code primarily to preserve secrecy. The air courier facilities now provided afford equal if not greater safety. There has also been an understandable tendency to prefer the brief, terse, telegraphic style and a desire to benefit by the Department's system of immediate distribution of telegrams. It has been observed that many telegrams are circulated in the Department for a period of several days, and even in some cases several weeks, indicating that their urgency is not such that a difference of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the time of their receipt abroad would affect their usefulness materially. This is especially true in the case of telegrams released at the week-end.

In order to reduce the volume of code work and expenditures for telegrams without affecting adversely the conduct of official business, the follow-

MINIMUM TIME REQUIRED FOR AIR MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH CAPITALS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



ing procedure is hereby established to divert a portion of the traffic now going by telegraph in code or plain language to the air courier and air pouch facilities, which have been greatly expanded, or the regular air mail. The new type of communication will be known as "Airgram." Effective immediately, the dispatch of airgrams by air pouch, air courier or regular air mail is authorized. Initially the procedure will be limited to the Western Hemisphere, but it may be extended later to posts in other areas.

Messages that are to be sent by air in telegraphic form should be prepared in the same manner as regular telegrams on the Department's green forms with the appropriate number of white flimsies, and with the word "Airgram" inserted in the upper right hand corner. Care should be taken to indicate whether the message is non-confidential, confidential or strictly confidential. The only difference in procedure is that an extra copy should be made on a pink sheet for dispatch. Since it is the actual copy to be sent to the office addressed, care should be taken to see that it is legible and an exact copy of the original. If corrections are made on the green copy in the course of its circulation in the Department, the same corrections must be made on the pink copy to be dispatched. If the message is to be sent to more than one office, it will be stenciled and pink copies made for mailing.

As indicated, airgrams will be routed and handled in the same manner as regular telegrams. They will be numbered in a separate airgram number series (preceded by the capital letter "A"), which

will be set up for each office concerned, and the detachable "Not sent" slip in each case will be removed from the green file copy when the pink copy is posted or enclosed in the air pouch. Measures are being taken to ensure the dispatch of such messages the same day they are signed in so far as possible. Airgrams sent and received will be reproduced in mimeographed form and distributed by the Code Room as in the case of regular telegrams. Diplomatic and consular establishments in this Hemisphere are being appropriately instructed in the premises.

Airgrams on administrative and other non-confidential subjects will be forwarded to their destinations daily by air mail or will be included in the unaccompanied air pouches which are sent from Washington by registered domestic air mail to Miami or Brownsville and thence by international plane to the missions to which such air pouches are directed. Communications so dispatched by air mail or air pouch reach offices in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Panama daily within twenty-four hours from the time of mailing, which will be in the late afternoon or early evening of each working day. Arrangements have been made for sending air pouches daily also to posts on the West Coast of South America and at least thrice weekly to all the remaining countries of this Hemisphere. Posts in Central America, the North Coast of South America, the West Indies and the West Coast of South America as far south as Peru should be reached approximately within forty-eight hours, while Santiago and Rio de Janeiro are

(Continued on page 459)

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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WILBUR J. CARR

Our sense of loss in the death of Wilbur Carr is of unusual depth. In the future years of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service memories of him will linger. Secretaries of State, officers high and low, clerks and messengers who knew him and served him will remember with gratitude their contact with a man of such rare native gifts of patient and constant endeavor, of untiring, efficient labor in the interests of our Government and of the American Foreign Service.

Born in Ohio in 1870, Mr. Carr's unique public career under seventeen different Secretaries of State, from Secretary Blaine to Secretary Hull, began in 1892 when he entered the Department as a Junior Clerk. Early in his career he became an enthusiastic proponent of a better, stronger Foreign Service made up of carefully chosen, experienced career men. He never lost that enthusiasm nor his ability to communicate it to others. Under his careful guidance were taken the many steps which were required in order to make the American Foreign Service the finest in the world. And into each of these progressive steps in the growth of the Service Mr. Carr put all of his great genius for efficient organization and far-sighted planning. His was a life full of great practical accomplishment, and the building up of our Foreign Service was his outstanding achievement. One of the happiest days of his career came in 1924 with the passage of the Rogers Act.

Through the long years he came to know nearly every one of the officers in our Foreign field, and they came to know him as a fair and sympathetic chief who would understand their problems and would always be of help and assistance in their difficulties. He was constantly in touch with the younger officers who loved him for his patience and kindness. Thus he was truly, as he has so often been called, "the father of the American Foreign Service."

The hundreds of men in the Department and in the field will concur in Secretary Hull's fine tribute to Mr. Carr when he said, "The debt which the State Department and Foreign Service owe to his years of devoted and unstinted service never can be repaid."

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Journal Airmail Edition

The JOURNAL, with the cooperation of the Department of State, inaugurated with the June issue an airmail edition which it is hoped will assist in keeping subscribers in as close touch as possible with the Service under the present difficult war-time conditions.

The JOURNAL now goes out, on airmail paper, to the following localities: Australia and New Zealand, West Africa, Great Britain, and parts of Scandinavia, China, the Near East, Portugal, Spain, France, and Switzerland.

This enables members of the Service who at many posts for a long time past have been deprived of their JOURNALS due to the difficulties of the mails, to receive very recent news of the Service.

F.S.O.'s Write for SEP

Read CABOT COVILLE's story "Our Two Months on Corregidor" in the June 27th issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. It supplements his article in the June issue of the JOURNAL entitled "Our F.S.O.'s in Manila."

He vividly describes what it is like to live in a tunnel. "You are protected by 300 feet of rock and soil," says he. "You actually enjoy the dull sound the bombs make—a thud like someone in the apartment upstairs putting down a piano." And the description of how they got the gold out by running it through the blockade by submarine makes hair-raising reading.

Mr. Coville certainly put in a lot of overtime at Corregidor when he had to go through the diplomatic mail. He had fullest freedom granted to him by the Department to open and examine all mail, destroy it if necessary, to prevent its falling into enemy hands. Some of you will finally learn what happened to those Christmas presents you sent and will laugh at Mr. Coville's wise decisions of distribution.

This is a Grade A account of a thrilling episode.

Read "Hitler Has You Card-Indexed—By A. W. KLIEFORTH, United States consular officer in Germany and Austria for seventeen years," which appears in the June 13th issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. This is a startling, frank revelation of the Nazi fifth column's super-census of Americans. They have every one catalogued, says Mr. Klieforth, not only the obvious military data but information of all kinds. For instance, they have all employees of all factories classified by groups as to country of origin; then religiously, as to church connections; socially, as to contacts, and of course politically. This information service has been organized to accomplish world domination after the military has done its job. "Americans will observe," says the author, "how this system worked in the occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia and all the other countries which Hitler subsequently invaded. The plan for world domination is so far developed that the same method is ready to be used in North and South America."

Read this story of the observations of a consular officer who was "on the spot" and knows what he's talking about.

War Insurance

Government war risk insurance is now obtainable for the shipping of effects abroad. These premiums are much more reasonable than those offered heretofore by the private insurance companies. The rate depends upon the route of the shipments, and is so variable that it is difficult for the *Journal* to quote any figures. The Department plans in the near future, however, to send out a circular instruction on this type of insurance. Look out for it, if you are planning shipments any time soon.

There is another type of war insurance being offered by the Government. If you have property in the United States, this will interest you. Existing overall, free coverage for war damage expired on July 1. From that date on the Government now offers the rate of 10c per \$100 to include insurance on dwellings, personal effects, car, etc., but not the high-cost luxuries. You may even insure your trees, shrubbery, garden, etc., against bombs, for 5c per \$100. This insurance may be obtained through your regular insurance agent.

Diplomatic Finesse

For more than five months after Italy declared war on the United States, GEORGE WADSWORTH Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, kept in daily contact with the Italian Foreign Ministry.

That seemed like a rare diplomatic feat—and we even went to the Division of Protocol about it before terming it unprecedented. That Division could give us no other example of such dexterity in diplomatic negotiations under similar conditions and emphasized this instance as being “Most unusual—most unusual.”

It seems that Mr. Wadsworth has made diplomatic history!

Department Gleanings . . .

. . . . Mr. Shaw recently sent around a memorandum in the Department requesting officers, as a war savings device, not to write so many memorandums but to resort more to the use of the telephone. One F.S.O. assigned temporarily to a “table” in one of the geographical divisions, countered that one with “But he didn’t tell us where we are to get the telephones!” The Department is certainly making every effort to get all mail to members of the Service at posts on difficult mail routes; 203 pouches, originally labeled to Lisbon, Vichy and Madrid, and held up in New York, have all just been overhauled and it looks as if offices in Europe might get their magazines, hooks, and even Christmas presents, after all. Do you remember the familiar East Indian vendors in Colón—whom you couldn’t resist even on your fourth trip through the Canal? CONSUL JAMES E. PARKS when on leave in the States in June reported that they are in a bad way—no stocks and, of course, no tourists. They still stand in their doors, however. . . . R. BORDEN REAMS upon his recent return from leave in Florida, seems to have recovered completely from his internment in Bad Nauheim—with a healthy tan, a Stuart Sailfish Club badge, and a *lengthy story* of two sailfish to his credit. He is now assigned to the Department. . . . One of the doors in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel is equipped with a Yale lock. That’s where the strictly confidential FP records are kept. Just try and get in—if you have business to transact with anyone inside you have to use the phone and make an appointment and are met at the door, where you remain on the *outside*. . . . Look at one of the addresses the JOURNAL has to keep straight: WALTER A. FOOTE, Esquire, American Consul General to Batavia, American Consulate, Melbourne, Australia. And we understand that Mr. Foote’s movements hinge upon the location of the Netherlands East Indies’ Government. We have quite a lot to keep up with these days. . . .

Ambassadors All

According to a London dispatch in the *New York Times* of June 21, the British Foreign Office is pondering seriously bringing up in the peace conference a proposal to end the distinction between Ministers and Ambassadors and to give to the chief diplomatic representatives of all nations the latter title. The Foreign Office, states the item, hopes that this step toward equality will be supported by the United States. “Not until 1893 did the United States appoint an Ambassador,” states an editorial in the *Times* on this subject. “Since then the benefit of the change of name has been recognized. . . . This equality of nomenclature is democratic. It doesn’t distinguish between “great” and other Powers. It is good sense, too. . . . The distinction between an Embassy and a Legation is an echo of old snobberies and inequalities. In the democratic world a United Nations fight for this survival of outworn protocol may seem as ridiculous as the fisticuffs for precedence among the footmen at the Congress of Utrecht.”

Dear Mr. F.S.O. (somewhere in Australia)

We appreciate your calling our attention to a possible geographical inconsistency in the April issue of the JOURNAL. You point out that on page 192 a photographic caption reads: “Magallanes, Chile. Port on the Strait of Magellan and farthest city south in the world.” Then, on page 204 we say “. . . Punta Arenas, Chile, the southernmost city in the world. . . .”

Mr. F.S.O., you say, “It looks silly.”

A student of geography would not agree with you.

A student of geography would refer you to the Sixth Report of the United States Geographical Board which states, “. . . Magallanes: seaport, Chile, on Strait of Magellan. Formerly Punta Arenas.”

A student of geography wouldn’t stop there, he would (if he were one of your colleagues) refer you to Voluntary Report No. 19 from Santiago de Chile, dated February 18, 1938, File No. 824.014/55 from Vice Consul Camden L. McLain which reads: “By law No. 6125 of January 19, 1938, the name of the City of Magallanes in the Province of Magallanes has been changed to that of Punta Arenas which was used until the Government by decree in 1928 designated the city as Magallanes. (Source of Information: *Diario Oficial*).”

The latest Map of the World put out by the National Geographic Society gives both names for this southernmost city in the world.

Mr. F.S.O., don’t you think we were entitled to take our choice?

WHAT'S HIS NAME?

(One of a series of caricatures by Charles Dunn, cartoonist of "The Nation's Business.")

After Harvard and Oxford he went in for magazine and newspaper work—which isn't surprising, as newsprint seems to run in his family. He entered the Service in 1928 and had assignments to Teheran, Rio and Caracas. Once he went on a special mission to Liberia—which country is his particular pet. He is now an Assistant Chief in the Department—and an Editor.

(For identification, see page 453)



CONSUL PERRY N. JESTER made good air-travel time on the trip home from his post at Lagos, leaving there at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, June 27, and arriving in Washington the following Tuesday at 7:30 a.m. He crossed the Atlantic from Accra to Natal in a TWA Stratoliner and flew from there to Miami in a stripped-down DC-3 (Douglas) Army plane from which all the luxury equipment had been taken to give space to cargo. It was a good trip, he said, with the exception of the fact that after so many hours the box seats became a trifle hard. The journey was broken for one night at Belem, where he visited CONSUL AND MRS. JAY WALKER.

Mr. Jester says that the development of air service in Africa is revolutionizing the West Coast area. Posts on that coast, which previously have been several days' journeys apart, will become quite "neighborly," being separated by only a few hours of air travel; and he paints a glowing post-war situation for F.S.O.'s assigned to West Africa who will think nothing of flying home on their annual leave. And about the weather in Lagos, Mr. Jester says the heat there has nothing on Washington, D. C., this time of year! Mr. Jester has been assigned to work in the African section of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

CARLOS J. WARNER had to do about the most extreme "about face" recently of anybody we know. He was whipping himself into shape, mentally and physically, to open up a Consulate at Luanda, Portuguese East Africa. He stocked up on whites for that torrid clime and had himself dosed with the usual horde of malaria, typhoid and other tropical germs. He had plenty of time to make thorough repeat thorough preparations for an Equatorial tour

of duty because the Portuguese government took a long, long time to approve the opening of our office in Luanda—so long, in fact, that Mr. Warner's assignment was canceled and he was ordered to proceed to—Iceland!

Just Instinct

For the first time in the history of American magazine publishing, the American flag was used almost exclusively on the front cover of the July issues of more than 500 magazines as a demonstration for the Fourth of July. The magazines agreed to the idea after it was submitted to the National Publishers' Association last April.

The JOURNAL, being a non-profit magazine, was not notified by the National Publishers' Association and consequently didn't know about the agreement—we happened to read about it in the press after the appearance of our gloriously emblazoned July issue!

From the Washington Post, April 28, 1942

A member of the American diplomatic corps in Mexico City isn't accustomed as yet to the food there. He therefore has been ordering canned food from R. H. Macy & Co. by sending radiograms to the department store. . . Last week he sent the regular wireless message for his usual food order. He immediately received an official notification from the naval censorship headquarters reading: "Sorry, but new wartime regulations make it necessary to hold up all initialed messages until the complete name is given." . . . As a result, the hungry diplomat sent frantic wires to his friends here, asking what the "R.H." in "R.H. Macy & Co." stands for.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*
BONNET, ELLIS A.—*Ecuador*
BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*
CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*
FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
FUESS, JOHN C.—*Ireland*
FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Iran*

LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*
LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
LYON, SCOTT—*Portugal*
MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
MITCHELL, REGINALD P.—*Haiti*
POST, RICHARD H.—*Uruguay*
SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Abyssinia, Eritrea, British and Italian Somaliland.*
TAYLOR, LAURENCE W.—*French Equatorial Africa, The Cameroons and Belgium Congo.*
TRIOLO, JAMES S.—*Colombia*
WILLIAMS, PHILIP P.—*Brazil*

STOCKHOLM

May 28, 1942

Among the issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL which have arrived recently in great numbers after several months with no mail, the increase in staff at certain posts has been noted. It may be of interest to mention that in 1939 the staff of the Legation at Stockholm consisted of the Minister, one Secretary, a stenographer, a file clerk, a translator, two messengers, and a charwoman. At an office in another part of the city the Commercial Attaché conducted his business with four clerks. There was a small Consulate General in the city also at another office. The Legation staff now consists, with attachés, of 19 officers and a total personnel of 104.

The Stockholm offices were consolidated in October, 1940, but have now been divided again with the establishment of press and special reporting sections in a residential section in the house formerly occupied by Ministers Sterling and Steinhardt. That house has a squash court, swimming pool, Finnish bath, shower baths, etc., but the situation is something like that of the golfer in hell who, when he asked for a ball after seeing a perfect course and set of clubs, was told by the devil that there was no ball and that that was the hell of it. So in this case, there is not sufficient fuel available to permit the water to be heated. Stockholm has a long, cold winter, and in the very few weeks of summer it is very rare for anyone to wish to bathe indoors.

WINTHROP S. GREENE.

LONDON

London, May 30, 1942.

Harold Shantz left London on May 19 for his new post as Consul General in Lagos. He had served for a little less than a year as First Secretary of Embassy in London. A few days before his departure, his colleagues in the Embassy, and in our Embassy to the Allied Governments located in London, joined in giving him a farewell dinner at the American Club in Piccadilly. It was attended by no less than twenty-five Foreign Service Officers, undoubtedly one of the largest number of F.S.O.'s ever assigned to a single post other than the Department. (There are currently assigned to the American Embassy to Great Britain a Counselor of Embassy, a First Secretary, thirteen Second Secretaries, and seven Third Secretaries, in addition to the Agricultural and Commercial Attachés.) Brief speeches were made by Ambassador Winant, by the Counselor, Mr. Matthews, and by Mr. Shantz, and the Ambassador presented to him a silver punch bowl as a gift from all of those present. In order to mark his departure for Lagos, the menu included such dishes as "coquilles of salmon au cannibal," "fried chicken diplomatique with corn fritters nigeroises," "G-string peas," and "Shantz Melba"—which, incidentally, gives a fair indication of what is still available in London after two and a half years of food rationing. Mr. Shantz planned to fly to Nigeria, stopping off at the posts along the West African coast to confer with his neighboring colleagues.

DORSEY FISHER.

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT NICE, FRANCE, APRIL 24, 1942

Seated, left to right: R. Hiatt, J. Asch, C. Hajdu, Vice Consul Leslie A. Weisenburg, Vice Consul Walter W. Orebaugh, Consul Horace Remillard, Vice Consul Basil F. Macgowan, W. Winthrop Burr, Edwin S. Hollen, F. W. Wessberg, C. Hutt; *kneeling position:* J. Nuvoloni (janitor).

Standing, left to right: E. Petersen (messenger), A. Talyzine, H. de Taube, V. Curtelin (partly invisible), S. Lebault, M. Lelièvre, M. Blanchard (invisible), O. Filatieff, E. Keyser, M. Elman, E. Bay, J. Goff, A. Houlden, E. Péllerin, G. M. Strauss, M. L. Bodin, L. E. Madary, G. Peyroncelly, W. Uzzell, M. Piotton, A. Péronnet, E. Mouret, M. Bosio, J. Heyraud, Y. Lambelin, H. Roos, J. L. Ferry, E. Sweeny, S. Morisson, V. Eme, M. Arlettaz (messenger).



NICE

May 19, 1942.

Mr. Horace Remillard, American Consul at Nice, France, retired from the Foreign Service on May 4, 1942, effective October 31, 1942, upon the expiration of six months' leave of absence, after 33 years in the Service. The staff presented Mr. Remillard with a small token of their esteem and affection. Mr. and Mrs. Remillard contemplate returning to the United States at an early date, where they hope to establish their new home.

BASIL F. MACGOWAN.

BUENOS AIRES

July 13, 1942.

Ensign Donald McNeill joined the staff of this Embassy on May 17th as Assistant Naval Attaché for Air.

Edwin Robert Strief has arrived here to work in the office of the Military Attaché after an exciting journey during which he and his wife spent long hours at sea in an open boat before they were picked up. Unfortunately they lost all their baggage.

Ambassador Armour spoke at a Fathers and Sons Dinner at the City Hotel, sponsored by the Parent-

Teachers Association of the American Grammar and High School, Buenos Aires, on May 29, 1942.

Two amusing extracts that may appear to other Fathers of Sons in the Foreign Service read as follows:

"I remember many years ago my boy was present at a dinner when I was called upon to make a few remarks. After it was all over and we were going home, I asked him how he thought it had gone off. 'Well,' he said, 'I guess the others didn't notice it—but I could see you were pretty scared.' 'How did you know that?' I said (it was certainly true). 'Well,' he said, 'first you rolled a lot of bread balls: then you got up looking pretty white and your voice sounded very queer—the way people sound in church. And my, when you told that funny story I was afraid nobody was going to laugh. But of course they hadn't heard it as many times as Mother and I have.' From which you will see that my boy had sized his Dad up pretty well and that our relations are on an entirely normal basis."

"I remember in those days, among the writers who visited my father, the great day when Mark Twain came to lunch. Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn

(Continued on page 454)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

AMERICA'S STRATEGY IN WORLD POLITICS, by Nicholas J. Spykman. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 500 pp. \$3.75.

This is a much-needed book. Today, as during every great war, we tend to be in an apocalyptic mood. This is especially true of our attitude towards the future. Harassed by the grim realities of the present, we compensate this psychologically by singing "there'll be blue birds over the white cliffs of Dover," and envisaging a post-war world in which everything will be nicely arranged—from our particular point of view. Thus it has been during every war, and presumably so it always will be while war endures.

The trouble is that this mental (or rather, emotional) attitude leaves us ill-prepared for the problems which will confront us when the war is over and post-war reconstruction must be grappled with. Right now, we are being deluged with a rising spate of panaceas for new world-orders, most of which reveal more imaginative ingenuity and wishful thinking than they do a grasp of basic realities.

That is where Mr. Spykman's book comes usefully in. It gives the intelligent reader a cool douche of realism, while in no sense chilling the ardor of his war effort. For this office, the author's background eminently fits him. Born and bred a Hollander, he springs from that geographically small yet great-hearted nation long renowned for balanced judgement and common sense. His early manhood was spent as a journalist in many lands, especially the Orient and the Pacific, which helped to give him a planetary point of view. Coming to this country more than twenty years ago, he cast in his lot with us and has had a distinguished academic career, first at the University of California and later at Yale University, where he has long held the professorial chair of international relations and was until recently Director of its Institute of International Studies. Such is the rich and varied equipment behind the present book.

The publishers blurb states: "This volume is the first comprehensive geo-political analysis of the position of the United States in the world. It explains the significance of our geographical location for a sound political strategy in peace time and an effective military strategy in war time." On the whole,

this claim is substantiated by the text. The modern science of geo-politics seeks to show us the planet as it really is; not as most of us tend to misconceive it in terms of the artificial and misleading map known as Mercator's Projection. To correct this geographical astigmatism, the author gives us a startling corrective in the shape of a map based on an azimuthal equidistant projection centered on St. Louis, Missouri. This device instantly visualizes to the reader the position of the United States in its relation to the land and water masses of the globe, and does so far better than pages of descriptive text. A large part of the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the geographical and strategic significance of continents and oceans, thereby correcting many traditional misconceptions. To name only two of those correctives, the reviewer will cite his useful parallel between the European, American and Far Eastern "Mediterraneans," and his insistence that the geo-political dividing lines between Europe and Africa and between North and South America are, respectively, not the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, but the Sahara Desert and the Amazon Valley.

Though Mr. Spykman's geopolitical survey embraces the entire globe, it does so from the angle of the political and strategic interest of the United States. And naturally these radiate primarily from the Americas. The result of a detailed analysis is to puncture the "isolationist" theses that either home, continental, or even hemispheric defense is enough to ensure our security. Though strategically we might defend our "Northern Island" extending from the Arctic Ocean (including Canada) to the Amazon Valley, it would be impracticable to fend off attacks on the rest of South America by a gigantic power combination in a hostile Europe and Asia such as would inevitably occur if the Axis nations won the present war. And, once entrenched in South America below the "bulge of Brazil," the Axis could so supplement their strategic advantage by economic pressure that our ultimate undoing would be almost inevitable. He therefore concludes that "there is no safe defensive position on this side of the oceans. The Second World War will be lost or won in Europe and Asia. . . . The strategic picture demands that we conduct our military

operations in the form of a great offensive across the oceans."

Assuming the victory of the grand alliance against the Axis today known as the United Nations, Mr. Spykman next considers America's best policy in winning the peace. And he concludes that our national interest will be served, not by annihilating our present foes nor by unlimitedly exalting our present allies, but rather by following the traditional principle of the balance of power. The geopolitical pattern of the globe will not be basically changed. So "a Russian state from the Urals to the North Sea can be no great improvement over a German state from the North Sea to the Urals." Nor would a modernized, militarized China be an acceptable alternative to today's rampant Japan. Of course, the United States cannot safely withdraw into its shell as it did after the last war; it must play an active, leading role in post-war reconstruction. But Mr. Spykman does not envisage a post-war world in which national sovereignties will have been subordinated to a world-state or even a world-federation. "The quest for universality that characterized the League of Nations only led to weakness. . . . For a long time to come, international organization must provide both for many states whose field of operations and political activity is inevitably regional, and for a few world powers which must have an opportunity to participate in the politics of more than one region."

Mr. Spykman will undoubtedly be assailed by current architects of new world-orders based upon precisely that "quest for universality" which condemns national sovereignty. Perhaps he minimizes unduly the dynamic urge of those universalist ideals and aspirations. Yet he takes his stand on a skillfully constructed foundation of material factors and historical precedents, and insists on subjecting theories, however alluring, to the acid test of practical politics. As such, his book is a challenging dose of realism for a war-fevered world.

LOTHROP STODDARD.

ALL MY BORN DAYS, by Captain John A. Gade. U.S. N.R. Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1942. xii, 408 pp. \$3.50.

While the leaves of books about the war seem to be falling "as thick as thieves in Vallambrosa," Captain Gade's "All My Born Days" has nothing of the sere and yellow about its pages, but, on the contrary, is a fresh and succulent contribution to this spring's literary menu. It is more than that, inasmuch as it belongs in its own right, not only on the shelf of books of timely interest, but will prob-

ably remain permanently among the all-too-small group of books to which we turn with never-failing delight as "Social Histories." Whatever may be the political beliefs or economic systems prevailing in 2142, for instance, it is probable that the lover of the period 1890 to 1940 will turn to Jack Gade's book with the same kind of delight that we find today in the memoirs of Count Mercy d'Argenteau, or the souvenirs of Evelyn Creevey, or that social historian *in excelsis* Samuel Pepys, who, though lacking Captain Gade's gentle birth, was also devoted to the Navy. How Pepys would have gloried in any one of Captain Gade's tours of duty as Naval Attaché! But while Pepys might have been more detailed in his souvenirs, it is safe to say that he would not have left us a more fair and balanced picture of gracious people living gracefully, or of how these people met rude shocks, than is spread before us in the pages of "All My Born Days." As a matter of fact, Pepys could not have done so well, as he never seems to have been able to tune himself to a certain spiritual wave length which Gade receives clearly, and without any static.

However, it is not primarily as social history, or as a delightful Court Chronicle that the book claims the interest of the Foreign Service Officer. Captain Gade's actual participation in diplomatic events of the first magnitude and his vivid and authoritative account of his intimate contacts with Sovereigns and other Heads of State give the book great historical value. Too many of us are prone to think of Captain Gade solely as a brilliant Naval Intelligence Officer and princely host, forgetting that as Commissioner of the United States he played a rôle of great diplomatic importance in the Baltic Countries, some of which might have been still-born, had he not assisted at the accouchement. His relations with the late King Albert, and with His present Belgian Majesty were unusually close, and these and other monarchs delighted in giving expression to the esteem in which they held him. Captain Gade is too modest to expatiate upon this phase of his experiences, a phase which is known to a few of us who have had it only from the lips of the exalted personages themselves.

Jack Gade has hundreds of friends in the Foreign Service and each one of them will no doubt find pleasure and profit in his modest account of a life rich in adventure, beauty, and devotion to Duty, Country, and Mankind; a book written in the plenitude of his powers, just as the author enters upon the most enviable period of a singularly interesting and valuable life.

GEORGE PLATT WALLER.

(Continued on page 447)

Fisherman Lake

BY THE HONORABLE LESTER A. WALTON, *Minister to Liberia*

FISHERMAN LAKE, Liberia, less than twelve months ago, was regarded in aviation circles merely as a geographic designation on the map. It was with the waning of 1941 and with the advent of 1942, when, with dramatic suddenness, this body of water underwent a spectacular metamorphosis—not in the sense of physical appearance—but as to its importance, utility and distinction. Today Fisherman Lake is one of the world's conspicuous sea-plane bases, a vital link in the Pan American Airways route between the United States and Africa.

One reads much nowadays about the "bulge" on the West African Coast and its relative proximity to Brazil. By air, the distance between Fisherman Lake and Natal, Brazil, is only forty miles farther than between Dakar and Natal. When a Pan American plane from the United States en route to Africa takes off from Natal, the "next stop" is Fisherman Lake.

In September, 1941, a representative of Pan American Airways, after several weeks' investigation to ascertain the most desirable site for a sea-plane base in Liberia, recommended the selection of Fisherman Lake, which was described as "practically fresh water four mile minimum unobstructed

water in all directions."

Within a few weeks after Pan American Airways had decided on Fisherman Lake as a sea-plane base an advance staff of engineers, radio operators and other technicians from the United States had established headquarters at Robertsport. Cape Mount County is Liberia's northwestern extremity. Its capital is Robertsport, situated on a promontory and overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, with Fisherman Lake as its "front yard."

For years Robertsport's population has been steadily on the decrease. The civilized population, in particular, found it much easier to secure gainful employment in Monrovia, seat of the central government, and elsewhere. The coming of a goodly number of Americans aroused the drowsy community out of its lethargy. Scores of Liberians were employed by Pan American Airways, the American staff spent money without stint, and Robertsport enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity.

The outcropping of Yankee humor was inevitable. On street corners and buildings were displayed wooden signs on which were printed "Roosevelt Boulevard," "Hull Place," "Wilson Terrace," while some of the jokesmiths did not deem it immodest



Liberia from the air

Photo by H. S. Villard

Fisherman Lake, Liberia



to name streets for themselves. Since the business headquarters of Pan American Airways have been established elsewhere, and the American staff has moved into modern bungalows a few miles distant, Robertsport is not the boom town it was earlier in the year. However, the number of Liberians on the company payroll is about the same as formerly.

Cape Mount is inhabited in the main by the Vai tribe, to which some of Liberia's outstanding leaders belong. It is the only tribe in the republic which has in print an alphabet. The Vais are credited with contributing many interesting legends historically and intimately associated with the aborigine and the country. One of Liberia's most gifted narrator of legends was the late Prince Momolu Massaquoi, educated in the United States, who served as Liberian Consul General at Hamburg and subsequently in the Cabinet.

Last January when fitting exercises were held in celebration of the arrival of the first Pan American plane at Fisherman Lake, a young Liberian read "The Story of Fisherman Lake," naming Prince Momolu as the author. The legend:

"The old gray head of Chief Momolu was bending lower. The last gasps of life were speeding away; yet like the chords from one unbroken melody, the ancient legend planted its unforgettable memory in our hearts. His father, he said, had been the Great Abu who had ruled the dungeon of darkness where still rankled the stench of rotting flesh and the cries of moaning slaves huddled together for the next Portuguese ship.

"Henry, the daring navigator, first charting Cape Mount had sent his men to look over the mountain where reposed the devils of the forest. But the inhabitants were peaceful and showed sufficient credulousness to go out in their almadias to visit the vessels. Although they showed sense of a thousand year-old civilization, Abu's father was captured and taken to Portugal to meet the good old King and Queen.

"Maria, one of the palace maids, a Senegalese of Gor origin, was able to understand only a few words that he spoke. His stay, therefore, was brief but not unfruitful to either their majesties or himself; for Abu Baa, upon his return the following January, established his man-hunting lodge on Massateen Island in the middle of the lake.

"From this day it became the 'Water of Troubles,' cursed by the doves with a howling, eerie lapp which would have one sacrifice of human life every year until their return. And now upon his dying breast the fiercest blow of fate had fallen. His only heir had been the last victim laid upon the altar and thus to swear vengeance, he was breaking in a few but soft whispers—the mysteries of ten thousand years.

" 'This lake,' he said, and commenced again: 'It was a bitter cold night when the wars of animals had wasted blood till it flowed through the forest. Gently two doves flew away for a more peaceful nest. By nightfall they were weary and thirsty without having found a suitable place. In the last

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Talks to Army Camps on the Background of the War

Foreign Service Officer Roy E. B. Bower, on assignment to the State Department, subject to the wishes of the War Department, was requested by the Editors of the JOURNAL to furnish our readers with an outline of his speeches which he has for the past few months been delivering at various military training camps.

THE talks which I have been giving at army camps have no written text. Were they to be transcribed I have little doubt that they would prove to be ungrammatical. One may be sure that, as documents to be read, they would lack the sobriety which is expected of, say, an authoritative article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Perhaps I could not write such an article; perhaps I am making a virtue of necessity; in any case my addresses to the soldiers are not literary masterpieces, but are unrehearsed talks in the language of ex-Private 1st Class Bower. There have been about 150 of them to date, and reports which have come in to the War Department indicate that they are effectively serving their purpose.

A statement of that purpose almost describes the talks. The theory of the War Department's Orientation Course is that well-informed soldiers will make better soldiers. We must not waste time by beating the air, and there are still far too many misconceptions with regard to our enemies, particularly Germany, and there is not sharp enough focus on the main issues. We will win the war sooner and—of greater importance—we may hope to win the peace this time if we know exactly what it is we are fighting.

I usually begin my talks with a reference to an item of very recent news which will illustrate a point to be brought out later in the talk. The fall of Singapore, for example, to be coupled later with the singleness of purpose of the German nation for the past seventy years, during which even so small a detail as the teaching of geography to school children has played its part. Or the murder of Heydrich, which can be linked to a discussion of the relation between the German army and the German political structure. Or a phrase from an editorial, or a cartoon, which foolishly implies that the Germans are a liberty-loving people ridden by an unwanted tyranny; this may introduce a description of the Leader Principle and its popular adoption long before the rise of Hitler.

One can never be far from the subject of religion in a discussion of war, and while I have touched on it only lightly, I have been impressed with the



Roy E. B. Bower

close attention of the audiences at such times, and with the quite perceptible impulse of agreement which reflects back to the platform. For all the cynicism which has prevailed during the past twenty years, and which before the war we who saw it coming feared might undermine our effort, the American soldier today is alertly conscious of the fact that his cause has a moral background and that abstract evil is threatening his way of life. Knowing now that I can count on this spirit in an audience I have not hesitated to put it in words and believe

that by doing so my descriptions of specific evils carry conviction.

After all, the fundamental evil which we are fighting is a state of mind, a sort of religion of the devil. In lectures, one has time only to hold up a few pieces of the mosaic which suggest the picture—a poster of the wall of the Munich City Hall, an evening's conversation about the bombing of Rotterdam, the remarks of German neighbors in a cellar during an air-raid, the attitude of the grandstands as political and military units pass in review, a philosophy professor's description of "liberty," the house-warden system, the man-in-the-street's opinion of Hitler. Most of my lectures revolve in one way or another around this point with illustrative anecdotes thrown in.

I find that most of the soldiers fully expect to be in uniform for many years to come. They seem to be reconciled to the idea. The soldiers think it is because the war may last that long. Commanding officers are glad when I suggest that if the nation keeps up its accelerating tempo we may bring our enemies down sooner than we dare hope, but I always couple any such suggestion with the warning that the German war lords may again try to find a way to quit before they are licked, as they did in 1918, and that the war will not necessarily be won at the moment we have held the enemy down until he says "uncle." Our effort may have to continue for a long time after actual hostilities cease, if we are not to see the next generation fight it all over again in another twenty-five years. As a nation, our people should first realize that our thought-patterns

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THE BELGIAN CONGO AT WAR

(Continued from page 415)

The present difficulties of transporting goods across the Atlantic have not prevented the Congo from considerably increasing its commercial relations with two countries of the Western Hemisphere: Canada and the United States. Imports from the Congo into the United States were in 1939 valued at only \$1,655,000, but had risen to the value of \$34,279,000 in 1941. In the same period United States exports to the Congo increased from \$1,875,000 to \$13,587,000.

The Congo imports from abroad manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Among these coming from the United States are principally machinery, motor vehicles, iron and steel manufactured goods. During the twelve months ending July 1st, 1942, the main item exported from the Congo was copper, which accounted for about 40 per cent of the total value of exports from the Belgian Colony. Next were gold, tin, cotton, palm oil, coffee, industrial diamonds, manganese, copal, cobalt, uranium, rubber, etc.

The Congo ranks as one of the world's largest producers of copper. Before the war its annual output was a little more than 100,000 metric tons, in 1940 it was about 150,000 tons, and according to present estimation its output in 1942 will be approximately 180,000 tons, which represents an important contribution to the war effort of the Allies.

The Congo has large resources of tin. The production in 1931 amounted to only 290 metric tons, but was increased to 8,000 tons in 1940, and is expected to reach 16,000 tons in 1942.

The Congo is one of the world's largest producer of industrial diamonds. They were formerly shipped to Antwerp for cutting; today they are shipped directly to London and to the United States.

In the agricultural field, cotton is now the leading commodity. Although its cultivation began only in 1917, 15,000 tons, valued at \$3,000,000, were exported from the Congo, during the year ending July 1st, 1941.

During the same period, exports of palm oil (60,000 tons) valued at \$1,500,000 and of coffee (14,000 tons) at \$1,000,000. In 1941 \$500,000 worth of rubber were exported to the United States.

Besides being a mining and agricultural country, the Congo has also undertaken to manufacture in-

dustrial goods. A cotton spinning mill which employs 1,500 natives has been established at Léopoldville. It is the only one in all Africa, Egypt excepted, and furnishes goods for clothing, tent cloth and other articles of equipment for the Belgian Colonial Army, and for the Free French forces of Equatorial Africa. Cement and sugar factories are also operating, as well as two breweries, which supply with beer the neighboring English and Free French Colonies.

After the conquest of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies by the Japanese, new measures have been taken in the Congo to increase the output of all kinds of metals and agricultural products which are needed by the Allies. A War Mining Production Board has been set up in Léopoldville and a decree has been issued providing that natives may be compelled to work additional days per year.

* * * * *

The participation of the Belgian Congo in the Allied War effort is not confined to supplies of economic resources, but has also extended to active military operations. Belgian colonial troops took a successful part in the campaign of Ethiopia. In five months, from February until July 1941, a detachment of 5,000 men, including 2,000 porters travelled 2,500 miles across the Congo forests and the Sudan deserts, and conquered a part of Ethiopia, seizing several strongholds, among which was the town of Saio, and captured nine Italian general, 370 ranking officers, 15,000 Ethiopians headed by Eritrean non-commissioned officers.

An American newspaperman, George Weller, accompanied the Belgian expedition. He has reported in various United States newspapers the story of this tropical campaign, "the like of which," he said, "for continuous and varied hardships has not yet been witnessed in this war."

The Congo armed forces are now ready to play their part in other campaigns. Meanwhile the Belgian Government is endeavoring to supply them with up-to-date equipment and armament, in order to build a strong colonial army.

In every field, the Belgian Congo is making an all out effort for the Allied victory and for the liberation of Belgium.

COVER PICTURE

Entrance to the Governor's Palace in Hofut, Province of Hasa, Saudi Arabia.

Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 20, 1942:

Wainwright Abbott, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Consul at Suva, Fiji Islands, has been assigned Consul General at Suva, Fiji Islands.

E. Tomlin Bailey, of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, formerly Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Byron E. Blankinship, of New York, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned Vice Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, New York, formerly Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John A. Calhoun, of Berkeley, California, Vice Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico, has been assigned Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Leslie E. Gleeck, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, and will serve in dual capacity.

R. Horton Henry, of Douglas, Arizona, Second Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

A. Dana Hodgdon, of Leonardtown, Maryland, formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Karl deG. MacVitty, of Nashville, Tennessee, Consul at Nouméa, Caledonia, has been assigned Consul General at Nouméa, Caledonia.

Robert E. Wilson, of Tucson, Arizona, Vice Consul at Bahia Blanca, Argentina, has been assigned Vice Consul at Rosario, Argentina, in order to open a new office at that post.

Burford K. Isaacs, Jr., of Fort Worth, Texas, Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

Archibald R. Randolph, of Casanova, Virginia, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Acting Commercial Attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Harold Shullaw, of Wyaming, Illinois, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned Vice Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 27, 1942:

Burton Y. Berry, of Fowler, Indiana, formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Louis F. Blanchard, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, clerk at Mexico City, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Earl Wilbert Eaton, of Laredo, Texas, Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Consul at Ottawa, Canada, and will serve in dual capacity.

Frank Anderson Henry, of Wilmington, Delaware, Consul at Malta, has been assigned as American Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

Julius C. Jensen, of Casper, Wyoming, Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

John D. Johnson, of Highgate, Vermont, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Montreal, Canada.

(Continued on page 444)



SERVICE GLIMPSSES

Ambassador Norweb, recently in the States on leave, with three Peruvian boys who were sent up here to be trained by our Army in radio work. Mr. Norweb's great interest in radio is well known. The picture was taken at Scott Field.



Cairo supper party, May, 30th, 1942, at Secretary Raymond A. Hare's. Those present from left to right: Ray Hare, Theodore Monde (CIO), Oscar C. Holder, Mrs. Robert Newbegin, Robert Newbegin, Edward A. Dow, Jr., Walworth Barbour, Mrs. Norris B. Chipman, Hall West (CIO), Albert W. Scott, Mrs. Hare, Miss Kathleen O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. George Lewis Jones, whose husband took the picture.



CONSULAR STAFF AT PARA, BRAZIL, MAY 28, 1942

Bottom row, left to right: Semiramis Pampolha, Clerk; Parker T. Hart, Vice Consul; Jay Walker, Consul; Edgar R. Burkland, Senior Agricultural Analyst; Maria de Nazareth Herrmann, Clerk. Top row, left to right: Raymundo N. Britto, Messenger; Helena Frazão, Clerk; José S. Levy, Clerk; A. Armantine Guimarães, Clerk; Willard R. Ray, Clerk; Maria Lathenia de Miranda, Clerk; Helio Motta de Castro, Clerk; Geraldine Gomes, Clerk; Lucilio R. da Costa, Messenger.



Left to Right: Bill Cochran, Ambassador (to Bolivia), Pierre de L. Boal, his daughter (Mimi), and President Somoza at a stop along the way on the new Nicaraguan highway to the coast, near Rama, April 25th last. (The drinks are soft drinks.)



Reginald S. Kazanjian, of Newport, Rhode Island, Vice Consul at Florianapolis, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Florianapolis, Brazil.

John Belfort Keogh, of New York, New York, Vice Consul at Bradford, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at London, England.

Ralph Miller, of New York, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul at Mombasa, Kenya, where he will open a new office.

R. Borden Reams, of Luthersburg, Pennsylvania, formerly Second Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles H. Taliaferro, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Milton Patterson Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, has been assigned Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico.

Howard K. Travers, of Central Valley, New York, formerly Consul General at Budapest, Hungary, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Fletcher Warren, of Wolfe City, Texas, First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogota, Colombia, has been designated as Counselor of Embassy at Bogota, Colombia.

George Lyhrook West, Jr., of San Francisco, California, Vice Consul at Godthaab, Greenland, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

Lloyd D. Yates, of Washington, D. C., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 4, 1942:

John W. Carrigan, of San Francisco, California, Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Gerald Drew, of San Francisco, California, Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Quito, Ecuador, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

The appointment of Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Easton, Pennsylvania, as Vice Consul at London, England, has been canceled. In lieu thereof Mr. Hulick has been appointed Vice Consul at Panama, Panama.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of Passaic, New Jersey, Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

David J. Pearsall, of Babylon, New York, has been appointed Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru.

FISHERMAN LAKE

(Continued from page 439)

faltering moments they dropped to earth for rest, hoping to make one last effort to a river. As they came to a stop a trickle of water was felt flowing over four little feet. In frantic desperation they dug and they dug until a little hole was made. More doves came until the hole became a large pond. And finally the waters broadened into a wide lake. Hence the lake got its name Plin So—corrupted in its present form Pi So—(Plin in Vai meaning dove and So meaning hole.)

"The terror of the slave-infested island drove these peace-lovers away. Turning his head to the wall the dying eyes opened in a hollow, vacant stare; the hard lines of Chief Mondu's face softened to a smile. 'But they will come again!' he ended. These were the words of the prophesy.

"Six years ago a hospital was built on Masateen Island to help the poor and sick. Many thought that the prophesy had gotten its break; but the head nurse, after a visit to her patients, died in an accident, thus throwing back the work. No, the doves had not come back as yet.

"Standing from the lofty peak of the virgin mountain, gazing over the shimmering waters of the doves, a timid whine from the westward grew into a hum. The moon was hanging over the softly waving palms down the greenish valley. A hand touched my shoulder. On the silver wings of the night a big metal bird took a deep lunge, balanced her wings and smoothly nestled on the peaceful breast of the lake. A teardrop rolled down my friend's tense face as he feelingly exclaimed: 'The prophesy has been fulfilled before our eyes; the doves have returned at last!'"

In Prince Momolu Massaquoi's story of Fisherman Lake, mythology, for the nonce, overshadows stark, grim reality of today. To the imagination, not even the proverbial pouring of oil on the troubled waters is as idyllic and chimerical as the Vai folklore about the fulfillment of a prophesy—the return of the doves—big metal birds of the Pan American Airways—to nestle on the peaceful breast of a body of water no longer wrothy, troubled and turbulent.

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TALKS TO ARMY CAMPS ON BACKGROUND OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 440)

are not the same as the Germans'. Some of my lectures convey more a hint that we may win the war very much sooner than we now believe, but will lose the peace unless we know just what it is that endangers the peace and are resolved to stay armed against it as long as may be necessary. If the Germans consider peace as "an interval in which to prepare for war," then we also must consider peace as a period in which to consolidate our gains.

This is as close as I can come to an outline of my talks. Not one of them has included all of the above. Much depends on the size of the audience, even the room in which the lecture is given. A group of a hundred officers gathered in a club room would be approached differently than a third of an armored division sitting on the parade ground hearing a talk from a distant speaker through the public address system. The hour, too, makes a difference. In that queer way the impish mind works, I always count the heads that have fallen sideways as my voice drones on. But to be honest, the soldier audiences give the most flattering attention that a speaker could ask for. They are a keen lot. It would be an insult to present anything in the nature of a "pep-talk." They enjoy anecdotes, of course, but I long ago discovered that they can take abstract discussions, and respect the speaker for thus respecting their intelligence. One little hint I might pass on—the American soldier does NOT like to be called a "hoy." I happened to remark, in answering a question regarding the age of German soldiers, that it "griped" me to hear the general public here in America speak of the soldiers as "hoys." They are the pick of the adult manhood of the country up against a man's job. Prolonged cheers from that audience. Home town papers please copy.

OLD ENGLISH?

Dear Sir,

Few days separate us from the New Year. It is already Christmas! and my thought run grateful to you.

It is not even one year, that at the arising of my modest shop, you instilling courage to my enterprise, with your kind frequency, in a valid manner, you concurred to give a remarkable efficiency to my stores.

While I will endeavour to ameliorate my service to render the "OLD ENGLAND STORES" your predilection, I beg to wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Yours respectfully

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 137)

ALL-OUT ON THE ROAD TO SMOLENSK. by Erskine Caldwell. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., New York, 1942. 230 pp. \$2.50.

When the Germans marched into Russia in June, 1941, the world awaited a second France. Instead, it witnessed an amazing Russian defense, at which it marvelled. It has continued marvelling—and wondering, for never was the fighting ability of any country so unanimously underestimated as that of the U.S.S.R. It is a tribute to the secrecy of the Russian preparations that not only neutral military experts, but Mr. Hitler himself, were so grossly deceived. Mr. Caldwell's book draws a vivid picture of the difficulties of obtaining information under the Russian scheme of silence. It also helps to make clear the reasons for the remarkable Russian stand. It is an excellent book for those Americans who expected the Germans to take Moscow in six weeks.

Mr. Caldwell went to Moscow in May 1941 with his wife, Margaret Bourke-White, the photographer, because he "wished to reach Moscow before the Germans began their attack on the Russians." He stayed until October, through blackouts and bombings, and left, convinced that the Germans were fighting a futile war against an invincible enemy, that Stalin is a greater leader than Hitler, that the Russians are not afraid of the Germans, as the French were (he attributes this to the Russian radio censorship), and that the U.S.S.R. is united in a solid front against the enemy. One finishes the book with the comfortable feeling that if Mr. Caldwell knows what he is talking about, the Germans are doomed.

As befits the author of *Tobacco Road*, he deals with the reactions of the common people of the Union. He does not discuss campaigns or policies, or delve beneath the surface. His book is a series of pictures, lacking depth, perhaps, but illustrative. He touches lightly on the seamy side of life under a Communist regime, painting it, not in black, but in a cheery gray. This may in part be due to the fact that, as *Life* stated when it printed his wife's pictures, the Soviet authorities forbade her to photograph the unpleasant things she saw. Possibly the guard around her extended also to Mr. Caldwell. However, his book is not intended to be a study of the good or bad in Communism, but a study of Russia at war.

He is at his best in his reports of conversations with German prisoners, Russian aviators, soldiers and guerrillas. A Russian major's matter-of-fact and undramatic eyewitness account of a battle be-

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tween thousands of tanks is as chilling a picture as a tortured nightmare could produce, and the author's own eyewitness description of a "cold" battlefield—a battlefield from which the conflict has moved on—is a powerful preachment against the futility and waste of war.

From a technical point of view, the book, already in its second edition, is well set up for comfortable easy reading. There are wide margins; the print is large and black, on heavy, dull paper—truly a relief after so many long, long books on thin glossy paper, with fine, eye-straining print. It is short, 230 pages, not an appalling task to undertake in these days of pressure and little time, and yet it is informative.

HELEN G. KELLY.

CONCISE CHARTED SPANISH GRAMMAR, WITH EXERCISES AND VOCABULARIES, by Edwin Schoerich, Foreign Service Officer of the United States of America. N. E. H. Hubbard and Co., New York. 250 pp.. \$2.50.

This is a work of about 250 pages which, in the words of the Preface, aims at "(1) providing a concise Spanish grammar for general use as ready reference and instruction, and (2) providing, for the student, an orderly method of instruction with stress upon grammatical foundation." Part I is devoted to grammar and Part II to exercises each of which illustrates specified paragraphs of Part I.

This arrangement is convenient, as the grammatical portion is not cluttered up with exercises and the exercises are not cluttered up with explanations.

Both parts are essential to the learner. The grammar gives the main rules without knowledge of which future progress is slow, while the somewhat grim business of writing exercises in the foreign idiom is the best mordant ever discovered for fixing such rules in the memory.

All introductory language books must be judged by their efficacy in taking the beginner over the hump which guards the approach to any language. Once over that initial hump, composed of the basic grammar and vocabulary, the learner is in a position to make rapid and agreeable progress by himself, by means of conversation and reading, and in any other way which lies at hand. Judged by that criterion, this book is successful. Spanish is now more important to us Americans than ever before, and in writing a book which sets forth so clearly the things that the learner needs to know first, the author has rendered a public service.

EMERSON CHRISTIE.

THE WORLD'S IRON AGE, by William Henry Chamberlin, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1941, pp. ix-402. \$3.00.

Released but a few weeks before the events of early December 1941 thrust the United States headlong into the war, this book is of especial interest in view of recent events. Mr. Chamberlin, with evident sincerity, has written a volume calculated to create an atmosphere of pessimistic foreboding and gloomy predilection, even to the final words:

"... One must hope that a new civilization is in the making, amid all the fearful tragedies, the break-up and confusion, that mark the fall of an old one. But one still waits in vain for a sign of salvation. The infernal cycle of violence, of war and revolution, has not yet run its course."

Mr. Chamberlin's experience accounts in large measure for his gloom. For some eighteen years, as correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, Mr. Chamberlin lived and traveled in foreign lands where he observed at close range the ravages of revolution, oppression and want. He writes of his first-hand experiences and observations in Russia, Germany, France, Japan and China, chiefly in support of his thesis that "modern civilization is experiencing a crisis which is more significant than any war and more profound than any revolution." To which he adds: "I tried to analyze this crisis, to trace it to its sources, political and economic, intellectual and moral. The result of this study is the present book."

Mr. Chamberlin points, with obvious nostalgia, to the "liberal civilization" of the past and voices the opinion that the "century which elapsed between Waterloo and the outbreak of the First World War was probably the happiest and certainly the most creative in the history of Europe." This, he declares, has ended: the "infernal cycle of violence, of war and revolution" is leading inevitably to the "iron age" throughout the world, not even excluding America. The "iron age" to which Mr. Chamberlin refers seems to be an age in which governments will have developed into mere power machines and in which liberal individualism will play little part. America, according to the author, is not immune. "The Iron Age that began in Russia," he says, "that spread by revolution and war over Europe and much of Asia, could not leave America unaffected. Somehow its challenge must be met." He speaks of the predictions by some that America is in danger of invasion. Here he is optimistic:

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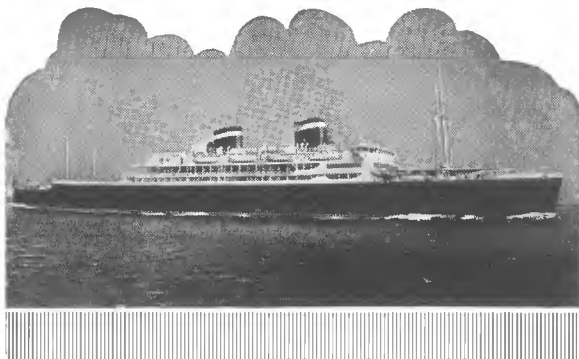
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“The roots of the American crisis are not in any peril of invasion. They are to be found rather in the failure of American democratic institutions to respond adequately to the needs of the situation. . . .”

Despite his foreboding, Mr. Chamberlin gives ample evidence of a faith in America's ultimate destiny in contributing to the downfall of tyranny throughout the world. To repeat the words near the end of his chapter on “America Faces the Iron Age”:

“It is the faith in an independent national destiny that America most needs today. I believe America will return to this faith, perhaps after a period of wandering in the wilderness.”

The book contains chapters on the Russian revolt, Italian Fascism, the German power machine, the clash of revolutions in the Orient, the fall of France, the ordeal of Britain, and others in which Mr. Chamberlin undertakes to present in outline the history of the world since the First World War and to point out the interrelation and common identity of the variously named totalitarian forces, all of which constitute, according to Mr. Chamberlin, a single challenge to democratic and liberal principles.

Mr. Chamberlin has high praise for the British and their fortitude in withstanding both morally and physically the onslaught of Hitlerism. “Whatever may be the outcome of the ordeal of Great Britain,” says Mr. Chamberlin, “the British people have passed through the valley of the shadow of death without flinching.”

“The World's Iron Age” is particularly good reading for those who may be inclined toward overconfidence, and it is good reading for the student of world affairs who can retain a detached viewpoint, but those who are subject to what Mr. Chamberlin refers to as an “abnormal fear of imaginary or greatly exaggerated dangers which at times approaches paranoia” may find the volume a bit too fearsome. Now that Mr. Chamberlin has returned to the comparatively free air of this country, he may gradually free himself from a part of the depressing outlook which, quite naturally, one would be expected to acquire during a prolonged sojourn in certain other parts of the world.

WILLIAM V. WHITTINGTON.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

JAPAN'S DREAM OF WORLD EMPIRE: THE TANAKA MEMORIAL Edited with an introduction by Carl Crow. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1942. 118 pp. \$1.25.

The much-debated Tanaka Memorial is again reprinted with an introduction by Carl Crow who compares Japan's modern empire-building program with the attempts of Hideyoshi to conquer Korea in the sixteenth century. In this Mr. Crow tries to prove the thesis that plans for world conquest have been a part of Japanese ideology for centuries. It is difficult to see how a reprint of the Tanaka Memorial can be particularly helpful in understanding the present war since much of the document is dated. Certainly the Memorial, the authenticity of which is still in doubt, does not justify the publisher's blurb as the *Mein Kampf* of Japan! All students of Far Eastern history probably have copies of this somewhere in their files and those who have not read it will gain nothing by its purchase, even in its present book form.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
The George Washington University.

OPENING OF CONSULATE AT PORT DARWIN

From Alan W. Dawes, Special Correspondent of "The Sun," at an Operational Base somewhere in Australia:

Last night I added my name to a collection of autographs, probably unique in the world—the official visitors' book of the Administrator's residence in Darwin.

When one of the Jap bombs of the historic raid of February 19 shattered the Administrator's office, killing a servant girl, the book was lying on the table, and was believed to be destroyed in the general ruin. It was found a few weeks ago, under a heap of rubble, and returned to Mr. Abbott. It is proposed to have the book rebound. When its pages are filled it will go to the National Library at Canberra.

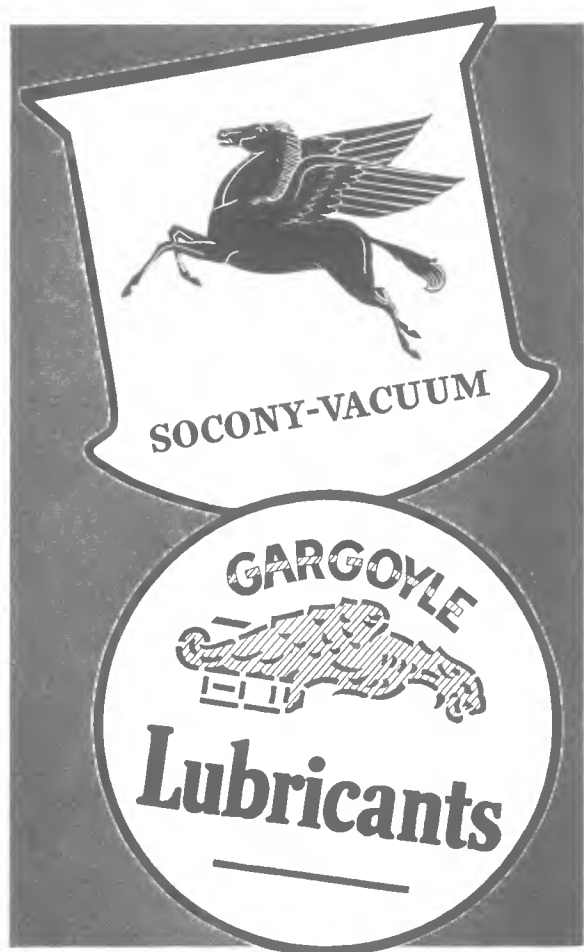
Insofar as names make history, it is an historical document of first importance. All the men who have successively contributed to Darwin's defenses have recorded their names, as also have foreign delegations and diplomats, and Australians leaving the country on national missions. . . .

The signature immediately above mine is that of Mrs. Scott Young, wife of an artillery colonel. She made it at 4 p.m. on February 18, and left immediately. Two American visitors on the same day had arrived to establish a consulate. They didn't.

Courtesy ROBERT GRINNELL

AUGUST, 1942

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“Where is Gedimino?”

I HAVE been asked this question many times in the past few days. It is painful to me now. For Gedimino, not only my best friend and constant companion for over twelve years but known and admired by hundreds of colleagues and countless visitors to our Foreign Service offices in the field, passed away in retirement at his home in Eastern Maryland on Memorial Day. For those who knew him from the Gulf of Finland to the Mediterranean in the course of his long life and esteemed him for what he was—not just another handsome and dignified, but invariably affable, bulldog, but a personage—this little tribute is written.

Gedimino was born in Kaunas, in what was once Lithuania, early in 1930. His mother was of Russian refugee stock; his father, German—very pre-Hitler German. His name he owed to the last pagan Grand Duke of Lithuania, who died at the battle of Tannenberg in the middle of the 15th Century. Trained early to diplomacy, Gedimino distracted the attention, turned away the wrath, amused or diverted many hundreds of visitors to the Legations at Kaunas and Helsingfors, the Embassy at Paris (where he spent seven years), the Consulates at Lyon and Marseille which he adorned in the course of his career. His courage and impassability in the face of disturbance or disaster were proverbial. Hardship and inconvenience were as nothing to him if he were with his master. The Paris air raid of June 6, 1940, he passed off without comment from an easy chair in the Embassy. The flight from Paris amid the panic conditions existing on the fateful night of June tenth he endured with stoic calm—machine-gunning on the crowded highway and all. He witnessed the bombardment of Tours and a month of the occupation of Paris. Perhaps it was age coming on in its inevitable pace, or perhaps the strain had told beneath that placid exterior, but the Gedimino during the fifteen months of his last post at Marseille was a Gedimino visibly



Gedimino before the Palais de Justice in Paris, early spring of 1940.

in decline. His sight dimmed, he lost his sleek, brindled coat. Hard hit by the meat rationing, he lost much weight. Two arduous overland journeys to Lisbon in this period probably did him no good.

When Gedimino bade Europe a final farewell on November 7, 1941, the American Export Line paid him the distinguished courtesy of tendering him a free ticket on the *Excalibur* home—“in consideration of his services to his Government.” Hotel life is sometimes trying to

the individual. It is disastrous to a dog. He had two months of that, in Washington and elsewhere, before settling in nearby Maryland.

But, although his body was frail and infirmities closed in upon him, Gedimino's spirit remained dauntless. Retirement irked him. He missed the pomp and circumstance, the adulation and the activity of former years. Like most Foreign Service Officers when they quit the stage for the wings, he was bored.

Memorial Day dawned hot and clear. Gedimino drank his morning bowl of water, stretched out on the doorstep for his nap in the sun. What happened after that is not very clear. The Choptank River at the foot of the lawn was forbidden him as dangerous, the water was still cold, his legs sometimes grew paralyzed and his favorite sport of swimming had been ruled out. Always impatient of authority when it thwarted his will, Gedimino must have eluded the vigilance which hovered over him and padded discreetly to the river through the long grass and the trees. Anyway, that is where they found him a scant fifteen minutes later—in less than a foot of water and three feet from the shore, quite dead, with a look of surprise in his wide-open eyes. Perhaps he would have preferred to go that way rather than to have died in his bed. His grave is nearby—looking out over the water he so much loved.

HUGH S. FULLERTON.

June 8, 1942.

DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 427)

to handle it? Of what does the staff of financial and economic experts in the Foreign Office consist? Virtually, it appears, of one man. Nearly twenty years ago a detailed and well-conceived proposal for the creation of an adequate financial and economic section was put up by Sir Victor Wellesley, then an Assistant Under-Secretary, and one or two colleagues. One proposal canvassed at the time was for something in the nature of a Staff College, where members, or selected members, of the diplomatic service would take a year's intensive course in financial and economic subjects, for it is by no means enough to supply an Ambassador or Minister with technical advisers unless he is qualified to estimate the value of their advice intelligently himself. But the authorities of that day gave the idea short shrift.

The result is that in the post-1918 period the Foreign Office has had to accustom itself increasingly—for financial and economic questions are figuring increasingly in negotiations between States—to being brushed aside. It was brushed aside by Mr. Lloyd George through the whole of the debts and reparations negotiations. Mr. Snowden, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, went to The Hague in 1930 to deal with the same questions, to the virtual exclusion of the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald carried on the discussions at Lausanne as Prime Minister, in 1932—the Foreign Secretary being also present. A trend was thus created which must be sharply and immediately reversed. Many factors concerning our relations with other States affect Departments like the Treasury or the Board of Trade or the Department of Overseas Trade, but the fundamental rule is that everything falling within that field—relations with other States—affects the Foreign Office first and foremost, and it must be equipped to deal with them itself, after due consultation with the other Departments, not reduced as it is today to letting such matters pass through its hands and out of them. Matters referred to other Departments too often get buried without resurrection.

The diplomacy of the post-war world will have to concern itself more with tariffs and loans and trade agreements and contracts and debts, and possibly reparations, than with any of the purely political issues that so largely occupied the Ambassadors and Ministers of a generation ago. That means, not merely that every Embassy and Legation must equip itself to meet the new demands, but, still more, that the Foreign Office itself must be equipped, as it

has never yet shown the smallest sign of being, to receive and assimilate information on such subjects from the Missions, and in the light of it to frame its policy both towards individual countries and generally. The least that seems called for is the creation of a competent financial and economic department within the Foreign Office with an Assistant Under-Secretary at its head. So fortified the Secretary of State, who is the adviser of the Crown on foreign affairs, would be in a position to give his advice and shape his policy in full cognizance of those social and economic forces which so largely mould the destinies of States today. So fortified he could successfully hold his own against other Government Departments whose insistence on a purely insular policy may gravely compromise those good relations with other States which it is the Foreign Office's business to promote. So fortified he would assume in the Cabinet that rightful position which Sid Edward Grey held in Mr. Asquith's administration and Sir Austen Chamberlain in Mr. Baldwin's. He would be master of his own house, not of half a house.

IDENTIFICATION OF CARICATURE ON PAGE 433

Henry S. Villard, Chairman of the Editorial Board of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

BIRTHS

OAKES. A daughter, Sarah Lawrence, was born on April 10 to Mr. and Mrs. C. Hawley Oakes in Washington, D. C. Mr. Oakes is assigned to the Department.

HINKLE. A son, Eugene Macfarlane, Jr., was born on June 19 to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Hinkle at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Hinkle has been assigned Second Secretary at Habana.

IN MEMORIAM

ZUBERBUHLER. Mr. and Mrs. Luis Zuberbuhler were killed in an airplane accident in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, on June 29. Mrs. Zuberbuhler was the daughter of Mrs. George Gordon.

HORTON. George Horton, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on June 5 in New York City.

EYSSELL. Frederick W. Eyssell died on May 19 in Cartagena, where he was Vice Consul.

MURRAY. Edwards B. Murray died on May 10 in Guatemala City, where he was Special Assistant.

ROBERTS. Mrs. Quincy F. Roberts, wife of Consul Quincy F. Roberts, died on July 10 on board the *Conte Verde* en route to the U. S.



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 435)

were already old friends of mine, so you can imagine my excitement. Of course I expected that whenever Mark Twain opened his mouth something funny would come out, or that he would talk like his books, so I was somewhat disappointed in what seemed to me pretty ordinary talk. Also, I couldn't understand why my father and mother called him Mr. Clemens when his name was Mark Twain. After lunch, they all went into the library and I thought this would be a good moment to approach my mother for some money to buy a flexible flyer sled that I had had my eye on for a long time. I whispered to my mother who, to my great embarrassment, turned to Mark Twain. 'Mr. Clemens,' she said, 'when you were a small boy and wanted a sled. I'm sure you didn't go to your father and mother for the money to buy one, but that you made it yourself, especially'—and this with particular emphasis—'if you had just been given a set of carpenter's tools for Christmas.' 'Yes,' said Mark Twain, 'I did make it myself and Jimmy Crickets. I don't advise any boy of the present generation to coast down hill on a homemade sled.' He then proceeded to give an excruciatingly funny description of such a hair-raising experience: how first one runner came off, then the other, until finally he found himself coasting along on his own stomach. Without a word, but with a twinkle in his eye, my father reached in his pocket and gave me the money for the sled. From that day, Mark Twain became my favorite author. I remember I bought a cheaper sled, and used the difference to buy some other books of Mark Twain."

HIRAM BINGHAM, JR.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

June, 1942

Visits of educators continue, and at present three eminent American scholars are in Santiago. Dr. Carlton Washburne, President of the Progressive Education Association, Dr. Thomas Harper Goodspeed of the Department of Botany of the University of California, and Dr. Robert Hall of the Department of Geography, University of Michigan.

Dr. Birkhoff, of the Department of Mathematics of Harvard, spent ten days in Santiago recently, delivered a number of lectures and received the signal honor of being made the first honorary member

of the Faculty of Mathematics of the University of Chile.

Other distinguished American visitors to Santiago have included Bishop James E. Walsh, Maryknoll Missions, and Father Escalante of the same mission. The latter was en route to Bolivia, where he will start a chapter of the Maryknoll Mission. The Ambassador entertained Bishop Walsh at a luncheon at the Embassy, to which came the Archbishop of Santiago and other members of the Chilean hierarchy.

Lawrence Kinnaird, of the Department of History of the University of California, has joined the Embassy staff as Cultural Relations Attaché; George Andrews is expected to arrive about July 4 to assume his new assignment as Second Secretary, and Blair Lee III and Douglas Gorman have been appointed respectively Assistant Naval and Military Attaché.

The S.S. *Concord* and the destroyer *Sampson* have just completed a five-day courtesy visit to Valparaiso which permitted Admiral Shafroth, Commander of the U. S. Naval forces in the south Pacific, accompanied by his officers, to visit Santiago long enough to call upon Chilean officials and be entertained at dinner by the Ambassador and at luncheon by the Chilean Minister of Defense.

Admiral Shafroth later entertained His Excellency don Juan Antonio Ríos, President of Chile; don Ernesto Barros Jarpa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the American Ambassador at luncheon aboard his flagship. This is the first meal Señor Ríos has ever taken aboard a foreign warship, and so far as one can ascertain the first time a Chilean President has ever taken a meal aboard a foreign warship. Speaking informally on this occasion, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the President of the Republic, said that it was gratifying in these days of sorrow and strife that American warships could pay a courtesy visit to Chile and it was hoped they would return soon again, and if and when they did so the officers and men would receive a warm welcome both as American officials and as friends.

An innovation of this visit was the fact that 100 sailors from the two American ships visited Santiago and during their entire stay of 24 hours were guests of the local American community. The sailors were met at the station by members of the American Women's Society who had volunteered to assist, were farmed out as guests in the houses of local American residents, and were extended simple, homelike entertainment. The behaviour of the men was exemplary, and the experiment proved a happy one for both hosts and guests.

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Left: A South American "gaucho" whirling his boleadoras to trip a fleet ostrich. GEOGRAPHIC photograph by Luis Marden.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT, THE INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION OF THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL GROUP IN GERMANY—1941-42

(Continued from page 426)

fronted, the crew of the dining car did wonders. A staff of five people—two in the kitchen and three waiters—prepared and served, for five days, an average of 400 individual meals per day, in addition to all the à la carte orders for beverages, et cetera, between meals. Since the German dining cars, in view of their universally short runs, serve only one standard desert, the variety of sweets left something to be desired; but in general the food was substantial and aroused no widespread complaint.

A question at once arose as to whether efforts should be made to protest against the detention of members of the group in these uncomfortable circumstances and to try to have conditions remedied. It was obvious that a mistake had been made in Berlin, in the sense that there was no need to pack the group off to Bad Nauheim in sleeping cars long before any arrangements had been made to receive

us there. But once we had arrived at Bad Nauheim and preparations had begun for getting us into the hotel, there was obviously not much that could be done to set this mistake to rights. It was clear that Patzak and the hotel director were doing all they could in the circumstances and that no amount of pressure from Berlin could get the hotel prepared and our members moved into it any faster than this was being done. It was not plausible to suppose that any other hotel could be cleared and made ready for occupancy for so large a group any faster than this was being done with the hotel at Bad Nauheim. To have taken us back to Berlin and turned us loose for two or three days, only to try to reassemble us again at the end of that time and take us back to Bad Nauheim, would simply have created endless confusion with respect to baggage, apartments, et cetera. There seemed, therefore, to be nothing to do but to grin and bear it. The group was accompanied by a representative of the Swiss Legation, M. Soldati, who was in touch with his Legation the entire time; and there was no reason to doubt that the Swiss Government and our own were in full possession of the facts concerning our detention.

There is one more incident of the transportation

to the hotel at Bad Nauheim which perhaps deserves mention. On the final day of removal from the train, Patzak told Kennan that they proposed to move the baggage to the hotel in a furniture van during the afternoon; that they had, however, only three baggage porters at the station, all of whom would be needed for the moving of the baggage from the cars to the van; and that it might be some time before they could get the bags distributed in the hotel. Knowing how eager many of the people were to get at their baggage, and considering that a little physical work could do them no harm after the days of forced inactivity on the train, Kennan called for volunteers among the men to handle baggage at this end. A considerable number of men volunteered their services and the baggage was received and taken to the rooms during the course of the afternoon with a despatch which drew down the admiration of the German officials. There was no attempt on the part of the Germans to insist that we handle our own baggage; nor was any member of the party compelled to do so.

THE STAY AT JESCHE'S GRAND HOTEL, BAD NAUHEIM

The group was confined in Jesche's Grand Hotel, Bad Nauheim, from December 16-19, 1941, to May 12, 1942, a total of 143 days.

In view of the general monotony of life in the hotel, it is difficult to describe chronologically the circumstances of our stay there. It is necessary, consequently, to take up the various phases of our confinement, one by one.

Composition of Group.

At the time of departure from Berlin, the group was composed of 114 persons, of whom 97 were members of the staff of the Berlin Embassy, with dependents, and the remaining 17 journalists or their dependents. During the period of our stay at Bad Nauheim, we were joined by 23 further persons, of whom 16 were State Department personnel or dependents thereof and the remainder journalists. The total number at the end of our stay at Bad Nauheim was 132, of whom 109 were diplomatic persons, 5 having left the group in the meantime.

Internal Organization.

In order to provide a center for all official action and correspondence of the group as a whole, as well as for internal organization, there was established, immediately upon arrival at Bad Nauheim, a Group Secretariat. This Secretariat, which was in the nature of a permanent administrative office, operated at all times under the direct authority of Mr. Morris. During the first weeks at Bad Nauheim, the immediate supervision of the Secretariat

was exercised by Mr. Kennan. Following the arrival of the Copenhagen group in January, Mr. Reams kindly volunteered to take over this work and functioned from that time on as immediate chief of the office. A number of the other Foreign Service Officers and American stenographers served at various times in the Secretariat, in accordance with duty schedules posted on the bulletin board.

The Secretariat handled technically the voluminous official correspondence of the group as a whole with the Swiss Legation at Berlin. It likewise looked after the entire technical side of the internal organization; administered and drew up duty schedules for the various internal services within the group; accepted and considered complaints on the part of members; kept official files and records; controlled the rationing of various sorts of supplies to members, administered group funds, etc. During the period of our stay at Bad Nauheim, the Secretariat handled a total of 1,073 communications, of which 511 were incoming and 562 were outgoing, in addition to a steady stream of interviews with individual members of the group.

Liaison with the German authorities was in general carried out, on Mr. Morris' behalf, by Mr. Kennan. This applied to the officials of the Foreign Office and the local police as well as to the director of the hotel. The general condition of strain and over-sensitiveness which, in the given circumstances, unavoidably affected both persons confined and those who were charged with their confinement, made it impossible to permit individual members of the group to deal directly with the authorities without running the risk of misunderstanding and friction. It was obvious that incidents between individual Germans and individual members of the group could easily lead to results which would affect unfavorably the position of the group as a whole. For this reason constant efforts were made on our side and on the German side to channelize all questions of liaison between the group and the official German authorities through Mr. Kennan, on our side, and the local representative of the Foreign Office, on the other, and with the hotel personnel through Mr. Kennan on our side and the hotel director on the other. Fortunately, it was possible to preserve an atmosphere of good faith and personal cordiality in these liaison contacts throughout the period of our stay; and no serious conflict occurred with these local officials upon whom our comfort and security depended to so large a degree.

A third official organ of the group was the Room Committee, responsible for the allotment of living space in the hotel. This committee had not only to take responsibility for the assignment of rooms in



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the first instance, but it had also to receive and consider all current complaints relating to the allotment of rooms. When changes occurred in the composition of the group, it was the room committee which had to work out the adjustments in living arrangements. This committee, in the composition of which changes were made only on one occasion, functioned throughout under the chairmanship of Colonel Harvey Smith, who conducted this by no means easy office with exceptional tact and efficiency.

As a fourth official organ of the group, there might be mentioned the committee of representatives which, as will be seen below, Mr. Morris called together on several occasions to advise him on the opinions of the group with regard to certain official matters and to hear his account of the conduct of certain phases of the official business.

Among the unofficial committees and offices which functioned in addition to the official group organs mentioned above, the following may be cited:

The Entertainment Committee, the functions of which will be discussed below.

The "Badheim University," the functions of which will likewise be discussed below.

The Supervisor of Laundry, who saw to it that the washing of individual members was prepared and submitted in the proper form.

The Ironing Room Service, performed by individual ladies of the group, who took responsibility for the proper use of the ironing room and its equipment.

The Librarian (Miss Porter), who operated a library service from the fund of books contributed by members.

The Shopping Service, operated by Miss Schneider as a clearing house for local purchases. (The actual purchases were carried out by members of the hotel personnel under Miss Schneider's direction.)

The Medical Service, operated by the three Public Health surgeons.

The Nursing Service, operated by a number of ladies who saw to it that people who were sick in bed were looked after, their meals brought, rooms cleaned, etc.

The Newspaper "Bad Nauheim Pudding," which will also be mentioned below.

The Newspaper Distribution Service, carried out by Mr. Novotny, which looked after the distribution of the German newspapers delivered daily to the hotel.

The Commissary Committee, for the ordering and distribution of canteen food supplies from Berlin.

The operation of this internal organization not

only provided means of meeting many of the current requirements of the group but also gave some sort of regular occupation at one time or another to most of the members thereof. It is estimated that about 90 members of the group did regular duty in one way or another in connection with at least one of the above-mentioned activities. In only one or two cases, did persons refuse to cooperate by lending their services to group activity.

(To be continued in the September issue)

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 421)

terest in diplomacy. In some respects his career was typical of our Foreign Service before the present system was created.

It was the work of Wilbur Carr to bring able men without means into the Foreign Service along with those of wealth. Mr. Carr himself entered the Department of State as a clerk. But he was soon at work developing and securing approval of a system under which young men entering the Foreign Service were carefully selected on the basis of training and aptitude. He was also instrumental in securing larger appropriations so that men without independent means could follow diplomacy as a career. More than any other individual, he must be credited with substituting personal capacity for wealth and politics as the criterion for the selection of career men in the Foreign Service.

As Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Carr was chief administrative officer for the department as well as the Foreign Service. He won an enviable reputation for sending unpadding budgets to Congress. Sometimes the department suffered when Congress trimmed an unpadding budget. But considering the extent to which taxpayers suffer when Congress fails to trim padded budgets, his candor and integrity in handling the public business stand out as marks of real distinction.—*Washington Post*, June 28, 1942.

AIRGRAMS

(Continued from page 429)

reached the third day and the most distant posts in four days.

Thus it will be seen that many important posts can be reached within twenty-four hours daily and that more than a week's delay is unlikely in the case of even the most distant posts. It is hoped therefore that an important part of the telegrams now being sent giving background information, instructions, travel orders, notice of changes in laws or regulations, etc., will be transmitted as airgrams.

CORDELL HULL

Department of State, July 2, 1942

AUGUST, 1942

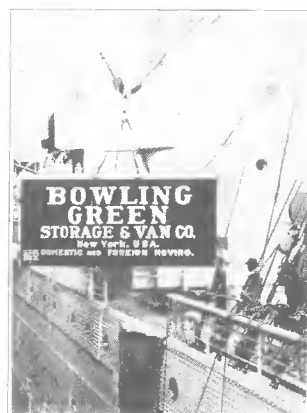
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TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE:

At times my imagination is so strong that when filling the needs of the many members of the Foreign Service, I think of myself as one of them.

A few years ago a letter was received from Norway, "I want to give an old fashioned oyster supper, send me two barrels of blue points in the shells." My delight was untold when a letter arrived stating, "Contents of both barrels received in perfect condition, supper a huge success."

Within the last year Australian members have written for cases of canned milk and baby food which have been received by them in due time.

In my office stowed away is a man's suit and shoes which I use as a sample when the owner desires to replenish his wardrobe.

An air mail letter is delivered: "Will arrive in New York on a given date, please have at hotel dinner gown, gold and silver slippers, necessary accessories. My husband desires dinner suit—shirts (same as previously bought)." All order completed when Mr. and Mrs. Foreign Service arrived just in time to keep dinner engagement. Another message, "Please send flowers on my wife's birthday," (date given) with enclosed card.

In September a Christmas list comes each year and what fun finding inexpensive toys for the stockings with a real electric stove for the pièce de résistance, something for Fido and gifts for the grown-ups too. These are all carefully packed in my office and with the kind co-operation of Mr. Howard Fyfe reached the destination in time.

"Only five pounds by the pouch," the store keeper says, "impossible to send that suit." All is sent to my office, skirt is packed in one box, coat and blouse in another, postal regulations complied with and mailed via the Diplomatic Pouch. My telephone rings "Can you come immediately, my time is so limited and so many things needed." A call to the hotel, list taken with descriptions and everything sent to the hotel on approval.

From Iceland to Paraguay, Australia to Liberia, letters are received, orders for everything and anything—stockings, tea, cigarettes, furs, drugs, gowns, furniture, kitchen utensils, children's clothes, men's suits, games for adults or children, selections are carefully made. One letter for orders, one payment, all a time saver.

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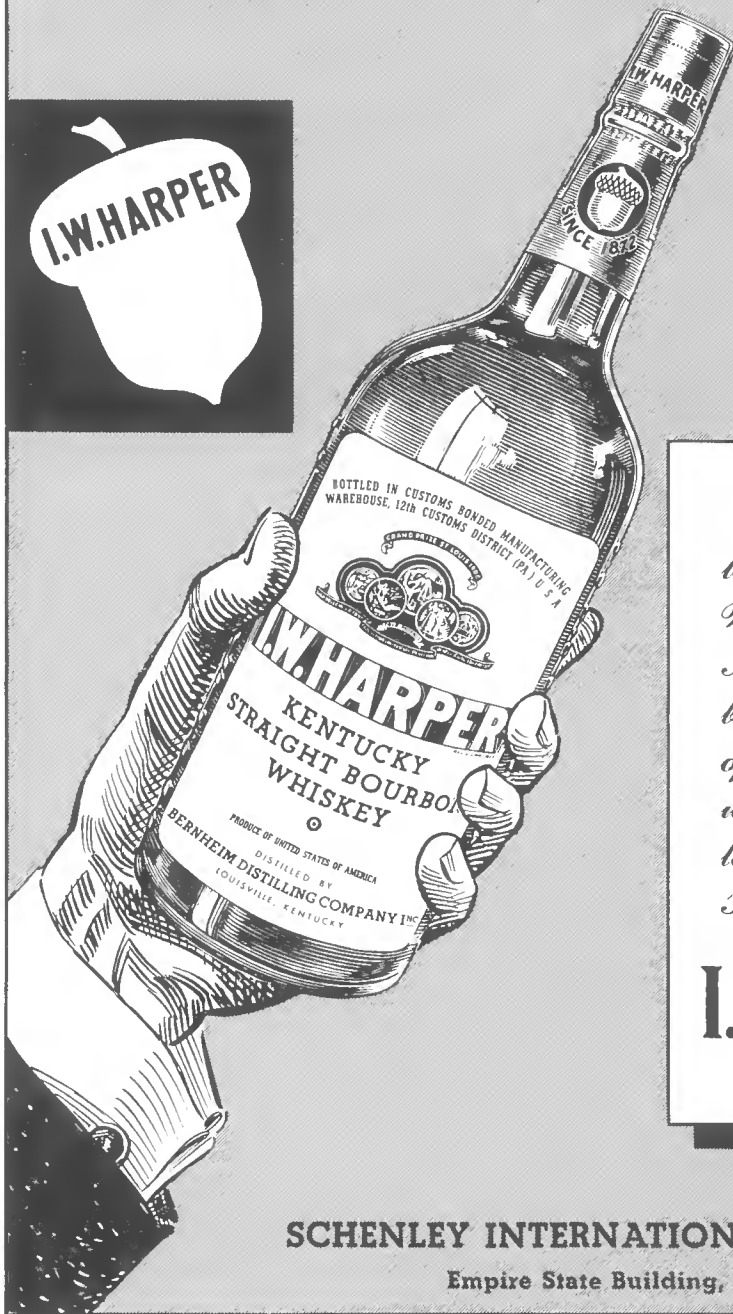
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VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past month:

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W. S. Howard, Berlin.....	8
Mrs. Agnes Sholes John, Berlin.....	8
Doris Lawson, Berlin.....	8
Samuel H. Day, Pretoria.....	9
John L. Goshie, Rome.....	9
Curtis T. Everett, Vichy.....	9
Lloyd D. Yates, Berlin.....	9
Alfred T. Nester, Gnayaquil.....	10
W. E. Dunn, Guatemala.....	10
Ilse Herter, Berlin.....	10
Ursula Nett, Berlin.....	10
Eugene M. Hinkle, Berlin.....	11
Robert Janz, São Paulo.....	11
Carolyn W. Keene, Rome.....	12
William W. Schott, Budapest.....	12
G. F. Reinhardt, Moscow.....	12
Frank E. Phillips, Berlin.....	13
Anne W. Meriam, Ottawa.....	13
Elizabeth J. Marriatt, Lima.....	13
Janice Plowman, Department of State.....	13
George M. Widney, Department of State.....	15
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Gilson G. Blake, Rome.....	15
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George F. Kennan, Berlin.....	15
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Leslie A. Webb, Rio de Janeiro.....	15
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Katherine Groves, Department.....	22
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Shiras Morris, Jr., Montevideo.....	24
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Louise Ziegler, Department.....	29

AUGUST, 1942

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Frances E. Siewerts, Berlin	1
G. Edith Bland, Berlin	1
William W. Schott, Budapest	1
E. V. Politnik, Budapest	2
E. Tomlin Bailey, Berlin	2
Perry N. Jester, Lagos	2
Charles A. Livengood, Rome	2
Karl S. Valiquette, Berlin	4
Weiklo A. Forsten, Caracas	3
Candide R. Dubeau, Marseille	3
Worthington E. Hagerman, Lisbon	3
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Charles A. Windham, Department	6
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Edward J. Shahady, Department	6
Bernadine Whitfield, Lima	6
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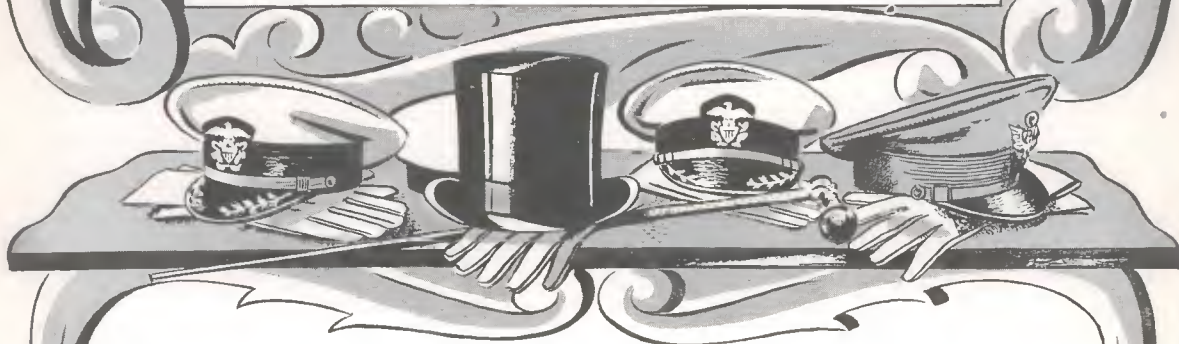
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