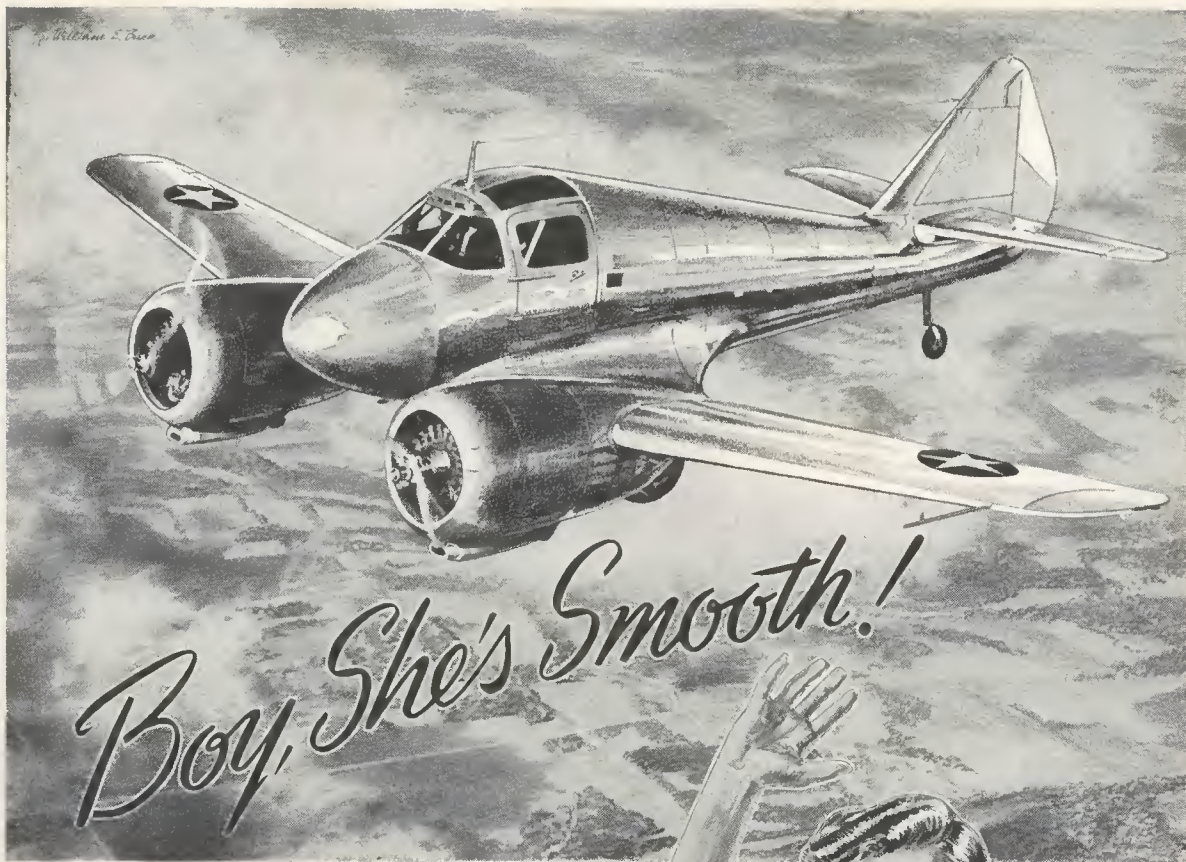


The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL. 19, NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1942





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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 19, No. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1942

The United States Marine Corps "Soldiers of the Sea"

By BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT L. DENIG, U.S.M.C.

"FIRST TO FIGHT!" has been the proud byword of the Marine Corps during all the 167 years of its valiant history.

World War II had scarcely begun for America when the whole nation was aware that the Marines were living up to their heritage of being always ready and always faithful.

At Wake, Pearl Harbor, Bataan and in the Solomon Islands, the Japs learned to fear the fighting fury of the Leatherneck Corps, just as all enemies of the United States have. And, as the war progresses, the Marines will tell our enemies in cold steel why the Devil Dogs are first on land, sea and air.

Although only approximately 64,000 strong when the Japanese struck, the Corps had more than doubled its strength by June of 1942.

Because the Marine Corps is a professional body of fighters, a tremendous amount of its time during the years since World War I has been spent in intensive training, developing and experimenting with its weapons and methods. As a result, the men of the Marine Corps are in battle today or ready to defend shore stations with the most modern weapons from small side arms to 155 millimeter howitzers. The Corps uses the latest techniques of lightning mobile warfare including Raider Battalions, parachute troops (Paramarines), glider troops, tank and amphibious tractor battalions and other unusual modern developments including defense battalions fully equipped with heavy caliber guns and other protective weapons for defense.

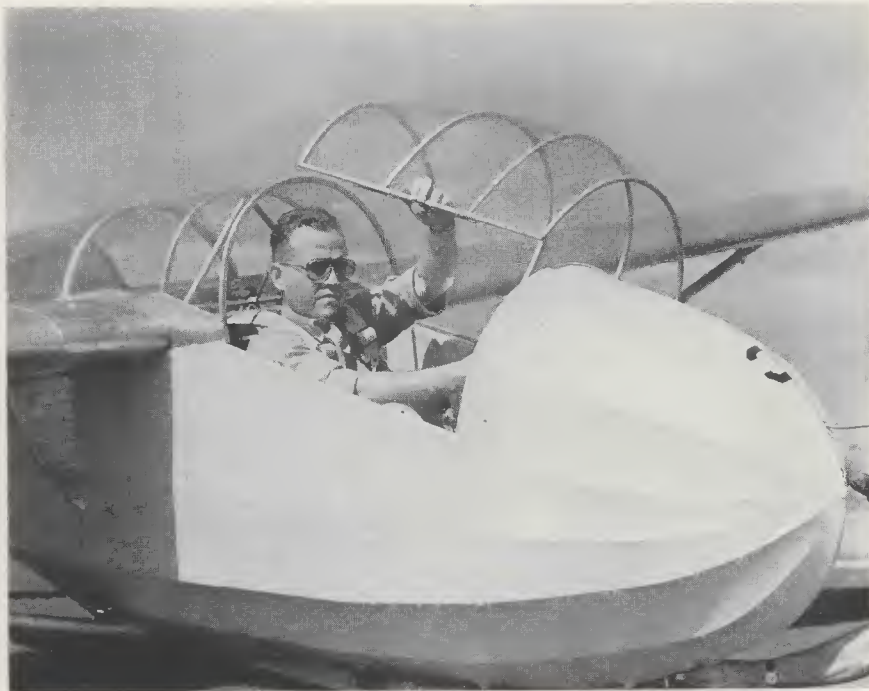
Because the Marine Corps has been, and certainly still is, a small self-contained army of sea-fighters, fully equipped to fight in any climate regardless of terrain, its men are intensely trained in all phases of sea, land and air warfare.

Its special spheres of activity in the operational picture of American armed services at war include four major functions:

1. The primary mission of the modern Marines is to act as an accompanying land force for the fleet in naval warfare.
2. In addition to being an accompanying expeditionary force for the fleet, the Marines establish and fortify land bases from which the fleet can operate.
3. Marines help to "fight" the ships of the fleet as members of the Marine guard aboard capital ships in manning secondary batteries, such as the antiaircraft guns.
4. Marine forces serve as garrisons for the different Navy yards and naval establishments within and beyond the continental limits of the United States.

To increase its proficiency both as an offensive and a defensive force, particularly in the vital phase of ship-to-shore action and the holding of seized bases, the Marine Corps has greatly improved both the strength and variety of its weapons and tactical units. The Raider Battalion and the Defense Battalion are prime examples of such improvements.

THE RAIDER BATTALION, long a closely guarded secret of the Marine Corps, is a compact,



A U. S. Marine Corps glider pilot undergoing instruction in this phase of aerial defense, at Parris Island, S. C., prepares for a take-off.

swift-striking unit. Raiders are to amphibious warfare what parachute troops are to land operations.

Specialists in death, destruction and demolition, the Marine Corps Raiders are rigorously trained in close-range fighting with the knife and the bayonet, night attacks, surprise landings and rubber boat operations.

Marine Raiders carried out the attack on Makin Island in the Gilbert group on August 17, 1942, in which a Japanese sea plane base, radio communications and munitions were destroyed in a hit-and-run raid.

THE DEFENSE BATTALION is a heavily gunned outfit, equipped with automatic weapons of all calibers — anti-tank, anti-boat, and anti-aircraft, and is designed to hold advance bases for the Navy against possible enemy attack or counter-attack after the position has been taken and consolidated by the Fleet Marine Force landing party.

PARAMARINES, the parachute troops of the Marine Corps, constitute one of the world's most potent attack forces. Garbed in heavy cloth jumpers, loose-fitting trousers tucked into leather boots and three pieces of headgear — leather, plastic and steel helmets — the Paramarines "bail out" at low altitudes from their carrier plane at the rate of ten in five seconds.

They are on the ground and ready to fight in a few minutes after leaving their plane. Equipped to land behind enemy lines to destroy or capture am-

munition dumps, airports, railheads and highway junctions, they spread death and destruction to the enemy.

Paramarines must be between 21 and 32 years old and weigh between 135 and 190 pounds. These Marines are of average height and weight and must go through a very strenuous six weeks' course. Enlisted men in the Paramarines receive \$50 a month pay in addition to basic pay. Training of Paramarines began in the Marine Corps in 1940 and has expanded rapidly.

GLIDER TRAINING in the Marine Corps has been in operation since the summer of 1941 at Page Field, Parris Island, S. C. The rigid training course lasts five weeks. Every glider pilot must make 1,000 take-offs and landings before becoming a glider pilot.

During their course, the officers are taught to handle gliders, either singly or in tandem and to fly the "tow" ship. Precision landings and "free flight," traveling alone by wind and compass, also are stressed.

"COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS" are a new breed of American journalists. The task of these "fighter-reporters" of the Marine Corps is to report Marine action on all the battlefronts of the world to the folks back home. They are trained to fight first and write the account of the action afterwards.

Newspaper and newsreel photographers work in

teams with the reporter Combat Correspondents to send back to the U. S. complete eye-witness stories and picture coverage on all Marine Corps activities overseas.

ORGANIZATION — The Marine Corps is under the command of a Marine general officer appointed by the President, having the title of Commandant and the rank of Lieutenant General. The Commandant, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, USMC, is under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

Marine Corps headquarters is located in the Navy Building, Arlington Annex, Washington, D. C. The three major staff departments in the Corps are the Paymaster Department, the Quartermaster Department and the Adjutant and Inspector Department. In addition to the three staff departments, there are located at Headquarters the Division of Plans and Policies, the Division of Aviation, the Division of Recruiting, the Division of Reserve, the Division of Personnel, the Division of Public Relations and the various boards.

The Fleet Marine Force is composed of all the expeditionary and tactical units in the Corps, con-

sisting of Marine infantry, artillery, aviation, tank, raider, parachute, engineer, signal, motor transport, amphibious tractor and other units.

BRANCHES OF SERVICE for enlisted men in the Marine Corps are seven in number — line, aviation, mess, musician, paymaster, quartermaster, signal and radio. No promise for assignment to any special duty is given since Marines are all volunteers and are required to enlist for general service. Upon completion of basic training enlisted men may request assignment to one of the seven branches. Assignments depend upon the aptitude and ability of the applicant and upon current vacancies.

Upon enlisting, Marines are sent for basic training to "boot" camp for a seven-week period either at Parris Island, S. C., or San Diego, California. Following that the men are attached to the Fleet Marine Force or sent to their specialty schools. The Fleet Marine Force training center for the East coast is New River, N. C., while its West coast training base is at Camp Elliott, San Diego, California.

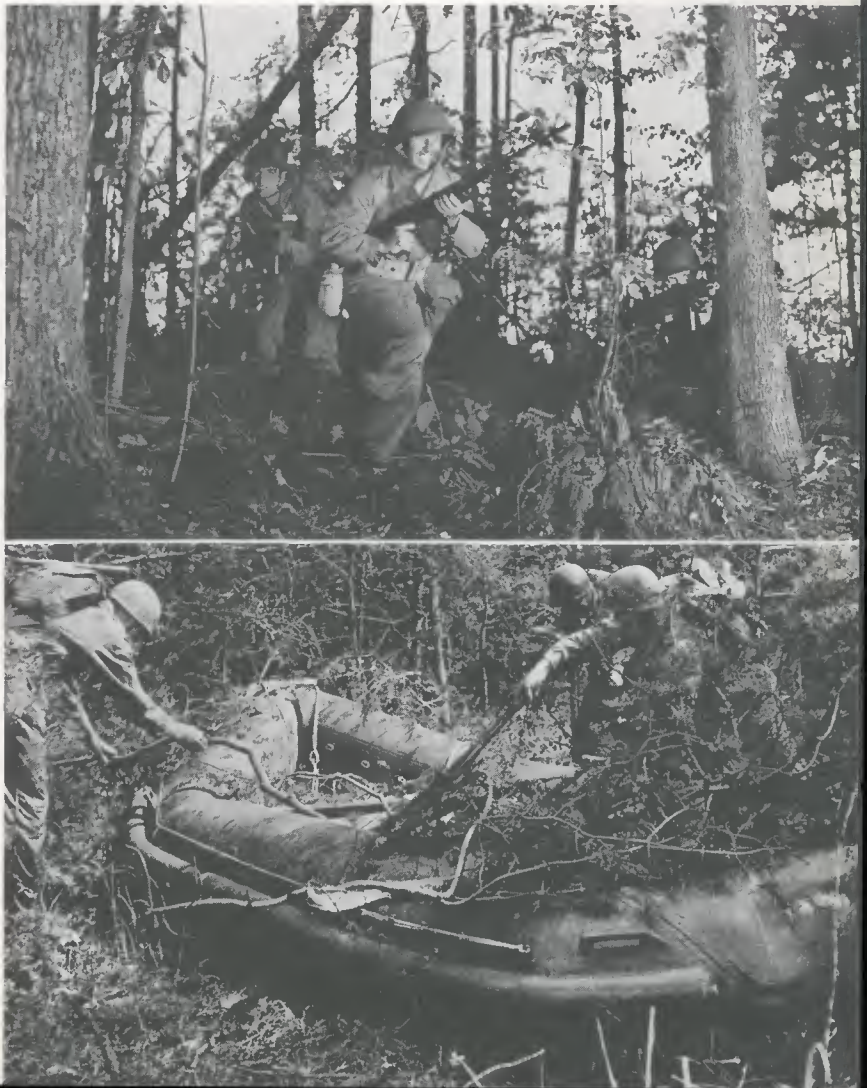
The headquarters for Reserve officers' training

(Continued on page 558)

CHARGE—These Marine recruits are shown during maneuvers in the "Boon Doeks" of Parris Island. As in most instances the man in the foreground is throwing himself wholeheartedly into the training.

A group of U. S. Marines conceal an inflated rubber boat in foliage to prevent discovery of their presence and position in enemy territory.

Official U. S. Marine Corps Photos



Commonly Used Abbreviations

- AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Agency.
ACAA—Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration.
AMA—Agricultural Marketing Administration.
ARA—Agricultural Research Administration.
ASC—Army Specialist Corps.
BAE—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
BEW—Board of Economic Warfare.
BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
BPI—Bureau of Public Inquiries.
BWC—Board of War Communications.
CAA—Civil Aeronautics Administration.
CAB—Civil Aeronautics Board.
CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps or Commodity Credit Corporation.
CCS—Combined Chiefs of Staff.
COI—Coordinator of Information.¹
DPC—Defense Plant Corporation.
DSC—Defense Supplies Corporation.
EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority.
FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation.
FCA—Farm Credit Administration.
FCC—Federal Communications Commission.
FCIC—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.
FDA—Food and Drug Administration.
FDA—Food and Drug Administration.
FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
FHA—Federal Housing Administration.
FHLBA—Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.
FLA—Federal Loan Agency.²
FPC—Federal Power Commission.
FPHA—Federal Public Housing Authority.
FSA—Farm Security Administration or Federal Security Agency.
FTC—Federal Trade Commission.
FWA—Federal Works Agency.
GAO—General Accounting Office.
GPO—Government Printing Office.
HOLC—Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
ICC—Interstate Commerce Commission.
MRC—Metals Reserve Company.
NACA—National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
NDAC—National Defense Advisory Commission.
NHA—National Housing Agency.
NLRB—National Labor Relations Board.
NRPB—National Resources Planning Board.
NWLB—National War Labor Board.
NYA—National Youth Administration.
OAPC—Office of Alien Property Custodian.
OAWR—Office for Agricultural War Relations.
OCD—Office of Civilian Defense.
ODT—Office of Defense Transportation.
OEM—Office for Emergency Management.
OFF—Office of Facts and Figures.³
OGR—Office of Government Reports³
OLLA—Office of Lend-Lease Administration
OOC—Office of Censorship.
OPA—Office of Price Administration.
OPCW—Office of Petroleum Coordinator for War.
OPM—Office of Production Management.⁴
OSFCW—Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War.
OSRD—Office of Scientific Research and Development.
OSS—Office of Strategic Services.
OWI—Office of War Information.
PBA—Public Buildings Administration.
PRA—Public Roads Administration.
PWA—Public Works Administration.
REA—Rural Electrification Administration.
RFC—Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
RRB—Railroad Retirement Board.
RRC—Rubber Reserve Company.
SCS—Soil Conservation Service.
SEC—Securities and Exchange Commission.
SPAB—Supply Priorities and Allocations Board⁵
SSB—Social Security Board.
SSS—Selective Service System.
TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.
USCG—United States Coast Guard.
USDA—United States Department of Agriculture.
USECC—United States Employees' Compensation Commission.
USES—United States Employment Service.
USHA—United States Housing Authority.
USIS—United States Information Service³
USMC—United States Marine Corps.
WAAC—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.
WAVES—Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service (Women's Reserve, U. S. Naval Reserve).
WDC—War Damage Corporation.
WMC—War Manpower Commission.
WPA—Work Projects Administration.
WPB—War Production Board.
WRA—War Relocation Authority.
WSA—War Shipping Administration.

¹Functions transferred to OWI and OSS.

²Functions transferred to Department of Commerce and NHA.

³Absorbed by OWI.

⁴Absorbed by WPB.

⁵Succeeded by WPB.

Claims for Personal Losses

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 1082
(AMENDING DEPARTMENTAL ORDER
NO. 532 $\frac{1}{4}$)

In order to facilitate the preparation of claims for personal losses of officers and employees of the Foreign Service for such legislative action as may be desirable as soon as possible after such claims arise, a Claim Board is hereby established, to consist of

1. The Assistant Secretary of State designated as Budget Officer;
2. The Legal Adviser;
3. The Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The Board will at once proceed to the consideration of claims for personal losses which are pending in the Department and report their findings as to the justness and reasonableness of each claim to the Secretary of State with a recommendation as to the action deemed to be desirable.

Each member of the Board is authorized to delegate to a member of his staff the work of considering claims, but shall assume responsibility for the conclusions reached and sign the report to be submitted to the Secretary of State.

The members of the Board will be guided in their work by the following regulations:

REGULATIONS

Claims of Diplomatic, Consular, or Foreign Service Officers and Personnel for Private Property Lost, Damaged or Destroyed in the Foreign Service.

Section 1. Where private property belonging to diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officers, clerks or employees and their families, whether in active service or retired or resigned, including all household articles and clothing which they may have owned or used during the time that they held such appointments as officers, clerks or employees, and their families, is lost, damaged or destroyed in the course of their service, its value shall be appraised for submission to Congress with a recommendation for relief of the owner as hereinafter provided, when such loss, damage, or destruction has occurred without fault or negligence on the part of the owner in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) When such private property is lost, damaged

or destroyed as a consequence of the performance of duties under the direction of the Department of State;

- (b) When it appears that such private property was lost, damaged or destroyed in consequence of its owner having given his attention to the saving of human life or property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances;

- (c) When during travel under orders such private property, including the regulation allowance of baggage, transferred by a common carrier, or otherwise transported by the proper agent or agency of the United States Government is lost, damaged or destroyed; but recoupment, or commutation in these circumstances, where the property was transported by a common carrier shall be limited to the extent of such loss, damage or destruction over and above the amount recovered from said carrier; and that no claim under this category shall be favorably considered where the claimant has failed to exhaust his legal remedies against the common carrier.

- (d) When such private property is destroyed or captured by the enemy or is destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, or is abandoned on account of lack of transportation or by reason of emergency requiring its abandonment, or is otherwise lost under warlike conditions.

- (e) When such private property is lost, destroyed or damaged by a catastrophe of nature.

In determining what is negligence, the Board will take into consideration whether the failure of the claimant to carry insurance on his property should, in the circumstances, constitute negligence.

Section 2. The liability of the Government shall be limited to damage or loss of such sums of money or such articles of personal property as the Claim Board shall decide or declare to be reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for officers, clerks and employees of the Foreign Service to have in their possession while in the public service in the line of duty. It is distinctly to be understood, however, that no claim on account of losses occurring within the United States shall be allowed, except where the claimant is traveling under orders between the United States and a foreign post.

Section 3. The Claim Board will examine into, ascertain and determine the value of such property lost, destroyed, captured or abandoned as specified

(Continued on page 572)

Office of War Information

THE Office of War Information, under Director Elmer Davis, is serving as the people's advocate amid the increasing complexities on every sector of the civilian front.

"This is a people's war," Mr. Davis has said, "and to win it the people should know as much about it as they can. This office will do its best to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, both at home and abroad. Military information that would aid the enemy must be withheld; but within that limitation we shall try to give the people a clear, complete and accurate picture."

The program of the Office of War Information is clear and fundamental. Mr. Davis's obligation is first of all merely to get *more* news to the public, news good and bad, inspiring and sobering. The Office of War Information believes in the traditional tough quality of the American people. In the role of people's advocate the Office of War Information will attempt to secure the release of more and more information throughout the vital home front.

Hardly less important in the aims of the Office of War Information is the elimination of confusion in statements bearing upon the nation's war effort. Working with representatives appointed from each federal department and agency concerned with the war, the O.W.I. is attempting to procure for the people a comprehensive picture of the United States government at war, a picture undistorted by simultaneous and sometimes conflicting statements from many sources.

The Davis organization seeks also to tell the American people the nature of their friends and of their enemies. Common aims among democratic peoples are vital to their conduct of the war. The Office of War Information reports upon the cooperative efforts of the United Nations and keeps Americans conscious of the developing shape of a post-war world. The O.W.I. also publicizes the nature of the enemy, his blueprints for a totalitarian world order, and examples of his methods in the occupied countries.

Into the over-all organization of the Office of War Information, created by Executive Order on June 15, have gone the Office of Government Reports, the Office of Facts and Figures, the foreign news section of the Office of the Coordinator of Information, and the information agencies of the Office for Emergency Management. Under the

President's directive the O.W.I. now clears all domestic newspaper releases relative to the war and all foreign releases except those to Central and South America.

M. E. Eisenhower, Associate Director, is in charge of general administration of O.W.I. Mr. Davis and Mr. Eisenhower, with three assistant directors, form the War Information Board, which develops the information policies of the government and formulates the general programs necessary for an enlightened public opinion on the whole progress of the war. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, is Assistant Director for General Planning and Policy Development. Five deputies working with him serve as liaison officers between the O.W.I. and the policy-forming officials of the war agencies, as well as representatives of the United Nations. To provide the War Information Board with data relative to information problems, R. Keith Kane is chief of a Bureau of Intelligence within Mr. MacLeish's policy Development Branch.

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des Moines *Register and Tribune* and *Look Magazine*, is Assistant Director for Domestic Information. Mr. Cowles has general supervision over all O.W.I. operations involved in preparing, coordinating, and disseminating information within the continental limits of the United States. Robert Horton is chief of the News Bureau within the Domestic Information Branch. The Bureau clears all news releases which cut across the lines of several departments and agencies, but the exercise of this authority in no way curbs the regular activities of newspaper correspondents. Reporters still cover their normal beats and go directly to government officials for news. Army and Navy communiques continue to come from the War and Navy Departments, and individual agencies release to the public information which relates exclusively to their authorized activities.

The Radio Bureau, under its chief, William B. Lewis, former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, reviews and clears all proposed radio programs sponsored by government groups, allocates their time, and serves as a central clearance point for the broadcasting industry in its relationships with federal departments and agencies. Lowell Mellett, Chief of the Bureau of Motion Pictures, supervises government contacts with the motion picture industry, theatrical and non-theatrical.

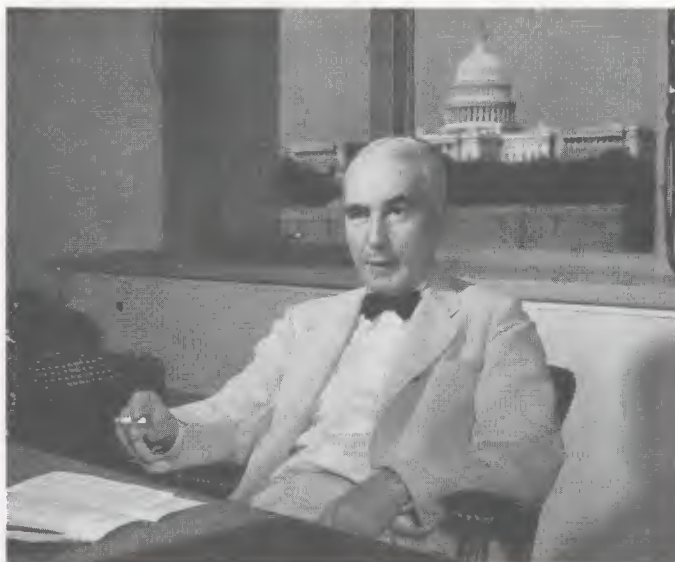
The Bureau produces motion pictures and approves all proposals for the distribution of motion pictures from federal departments.

John R. Fleming's Bureau of Publications and Graphics is responsible for all domestic printing, and all distribution except the distribution of news releases. The Bureau prepares and issues publications on every phase of the issues involved in a world at war. Axis meth-

ods of setting ally against ally and creating distrust of one another among democratic peoples are set forth in *Divide and Conquer*, an O.W.I. pamphlet. *The Unconquered People* reminded U. S. citizens that the peoples of occupied Europe are fighting back. A recent O.W.I. publication, *The Thousand Million*, presents the simple facts about our allies in the United Nations. Other publications are in preparation.

The Bureau of Publications and Graphics also reviews the publications of other federal departments in an effort to coordinate the mass of information reaching the people. It clears all speeches and addresses by the heads of federal agencies and other policy-forming officials of the government. It prepares special materials to aid the Office of Civilian Defense in promoting free discussion of important war problems. The Graphics Section clears all posters and other graphics relating to the war effort.

Included in the Domestic Information Branch are the Bureaus of Special Operations and Public Inquiries. The Bureau of Special Operations provides an information service for the foreign language press and radio in the United States and serves as a clearance point for all federal agencies and the various branches of the advertising industry. Whenever the O.W.I. comes into contact with organized groups in the United States, the Special Operations Bureau plays an important part. To perform the duties handled in the past by the U. S. Information Service of the O.G.R., the Public Inquiries Bureau is endeavoring to provide accurate information in Washington and elsewhere in response to specific inquiries from the public.



Director Elmer Davis.

Robert Sherwood, the playwright, is Assistant Director for Overseas Information. Mr. Sherwood supervises the dissemination of information to all foreign countries except those in Central and South America, which are still being served by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Joseph Barnes is Chief of the International Press and Radio Bureau, with offices in New York. His bureau

is in charge of the monitoring of American short-wave broadcasts, the analysis of enemy radio propaganda, the dissemination of radio news abroad, and the review or preparation of radio scripts for foreign language broadcasts. Edward Stanley's Bureau of Overseas Publications, also in New York, prepares information about America, the American way of life, and the American war effort for dissemination abroad. For this purpose the Bureau uses pamphlets, books, movies, and other media.

Harold Guinzburg's Outpost Bureau, with headquarters in Washington, maintains liaison connections between O. W. I. and friendly and neutral countries. It cooperates with United Nations military forces in conducting morale work in foreign countries and determines the world-wide reaction to the information programs issued by the United States, the United Nations, and the enemy. The Bureau of Communications Facilities, under Murray Brophy, supervises all technical communications facilities of the Overseas Branch, including short- and medium-wave radio.

The Office of War Information, hoping to put an end to the conflicting statements on the war which have confused the public mind, believes in giving the complete truth to the people as rapidly as possible. Much of O. W. I.'s work is designed to bring different agencies into agreement before a given issue comes to the state of publication. But in this or any other operational process, the open-door policy in giving news to the American public is a basic principle with O.W.I. The organization will gauge the success of its efforts by a fundamental yardstick: Do the people know all they can about their war?

Efficiency Reports

By THE HONORABLE JOSEPH C. GREW

*Statement read to the members of the immediate staff of the Embassy
in Tokyo, November 10, 1941.*

AT this time, when we are working under strain on big issues, it is difficult to shift our attention to what might appear to be the comparatively trivial subject of efficiency reports. I do not, however, regard the subject as trivial, because the periodic promotion of members of the staff is a matter of concern not only to me personally but, where morale is concerned, to the Embassy itself, and to a certain extent promotion depends upon these reports. The whole system of efficiency reports is, in my opinion, unsatisfactory, because the system depends too much on the personal equation and objectivity of the reporting officer which may vary at different posts, but it is probably the only practical system available and therefore must be taken seriously, and of course it is supplemented by the Department's appraisal of the work of individual officers as revealed to some extent in their initialed despatch writing and by sidelights from other sources.

With considerable labor and a great deal of most careful thought and deliberation the efficiency reports on the members of this staff have been completed for the current year and will go to the Department in the next pouch.

I once served under a most kindly and benignant chief who called us in one day just before the lunch hour. It was at one of our two or three most important Embassies and the staff was composed, as most Embassy staffs were in those days, of three officers, a first, second and third secretary. The Ambassador said to us: "Gentlemen, I have before me your annual efficiency reports. I place them in my top drawer. As you observe, I do not lock the drawer. Good day, gentlemen." And the Ambassador departed.

But while I have learned much by experience

In publishing this excellent paper, the JOURNAL has been asked to stress the timeliness of Ambassador Grew's comments, since the bi-annual efficiency rating list is shortly to be compiled. Although the ratings will not be effective until January 1, 1943, the Foreign Service Personnel Board (Messrs. Shaw, Chairman; Berle and Acheson) will meet in this connection before then; and Chiefs of Mission and principal consular officers who have not already done so are urged to pay their debts in this matter in good season, in order that each officer may receive full consideration. They should bear in mind Diplomatic Serial 2845 of October 19, 1937, and should prepare on each officer a convincing account that will be just to the Department, to the officer, and to his colleagues. During the war, when officers are performing under hazardous conditions and when special missions are successful almost in direct degree to the success of Foreign Service officers in clearing the way for them, it is more important than ever that a precise and rigorous standard in efficiency reporting be maintained.—THE EDITORS.

from at least some of my former chiefs and have tried to emulate them in at least some of their methods, I am not in favor of showing the actual reports to the members of my staff, principally because these reports are matters of confidence between the reporting officer and the Department, and they inevitably deal with certain matters which, in my opinion, should lie exclusively between the reporting officer and the Department.

On the other hand, it is reasonable and proper that the members of the

staff should know of some of the particular considerations which enter into the preparation of these reports and which guide and influence the reporting officer in his appraisals. I have told the Department that it is not my habit in my relations with my staff, as it is the habit of some chiefs in my experience, to play the policeman or the taskmaster. I prefer to sketch out in general terms the character of the work desired and expected, and then to leave to the individual officers, save in so far as specific assignments, criticism or guidance may be called for, the application of their own initiative, imagination, industry and resourcefulness in carrying out their chancery work and other activities. Please carefully note and remember those terms: initiative, imagination, industry and resourcefulness.

Let me say at once that I have not been disappointed. On the contrary I am exceedingly proud of my staff, the sound and effective work that it is doing and the concrete results and accomplishments achieved under the most difficult surrounding circumstances. I have sympathized and do sympathize with all of you in the heavy handicaps which you are encountering, especially with those of you who are separated from your wives and families. That is one handicap which I myself, rightly or wrongly,

am spared, but this has not in any degree lessened my full appreciation of what this handicap means to you. I earnestly hope — and this is a matter which is seldom out of my thoughts — that the time may very soon arrive when this particular handicap may be overcome. In the meantime you have all my respect for the way in which you are carrying on without complaint in a situation which tests a man's inmost fibre.

Now just a few of the considerations which have entered into these efficiency reports.

Initiative. That means exploration, study, constructive thought as revealed in the papers from members of the staff that come across my desk in the form of memoranda, suggested telegrams, draft despatches, and as revealed in many other ways. My reaction to these various papers is not always directly conveyed to the drafting officer, but none is overlooked; whether used or not, they all register. I particularly value work done on the initiative of any officer, apart from specific assignments, as revealing exploration, study and constructive thought. We are a team—I venture to believe a very effective team—and the cumulative effectiveness of that team depends in large measure upon the initiative, imagination, industry and resourcefulness of each individual member of the team. The field offered in Tokyo is always full of opportunities for such work and it presents almost limitless subjects for useful reports stimulated by constant thought, investigation, study and the use of initiative and imagination.

Contacts. I have informed the staff of my wish to receive concrete returns from their contacts outside of the Embassy in the form of memoranda of conversations held or heard. Under present conditions such contacts with Japanese cannot unfortunately be greatly developed or extended, or sometimes even continued, owing to the chauvinistic trend in the country, but opportunities for such contacts sometimes still occur and I profit by reports arising from such contacts. So far as it can be done without causing embarrassment, efforts should still be made to broaden the field of such individual contacts, both with Japanese and with diplomats and other foreigners. This is not a question of seeking out only those persons who happen to prove personally congenial. From some members of the staff I receive helpful returns from such contacts; from other members of the staff I receive such returns seldom or never. Such returns are carefully noted.

Precision. This is a matter to which I attach importance, for in few professions is precision and what may be called “an infinite capacity for detail” of greater importance than in diplomacy. An unconsidered word or phrase may alter the whole tone of a communication and convey an undesired, sometimes even a dangerous impression. We have before

us the classic phrase “grave consequences” and its results. That illustration envisages the broader aspects of precision, but it has its perhaps more trivial aspects too, and I am frankly surprised at the number of papers that come across my desk containing glaring errors, sometimes in spelling or grammar or punctuation or incompleteness of a document, sometimes mere typographical mistakes. Officers sometimes say that they are not adept at so-called proof-reading, but my impression is that those officers are reluctant to take the time and to make the effort and to exercise the extra care, since they lack that facility, to develop that facility. I do not like slap-dash methods, and I feel that it should be a matter of professional pride with every officer to withhold his initials from any document until he is satisfied that that document is as nearly perfect as he himself is capable of making it perfect. Proof-reading and careful examination of documents of a routine character is a job which, especially at busy moments, should not be required of a chief of mission, yet I find myself under the necessity of continually doing that job. By experience I have learned that the initials of certain officers on a document are a guarantee of the perfection of that document and I pass it with merely a cursory glance; in the case of the initials of certain other officers, I know that I must proof-read, and always do so. Please remember: an infinite capacity for detail is essential in the Foreign Service. Attention to the smaller things need not divert our attention from the bigger things.

Artistry. Here again, slap-dash methods are out of place in our profession. Precision is essential; artistry is the cream. At tense and busy moments, there is not always time for artistry, but it should always be cultivated. I look on the preparation of a letter or note or telegram or despatch as on the painting of a picture, first the broad strokes and then the fitting in of the detail to create a well-balanced and, if possible, a graceful whole. If time offers, it is well to work over these details until the final result gives satisfaction. How many papers have I seen written which defeat their objective at the start by creating upon the reader an unsympathetic or erroneous impression. Courtesy in expression can still be used even in administering a rebuke, yet all too often courtesy in expression is lacking even when no rebuke is intended and the recipient receives the impression of a rebuke. Artistry means precision, cohesion, balance and, added to those essentials, a gracefulness and courtesy of expression which determines the tone of the whole and, often, the recipient's reaction thereto. We must not be so sparing, as are some bureaucrats, of the use of an occasional courteous phrase. We need not create the im-

(Continued on page 572)



Courtesy George Makinson

THE INTERNED STAFF OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO, APRIL, 1942

Bottom row, seated, left to right: Lt. Col. Stanton Babeock, Asst. Military Attaché; H. M. Benninghoff, 2nd Secretary; William Tuuer, 2nd Secretary; Edward S. Crocker, 1st Secretary; Cynthia Smith-Hutton; Mrs. Jane Smith-Hutton; Commander Henri Smith-Hutton, Naval Attaché; Eugene H. Dooman, Counselor; Mrs. Grew; Ambassador Grew; Col. Harry Cresswell, Military Attaché; Frank S. William, Commercial Attaché; George A. Makinson, 1st Secretary; C. E. Bollen, 2nd Secretary; Mrs. Jane Slavens; Stanley Slavens, Consul; Major Archie Stewart, Asst. Military Attaché.

2nd row, left to right: Mrs. Eleanor Cole; Donald W. Lamm, Vice Consul; Robert Feary, the Ambassador's Secretary; James Espy, 3rd Secretary; Charles Cooper, 3rd Secretary; Carl Boehringer, Asst. Commercial Attaché; Major Dana Johnston, Asst. Military Attaché; Major Carl Gould, Asst. Military Attaché; Lt. Commander Stone, Asst. Naval Attaché; David Thomasson, Vice Consul; David Ray, Language Officer; Glenn Bruner, Vice Consul; Embassy translator, wife and child; Charles Faust, building custodian.

3rd row, left to right: Thelma Williams, consular clerk; Mrs. Maeda Playfair, Embassy clerk; Mrs. Charles Faust; John Burnett, code clerk; Mrs. Nina Tiso; George Tiso, Embassy clerk; Beatrice Comean, Embassy clerk; Michael Shathin, Warner Bros. representative in Japan; Otis Rhoades, Vice Consul; Miss Ruth Kelly, Embassy clerk; Marion Arnold, private secretary to the Ambassador; Marion Glaser, Embassy clerk; Carrie McMahan, clerk, Military Attaché's office; Lewis Pepperman, United Artists representative in Japan; Mr. Quine, messenger; Miss Hirata, clerk.

Back row, left to right: George Arikawa, consular clerk; Lillian Gardiner, Embassy clerk; James Hamasaki, consular clerk; Mrs. Helen Skonland, Embassy clerk; Miss Hirata, clerk; Robert Rustad, Naval radio man; Mr. Wagner, clerk, Naval Attaché's office; Mr. Parks, clerk, Military Attaché's office; Miss Rummel, clerk, Naval Attaché's office; Randall Jones, Embassy code clerk; Mr. Hays, Embassy code clerk; John Nelson Newton, Embassy clerk; William Eilers, Embassy clerk.

The Voyage of the Gripsholm

By FRANK P. LOCKHART,
Formerly Consul General at Shanghai

THE vociferous welcome given by a large number of armed merchant vessels flying the American flag at Lourenço Marques, ardently supported by British merchantmen, when the T. S. *Conte Verde* (Italian) and the M. S. *Asama Maru* (Japanese) entered that port on the morning of July 22 hearing the first contingent of American officials being evacuated from the Far East, accompanied by a large number of private citizens together with Latin American and Canadian officials and private citizens formerly resident in the Orient, will long be remembered by the passengers on the evacuation vessels. There is no doubt that the officers and crews of the welcoming vessels also will not soon forget the spontaneous and moving greeting given to them and to the flag under which they sailed. The American flag was in truth a vision of loveliness—far more impressive, as may be imagined, than the customary display of the flag in a foreign port. It was, in fact, the first glimpse that any of the passengers had had of an American flag on an American vessel in nearly eight weary and never-to-be-forgotten months. A touching tribute which came at the end of the demonstration was that of a British vessel signalling by steam whistle to the evacuees the words "On to victory." This, it may be added, was within a few hundred feet of the *Conte Verde* and the *Asama*.

The actual transfer of the passengers from the *Conte Verde* and *Asama* to the *Gripsholm* took place on the morning of July 23 under the supervision of the Portuguese port authorities and the Swiss representatives. Arrangements were made by which the Japanese disembarked from the *Gripsholm* from a forward gangway and passed in columns to aft gangways on the *Conte Verde* and *Asama* while simultaneously the passengers disembarked from forward gangways on the two last-named vessels and boarded the *Gripsholm* on gangways aft. Thus all three vessels were disembarking and embarking passengers practically at the same time, the arrangements being such that the two groups of exchangees were separated by a line of freight cars which extended the entire length of the three ships.



Frank P. Lockhart

The actual exchange required not more than two or three hours. A total of 1,451 passengers were berthed on the *Gripsholm* (facetiously referred to in Shanghai as the *Triphome* and the sister ship *Drottningholm* as the *Trottinghome*). Of these evacuees, approximately 249 were attached to the Foreign Service in various capacities, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Treasury, the Judicial branch of the Government, and to other Government offices having interests abroad. There were also aboard the *Gripsholm* thirty-one officials, inclusive of their families, from Latin American countries, together with eleven non-officials and about seventy-three Canadians of whom several belonged to the official group. There were more than fifty Foreign Service officers on board, including Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and Minister Willys R. Peck.

The immediate major problem once the 1,451 passengers were safely aboard the *Gripsholm* and out from under the chafing yoke of the enemy was the berthing of the passengers. Discretion being the better part of valor, the writer will confine his remarks on this subject to saying that if he is ever left to choose between assigning accommodations for 1,451 passengers of all ranks and stations of life among some fifteen or more nationalities travelling for a month on the same vessel, or spending six months in an internment camp, he will be strongly tempted to choose the latter. While efforts were being made to solve this puzzle by representatives of the shipping company, the adult portion of the 1,451 passengers centered their interest in the direction of acquiring, through the benevolence of the American Government, a supply of escudos sufficient to supply a long-felt need for a wholesome meal, including fresh fruit, butter, green vegetables and the sea food for which Lourenço Marques is noted. These were items of the culinary art to which practically all of the passengers from the Far East had been strangers for many months. The buying orgy was on. While the passengers from the Orient were satiating their hunger and thirst with borrowed escudos the Japanese were lavishly spending their American dollars for household wares and

metal articles. For a while it looked as if Lourenço Marques would be brought to a near-famine by the unrestrained march on the hotels, restaurants, department stores, drug shops—and taxicabs. In the meantime, thirty-nine Foreign Service officers and clerks, who had arrived on the *Conte Verde* and the *Asama Maru* and had found awaiting them at Lourenço Marques orders from the Department transferring them to other posts, were busily engaged in rescuing their trunks and hand luggage from among more than 10,000 other pieces of baggage. No small task was this and neither was it pleasant on our part to contemplate separation from these delightful co-workers and travelling companions.

No sooner had the *Gripsholm* gotten under way on July 28 and the pleasant recollections of Lourenço Marques were being planted indelibly in our minds, than an Executive Committee of Foreign Service officers was formed to facilitate the gathering of a large volume of information and the preparation of despatches and reports required by the Department and, in general, to transact all official business on the ship in one central office. What amounted to one Embassy, a sub-Embassy, a Legation, about ten Consulates General and innumerable Consulates, as well as several miscellaneous offices, were established on the *Gripsholm*, with approximately eighty stenographers and clerks to assist. All these "offices" were consolidated into one central office and the stenographic and clerical help was pooled. A large lounge was set aside for the exclusive use of the group of Government officials and their assistants. Officers of the day were appointed, office hours were fixed, daily assignments of work were made, supplies allocated, typewriters provided (mostly by borrowing from passengers), appointments for interviews were made, and, to all intents and purposes, a fully staffed consolidated office was installed on shipboard. In short we had merged in a big and substantial way and practically the whole force was extremely busy throughout the voyage from Lourenço Marques to New York. From the point of view of report writing, the work of six months, in most cases, had to be done under adverse working conditions in the brief span of four weeks. Nevertheless it was done and as an example of whole-hearted co-operation, willingness and self-effacement it would be hard to conceive of a better job. It was just short of treason to be found lolling in a deck chair. To be unemployed on the *Gripsholm* was something in the nature of being on relief in America. The hum of typewriters was not only heard in the office lounge but throughout the length and breadth of the spacious promenade deck. The newspaper men were grinding out copy, the

business men were preparing reports for the head offices, the missionaries were writing to the home boards, the unattached were pounding away to fill the mails on arrival in Rio or New York with long-delayed personal letters and the propagandists were preparing their material. Everyone seemed eager to work.

A few days after leaving Lourenço Marques administrative machinery was set up to provide American dollar loans to the passengers in as much as most of them were without funds to meet incidental expenses on board ship. Likewise as the ship approached Rio de Janeiro it became necessary to provide a limited amount of milreis to meet incidental expenses ashore. Notwithstanding escudos, American dollars and milreis were advanced to the evacuees, it is suspected that at least a few of them arrived in New York with less than it takes to pay a taxi fare through the Holland tunnel. The stay in Rio was brief but enjoyable. Mrs. Caffery, the wife of the Ambassador, who was absent in the United States, graciously entertained a large group of Foreign Service officers and others at a tea at the Embassy on the afternoon of our arrival. Needless to say, sightseeing and another orgy of buying was indulged in at Rio.

The trip from the Far East was unique in that the route from Japan and China took the evacuees from mild summer to the heat of the tropics, from the tropics to winter and back again through the tropics to mild summer. Many passengers appeared to be unaware of the changes of climate which would be encountered and were unprepared for these conditions. The bracing sea air, the change of environment and appetizing food, to say nothing of gaining their freedom, did much to rehabilitate those who had suffered from imprisonment or internment by the Japanese. It was good to note from day to day the improvement in the physical condition of the evacuees of this category. Even those who suffered no undue hardships reflected in manner and speech their intense satisfaction to be on their way home, notwithstanding the discomforts to which some were unavoidably subjected. The usual complaints about accommodations, seatings, deck chairs, noises, dogs, children, wet decks, sports, et cetera, arose but most of the passengers were tolerant and willing to make allowances for the unusual circumstances of the voyage.

A particularly attractive feature of the voyage was the good fellowship existing between the North and South Americans. There was much intermingling, with study groups, lectures, joint singing and discussion. The response was spontaneous on both sides and much favorable comment was heard.

(EMERGENCY CERTIFICATE)



Domain of Neptunus Rex

Ruler of the Raging Main and Emperor of the Dominions under the Seas

TO ALL SAILORS, MERMAIDS, SEA SERPENTS, WHALES, SHARKS, PORPOISES, POLLYWOGS AND ALL INHABITANTS OF THE OCEANS: **KNOW YE**, THAT TO OUR INTENSE ROYAL SURPRISE AND ASTONISHMENT THERE APPEARED UNEXPECTEDLY WITHIN OUR ROYAL DOMAIN THE **S.S. CONTE VERDE** AT LONGITUDE 106°20' AND LATITUDE 00°00'; AND SAID VESSEL HAVING BEEN INSPECTED BY OURSELF AND ROYAL AIDES, WAS FOUND TO HARBOOR A CURIOUS COLLECTION OF PERSONS CLAIMING TO BE DIPLOMATS, AND OTHER SUNDRY CITIZENS OF THE AMERICAS (Both North and South), ALL IN THE CUSTODY OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF SWITZERLAND (a strange realm unknown to My Royal Court); ALL LEAVING ASIA DUE TO THE ACTIVITY OF OUR BROTHER MARS, AND ALL EXPECTING TO REACH THE DARK CONTINENT AT LOURENCO MARQUES ENROUTE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE HOMELANDS OR OTHER POINTS.

WHEREUPON, AN EMERGENCY SITUATION WAS CREATED DUE TO THE SPECIAL CLAIMS MADE BY THESE SAID ALLEGED DIPLOMATS, EVACUEES, REFUGEES, REPATRIATEES, EXCHANGEES, AND UNCLASSIFIEDEES AND AS AN ACT OF ROYAL INDULGENCE, AFTER DUE EXPLANATION WAS RECEIVED FROM SOME OF THE TRUSTY SHELLBACKS ON BOARD, THIS EXTRAORDINARY CARGO OF POLLYWOGS WAS PERMITTED TO PROCEED BY OUR ROYAL PLEASURE:

NOW, THEREFORE, we do decree that Frank P. Lockhart has been admitted into Our Realm and is provisionally granted the rank of Trusty Shellback.

GIVEN this ninth day of July, 1942.

Affirmed:
Delegate of the Raging Main

Neptunus Rex
Ruler of the Raging Main



Those who organized and successfully pursued the work relating to inter-American affairs deserve the fullest commendation.

An incident of great interest and mystery to the passengers occurred en route. At an undisclosed location the *Gripsholm* came within a few hundred yards of a large vessel which had burned almost to the water's edge. The identity of the vessel, which was still afire amidship, could not be ascertained. After circling the vessel to make certain that no one was still aboard, or in the vicinity, the *Gripsholm* proceeded on its way.

The only other mystery on board which it was deemed necessary to conceal was the efficiency and alacrity with which the married men with wives awaiting them at home could do their own laundry. They tried desperately to conceal this fact fearing that, on arrival home, this part of the household chores might be their lot if the news leaked out.

It was a well documented ship. Besides the customary travel tags the passengers off the *Conte Verde* had in their possession a unique Neptunus Rex certificate which was issued to the passengers after crossing the equator en route from Singapore to Lourenço Marques. (See above.)

It is scarcely necessary to attempt to describe one's feelings on viewing the Statue of Liberty on entering New York harbor after a voyage of 18,000 miles, through every mile of which lay potential trouble from undersea, from the surface or from the air. Thanks, however, to a strict observance of protocol guaranteeing the safety of the ship from attack and thanks also to good navigation and excellent weather the *Gripsholm* arrived in New York on the morning of August 25 with 1,451 passengers full of gratitude to a Government which had labored long and patiently to make their repatriation possible.

NOTES ABOUT PERU

By GEORGE H. BUTLER, *First Secretary, Lima*

PERU is worth knowing. It offers fertile fields for study. It is a land of contrasts and variety. There are the beautiful and modern capital city of Lima, center of Spanish colonial culture; cotton and sugar plantations in the irrigated districts of the barren coastal region; the great mines in the Andes; the communal life of Indian populations in the *sierra*; the challenge of unexplored areas in the vast Amazon basin of the *montaña*. We should know the country, its people, its accomplishments and its problems.*

If one were to seek an over-simple description of the dominant characteristic of Peru, the word "duality" might serve as well as any. This duality has geographical, racial, and historical bases.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

Peru, extending from about 3 degrees 30 minutes south latitude to about 18 degrees south latitude and from the Pacific coast far inland to the Amazon basin, has an area of about 480,000 square miles and is the third largest country in area in South America. It is bounded by five of the other South American nations—Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile. Its territory is divided into 21 Departments and 2 Provinces (which have the same organization as the Departments). A more fundamental division is that into the coastal region, the *sierra*, and the *montaña*. The dual character of Peru today is obvious after a study of these distinct regions. In the political and economic sense, the coastal zone is the center of power and influence; but the *sierra*, having the majority of the population and being the best defined area, is Peru in most other respects. The vast *montaña*, largely unexplored and with many unknown resources and scant population, presents an interesting interrogation today. The part it will play in Peruvian life belongs chiefly to the future.

*For those who wish to go beyond the bare outline of this article, there are many standard reference works. Much of the background material and statistics presented in these notes are contained in the following volumes:

"Estado Social del Peru Durante la Dominación Española." Colección de Libros y Documentos referentes a la Historia del Perú. Librería e Imprenta Gil, S. A., Lima, 1941. (This is a lecture delivered April, 1894, at the University of San Marcos, Lima, by Dr. Javier Prado, a brother of President Manuel Prado.)

"El Perú en Marcha," published in Lima, September, 1941, by the Banco Italiano-Lima (now the Banco de Crédito del Perú).

"National Census of 1940," published by the Department of Census, Ministry of Finance and Commerce, Lima, May, 1941.

"Statistical Abstract of Peru—1940, Prepared by the National Office of Statistics," published by the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, Lima.

The coastal region is approximately that area lying between the Pacific Ocean and the western slopes of the coast range of the Andes up to an altitude of about 4,000 feet. It is mostly barren except for some fifty small river valleys where irrigation is possible. The annual rainfall averages about 1 inch, since the winds from the ocean are cooled by the Humboldt Current and those from inland by the snow-clad Andes. When these air currents reach the hot coast they expand and absorb moisture and there is practically no precipitation. Humidity is high, averaging from 80 to 86. The mean temperature varies from 65 degrees F. to 72.

This coastal district, which averages about 40 or 50 miles in width and some 1,400 miles in length, has an area of about 50,000 square miles. Probably about 5% of this area is under cultivation. There are few good natural harbors along the Peruvian coast, the exceptions being Callao and Chimbote. The major rivers of Peru drain to the Amazon basin and not to the Pacific Ocean, the one exception being the Santa River, which runs between the White and Black *Cordilleras* and then turns west just north of Huailas and empties into the Pacific. It is this river which will be the source of hydro-electric power for industrial development which has been authorized for the north-central part of the Peruvian coastal district.

The *sierra* extends from the eastern edge of the coastal district inland across the Andean ranges and down the eastern slopes of the mountains to altitudes of about 3,000 feet. Climatic conditions vary widely. Temperatures range from an average of 40 degrees F. to 58; humidity from 45 to 80; and mean annual rainfall from 16 to 40 inches.

About 3,000 square miles of the *sierra* are under cultivation, out of a total of some 157,000 square miles. The Titicaca basin, at the southern end of the Peruvian *altiplano*, is at an altitude of about 13,200 feet. It is enclosed by a semicircle of mountains. The old Inca road to the north leads through the Vilcanota range to the valley of the Uruhamha River. This region is the center of the pre-Columbian civilization of Peru and contains the Inca cities and fortresses of Cuzco, Ollantaitambo, Macchupicchu and others. West of the Urubamba is the valley of the Apurimac River, which joins with other rivers, including the Urubamba, to form the Ucayali River. The Cerro de Pasco range is situated about in the center of Peru, where the Marañon has its sources, some 125 miles from Lima, and

Arequipa and
Mount
Misti



The President's
Palace,
Plaza de
Armas,
Lima.



rivers from this region drain to the Marañón and thence to a juncture with the Ucayali to form the Amazon.

The *sierra* has magnificent mountain and valley scenery. Nature has marked the character of the people and the economy of the region. Much of the *altiplano* is barren and cold. The sun worship of its early inhabitants is easy to understand. By its river system the *sierra* belongs to the Amazon basin, but the rivers are not navigable in their upper reaches and they cut the region into numerous isolated valleys. Modern means of communication are modifying some of the influence of geography, but these rivers are more of an obstacle than a help. It is of interest to note, in connection with the statement that the *sierra* is Peru in many respects, that more than one-third of the Department capitals lie at an altitude of over 10,000 feet and more than two-thirds at an altitude of over 6,000 feet, and that from one-half to three-fourths of the total population live in this region. The population of the *sierra* is predominantly Indian.

The vast *montaña* covers an area of about 275,000 square miles or about 56% of the total area of the country, and is that section lying east of the *sierra*. The average temperature is from 75 degrees F. to 77. Humidity is about 84. Mean annual rainfall varies from 48 to 72 inches. On these eastern slopes of the Andes and in the Amazon basin there are navigable rivers, but the region is largely unexplored and includes extensive jungles. Iquitos is a long-established river port on the Amazon, progress and development are reaching points such as Tingo Maria on the Huallaga River, but it is too early to be sure whether the *montaña* will find its outlet toward the Amazon and the Atlantic or across the barrier of the Andes to the Pacific.

RACIAL FACTORS

According to the national census taken in 1940, the total population of Peru was estimated at 7,023,111. The official report states that 6,207,967 persons actually were reached by the census takers. The census of 1876 placed the population at 2,699,106.

The white race and the mixture of white and Indian (*mestizo*) accounted for 52.89% in 1940, as compared with 38.55% in 1876. The proportion of Indian population had decreased from 57.60% in 1876 to 45.86% in 1940. There also had been declines in the yellow race from 1.9% in 1876 to 0.68% in 1940, and in the black race from 1.45% to 0.47%. Thus it will be seen that the principal racial groups in Peru are the white and *mestizo*, and the pure Indian (Aymara and Quechua).

While the Japanese are the largest foreign colony

in Peru—estimated at from 22,000 to 50,000—they do not assimilate, and probably will exert little influence on the racial structure of the country. The same may be said of the smaller Chinese colony. The Italians, numbering about 6,000, assimilate readily and are closely associated with Peruvian life through marriage and through social and economic relations. The same is true, although to a lesser extent, of the 3,000 or so Germans resident in Peru. Other European nationals and the citizens of our own country resident in Peru number a few thousands.

Dr. Javier Prado, in the work cited in the opening paragraphs of this article, reached the conclusion in 1894 that one of Peru's fundamental problems was to attract to the country white immigration of good quality. This is the opinion of many competent observers today. Such immigration would not solve the problems growing out of Peru's large Indian population, but it would accelerate the present trend toward an increased proportion of whites and *mestizos*. Naturally, economic conditions, the standard of living, and world conditions all will affect the racial and population situation in Peru.

HISTORICAL FACTORS

The dual character of Peru is due especially to the Spanish conquest, which superimposed upon an ancient Indian civilization the civilization of Spanish colonial character. Lima for long years, even centuries, was the center of the Spanish colonial empire in South America. It is obvious that the influence of the Spanish monarchy, of the Catholic Church of Spain, and of the Spanish social and class system should be especially strong in Peru.

Even brief summaries of the pre-Inca and Inca civilizations, and of the Spanish colonial regime and the achievement of independence are beyond the scope of this article. These events of history must be studied, however, in order to see modern Peru against its proper background. Spanish colonial civilization spread and became the dominant force in Peruvian life. The civilization of the Indians, who were conquered and exploited, deteriorated rapidly and never has been revived. Nor has the great mass of the Indian population yet been integrated into Peruvian life as an articulate and effective force in government and in the economic and political development of the country.

MODERN PERU

The Constitution of 1933, as amended by several subsequent laws, states that the country is a democratic Republic and that power emanates from the people and is exercised by officials within the limi-

(Continued on page 564)

Seated, left to right: H. A. Hill, Ambassador Weddell, J. G. Erhardt. Standing: Henry J. Blais, John Skelton Williams, W. Perry George and George Platt Waller.

Photograph by William D. Moreland, Jr.



Reunion from Athens

A quarter of a century ago Alexander W. Weddell was American Consul General in Athens. During the last year of the World War he was in addition Commercial Adviser to the American Legation, American Delegate on the Interallied Financial Commission, American Delegate on the Interallied Commercial Bureau, American Delegate on the Interallied Commission for the Revictualing of Greece, and Delegate of the War Trade Board for Greece. At times he was Acting Military Attaché, and at times Chargé d'Affaires. His period of service there extended from the time when Greece was a hotbed of German intrigue and her fate hung in the balance, through the period of the so-called Allied blockade, the mission of M. Jonnart, the abdication of King Constantine, the accession of King Alexander and the instauration of a liberal régime under Venizelos, the entry of Greece in the war on the side of the Allies, the rearming and rehabilitation of Greece, the final triumph of Greek arms on the Macedonian front, the Allied victory. Implicit in the long array of official titles worn by this consular officer are the tasks that were his: the delicate task of moulding Greek policy, of swaying the nation against the full force of German propaganda and menace back into its traditional path of liberalism; the task of revictualing Greece and the Allied Armies on the Eastern front in the face of the submarine menace; and the task of aiding in the political, financial, and economic reconstruction of the country.

This distinguished Virginian, who subsequently served as Consul General in Calcutta, Consul General in Mexico City, Ambassador to Argentina, and Ambassador to Spain, came quietly to Washington from his home in Richmond on a recent Saturday afternoon and took a cab to the Metropolitan Club.

He settled himself in an armchair and proceeded to wait, with what feelings the reader may imagine when this story is told.

Presently he was joined by George Platt Waller, lately Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg; and W. Perry George, of the Division of European Affairs. Then in a group came John G. Erhardt, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel; H. A. Hill, for many years Manager of the American Express Company in Greece; and Henry J. Blais, a lawyer of Pawtucket. A few minutes later John Skelton Williams, son and namesake of Woodrow Wilson's Comptroller of the Currency, completed the group. They all greeted Ambassador Weddell and each other with a very special and deeply sincere consideration and warmth, and surely there was something akin to paternal affection in the Ambassador's manner to each of them. What was this group, and what did they represent to one another?

By the nature of the Foreign Service career it is only by chance and rarely that individual members, having met, ever cross paths again; and such things as class reunions can only be conducted by correspondence. Yet in this instance a remarkable series of coincidences had afforded a unique opportunity that could hardly be expected to occur again, for the Ambassador to surround himself once more with the staff that served him so long ago in what were to each of these men—in spite of all the anxieties, the hard and steady plugging at their jobs, the sacrifices that were their lot in those other war years—the halcyon days of Athens. Halcyon days because no more honestly congenial group ever met and no finer esprit de corps ever dignified a con-

(Continued on page 572)

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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.

EDITORS' COLUMN

In far too many minds the Department of State is linked, without the slightest basis of fact or justification, with that unfortunate and unsavory word "appeasement." Irresponsible columnists, purveyors of sensational journalism, and those whose thinking is either muddle-headed or tinged with prejudice, seem to derive a ribald satisfaction from hurling the charge of "appeasement" at the makers of policy with which they personally do not agree. In doing so, of course, they attack not only the Department as an institution but the Secretary of State, who shoulders the responsibility for the policy; the President, who in the final analysis controls the major moves in our international relations; and, indirectly, the American people and their Congress, whose expressed desires must be respected in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Now the indictment appears in the form of a book

about the State Department, its machinery and personnel, which is reviewed in another column of the JOURNAL. Our foreign policy, according to the author, is born in the "faded and moth-eaten tradition of Victorian diplomacy" and is "identified in the public mind with the policy of placating the aggressor." To illustrate his point, the author cites among other statements the Secretary's declaration to the Red Cross in April, 1939, that "We hope devoutly that a negotiated peace before rather than after the senseless arbitrament of war . . . will be the happy lot of mankind."

Although we now know that in the long run it was unavailing to negotiate with the aggressor nations, the primary duty of the Secretary of State in a peace-loving democracy is to leave no stone unturned in endeavoring to avert the danger of war. No man could have tried harder than Secretary Hull to keep the peace, yet at the same time to warn his fellow countrymen of the perils which were looming on the horizon. What is forgotten or deliberately ignored by the facile shouters of "appeasement" today is that up to the moment of Pearl Harbor large sections of the population, including many of the "appeasement" shouters themselves, were actually denouncing the government for its "warmongering." So vociferous was the outcry in 1937 that there were some who were ready to impeach the President for his quarantine speech. In 1940, when steps were being taken to confront the dangers of the international situation, the public clamor against the "warmongers" was so great that both major political parties were compelled to insert planks in their respective platforms to the effect that American troops would not be sent overseas except in case of an assault on this country.

The State Department is not above being able to take legitimate criticism, and if a mirror is held up to our faults we should be prepared to recognize them. It is possible that many forms of our bureaucracy may be outmoded in this streamlined world. It may be that as a result of a war which more than any other seems to be a people's war, the people of the United States should be more familiar with their State Department and take a livelier interest in its functions and its functioning. If the Department should at any time fail to take cognizance of the popular demand, then it is clearly up to the people to make their feelings known through the processes of democratic action.

But so long as the Department of State reflects the sentiment of most Americans, either in trying to keep us from being dragged into the rapids, or, now that we are in, to steer a proper course among the rocks, the accusation of "appeasement" by journalistic snipers is as baseless as it is in bad taste.

The Riddle of Mr. Bendiner

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

(A review of *THE RIDDLE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT*, by Robert Bendiner, Farrar and Rinehart, 1942, 231 pp., \$2.00.)

"Since only the smallest fraction of what may be learned about the Department can be either publicly attributed to a reliable source or checked beyond a doubt," says Robert Bendiner in his introduction to *The Riddle of the State Department*, "a thoroughly documented analysis of the Department is impossible . . ." It is "extremely difficult to get conclusive material at first-hand," he complains, and there are "great quantities of unreliable material which are to be picked up at second-hand for the asking." Nowise daunted by this situation, the author then proceeds to pass judgment on almost everything connected with the Department, including the manner in which it functions, the type of men it employs, and its foreign policy from 1933 to the present. Despite the easy readability of the style, the amount of research which has gone into the statements and the element of truth in some of them, the work is essentially hostile, written with the truculence of most left-wingers and the critical bias typical of *The Nation*, of which Mr. Bendiner is managing editor.

Mr. Bendiner divides his short volume in two parts, the first setting forth what he regards as "The Record" and the second entitled "The State Department at Work." Throughout the first section he makes copious use of that overworked, outmoded, and discreditable word "appeasement," which he applies with almost sadistic relish to practically every phase of the Department's relations with the Axis powers before the war and with Spain and Vichy France today. In the latter part, he examines sharply the personalities of Mr. Hull, Mr. Welles, Assistant Secretaries Berle, Long, Acheson, and Shaw, the Political Advisers and the Chiefs of Division, some of whom he views tolerantly but few of whom escape the verbal lash in greater or less degree. He endeavors in one pungent chapter to show "Why the Cow is Sacred" and in another "What Can Be Done" about it all.

Accusing the Department of "playing eighteenth century whist with twentieth century bandits," Mr. Bendiner bitterly condemns our treatment of Japan in the effort to stave off war in the Pacific, our

failure to stop oil shipments to Italy during the aggression against Ethiopia, our attitude toward General Franco and the situation brought about by the Spanish Civil War, the attempt to detach Italy from the Axis after her famous stab-in-the-back, and Avra Warren's handling of the difficult and dangerous refugee problem. But the full force of Mr. Bendiner's scorn is reserved for the Department's position with respect to Marshal Petain's Government and the Free French, especially as to the shipment of economic supplies for French North Africa.

If Mr. Bendiner was a consistent supporter of the charges he now lodges against the State Department, he was clearly an arch interventionist ever since the rise of the aggressor nations. "The failure and futility of American foreign policy" he puts squarely at the Department's doors, the only remedy for which would obviously have been to go to war at the start. His harsh arraignment implies that the Department should have acted as a free and independent agent in laying down the law to the Japanese military clique, the swollen-headed Mussolini, the belligerent Nazis and their Fuehrer. Mr. Bendiner himself, however, provides the answer. Our policy-makers, he points out, only reflected the conflict of views throughout America; they had "the overwhelming support of the country"; "the childish wishfulness of great sectors of the American population was the deliberate policy of the State Department." President Roosevelt set forth this wish—childish though it may now appear—in 1935 when he declared that "Despite what happens in continents overseas, the United States of America shall and must remain, as long as the father of our country prayed that it might remain, unentangled and free . . ." The Congress, expressing in concrete form this "childish wish" of the people, enacted the Neutrality Act and other legislation designed to keep us out of war. Does anyone suppose that in the agonized state of the public mind before war came, even an omniscient Department of State could have pursued a course that ran counter to

the forms of democratic government?

It has long been conceded that hindsight is better than foresight, and the Department today may well regret some of its wasted time and patience in the effort to avert hostilities. But the function of the State Department is not to conduct the foreign relations of this country in such a way as to embroil us with other powers, but to seek always the ways and means of keeping us out of war, of adjusting threatening conflicts and disputes, of preserving the peace if humanly possible—particularly when it has the knowledge that the country is unprepared. In the American democracy, the State Department is the Department of Peace. Only when diplomacy fails is the principal responsibility for the country's safety transferred to the Army and Navy.

The inabilities admitted by Mr. Bendiner in ascertaining the true facts about the Department are strikingly revealed by his reference to the sailing of the French tanker *Sheherezade* from New Orleans for North Africa with official American blessing in the summer of 1941. The British, according to Mr. Bendiner, found this example of "the American practice of violating" their blockade "too much to swallow" and seized the ship near Bermuda. The "appeasers" in the State Department, however, "were not to be thwarted": "stiff representations were made," and the British "were forced to yield," allowing the vessel to proceed to Dakar and Casablanca with oil and gas for what Mr. Bendiner chooses to designate in quotation marks as "civilian purposes." The truth of the matter is that the ship, carrying a cargo of kerosene and low grade gasoline, was intercepted and seized by the British *at the instance* of the State Department because of a sudden change in the political atmosphere in France; its release was the subject of mutual agreement, just as every move and every shipment in the program of American supplies to French North Africa was jointly worked out by the American and British Governments. Mr. Bendiner does not mention the close control and actual restriction to civilian use of these supplies by American consular officers; instead he asserts that some of the oil "eventually speeded the tanks of General Rommel's desert panzer divisions," a flat misstatement.

If "The Record" as Mr. Bendiner sees it is so badly askew in this case, the average reader might do well to question the accuracy of some of the other incidents described in equally lurid terms. He might even find that the turn of events, as in Spain, for instance, had justified the Department's policy, rather than the indictments of Mr. Bendiner. But the average reader, as well as Mr. Bendiner, is scarcely in a position to know the full story behind

the diplomatic scene, which for obvious reasons cannot always be broadcast to the public. The public must either rely on the accounts of journalists like Mr. Bendiner or place a measure of confidence in the policy-makers of the government who have access to sources of information denied to others and who are probably not so stupid as to unwittingly invent methods of helping the Axis win their wars. It is presumptuous, to say the least, to write a book condemning government policy without being in possession of government documents on the subject.

Mr. Bendiner also has fault to find with the influence of background, education and culture on the men who compose the Foreign Service and who occupy responsible positions in the Department. He dislikes particularly the prominent part played by certain leading universities in supplying men for the Service; but if the shoe were on the other foot, and the Service were made up of hack politicians of no training, ability or distinction, Mr. Bendiner would doubtless be among the first to deplore such a standard in the management of our foreign relations.

In his final chapter Mr. Bendiner departs from the attack long enough to offer a few constructive suggestions. He urges increased appropriations for the Department, higher salaries and representation allowances, and a more effective liaison with the leaders in Congress. He believes that private wealth in the Foreign Service should be unnecessary, that diplomatic posts should not be given to campaign contributors, and that a West Point type of training school should be established, with admission on a competitive basis. Finally he makes a plea for linking the Department more closely with the people of the country, who do not understand its workings or its "isolated grandeur."

On some of these points there is naturally much that could be done. It is possible that by calling attention to them, the faults inherent in a bureaucracy can be remedied. Unless it is desired to abolish the Department altogether—and not even Mr. Bendiner, for all his virulence, advocates that drastic solution—the only recourse is to effect such improvements as lie within the limits of appropriations granted by Congress. It may be that the greatly increased interest of the American people in geography and foreign affairs will cause them to become more articulate about their first line of defense and to demand a greater share in the handling of our relations with other powers. Until then, however, the Department must continue to serve the nation chiefly on the basis of its expert knowledge and background, even if in doing so it earns the denunciation of those who are unable or unwilling to understand.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

State Department Activity in Miami

"Miami—Gateway of the Americas" still applies as a suitable nommer but the sense of such appellation has completely changed. "The Mecca of Tourists," "The Playground of the Western Hemisphere," as applied to that coastal resort, went out of fashion with trans-Atlantic cruises, and today we have a Miami humming with war activities in which the State Department is rapidly increasing its representation.

WILLIAM C. BURDETT, assigned to the Department, was in August detailed to open a permanent office in Miami representing the Department of State and the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to receive prominent visitors from the other American Republics and extend courtesies to distinguished foreign visitors passing through Miami. He represents primarily the Divisions of Protocol and Cultural Relations of the Department. Among the first visitors received by Mr. Burdett were the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. Espil, returning to Argentina, who passed through in August; also Señor Joaquin Espade, Minister of Finance of Bolivia, and Señor Alberto Crespo Gutierrez, Minister of Economy of Bolivia.

This office works in coordination with the representatives of other government agencies there such as the passport office, the despatch office, collector of customs, public health officials, immigration inspectors and censorship control officials.

In view of the critical circumstances of the present time and the necessity of affording passport facilities to citizens of the United States who frequently travel between the United States and the other American Republics on important business, the Department established a Passport Agency at Miami, which was opened for official business on February 11. CLIFFORD O. BARKER, an attorney and employee of the Passport Division for many years, is in charge of the office which also serves as a Despatch Agency.

Development of dispatch-work activity in Miami grew, early this year, out of the acceleration of intra-hemisphere mail coupled with the increasing importance of air connections at that point. Various types of paperwork connected with transfer

of mails were first performed in the newly-established Passport Agent's office. In April congestion of space led to the obtaining of a separate room in the same building for exclusive use as a dispatch office. Demands continued to grow and in July HOWARD FYFE, U. S. Dispatch Agent in New York, journeyed to Miami and there organized the work of the present office. Upon his departure on July 30 he left in charge of the dispatch room HENRY H. WURTS, a member of the staff of the Dispatch Agency in New York. In the latter part of August Mr. Wurts was transferred back to the Agency in New York and GEORGE M. WEBER, JR., took over the dispatching work in Miami.

One of the recently returned Far Eastern officers despairingly "let down his hair" in the Foreign Service Room the other day. "Here I am, a Far Eastern specialist, Japanese language officer—my whole career devoted to a section of the world for which my training is no longer needed. What am I good for? Just to be put on the shelf until after this infernal mess is cleared up?"

We prescribe vitamins for this F.S.O.

His shortsightedness can most likely be attributed to a state of mind induced by the harrowing times undergone by all of our recently arrived members from the Far East.

Looking just a little bit further than his nose, the present opportunities for Eastern experts are many. In addition to the need for services of some of these men within the Department, there are Japanese populated spots in South America, for example, where these officers may render invaluable service to the Department. And of course the China students are in their hey-day. As for the post-war problems—if you are a "Far Easterner," you will be Number One Man.

You F.S.O.'s who are applying to the War Shipping Administration for war risk insurance on shipments of effects, bear in mind that that organization will provide such insurance *only on shipments from or to the United States*, not between one foreign port and another. Marine and strike-riots coverage must be procured commercially.

The *Washington Post* has published an article entitled "Through Axis Eyes," by Selden Menefec, similar to the article in the August issue of the *JOURNAL*, "America Through Axis Eyes." *The Army Officer* in a recent issue reproduced the cartoon illustrating the *JOURNAL* article.

Read "Greenland Turns to America" in the September, 1942, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, by Consul JAMES K. PENFIELD. It's an interesting account of an interesting post, and most of the super-photographs were taken by the author.

Reciprocal Rationing Treatment

The Department is advising Foreign Service Officers in the field that they should seek no better rationing treatment from the government of the country in which they reside than that which this Government is able to accord that country's diplomatic and consular officials in the United States.

Consular Levity

In 1902 Secretary of State Hay offered Thomas Nast the post as Consul at Guayaquil. Th's acceptance is reproduced here in his inimitable *Harpers Weekly* style.

Times have changed—so would-be-artists in the Service please stick to the modern form, or you'll upset the Department routine!

My dear Col Hay



From *Th. Nast*, by Albert Bigelow Paine.

Th. Nast's notice to Secretary Hay that he was ready to start for his post.

Department Gleanings

. . . . H. LAWRENCE GROVES was the first of the *Gripsholm* passengers to arrive at the Department. He said that he hadn't meant to arrive so soon but wanted to take advantage of that Washington hotel reservation his wife had made for him

. . . . The Division of Personnel Supervision and Management of the Department has been abolished and its functions transferred to a newly created Division of Departmental Personnel with JOHN C. ROSS as Chief

. . . . To Miss NORAH ALSTERLUND of the Division of Foreign Service Administration goes the credit for the simplified form of the word "airgram." In adding the word to the Department's vocabulary, she suggested that the word be adopted and written in the form now used

. . . . Robinson Crusoe hasn't a thing on Vice Consul ROBERT P. CHALKER. At Bad Nauheim, the maroonees needed oil stoves for light-housekeeping in their hotel rooms. Handy-man Chalker made some artistic and useful utensils out of food tins. His spoons would put F. W. Woolworth to shame and an oil stove brought back by one of the F.S.O.'s would make a good testimonial for Maxwell House Coffee. And when the baseball teams needed a winning trophy, you should see the one Chalker produced—a graceful loving cup, with well-shaped handles—again out of tins

. . . . The *Washington Post* of August 27 stated: "For the first time in its history the State Department in Washington soon will start using negro secretaries and stenographers"

. . . . SYDNEY B. REDECKER, on assignment to the Department, has been loaned to the U. S. Commercial Company, government owned subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, where he is an Assistant Chief of one of the units of that organization

. . . . The City Post Office has cut down on its number of daily pick-ups of mail at the Department and the public letter-box in the main entrance of the building disappeared in the scrap-drive

Home, Dear Home

House hunting in Washington, D. C., seems to be going from bad to worse. What can be done against an ad in the local press which reads: "Willing to pay \$7,500 annual rent for two or three bedroom apartment or house." Two years ago the advertiser would have had to call in the Metropolitan Police to direct the traffic of real estate agents answering such a notice. We note that the ad ran in the paper for a whole week. It's all very discouraging.

HERBERT S. BURSLEY

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

He's an expert on Mexican affairs, but lines drawn on a map linking his other posts would resemble a navigator's chart. He has been one of the busiest assistant chiefs in the Department and frequently hid himself for weeks at a time in order to escape phone calls and messages. During his assignments to the Department he has contributed long and faithful hours of work on the JOURNAL, having once been the responsible manager of its editorial affairs.

It is with deep regret that the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL says *hasta luego* to him upon his departure for his new post at Mexico City and bids him *buena suerte* throughout his career.



A Foreign Service attendance record was probably established on September 1 when fifty Foreign Service Officers and their wives attended a cocktail party given by the Division of Far Eastern Affairs for the officers and employees who returned home on the *Gripsholm*. The returning officers and their wives, together with the officers assigned to the Department as a result of the war, and their wives, having served in the Far East, who attended the party probably made the occasion the largest gathering of officers in the history of the Foreign Service. The officers in the Far East and those of the Far Eastern Division are well known in the Service for their esprit de corps and their close comradeship towards their colleagues.

The Longest Way 'Round

In spite of all the *Gripsholmees* have been through lately, they don't seem to have lost their sense of humor. Consul FREDERICK W. HINKE says his reaction to the whole business is: he hasn't spent such a futile year as the last one, since his fifth! In the spring of 1941 it took him some months to get to the Department from Tientsin. After leave and a short temporary detail to the Department he set out for his new post at Shanghai—that trip lasted from August through part of November. After such extended preigrations he was in Shanghai exactly *three weeks*—the curtain ringing down on the grande finale of that assignment, the grim basement scene of December 8 with F.S.O.'s stoking the furnace with code books.

Retired Foreign Service Officer ROBERT W. HEINGARTNER writes: "Our home-seeking travels lasting over three months took us all the way from Regina, Canada, to Richmond, Virginia, and from there to Portland, Maine, and we found nothing to our satisfaction until we came to this charming town of Oberlin, Ohio, where we had the good luck to find a house that suits us in every way."

It Pays to Advertise

The following letter, which the JOURNAL has been very glad to receive, is evidence that advertising in the JOURNAL is effective.

Nogales, Mexico, August 10, 1942.

To the Business Manager,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR:

Last month I took twelve days leave and my wife and I went to Los Angeles and stayed at the Beverly Hills Hotel as a result of its advertising in the JOURNAL. It is not cheap by any means but it was well worth it and I can heartily recommend it to anyone wishing to enjoy a very pleasant period of "dolce far niente." The management lives up completely to all the promises contained in their advertising folders and we spent there about the most enjoyable short leave of absence we have ever had.

Sincerely,

L. E. ARMSTRONG,
American Consul.

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*

RIO DE JANEIRO

The SS Gripsholm Passes Through Rio de Janeiro

Monday morning, August 10, 1942, found a privileged few of the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro up at the crack of dawn to meet the SS *Gripsholm* with our officials and nationals returning from the Far East. The Brazilian Navy had placed a launch at our disposal to meet the ship in the harbor and with us was Mrs. Cecil B. Lyon, who had flown over to Rio de Janeiro from Santiago, Chile, to meet her parents, Amhassador and Mrs. Grew. We were all anxious to meet our friends on board ship and to hear the interesting stories which we knew they would have to tell.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Jefferson Caffrey, in the absence of the Ambassador, gave a cocktail party for the Foreign Service officers and newspapermen aboard ship. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Simmons entertained the other members of the official family at tea. The Standard Oil Company, the National City Bank and the local Missionary Organizations took care of the remaining American nationals.

The fifteen dollars or

three hundred milreis which the United States Government allowed each passenger against his IOU was hardly sufficient for the purchasing that was done in Rio de Janeiro, but as almost everyone on board had friends or acquaintances here they were able to spend that and more. I know that everyone in Rio was only too glad to vouch for them after their ordeal in the Far East and before the ship left, the shelves of many stores were bare.

While the SS *Gripsholm* did not receive the raucous welcome of blaring steamship whistles in Guanabara Bay with which it was met in Lourenço Marques, the Brazilian press and Government put themselves out to be nice to our people and the other Latin Americans aboard and to make their stay in Rio de Janeiro enjoyable.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, gave a luncheon at the Itamaraty Palace, and the Brazilian Press Association entertained the American newspapermen on Monday evening at the Urca Casino. Monday night all of the casinos in Rio de Janeiro did a rushing business. Rio de Janeiro and all of its entertainment facilities



Minister Avra M. Warren presents his credentials to President Trujillo on July 4 at Ciudad Trujillo.



THE LEGATION STAFF AT WELLINGTON, APRIL, 1942

From left to right, John Evarts Horner, 3rd Secretary; Basil D. Dahl, Commercial Attaché; Robert English, 2nd Secretary; Raymond E. Cox, Counselor; General Patrick Hurley, Minister; Captain J. P. Olding, Naval Attaché; Lt. Commander C. W. Stevenson, Naval Observer; Thomas S. Horn, 2nd Secretary, and Lieutenant (j.g.) James McNair, Communications Officer.

were ours that evening and the shows were put on especially for the benefit of the *Gripsholm's* passengers. The Urca Casino very appropriately had for its final theme, "Patriotism" and ended with the chorus forming a large "Victory V."

Everyone in Rio de Janeiro was sorry to see the *Gripsholm* leave on Tuesday but hoped that in some small way they had made the short stay of these returning Americans a pleasant one.

PHILIP P. WILLIAMS.

WELLINGTON

A Legation was constituted at Wellington effective as of April 1, 1942, and former Secretary of War Patrick Hurley assumed charge as the first Minister of any nation to be assigned to New Zealand. General Hurley had just completed his special military mission in the Far East, in the course of which he got several shiploads of supplies into the Philippines. As the result of his efforts, the defenders were never short of ammunition. He received special commendation from Secretary of War Stimson for his exploits.

When the Legation was formed, Consul General Raymond E. Cox was designated Counselor of Legation, Consul Basil D. Dahl, Commercial Attaché, Consul Robert English, Second Secretary, and Vice Consul John Evarts Horner, Third Secretary. Captain James P. Olding, U.S.N., who until that time had been serving as Naval Observer at Wellington, was designated Naval Attaché. Subsequently, Thomas S. Horn, formerly Consul at Soerabaya, was assigned as Second Secretary and Consul. The next arrival was Colonel John H. Nankivell, U.S.A., who became Military Attaché. He was later joined by

Captain Harry Brandon, U.S.A., A.C., as Assistant Military Attaché for Air and Lieutenant Robert Odell, U.S.A.R., as Assistant Military Attaché. Our latest acquisition is James A. Boyd, Foreign Service Clerk, who was transferred from Managua.

The Legation took over the Consulate General's offices in a large office building in downtown Wellington, together with a number of adjoining rooms. The office of the Military Attaché is contiguous to the Legation proper, while the Naval Attaché has quarters in a New Zealand Government building in which the New Zealand Navy Office is established.

MANCHESTER

August 6, 1942.

One of the most interesting events in the consular life of Manchester was the recent visit of Crown Prince Olav of Norway when he came to this city to open a Norway Exhibit at a large department store on Monday, July 6, at 3:00 P. M. Immediately after the opening of the Exhibit, the Prince was entertained by the Manchester Consular Association whose President is the American Consul, Mr. George Alexander Armstrong.

LONDON

September 3, 1942.

"I have had occasion to meet American Foreign Service officers in various parts of the world. I am glad to say that I have found them to be most courteous and obliging on all occasions. It certainly did not take long to get my visa here. Everybody has been so helpful."

(Continued on page 571)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THEY CALLED ME CASSANDRA, by Genevieve Tabouis, Chas. Scribners Sons, New York, 1942, pp. 436. \$3.00.

From the old legendary history of Troy, a strange tale has come to us—Apollo, the irresistible “beau” of the immortals, had, in one of his amorous moods, cast a longing eye on Cassandra, daughter of Priamus. To win her favor, he granted her the gift of prophecy. At the last moment however, Cassandra refused, and Apollo in his wrath, unable to withdraw his gift doomed her predictions to be forever unbelieved.

Genevieve Tabouis is the Cassandra of France. She prophesied the shape of things to come, fervently and repeatedly, but her forecasts too were as leaves upon the wind.

Her youth and education were as uneventful and tedious as those of most daughters of old Catholic families in the France of that period. She attended a convent-school with medieval discipline; among her instructors was an old gentleman dressed in a black frock coat, who daily gave the students a lesson in good manners. The only noteworthy event occurred when the nuns discovered her first manuscript, an historical romance “Fausta.” This discovery was followed by quite a scandal and severe punishment for the young author.

After leaving the convent, she “entered” society under the guidance and protection of her parents and her two famous uncles, Paul and Jules Cambon. Doors of well-known salons, of ministries, of the house of Deputies, even those of the impenetrable Academie de France, were open to her.

She suffered a long and terrifying illness, during which she had to undergo several operations and was forced to remain in bed for many months. She never recovered fully from this physical ordeal, and was left with a frail and delicate body, subject to frequent ailments and pains. This illness was spiritually strengthening and purifying, so that this experience of bodily pain ended in complete victory of mind over matter. To those who have known her or who have even merely seen her, it has always been a mystery how so much power could be contained in such a frail and delicate body.

Her two famous uncles recognized this spiritual power, and persuaded her to write; she started by contributing to two provincial papers “to scribble hastily inside stories of political events and incidents of the day, reports on news, without comment.” Thus began her journalistic career and her

capable pen, her wit, her powers of observation, and her ability in assembling bits of discreet or indiscreet information, made this “debut” a complete success.

She was fascinated and enchanted by the political jungle of France in the midst of which she found herself. She saw noble figures like Briand, and beside him, intrigue, pettiness, trouble and hatred. A French statesman once declared “All is transition with us, except our political hatreds, which never die.”

After eight years’ activity as a diplomatic correspondent, Mme. Tabouis, feeling herself strong, experienced and independent, considered the moment ripe for altering her course. She linked her destiny with the daily newspaper “L’Oeuvre”; a marked characteristic of this paper with its policy of representing every kind of opinion, making it an open forum of ideas. Mme. Tabouis’ special task, as she defines it, was “to write a daily column with foreign affairs, in which every word will be the truth, regardless of whether or not it pleases this or that Minister,” a new slogan in France.

From this time on she becomes a fighter, an investigator, a denouncer, with enemies appearing on all sides. Her writing is mordant when it touches on the emptiness of political alliances, when it touches on the vileness and corruption of the actors on and behind the scenes. She was never inactive, but always in contact with important personalities, involved in the problems of Europe, obtaining information from official and non-official sources, through channels known only to the initiated.

After the tragic death of Barthou, her political views changed considerably. From a fervent disciple of Briand’s internationalism, she became a realistic nationalist, who realized the powerlessness of the League of Nations and who daily became more aware of the destructive forces directed against her beloved France.

And so, gradually Mme. Tabouis became the Cassandra of France!

She was kept awake many weary hours, obsessed by the political scenery. From the depths of her being, she felt the warnings of coming disasters, and felt compelled to publish her prognostications. After each defeat of Democracy, she prophesied the next, and inevitably the fate of Cassandra became hers.

She was attacked and ridiculed, she was called Tabouis, the crystal-gazer, the Keyhole Mystery, the

Gypsy Fortune-teller; Leon Daudet, with his stinging wit, nicknamed her "La Dame Tata, la Clairvoyante."

Despite ridicule, she never wavered, and continued to fight until the German tanks had penetrated deep into France, and she was forced to flee for her life.

Perhaps the most striking, the most tragic and the most unhappy chapter of her book, is the last one. The work cannot, of course, be summarized in a few sentences. There are so many facts, fancies, anecdotes and true historical events, that one does not know where to begin or where to stop. For those who have lived in the tumult, there are souvenirs, gay and sad while those seeking information will find the book a fecund source.

For the student of international politics, all sources and documents concerning this tragic period in French history are of great interest, and particularly so this book. It is a great human document, despite its mixture of fact and fancy, and in spite of the obviously biased mind and spirit of the author. Years hence, no doubt, these facts and fancies will be soberly judged and compared with other sources, but at the moment, the impression and the atmosphere which it creates in the mind of readers is more important. In her book, Mme. Tabouis succeeds in conveying to us the psychology of events, and at the same time, presents her own psychology in relation to these events.

Her nervewracking work, her obsession with the troubled situation, her vibrant intelligence and personality made it impossible for her to carefully balance and sift all the information which came to her from within and without France; nor could she reflect or meditate on countries, societies or persons. She felt compelled to make public facts and opinions as she perceived or learned of them. She was often reproached with this policy and accused of distorting the truth and of publishing unreliable and sensational information. Nevertheless, she was feared, for there was often a great deal of disagreeable, undeniable truth in her publishings.

To do justice to the book, one must also judge it as an autobiography; as such, it is a precious document. It is also a warning document for those, or rather all of us, who prepare the future, and for those of us who do not want what has happened to France to be repeated. These evil Genii must not rise again, they must be destroyed, buried, and forgotten forever, so that a stronger and a greater French nation may rise again.

G. VAN DISSEL,

Netherlands Purchasing Commission.

TOTAL VICTORY, by Stephen King-Hall, Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1942; 240 pages: Appendices 63 pages. \$2.00.

"Total Victory" is Stephen King-Hall's extremely trenchant contribution to war and post-war planning. It was written in haste but the outline form of the style is permeated throughout by the inimitable and contagious enthusiasm of a man with an Idea.

King-Hall's central thesis is worthy of his and the readers' interest. In general it is as follows:

No peace can be lasting unless it is accepted willingly by the vanquished. It is the mind which must be conquered as well as the body to ensure any victory which can be "total," i.e. permanent. One must conquer by force but force alone cannot achieve the willing cooperation of the enemy in peace terms. A statement of war aims and post-war plans is as indispensable in beating the Axis as is its military defeat. The author does not pretend that the correct use of propaganda can obviate the necessity of winning on the land sea and air, but he does believe and prove most satisfactorily that without such psychological warfare the war would be seriously prolonged and that no permanent peace could result.

The step by step analysis of these theories, the discussion of the military potentialities of the war and the consideration of the many subsidiary ideas springing from the main theme are succinctly set forth. There is no attempt at any literary flavor and the whole book should be considered "agenda for discussion, with annotations," as the author suggests in his introduction.

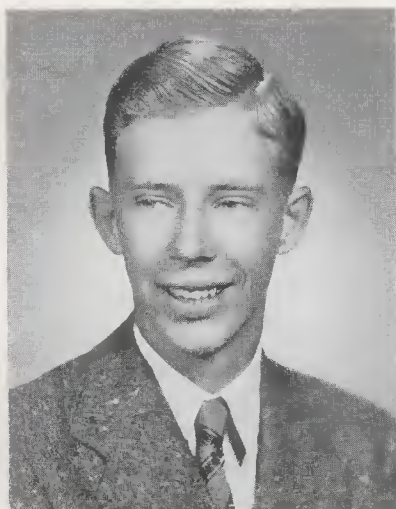
A dry, academic and sarcastic humour creeps into many paragraphs; British humour at its best with its barb directed inward against the imperialistic mentality and the complacency of those who feel we shall soon be able to return to our former state of benign relaxation.

The liberalism and the fundamental honesty of King-Hall's ideas serve as an eloquent challenge to those pessimists who claim that Britain has neither the desire or the intelligence to create a modern world, for this book which is outstanding because of the freshness of its thought is given to the world by a privileged Englishman, whom we in America, abetted by Dr. Goebbels are apt to consider the chief symbol of the "decadent democracies."

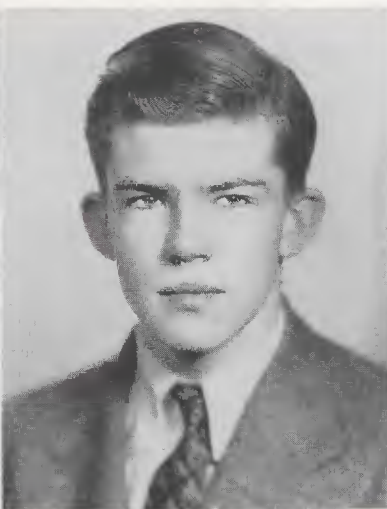
Like all topical books which are of necessity analytical the presentation of the problem is more brilliant than the solution of it. King-Hall himself is

(Continued on page 560)

SCHOLARSHIPS



William O. Loren, Association Scholarship winner.



J. Reid Thompson, Association Scholarship winner.



Jane Macatee, Journal Scholarship winner.

ASSOCIATION AND JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association and the Editorial Board of the *JOURNAL* have awarded the annual scholarships for the scholastic year 1942-43. The Association Scholarships, of \$200 each, are awarded each year to children of active members of the Association, or who at the time of their deaths were active members, to be used for expenses in connection with a *regular undergraduate course* of a college or university in the *United States*. The *JOURNAL* Scholarship of \$300 is intended primarily for students attending the regular course in *preparatory schools in the United States*, preference being given those entering the final year of such schools, and the scholarship is open to the children of members of the American Foreign Service who are also members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL*, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within the above categories.

One of the Association scholarships for 1942-43 has been awarded to William O. Loren, son of Consul Odin G. Loren at Nuevo Laredo. He attended Martin High School in Laredo, Texas, where he received excellent marks. He plans to attend Texas

A. & M. College and hopes to enter the Foreign Service.

The other Association scholarship has been awarded J. Reid Thompson, son of Consul Samuel R. Thompson at Halifax. Mr. Thompson has completed his Freshman year at Harvard University where he was on the Dean's List, and looks forward to a career in the Foreign Service upon completion of his college education.

The *JOURNAL* scholarship has been awarded to Miss Jane Macatee, daughter of Robert B. Macatee, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State. Gunston Hall School, which she attended, reported that Miss Macatee was an honor student and president of her class, as well as being interested in extra-curricular activities.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship announces the award of the Scholarship for the year 1942-1943 to Mr. Howard C. Bowman and Mr. George Groce Woods.

Mr. Bowman is the son of Mr. Howard A. Bowman, and Mr. Woods is the son of the late Damon C. Woods.

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Independence Day reception of the American Consulate General at Brozaville. Vice Consul Cromie assists Consul Taylor in receiving the guests from Leopoldville.



Arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur Bliss Lane of Bogotá on April 22.



Hurol Shullaw, Vice Consul now assigned to Jidda, and Miss Jean Sullivan were married in Washington on May 11.



At the Jockey Club in Rio de Janeiro on the occasion of a farewell luncheon given for Consul Edward D. McLaughlin, just prior to his departure for Paró, his new post. The luncheon was given by Consul Prescott Childs and Herbert Polin, the inventor of "cafelite." Left to right: Lt. Col. J. C. (Bromo) Seltzer, Consul Edward D. McLoughlin, Dr. Carlos Costn (Brazilian Attorney General), Consul Prescott Childs, Richard P. Momsen, Lawyer, Vice Consul T. J. Mahoney, Herbert Polin, Vice Consul Philip P. Williams, Agricultural Attaché Erwin P. Keeler, Vice Consul Elvin Seibert, Consul William E. Flournoy, Jr.



Superman, Microphotographer

By JANE WILSON

WE are catching up with Superman and the Men of Mars as evidenced by our magic-hooted strides in the fast-becoming-current use of microphotography. The Department of State has recently inaugurated this process on an experimental basis, and the first satisfactory results—microphotographic copies of despatches from the Legation at Stockholm—are now being circulated throughout the Department.

The difficulty of exchange of mail between Stockholm and Washington at this particular time is readily understandable. What limited air transportation there is does not provide the necessary space for the usual interchange of reports and despatches to the Department or instructions to the Legation there. Something had to be done about it, and done quickly—the answer was microphotography. So, one day last month a courier enplaned at Stockholm with a small cardboard box in his pocket. This box weighed only a *few ounces*. Several days later the contents of his pocket were circulated around the Department in the form of *pounds* of information.

The explanation of this Houdini-like stunt is simple. In the box the courier had rolls of ordinary 35-mm. microfilm on which were reproduced 50 despatches and reports. Upon arrival at the Department this film was “blown up” and reproduced

on a letter-size transparent sheet. This sheet was then run through an ozalid machine, a dry-process photographic machine. The Department is now setting up its own laboratory for this process.

But how about the distribution of the strictly confidential material? This has also been provided for—by means of a device known as a “reader.” The film is run through this machine and enlarged to an ordinary type sized picture. With internal lighting of the machine the stenographer can easily make a copy without the film going to the photographic room. Or the “reader” may be kept near an officer’s desk and strictly confidential material may be read by him, eliminating the necessity of having even one copy made.

And at the other end of the line—what is necessary to furnish the film for the courier’s light “pouch”? (1) A camera such as a Leica is all that is necessary, although it is believed the Recordak, a machine which makes photographs as fast as documents are fed into it, will eventually supersede the camera. (2) A laboratory for developing the film necessarily completes the equipment.

Microfilm equipment of other government agencies is now available at London, Melbourne, Chungking, Karachi, Istanbul, Cairo, Stockholm, Bern and Geneva. There are operators at all of the above mentioned places having equipment. The Signal Corps and the COI have supplied the operators.

This process has even been approved by law. Congress passed an Act on September 24, 1940, providing for the disposition by any agency of the U. S. Government of the original records which have been microphotographed and declaring that these microphotographs shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof.

That should clean out hundreds of file rooms and turn over thousands of reams of waste paper to the Government’s war salvage program! The films can be shelved away in neat, compact containers—and the evidence is permanently there!

Suppose we could bring to life one of the laborious scribes of yore. Wouldn’t his eyes pop out



The film is run through the “reader” and enlarged to an ordinary type sized picture.

This is the type of machine which photographs 100 "V-letters" a minute, written by our soldiers abroad. Another machine in the U. S. reproduces them from the film at 100 a minute—and nobody reads the letters!

if he could see a Recordak in action; 20 newspaper pages containing over 150,000 words can be photographed by this machine in one minute—a job the fastest typist would need several days to accomplish. And there's no typing to be checked, because this machine produces a perfect photographic copy.

All of those copying devices from the age of scribes to the Recordak Age made sensational history in their day. The printing press solved the problem of multiple copying for distribution, but not until the end of the last century did the typewriter appear, to reduce the labor and cost of limited copying.

Microphotography simplifies many phases of government work as well as of big and little business. The Army is making good use of microphotography in its widespread sending of "V-letters." This method of letter transmission was invented so soldiers could send and receive mail by air, and was first used two years ago, for the benefit of British soldiers in the Near East. The letters themselves never leave the foreign headquarters. But photographs of them five-eighths of an inch square—do, by plane. In this way, a whole sack of mail goes into a roll of film the size of a spool of thread. A machine photographs them at 100 a minute and in the United States another machine reproduces them from the film, also at the rate of 100 a minute. And—nobody reads the letters!

We couldn't investigate too closely but we have an idea the F.B.I. makes good use of the system of microphotography; we know the Department of Commerce utilizes this process in keeping census records; and from the copies of various Nazi technical magazines transmitted to the Department by this process we judge the Office of War Information has a pretty good file of enemy newsprint on hand without using up the much needed space on the trans-oceanic planes to fetch it!

And in the world of business—newspaper offices will profit by microphotography. They can pitch out all of their old deteriorating paper files, replace with film and cut down on storage space. They can read the back issues too, by running them through the "reader," and thus assure themselves of permanent records, available for centuries to come.



Those firms having large bookkeeping accounts can have their filing system simplified, hanks can keep records of canceled checks returned to their depositors—and there are many more undeveloped possibilities for this system. The New York Public Library in its Newspaper Division utilizes the reproduction of newspapers on film. They, like the Department of State, did this in the nature of an experiment. Now visitors to the Library reading old copies of newspapers do not shuffle through crumpling sheets but read microphotographic film by means of a projector.

And how about the world of books? It is going to seem strange to use a mechanical device to read Shakespeare and Milton—and what do we do—press a button, instead of wetting our thumb?

Filling an entirely different need of the Department is the system of hectography. The field is more familiar with this process, having been circularized about it and many offices abroad are already taking advantage of this labor and time saving device.

All the clerks at all the offices in the field, working all the time, can't seem to get out enough carbon copies of material to fill the maw of the various government agencies. Hectography supplies this need. Hectograph units, consisting merely of a sheet of paper with special carbon attached, are being furnished regularly to the field by the Department in response to requisitions. Upon receipt of one of these typed sheets in the Department, unlimited copies may be made.

Not much longer will Foreign Service Officer Clark Kent say to his clerk "Make ten copies of that and an original, Miss Doe," but donning the garb of Superman will tersely direct, "Send that despatch by microfilm to the Department," or, "That airgram is to be hectographed."

The world of tomorrow is in the making *today!*

The Qualifications of a Minister

Extract from a letter of February 5, 1783, addressed by John Adams to Robert R. Livingston.

From "Diplomatic Correspondence," edited by Jared Sparks, 1830.

... And if it should not be thought too presumptuous, I would beg leave to add, what is my idea of the qualifications necessary for an American foreign Minister in general, and particularly and above all to the Court of St. James?

In the first place, he should have had an education in classical learning, and in the knowledge of general history, ancient and modern, and particularly the history of France, England, Holland and America. He should be well versed in the principles of ethics, of the law of nature and nations, of legislation and government, of the civil Roman law, of the laws of England, and the United States, of the public law of Europe, and in the letters, memoirs, and histories of those great men, who have heretofore shone in the diplomatic order, and conducted the affairs of nations, and the world. He should be of an age to possess a maturity of judgment, arising from experience in business. He should be active, attentive, and industrious, and above all, he should possess an upright heart, and an independent spirit, and should be one, who decidedly makes the interest of his country, not the policy of any other nation, nor his own private ambition or interest, or those of his family, friends, and connexions, the rule of his conduct.

We hear so much said about a genteel address, and a facility in speaking the French language, that one would think a dancing master and a French master the only tutors necessary to educate a statesman. Be it remembered, the present revolution, neither in America nor Europe, has been accomplished by elegant bows, nor by fluency in French, nor will any great thing ever be effected by such accomplishments alone. A man must have something in his head to say, before he can speak to effect, how ready soever he may be at utterance. And if the knowledge is in his head, and the virtue in his heart, he will never fail to find a way of communicating his sentiments to good purpose. He will always have excellent translators ready, if he wants them, to turn his thoughts into any language he desires.

As to what is called a fine address, it is seldom attended to after a first or second conversation, and even in these, it is regarded no more by men of sense of any country, than another thing, which I heard disputed with great vivacity among the of-

ficers of the French frigate, the *Sensible*. The question was, what were the several departments of an Ambassador and a Secretary of Legation. After a long and shrewd discussion, it was decided by a majority of votes, "that the Secretary's part was to do the business, and that of an Ambassador to keep a mistress." This decision produced a laugh among the company, and no ideas of the kind will ever produce anything else, among men of understanding.

It is very true, that it is possible, that a case may happen, that a man may serve his country by a bribe well placed, or an intrigue of pleasure with a woman. But it is equally true, that a man's country will be sold and betrayed a thousand times by this infamous commerce, where it will be once served. It is very certain, that we shall never be a match for European statesmen in such accomplishments for negotiation, any more than, I must and will add, they will equal us in any solid abilities, virtues, and application to business, if we choose wisely among the excellent characters, with which our country abounds.

Among the Ministers, who have already crossed the Atlantic to Europe, there have been none exceeding Mr. Jay and Mr. Dana, in all the qualifications I have presumed to enumerate, and I must say, that if I had the honor to give my vote in Congress, for a Minister at the Court of Great Britain, provided that injustice must be finally done to him, who was the first object of his country's choice, such have been the activity, intelligence, address, and fortitude of Mr. Jay, as well as his sufferings in his voyage, journeys, and past services, that I should think of no other object of my choice than that gentleman. If Congress should neglect all their old Ministers, and send a fresh one from America, they cannot be at a loss, for there are in that country great numbers of men well qualified for the service. These are most certainly better known by name to Congress than to me, and, therefore, I shall venture no further, but conclude, by wishing this arduous business well settled, and by assurances to Congress, and to you, Sir, of my warmest attachment and respect.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

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for foreign
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One of 46 photographs which illustrated Maynard Owen Williams' article in THE GEOGRAPHIC on Buenos Aires, capital and heart of Argentina

Geographic authors work for Victory

■ In many unique ways the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC contributes to America's war effort. When you help this Magazine with its educational service, you add still another phase to your own war work as a Foreign Service Officer. Liberal payment is made for accepted narratives and photographs portraying the vital aspects of timely geography. Before writing manuscript, please submit a brief outline.

The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor—Washington, D. C.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

(Continued from page 527)

for the Marine Corps is at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. In two ten-week periods, college graduates or men up from the ranks on the recommendation of their commanding officers are intensely schooled in military leadership and combat weapons of all types. Upon graduation from the Officer Candidates' Class, the men are commissioned as second lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. They then attend the Reserve Officers' School from which they are sent directly into the field with combat units or to specialty schools for further training.

MARINE CORPS AVIATION is organized into Wings, Groups and Squadrons. Several squadrons compose a Group while two or more groups compose a Wing. Marine Corps aviation is trained and equipped to support landing operations of the Fleet Marine Force working either from land bases or naval aircraft carriers. The types of squadron organization maintained by the Corps are Fighting squadrons, scout-bombing squadrons (dive bombers), observation squadrons, glider and utility squadrons. In addition there are headquarters squadrons. One Marine Air wing is attached to the Atlantic Fleet and the other to the Pacific Fleet.

RANK AND DUTIES — The ranks of commissioned officers in the Marine Corps and the normal corresponding command of each rank are shown below. In addition to the employment indicated, officers of various ranks may be detailed to a variety of special duties as well as to staff functions: *Lieutenant General* — The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps; *Major General* — Amphibious Corps of Atlantic or Pacific Fleets, Marine Division, Large Base, Staff Department Head, Assistant to The Commandant, Marine Aircraft Wing, Department of the Pacific; *Brigadier-General* — Marine Brigade, Chief of Infantry in Marine Division, Staff Department Head, Commandant Marine Corps Schools, Training Center, Base Commander, Marine Aircraft Wing; *Colonel* — Regiment, Chief of Staff of Marine Division, Marine Aircraft Wing or Large Base, Navy Fleet Marine Officer; Assistant Commandant, Marine Corps Schools; Marine Detachment at large Naval base, Marine Corps Air Station, Marine Aircraft Group; *Lieutenant Colonel* — Executive Officer (second-in-command) of Regiment, Commanding Officer of Battalion, Navy Fleet Marine Officer, Navy Squadron Marine Officer, Executive Officer (second-in-command) Marine Aircraft Group; *Major* — Executive Officer (second-in-command) of Battalion, commander of Weapons Company, Navy Division Marine Officer, Commander or Executive

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officer of Marine Aircraft Squadron; *Captain* — Company or Battery commander, commander Marine Detachment aboard ship, Executive Officer (second-in-command) Marine Aircraft Squadron; Commander, Marine Aircraft Division (9 plants); *First Lieutenant* — Executive Officer (second-in-command) of Company, Battery or Marine Detachment aboard ship, Platoon Leader, Marine Aircraft Section Leader (3 planes); *Second Lieutenant* — Company, Battery or Marine Detachment officer, Platoon Leader, Aviation Pilot.

WARRANT OFFICERS in the Marine Corps are former enlisted men who through years of service have qualified themselves in their specialties to a preeminent degree. There are three classifications of warrant officers, namely; Marine Gunner, Paymaster Clerk, Quartermaster Clerk.

ENLISTED RANKS of the Marine Corps are divided into seven different classes referred to as pay grades. In each pay grade there are various ranks according to the duty performed by each; all are equal in matter of pay and allowances and differ only in seniority. These pay grades are: Private (seventh); Private First Class (sixth); Corporal (fifth); Sergeant (fourth); Platoon or Staff Sergeant (third); First Sergeant, Gunnery Sergeant, Technical Sergeant, Supply Sergeant or Drum Major (second); and Sergeant Major, Master Gunnery Sergeant, Master Technical Sergeant, Quartermaster or Paymaster Sergeant (first).

The base pay of a private in the Marine Corps is \$50 a month while that of a non-commissioned officer in the first pay grade, such as a Master Sergeant, is \$138 a month. A Marine becomes a non-commissioned officer when he receives his Corporal stripes.

It can be said that whenever and wherever America needs fighting men — the United States Marine Corps will be the "first to fight." In the yesterdays, todays and tomorrows of our history, the U. S. Marine Corps, never defeated, symbolizes our national strength and security.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 551)

aware of this and he asks only that his critics produce a better scheme which also gives a reasonable guarantee against war. However, we feel that his main thesis and his exposition of it is beyond criticism; that only by the intelligent use of political warfare to supplement the military and economic front can the war be won or can the world be assured of "Total Victory" to end this total war.

ROSE HYDE FALES.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE, by E. H. Carr, Macmillan, New York, 1942. XXIV, 282 pp. \$2.50.

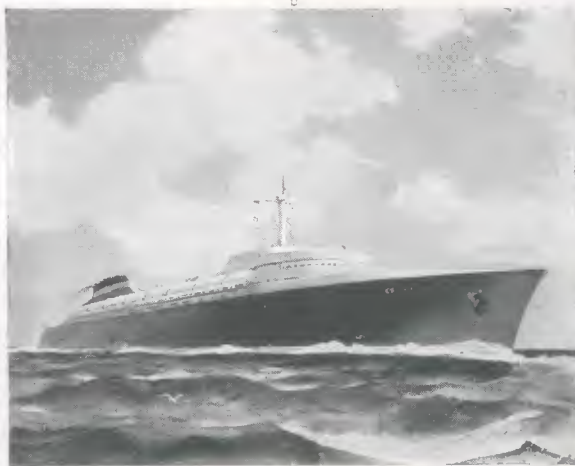
Those who are familiar with the author's earlier writings on international affairs, especially with his "*The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-1939*," will not be surprised to find his latest volume continuing the relentless realism which has characterized his previous work.

Mr. Carr brings to his conclusions on the peace a wealth of experience. A member of the British delegation at the Peace Conference in 1919, he later was political advisor in the British Foreign Office, participating in many of the international conferences in the post-war period. More recently he was Professor of International Politics in the University College of Wales.

In his book he devotes five chapters to an examination of what he calls "fundamental issues." He brings the current loose talk about war and revolution down to earth by discussing the contemporary revolution as a crisis of democracy, a crisis of national self-determination, an economic crisis, and a moral crisis. On the latter point, he reverts to his earlier thesis that liberal democracy had assumed the existence of a fundamental harmony between social and national groups, which, in fact, did not exist. He, therefore, comes to the conclusion that the crisis through which we are living cannot be explained primarily in constitutional or even in economic terms, that it is fundamentally moral.

In the second part of his book, he outlines the policy of Britain in four aspects: Britain at home; Britain and the world; Britain and Europe; and Britain and Germany. He is constructively critical of Britain's policy at home, urging his fellow-countrymen to realize that "the greatest danger to British democracy today lies in that conservatism which regards democratic institutions inherited from the nineteenth century as sacrosanct, and fails to recognize that changes in these institutions are essential if democracy is to remain a reality in the twentieth century."

In Britain's future relations to the world, he foresees a vast shifting of forces involving important changes in Britain's economic position, and a profound change in the centers of influence of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The problem of Europe he regards as fundamentally the problem of Germany, whose status in the European picture must be decided before the wider question of European reconstruction can be fully planned. As for Germany, he rejects the thesis of the inherent and irremediable wickedness of the German people as unacceptable and believes that a policy of repression alone will not suffice. He adds, however, that Germany must be militarily defeated



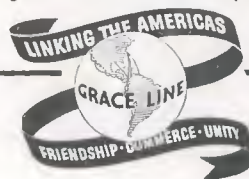
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and that a period of extensive and effective occupation of the country must follow during which measures of disarmament must be taken.

In his final chapter on "The New Europe," he outlines a concrete program of post-war policy. The German problem, he believes, can only be solved as part of a general problem of European and world reconstruction. He would completely dissociate the measures designed to create a lasting peace from the temporary measures concerned with the termination of hostilities. The armistice period, which involves dictation by the victors to the vanquished, differs in character and method from the process of durable peace making. The first, he holds, must be prompt, drastic and makeshift; the latter must be undertaken slowly and cautiously. He considers that the Conference at Paris failed because it turned the preliminary peace treaty into a final settlement. Perhaps his most suggestive proposal is his argument that the work of economic reconstruction for Europe and the world should proceed a long way before attempting to create the rigid political forms of a lasting settlement. Many will doubtless agree with his conclusion that peace making is not an event but a continuous process which must be pursued in many places, under varying conditions, by many different methods and over a prolonged period of time.

BENJAMIN GERIG.

GLOSSARY OF OFFICIAL RED TAPE

- UNDER CONSIDERATION** means: Never heard of it.
- UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION** means: Will you have a shot at finding the file?
- HAS RECEIVED CAREFUL CONSIDERATION** means: A period of inactivity covering a time lag.
- HAVE YOU ANY REMARK** means: Give me some idea what it's all about.
- THAT PROJECT IS IN THE AIR** means: Am completely ignorant of the subject.
- YOU WILL REMEMBER** means: You have forgotten, or never knew, because I don't.
- TRANSMITTED TO YOU** means: You hold the bag a while—I'm tired of it.
- CONCUR GENERALLY** means: Haven't read the document and don't want to be bound by anything I say.
- IN CONFERENCE** means: Has gone out—don't know where he is.
- KINDLY EXPEDITE REPLY** means: For God's sake try and find the papers.
- PASSED TO HIGHER AUTHORITY** means: Pigeon-holed in more sumptuous office.
- IN ABEYANCE** means: A state of grace for a disgraceful state.
- PLEASE TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION** means: Do you know what to do with it? We don't.



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HARRY A. HAVENS

Harry A. Havens has been elected an Honorary Member of the Association in recognition of the faithful, kindly, and competent service he rendered to the Association for so many years. He has been assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association since it was founded in 1918. On June 30, 1942, the Executive Committee was reluctantly compelled to accept his resignation, he having informed the Committee that the increasing weight and pressure of his responsibilities as Assistant Chief of FA made it difficult for him to continue his duties for the Association. It may be added that he remains assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Protective Association, and we all hope he will continue in this position for many years to come. His position as assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association has been taken by Ancel Taylor of FA, who was appointed by the Executive Committee on July 1, 1942.

The Executive Committee is arranging to present Mr. Havens with an appropriate gift, probably a piece of silver suitably inscribed, from the Association.

NOTES ABOUT PERU

(Continued from page 540)

tations established by the Constitution and laws. Civil liberties are guaranteed by the Constitution. Public education is under State direction. All adult male citizens who can read and write enjoy the right of suffrage, while women may vote in municipal elections. Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate, and members are elected by direct popular vote for a period of six years. The President of the Republic also is elected by popular vote for a term of six years. The Council of Ministers (Cabinet) is appointed by the President and at present is composed of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Government and Police, Minister of Finance and Commerce, Minister of Justice, Prisons and Religion, Minister of War, Minister of Fomento and Public Works, Minister of Marine and Aviation, Minister of Public Education, and Minister of Public Health, Labor and Social Welfare. The Constitution provides for a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, and lower courts. Provisions regarding religion are that the State, respecting the sentiments of the national majority, will protect the Apostolic Roman Catholic Religion, and that other religions shall enjoy liberty in Peru.

Distinguished Peruvian jurists and statesmen have made a valuable contribution to the evolution of the inter-American system of international relations, which is based upon the sovereignty and

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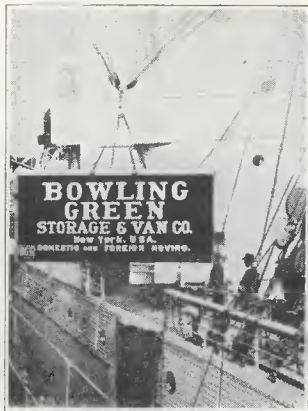
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equality of all nations regardless of their size and strength, upon the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and upon a reign of justice and law.

In the present world crisis, Peru, under the leadership of President Manuel Prado, has clearly declared its support for the cause of democracy and for the interests of continental solidarity and defense.

The transportation problem is an important factor in Peruvian trade, foreign and internal. Mention has been made of the great distances and difficult terrain. The trade of Iquitos, commercial center of the *montaña* or Amazon region, is by river to the Atlantic; although Peruvian ships do ply between Callao and Iquitos via the Panama Canal—a voyage requiring 40 to 50 days. State railways have about 570 miles of line in operation; the Peruvian Corporation (British) operates about 1,250 miles of railways in the central and southern parts of the country; other railways account for 530 miles; and there are, in addition, about 425 miles of industrial railways. That makes a total of about 2,775 miles.

Commercial aviation and highways will play a large part in the unity of Peru which is in the making. Over 1,900,000 miles were flown by commercial airplanes in Peru in 1941; 28,538 passengers traveled by air; and 67,486 kilograms of mail and 609,807 metric tons of cargo were carried. Commercial aviation should have a promising future in Peru.

The government is employing some 25,000 men on highway work and is spending about 24,000,000 soles per year on its highway program. There are over 15,000 miles of passable highways in Peru. Some 1,250 miles are surfaced, of which two-thirds form part of the Pan American Highway. The entire route of the Highway—about 1,900 miles—is open to traffic the year round from the Ecuadoran to the Chilean frontier.

Tourist travel, which is of importance to Peru, is directly related to transportation facilities. In addition to its interest in the development of commercial aviation and the highway system, the Peruvian Government is constructing modern hotels at many places throughout the country which will serve the tourist trade. Some of these hotels already are open.

There is no unemployment problem in Peru, although salaries and wages and the standard of living are low. Social legislation provides for unemployment, old age, and sickness benefits. It is not fair to compare salaries and wages with those in the United States, since the cost of living for the laboring class is less than in the United States. The index of the cost of living in Peru did rise to 211 on December 15, 1941, as compared with 191 in 1940;

and the wholesale price index increased from 259 to 329 during the same period.

While the general tendency in Peru is to move toward the Capital, there is a feeling in other parts of the country that Lima exercises too much influence, politically and economically, and that not enough of government revenue is expended outside of the Lima district. There is development in the south—Arequipa and Cuzco—more or less apart from that of Lima. Peru has great resources apart from its minerals, petroleum, cotton and sugar. Fisheries and forest products are potential sources of wealth. The country could profit by more diversification of agriculture and the consequent decrease in dependence upon foreign sources for foodstuffs, and by further industrial development.

Peruvian national economy has withstood the shock of international events better than that of a great many of the American nations. Conditions in 1941 were sound. Exports were greater in volume and value than in 1940. The situation continues favorable in 1942. Cotton, sugar and wool were disposed of satisfactorily in 1941. The rice crop was adequate for internal consumption, although a shortage occurred this year. Coffee and tobacco crops were good. Peru, however, produced less than one-half of its wheat requirements. Domestic industries were stimulated by the decrease in products available for export in foreign countries. Textiles, shoes, leather, hats, toilet articles, foodstuffs, furniture, pharmaceutical products, and cement are among the growing manufactures of Peru. Milk and fish canning industries have been established. Mine and smelter operations were steady during 1941 at an 8-hour day capacity.

A series of important decisions on matters relating to collaboration between Peru and the United States were reached during the recent visit to the United States of the Peruvian Minister of Finance and Commerce. These include: (1) measures for the mobilization of the resources of Peru for the production of strategic materials essential for the security of the hemisphere, involving especially (a) the establishment by Peru of a Peruvian Amazon Corporation, and (b) arrangements for the acquisition by the Rubber Reserve Company over a period of five years of all rubber produced in Peru other than a specified amount required for essential uses in Peru; (2) establishment by the Export-Import Bank of a credit in favor of Banco Central de Reserva del Peru in the sum of \$25,000,000 to assist in financing purchases in the United States of materials and equipment required in connection with the construction and development in Peru of useful public works, and of agricultural, mining, and industrial projects; (3) agreement with the Secre-

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tary of Agriculture for the establishment of an Agricultural experiment station at Tingo María and arrangements for the loan to the Government of Peru of the services of experts of appropriate agencies of the United States in highway engineering, erosion control, coal mining, and tea processing; and (4) agreement for the purchase by the Department of Agriculture, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, for the duration of the war, of that portion of the Peruvian cotton production which is in excess of sales for Peruvian consumption and for export to other purchasers. The Peruvian Minister of Finance announced the recent adoption by his Government of further measures to control the commercial and financial operations of firms and persons whose activities are deemed inimical to the security of the hemisphere, and the readiness of his Government to consult with the Government of the United States regarding any measures which may be necessary to prevent persons whose activities are thus deemed inimical from benefiting in the agreements reached between the two Governments. He also discussed a number of matters of mutual interest to the two Governments, including details of arrangements under the Lend-Lease Agreement signed on March 11, 1942, and export control, priorities, and allocations questions relating to the importation by Peru from the United States of materials and equipment needed for the maintenance of Peruvian mining production, transportation, and essential civilian needs. (Department of State Press Release No. 173, April 23, 1942.)

Upon the invitation of President Roosevelt, President Prado visited the United States during May of this year. He was accompanied by a party of distinguished Peruvian statesmen and officials and by the American Ambassador to Peru, the Honorable R. Henry Norweb. This visit gave the Presidents of the two countries an opportunity to exchange views regarding the vitally important problems of the day and the equally important questions that must be decided after the United Nations have defeated the Axis powers. President Prado and his party also had the opportunity to visit many cities in the States, to observe the war effort of American industry and the fine and united spirit of the American people, and to receive personal evidence of the friendly and cordial feeling of the American people for Peru. President Prado won the sympathy and liking of the large numbers of our citizens who met and talked with him. His visit strengthened the ties of mutual respect and friendship which today united the two peoples.

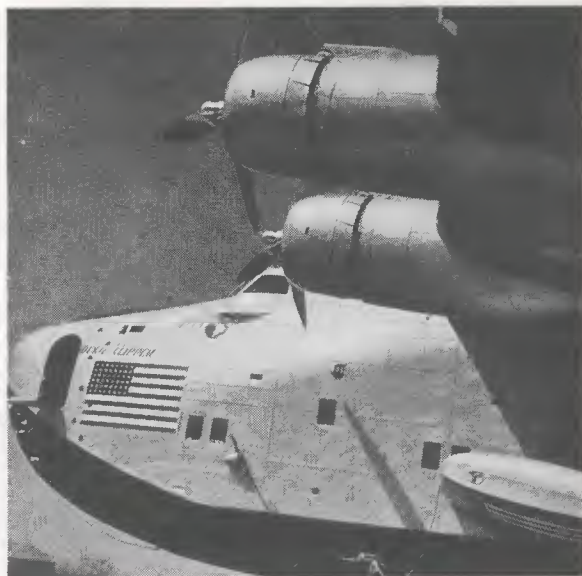
On his return voyage to Peru, President Prado visited Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia as the guest of the governments of those countries.

This series of visits by President Prado gave a decided impetus to inter-American cooperation in defense of the hemisphere and of its institutions and principles.

What of Lima as a post? The combined office has a staff of about 75, including the Embassy proper and the offices of the Military and Naval Attachés. There are, in addition, about 50 other government officials and employees in the Naval, Air, and Military Missions and in special missions sent to Peru by other Departments and Agencies of our Government. Vice Consulates recently have been opened at Iquitos and Arequipa, but Lima is the only important center in Peru of our Foreign Service. The work is interesting and varied and there is plenty of it. Lima is one of the most attractive cities in South America. It has character and charm. It is clean and well kept. However, for about six months of the year the climate is miserable—sunless, cold, and damp. A great many officers, especially those who have children, do not regard Lima as a healthful post. While good medical and hospital attention is available, amoebic dysentery is endemic and colds, grippe, and bronchial and lung trouble are very common. It is possible to get into sunshine by going to the resorts about an hour's drive up the central highway toward Oroya—if time and the budget permit. Arequipa—about three hours by air and two days by highway from Lima—also offers an invigorating climate. However, there are very few places where one can go from Lima to obtain the necessary periodical change of climate. In other respects Peru has much to give. There are charming people, universities, museums, music, points of historical interest, important and interesting centers for archaeological study, golf, tennis, riding, not-so-good swimming, and some hunting and fishing.

Peru today is on the road to progress in all fields of its national life. It has taken a stand with those nations which declare for respect for the sovereignty of all nations, for decency and law as the standards for international relations, for freedom and security—as opposed to the ruthless reign of terror and violence of the totalitarian powers. Relations between Peru and the United States are excellent and are based upon cooperation in matters of mutual interest and in matters of vital concern to all of the American Republics. There are good grounds for the hope that the future will bear out the promise of the present.

OCTOBER, 1942



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 549)

That is what Miss Merle Oberon, the famous English cinema star, said to Waldo E. Bailey, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, American Embassy, London, who issued her a nonquota visa, August 27, 1942.

Miss Oberon, who is also Lady Korda, arrived in England to entertain the Allied Forces. Everywhere she has appeared in the camps of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland she has delighted soldiers with her superb performances and charming personality. Two shows a day was her usual programme. Long hard train journeys and loss of sleep have not kept Miss Oberon from spreading sunshine. When asked on the verge of her departure with a company of movie stars for Northern Ireland how she felt, Miss Oberon replied: "Thrilled but tired." But she looked as fresh as a daisy.

'Tis needless to say that when Miss Oberon called at the Embassy several minutes of work were lost as her presence created a sensation. She was a most cooperative applicant, cheerfully supplying all the required details.

"This is a new experience for me," gleefully remarked Miss Oberon when being fingerprinted.

AGUA PRIETA

September 2, 1942.

The Douglas Rotary Club gave a dinner party in honor of Mexico and Canada as North American Allies of the United States.

Vice Consul Raymond Phelan of Agua Prieta, who heads the Foreign Relations Committee of the Douglas Rotary Club, acted as chairman.

Senator Enrique Becerra M., delivered an address on behalf of México, Father Sylvio Ross spoke for Canada, and Rev. Lee C. Mills, President of the Club, responded with a few words in representation of the United States.

On the main wall of the banquet room of the Hotel Gadsden where flags of the United States and Great Britain had long been displayed, a Mexican flag donated by Vice Consul Phelan, was added to complete the group of banners representing the allied nations. The Mexican flag was placed on the wall by Mr. Phelan's son, Gerald, while the Mexican national anthem was played.

RAYMOND PHELAN.

COVER PICTURE

U. S. Marine paratrooper descending. *Official U. S. Marine Corps photograph.*

OCTOBER, 1942



35 Trade "Embassies"

NATIONAL CITY established its first Latin-American branch in Buenos Aires—in 1914. Other branches followed quickly. In close cooperation with Head Office, these doorways are always open to business for the furtherance of trade relationships between the Americas.

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571

EFFICIENCY REPORTS

(Continued from page 533)

pression that we are writing with reluctance and begrudging the information conveyed.

Punctuality. This subject has not been touched upon in the efficiency reports. As you know, my views about office hours are liberal, for in our service we have a great many things to do outside of the chancery. But frankly I have never understood why it should be more difficult to get to one's desk at 9 o'clock than at 9:05 or 9:10 or 9:15. It is all a matter of habit. I myself have developed the habit of waking up at 6:30 daily so that I get to work generally about 7:30, and when I come to the chancery at 9 I like to begin the day promptly and sometimes I call members of the staff two or three times before they are ready to see me. Of course if one want to listen to the 9 o'clock radio news, or go to the doctor, or something of that kind, those are perfectly good alibis, but in general I think we should assemble at 9, and then the precise hours of office work depend upon what we have to do both inside and outside of the chancery.

These are only a few casual thoughts and considerations which I pass on to you in no spirit of criticism but rather in a spirit of desired helpfulness.

REUNION FROM ATHENS

(Continued from page 541)

sular office. In spiritual harmony with one another, they faced their problems with serene unity. Though very different in many ways, they were alike in the essentials of character. The passage of time and the influences of posts they have occupied in the interval, widely scattered over the face of the earth, have altered nothing of what they found and built upon in those days.

And so they sat about a round table until the early hours of Sunday morning, but not in the Metropolitan Club. Not really. They had conjured up a particularly cherished bit of the past, which for all of them has been rich, and were for that one evening back on the banks of the Illisos, disciples gathered around their master. W. P. G.

MARRIAGES

HEARD-REGISTER. Miss Elizabeth Anne Heard and Mr. Samuel Croft Register were married on July 25 in Baltimore. Mrs. Register is the daughter of retired Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. William Wilson Heard.

DAVIES-GRADY. Miss Patricia Grady, daughter of former Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Grady, and Foreign Service Officer John Davies, Jr., were married on August 24 in Charleston, South Carolina.

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CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL LOSSES

(Continued from page 529)

in the foregoing paragraphs, or the amount of damage thereto, as the case may be.

Section 4. The Board will require an affidavit from the claimant as to the circumstances of the loss, the amount of property lost and the value of the property at the time of loss. This affidavit should show whether insurance was carried on the property lost, the amount of such insurance and what recovery, if any, has been made.

It is suggested that the articles for which claim is made be estimated and classified and in this connection the following classifications might be used:

(a) "Excellent," in describing the condition and serviceability of the articles, indicates that the article is practically as good as new and without any defect;

(b) "Very Good" indicates that, while the article is practically as serviceable and presentable as it would be if new, it may show trifling signs of use on close inspection;

(c) "Good" indicates a serviceable and presentable article without serious defect but beginning to show signs of use.

In case oral testimony of witnesses is not available, the Board will accept certificates or affidavits from officers, clerks and employees, or affidavits from persons not in the Service.

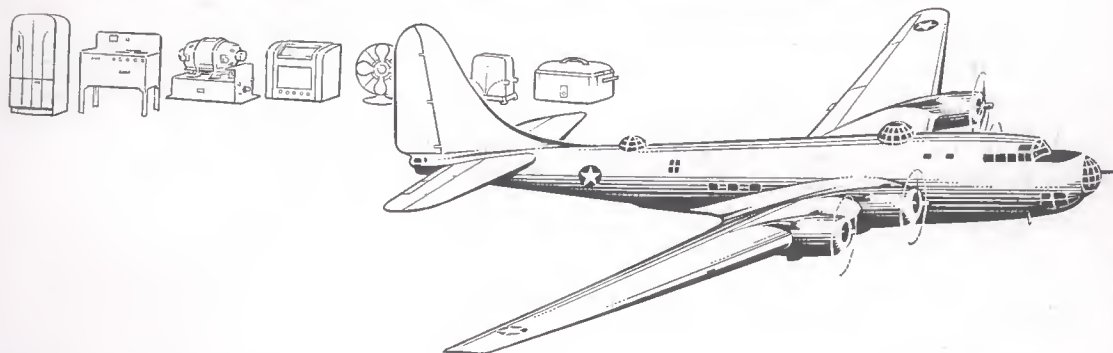
The Board shall have power to suggest and require any additional evidence that may be considered pertinent to the claim.

Section 5. Except as otherwise indicated below, allowance will be made for all articles which are reasonably necessary for the claimant to have in his possession in any and all conditions, in which he may have been required to serve: no allowance will be made for luxuries; for souvenirs; for articles having a purely sentimental value; for articles that can not properly be regarded as useful, reasonable, and necessary in the Service; for articles of approved classes to the extent the same may be in excess of reasonable needs; nor for wornout articles or for those that can not be classed as good and serviceable.

Section 6. Where a claim includes items of furniture, household effects, or miscellaneous articles, allowance will be limited to such as are needed and are appropriate, in moderate numbers or quantities, and reasonable in price, and will be based upon actual condition and serviceability at time of loss so far as can be ascertained. In the case of expensive articles or those purchased at unusually high prices, allowances will be based upon fair and reasonable prices for articles suitable for necessary purposes. No allowance in excess of \$500 will be made for

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Which Would You Choose?



If you were asked today to give up the many electrical appliances that make your life so simple and pleasant, so that fighting men could have all the electrical equipment they need for bombers, for tanks and for ships, you would make only one reply; for these men are fighting to make secure the fundamental rights and privileges that we all enjoy.

Yet the choice is not so drastic as all that. For if you do have to do without a new refrigerator or a new radio or automobile, the inconvenience is only temporary.

Meanwhile, instead of the radio that formerly was made to bring you entertainment in your home, Westinghouse now manufactures the special radio equipment and blind flying device for the pilot of a United Nations' bomber.

Instead of the electric motor to run your refrigerator, Westinghouse now makes electrical controls so that this bomber pilot can

retract his landing gear, can shift his propeller pitch, can work his wing flaps and swing his bomb doors open wide.

In fact, developing electrical equipment for bombers, and producing this equipment in quantity, is one of the wartime jobs that Westinghouse men and women have been able to shoulder as a result of your willingness to forego peacetime comforts.

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pianos, and no allowance in excess of \$100 will be made for victrolas.

Section 7. Claims for money lost will be considered in general when the loss resulted from circumstances beyond the claimant's control and adequate proof will be required of the facts of the loss and whether a high degree of diligence has been exercised for the safeguarding of those funds; reimbursement will be in a very limited amount, depending upon the circumstances in each case.

Section 8. Where any payment on account of a loss for which reimbursement has been made under this order is made to the claimant by any foreign government, the amount of such payment by the foreign government not in excess of the amount paid under this order shall be returned to the Department by the claimant for deposit in the Treasury. Claimants who have been reimbursed under the provisions of this order will be expected to render the Department every assistance in developing and establishing any claim against a foreign government arising out of the losses for which reimbursement has been made.

Section 9. A majority of the Board will determine its decisions.

Section 10. A report on each claim, setting forth the facts, the conclusions of the Board, and the reasons therefor and such recommendation as the Board may make, will be submitted to the Secretary of State and if approved by him, shall be forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget for consideration and in the event of its approval, shall be transmitted to the President for submission to Congress.

CORDELL HULL.

Department of State,
August 20, 1942.

BIRTHS

CHRISTENSEN. A son, William James, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Christensen on June 10 in Barbados, where Mr. Christensen is Vice Consul.

TAYLOR. A daughter, Leslie, was born on September 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor. Mr. Taylor is now assigned to the Visa Division.

CALLANAN. A daughter, Margaret Ellen, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo J. Callanan on August 12 in Boston. Mr. Callanan is now Consul at Pernambuco.

IN MEMORIAM

DYE. John Paul Dye, of the Army Air Corps, son of Consul General and Mrs. John W. Dye, died on September 1, at Angola, La.

VISITORS

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

	<i>August</i>
S. Schilling, Jr., Stockholm	11
Richard A. O. Schwartz, Ottawa	11
Edward D. Cuffe, San Jose	12
Wallace E. Moessner, Toronto	12
Edward G. Miller, Rio de Janeiro	12
Arnold T. Johnsen, London	13
Osmon E. Henryson, Department of State	14
John Gordon Mein, Rio de Janeiro	14
Edward Arnes, Kuibyshev	15
Lucile Bonar, Santiago de Chile	15
Virginia Diver, Rio de Janeiro	17
Bernard Gottlieb	17
W. A. Forsten, Ankara	18
Louise D. Ziegler, London	19
John A. Calhoun, Cairo	19
Ernest A. Sharpe, Lisbon	19
Gray Bream	19
Jule B. Smith, Barcelona	20
Jefferson Patterson, Lima	20
Ralph C. Busser, retired	24
Patricia D. Dell, Department of State	24
George J. Neuman, Department of State	24
Richard T. Smyth, San Salvador	24
Vinton Chapin, Port-au-Prince	25
Isabell A. Winkler, Bern	25
Alexander Schneec, Buenos Aires	25
Elvin R. Latty, Caracas	25
James Gilchrist, Managua	25
Harrison P. Tallman, Department of State	26
H. Lawrence Groves, Shanghai	26
Irving Linnell, Yokohama	26
Richard Butrick, Peiping	26
Charles H. Faust	27
Harry M. Donaldson, Marseille	27
Walter W. Hoffman, Hong Kong	27
David A. de Lima, Santiago de Chile	27
Glen Bruner, Taihoku	27
Willys R. Peck, Bangkok	27
L. J. Keena, Pretoria	28
William E. Yuni, Tientsin	28
Frank S. Williams, Tokyo	28
Quincy F. Roberts, Chefoo	28
Charles S. Reed, Saigon	28
Mrs. Harry A. Lee, Shanghai	28
Clarence J. Spiker, Hankow	28
A. S. Chase, Darien	28
Nelson Newton, Tokyo	28
Harold Pease, Shanghai	28
Geo. A. Makinson, Tokyo	28
Kingsley W. Hamilton, Saigon	28
F. C. Fornes, Jr., Hong Kong	28
J. K. Caldwell, Tientsin	28
Robert Jakes III, Bahia	28
John Davies, Jr.	82
J. Dixon Edwards, Harbin	28
Frank P. Lockhart, Shanghai	28
Carlos Hawthorne, Tsinan	29
Harold Qnarton, Keijo	29
Arthur B. Emmons III, Keijo	29
A. E. Southard, Hong Kong	29

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John M. Allison, Osaka	29
Donald W. Lamm, Tokyo	29
Marion Glaeser, Tokyo	29
U. Alexis Johnson, Mukden	29
Thelma Shaw Williams, Tokyo	29
Kenneth J. Yearns, Swatow	31
Elma K. Hollingshead	31
Paul W. Meyer, Tsingtao	31
Horace Remillard	31
Hilton F. Wood, Iquitos	31
M. S. Myers, Canton	31
Marion Aronld, Tokyo	31
John Bruins, Hong Kong	31
Robert C. Coudray, Hong Kong	31

September

G. B. Sawyer, Shanghai	1
Robert D. Murphy, Vichy	1
Mildred M. Yenchins, Habana	1
James H. Mann	1
Hayward Keniston, Buenos Aires	1
William T. Turner, Tokyo	1
John W. Hunter, San Salvador	1
Joseph C. Grew	1
Frederick Johnson	2
Margaret P. Hays, Department of State	2
Leland Morris, Reykjavik	2
Eleanor Shields, Peiping	2
F. W. Hinke, Shanghai	2
David Thomasson, Tokyo	2
Sydney B. Redccker	3
S. G. Slavens, Tokyo	3
David C. Berger, Shanghai	3
Charles E. Bohlen, Tokyo	3
Jeanne A. Wilson, Canton	4
Hubert W. D. Meyen, Rio de Janeiro	4
Homer M. Byington, Montreal	4
Hilda M. Anderson, Nanking	4
Otis Rhoades, Kobe	4
Lois Belanger, La Paz	4
Allan Dawson, Rio de Janeiro	5
Charles Edward Eaton, Rio de Janeiro	5
J. Hall Paxton, Nanking	5
J. Holbrook Chapman	5
Barbara Schurman, Petro-Pavlovsky	5
C. J. McIntosh, Jidda	8
Hazel Katz, Tientsin	8
S. E. O'Donoghue, Mexico D. F.	9
William A. Smale, Cork	9
Clay Merrell, Hamilton	9
Andrew G. Lynch, Montreal	9
Everett J. Drumright, Shanghai	10
Niles W. Bond, Yokohama	10
Frances N. Head, London	10
Elizabeth Barnes, Shanghai	10
A. Bland Calder, Shanghai	10
Horace H. Smith, Shanghai	10
Herbert F. N. Schmitt, Bogota	11
Ernest L. Ives, retired	11
John W. Dye, Nassau	11
Nathalie D. Boyd, Hong Kong	12
Gale Murphy, Sao Paulo	12
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Bogota	14
Franklin Hawley, Hankow	14
Kingsley W. Hamilton, Saigon	14
Hal Ryerson, Guadalajara	14



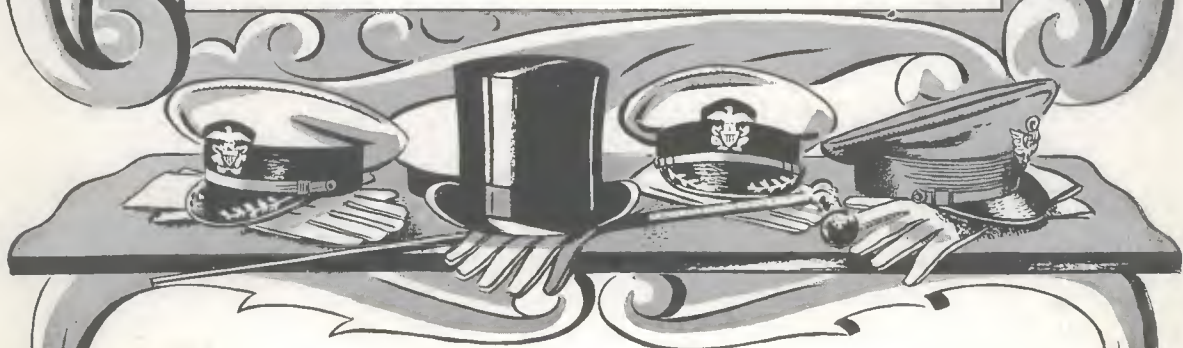
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