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The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 19, NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1942





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DECEMBER, 1942



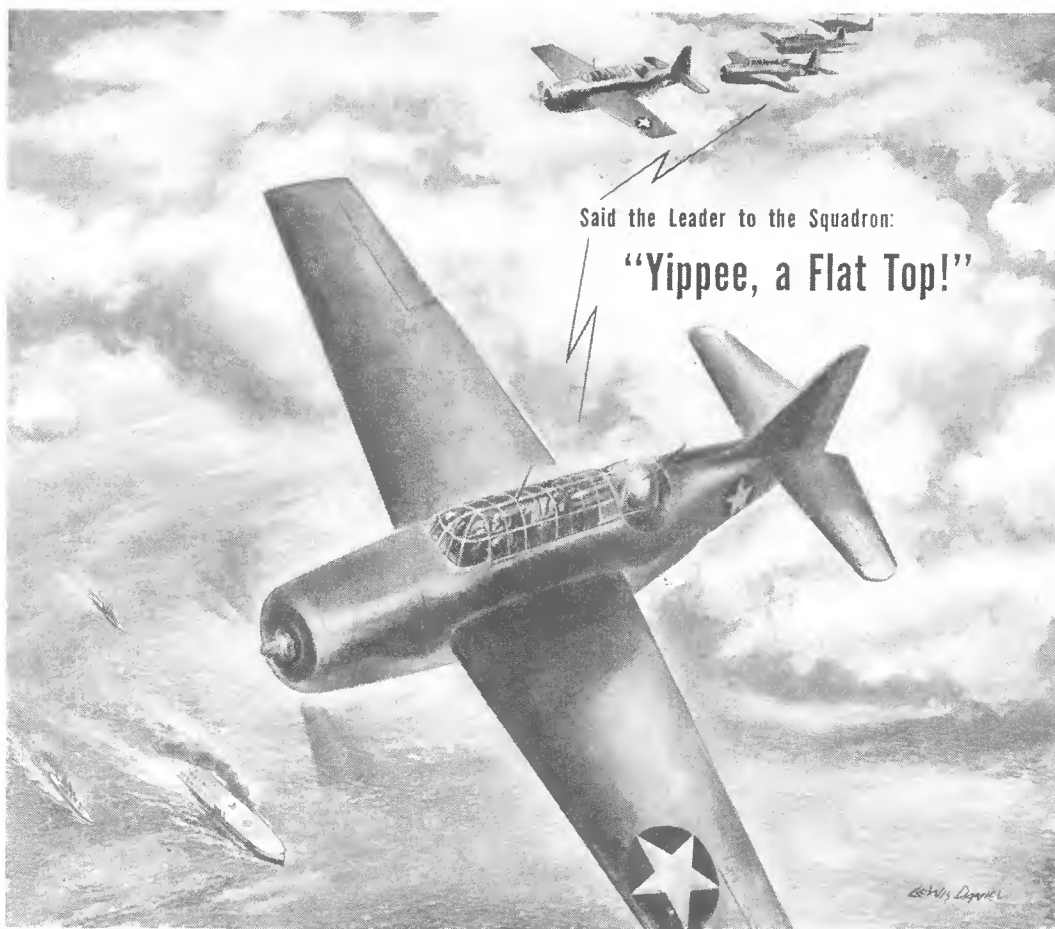
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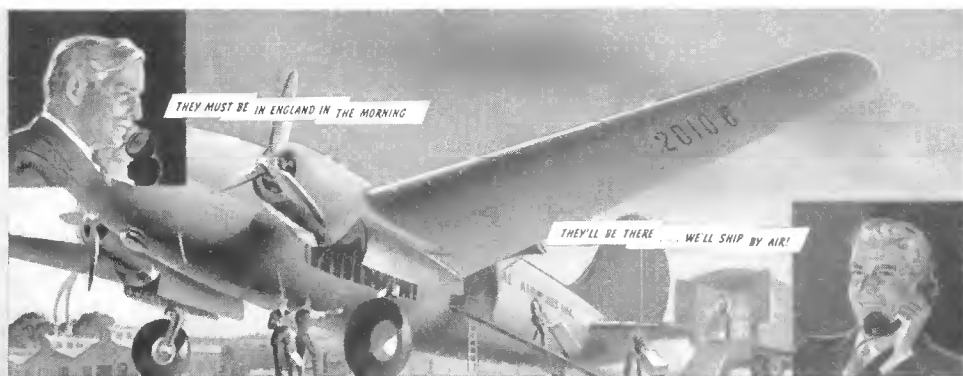
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 19, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1942

Action in North Africa

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

NOT the least interesting and dramatic side to the occupation of French North Africa by American forces has been the part played in the undertaking by members of the American Foreign Service. The activities of our Consular Officers and special representatives in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco adroitly paved the way for the entry of our troops and were a most important contribution to lessening the resistance offered by the French forces. In particular, the skillful work of Robert D. Murphy, Counselor of Embassy at Vichy, but assigned to Algiers, and a staff of Vice Consuls who served as control officers under the Department's plan of economic assistance to North Africa, was largely responsible for bringing about successful results in our spectacular military undertaking.

The story of the operations of our officers goes back to the end of 1940, when France lay prostrate and the North African territory seemed to offer the only hope of a separatist French Government. The economic situation of the French North African area was difficult and it appeared to the Department that a useful purpose might be served if the eyes of the French and native inhabitants of that region could be turned toward the United States rather than toward the

Axis. To investigate the possibilities Bob Murphy was sent to Algiers from Vichy to engage in conversations with General Maxime Weygand, then in command of all French Africa, and to make a report concerning the advisability of having certain essential needs filled from the United States.

The result of the Murphy-Weygand conversations was an agreement initialed at Algiers on February 25, 1941, later confirmed by Admiral Darlan in the name of the French Government, under which the French North African authorities were permitted to purchase certain necessary products of a non-military nature for civilian consumption in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. In return we were allowed to station control officers in those territories for the purpose of supervising the distribution of supplies and ensuring that none of the goods, or their equivalent, were exported out of North Africa or delivered to the Axis forces. This provision of the agreement, it may be observed, was scrupulously observed as far as the records of the Department indicate, and the supplies which actually went forward all reached the destination for which they were intended.



Robert D. Murphy



Algiers—"La Ville Blanche"

H. S. Villard

French funds in the United States were unblocked under a special Treasury license and shipments under the economic accord were inaugurated in March 1941 when the French Tanker *Frimaire* left the United States for Casablanca with a cargo of low-grade motor fuels. Later in the spring of that year the first of the control officers, appointed as non-career Vice Consuls, went by plane via Lisbon and Tangier to take up their duties in North Africa in accordance with the terms of the agreement. In the order of their departure they were: Sidney L. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C.; Charles Denby Wilkes, of New York, New York; David W. King, of Chester, Connecticut; W. Stafford Reid, of New York, New York; John Crawford Knox, of New York, New York; Ridgway Brewster Knight, of New York, New York; John Ellington Utter, of New York, New York; Harry A. Woodruff, of Bedford Village, New York; Leland L. Rounds, of New York, New York; John H. Boyd, of Wesson, Mississippi; Franklin O. Canfield, of Washington, D. C.; Donald Q. Coster, of New York, New York, and Kenneth Pendar, of Sharon, Connecticut.

In July the first cargo vessels, the *Ile d'Ouessant*

and the *Ile de Noirmoutier*, sailed from New York for Casablanca with supplies of cotton cloth, sugar, tea, agricultural machinery, kerosene and other goods which were most necessary to the economic life of North Africa. Quotas had been set up by the Department after weeks of negotiation with representatives of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and of the French Government, defining the maximum quantity which could be exported from the United States. These figures represented a painstaking American study of the minimum normal requirements of the area, correlated with the official French requests and the amounts for which the British authorities were actually prepared to issue navicerts and to allow through the blockade.

M. Paul Guerin, son of the President of the Moroccan Railways, was appointed with the approval of General Weygand to negotiate with the Department concerning the details of the buying program in the United States, and served continuously in that capacity during the life of the agreement.

Four French ships were ultimately involved in the trade: the *Ile d'Ouessant*, the *Ile de Noirmoutier*, the *Ile de Re* and the *Aldebaran*, which made

The harbor of Algiers

H. S. Villard





The sidewalk cafés of Algiers closely resemble those of a French metropolis



A mosque forms the background of a busy corner in Algiers

ALGERIA

Photographs by the Author



Native figures mingle with Frenchmen on the streets of Algiers

Arab residents of the oasis of Bou-Saada



Tribal music at the edge of the Sahara



simultaneous departures, two from either side of the Atlantic. Petroleum products were such a controversial item that after the *Frimaire*, only two other tankers, the *Lorraine* and the *Sheherezade*, ever made a trip to French Africa from the United States. The last-named stopped at Dakar en route and discharged a quantity of low-grade automotive gasoline, enabling us to install Vice Consul Frederic Paul Culbert, of Bedford Village, New York, as control officer. Later Mr. Culbert was transferred to Casablanca.

Presently, the role of the control officers became of foremost importance. Their status as American Vice Consuls enabled them to travel without hindrance into all the ports and towns of North Africa, where they not only made friends for the United States but established contacts with patriotic French officials and anti-Axis elements which were later to prove of inestimable value. Most of these men had been selected for the position of control officer by our War and Navy Departments, on the basis of their knowledge of France and the French language and their qualifications as observers. Some of the men had military and naval training as part of their background and their reports to the Department were accordingly extremely useful in appraising the situation in areas where landings subsequently were made.

Four of these officers, Messrs. Bartlett, Wilkes, Canfield, and Coster, resigned in the course of the past year and returned to the United States, where the knowledge they had acquired was made available to the Department of State, the Office of Strategic Services, the War and Navy Departments and other interested agencies of the Government. They were replaced by Gordon H. Browne, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and—just before the occupation—by George R. Hull of Buffalo, New York. William Douglas Read of New York, New York, Lloyd Victor Jacquet of New York, New York, and Harry P. Blank, Jr., of New York, New York. At no time were there more than twelve control

officers serving in French North Africa, owing to the fact that the French Government had limited the number of American consular representatives stationed in French territory. The officers were divided into groups and attached to the consular establishments at Casablanca, Algiers and Tunis, with Vice Consuls Knight and Rounds serving independently at the strategic port of Oran. By alternating on courier trips throughout North Africa most of the men were given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with conditions in different parts of the region and to widen their experience and their contacts as much as possible.

After the entry of the United States into the war the information accumulated by the control officers for obvious reasons took on a new significance.

Economic supplies went forward haltingly, owing to difficulties and delays in obtaining priorities and export licenses for some of the commodities in the United States and because of opposition to the plan which developed among critics of the Administration and in other quarters. At times, shipments temporarily ceased because of some threatening change in the political atmosphere in France. Barely enough supplies were kept flowing to justify the presence of the control

officers; indeed, in the summer of 1942 the Vichy Government found itself under severe pressure by the Germans to remove the control officers and terminate the economic arrangement. High French officials in Morocco explained to our representatives that the situation was unique in the annals of warfare; namely, a neutral power permitting the representatives of a belligerent nation to remain in its territory for the ostensible purpose of checking supplies which failed to arrive. It was clear that the French, as well no doubt as the Germans, were fully aware of what the control officers were doing in gathering information, in quietly emphasizing the strength of America, and in spreading good will

(Continued on page 690)

**Telegram Sent by the Secretary of State
to Robert D. Murphy**

November 18, 1942.

**AMERICAN CONSUL
ALGIERS, ALGERIA
FOR MURPHY**

I am highly gratified at the successful results of our policy in North Africa, in the formulation and execution of which you had such an important part. Your patience, tact and sound judgment were the basis on which that policy rested, and my confidence in your ability has been amply justified.

The work performed by our Foreign Service in carrying out its appointed tasks and in maintaining our relations in the North African territories during the difficult period just concluded has in my opinion been outstanding. I should like you to convey to the personnel of our offices in Algiers, Tangier, Casablanca and Tunis my deep appreciation of their faithful assistance and cooperation. My congratulations and thanks go alike to you personally and to every member of the staff at those posts.

HULL

Your 1942 Income Tax

These tables show how stiff increases in the regular income tax and surtax rates and lower personal credits, plus a new 5 per cent levy on all income above \$624, will affect individuals under the tax bill recently approved by Congress.

For purposes of the table, net income subject to the regular income tax is computed at 90 per cent of gross income on the assumption that taxes, contributions and other deductions average 10 per cent. The Victory tax applies to all income above \$624 and is offset in part by the rebatable portion represented in the post-war credit column. For explanation of Victory Tax see the following page.



Courtesy "Washington Post"

Single Person—No Dependents

GROSS INCOME	PRESENT INCOME TAX	NEW INCOME TAX	VICTORY TAX	POST-WAR CREDIT
\$500	—	—	—	—
600	—	\$5.20	—	—
700	—	20.92	\$3.80	\$0.95
750	—	29.20	6.30	1.58
800	—	37.48	8.80	2.20
900	\$3.60	54.04	13.80	3.45
1,000	11.40	70.60	18.80	4.70
1,100	20.04	87.16	23.80	5.95
1,200	28.68	103.73	28.80	7.20
1,300	37.32	120.28	33.80	8.45
1,400	45.96	136.84	38.80	9.70
1,500	54.60	153.40	43.80	10.95
1,600	63.24	169.96	48.80	12.20
1,700	71.88	186.52	53.80	13.45
1,800	80.52	203.08	58.80	14.70
1,900	89.16	219.64	63.80	15.95
2,000	97.80	236.20	68.80	17.20
2,100	106.44	252.75	73.80	18.45
2,200	115.08	269.32	78.80	19.70
2,300	123.72	285.88	83.80	20.95
2,400	132.36	302.44	88.80	22.20
2,500	141.00	319.00	93.80	23.45
3,000	184.20	407.80	118.80	29.70
4,000	296.10	600.40	168.80	42.20
5,000	409.50	793.00	218.80	54.70
6,000	548.90	1,021.60	268.80	67.20
7,000	698.30	1,250.20	318.80	79.70
8,000	865.70	1,506.80	368.80	92.20
9,000	1,051.10	1,771.40	418.80	104.70
10,000	1,246.50	2,056.00	468.80	117.20
15,000	2,493.50	3,719.00	718.80	179.70
20,000	4,111.50	5,791.00	968.80	242.20
25,000	6,031.50	8,176.00	1,218.80	304.70

Married Person—No Dependents

GROSS INCOME	PRESENT INCOME TAX	NEW INCOME TAX	VICTORY TAX	POST-WAR CREDIT
\$500	—	—	—	—
600	—	—	—	—
700	—	—	\$3.80	\$1.52
750	—	—	6.30	2.52
800	—	—	8.80	3.52
900	—	—	13.80	5.52
1,000	—	—	18.80	7.52
1,100	—	—	23.80	9.52
1,200	—	—	28.80	11.52
1,300	—	—	33.80	13.52
1,400	—	\$7.80	38.80	15.52
1,500	—	20.40	43.80	17.52
1,600	—	36.96	48.80	19.52
1,700	\$1.80	53.52	53.80	21.52
1,800	7.20	70.08	58.80	23.52
1,900	14.16	86.64	63.80	25.52
2,000	22.80	103.20	68.80	27.52
2,100	31.44	119.76	73.80	29.52
2,200	40.08	136.32	78.80	31.52
2,300	48.72	152.88	83.80	33.52
2,400	57.36	169.44	88.80	35.52
2,500	66.00	186.00	93.80	37.52
3,000	109.20	268.80	118.80	47.52
4,000	198.60	446.40	168.80	67.52
5,000	312.00	639.00	218.80	87.52
6,000	425.40	839.60	268.80	107.52
7,000	570.80	1,068.20	318.80	127.52
8,000	720.20	1,296.80	368.80	147.52
9,000	893.60	1,561.10	418.80	167.52
10,000	1,079.00	1,826.00	468.80	187.52
15,000	2,246.00	3,425.00	718.80	287.52
20,000	3,819.00	5,448.00	968.80	387.52
25,000	5,694.00	7,791.00	1,218.80	487.52

Married Person--2 Dependents

GROSS INCOME	PRESENT INCOME TAX	NEW INCOME TAX	VICTORY TAX	POST-WAR CREDIT
25,000	6,031.50	8,176.00	1,218.80	304.70
5,000				
600				
700			\$3.80	\$1.67
750			6.30	2.77
800			8.80	3.87
900			13.80	6.07
1,000			18.80	8.27
1,100			23.80	10.47
1,200			28.80	12.67
1,300			33.80	14.87
1,400			38.80	17.07
1,500			43.80	19.27
1,600			48.80	21.47
1,700			53.80	23.67
1,800			58.80	25.87
1,900			63.80	28.07
2,000			68.80	30.27
2,100			73.80	32.47
2,200		\$10.40	78.80	34.67
2,300		22.10	83.80	36.87
2,400		36.41	88.80	39.07
2,500		53.00	93.80	41.27
3,000	\$29.20	135.80	118.80	52.27
4,000	115.60	301.40	168.80	74.27
5,000	208.00	485.00	218.80	96.27
6,000	321.40	677.60	268.80	118.27
7,000	434.80	886.20	318.80	140.27
8,000	584.20	1,114.80	368.80	162.27
9,000	733.60	1,351.40	418.80	184.27
10,000	911.00	1,616.00	468.80	206.27
15,000	2,014.00	3,147.00	718.80	316.27
20,000	3,516.00	5,105.00	968.80	426.27
25,000	5,334.00	7,406.00	1,218.80	536.27

THE VICTORY TAX—WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Here are some questions and answers explaining the "victory tax" in the new revenue bill:

Q. Who would have to pay it?

A. Every person with a net income of more than \$624 a year. The tax would be 5 per cent on all the "victory tax net income" over that amount. Victory tax net income is defined as a person's gross income, excluding capital gains, and minus expenses and other allowable deductions connected with a trade or business.

Q. Would this tax be over and above my income tax?

A. Yes.

Q. Would some of the victory tax be returned to me after the war?

A. Yes, a single person would be entitled to a

postwar refund of 25 per cent of the tax, or \$500, whichever was the lesser.

The head of a family would have a postwar credit of 40 per cent of the victory tax, or \$1,000, whichever was the smaller, and for each dependent would get 2 per cent, but not more than \$100 refunded.

Q. Is there any way I could take immediate advantage of the refund, in order to hold down my tax burden?

A. Yes, the bill provides three such methods. You could reduce your immediate victory tax liability for any given year by as much as the amount of your postwar refund, by showing you had bought Government bonds, reduced your indebtedness below the previous year, or paid premiums upon outstanding life insurance policies. But your postwar credit would be reduced to the extent your immediate tax payments were thus lowered.

Q. How would the victory tax be collected?

A. In most cases if you are working for wages or salary, it would be withheld from your paycheck. Exceptions include members of the armed services, domestics, agricultural laborers and casual workers. The latter groups, as well as other recipients of income, such as persons who do not hold jobs but who have income from investments, would pay the victory tax along with their income tax. If they paid no tax, they would make a separate victory tax return.

Q. Would employers have to figure every employee's tax down to the penny? That would take a lot of bookkeeping.

A. Where the tax is withheld, the bill provides for wage band deductions. For instance, men drawing \$28.10 and \$31.48 a week would be in the \$28-32 band and 90 cents a week would be withheld from the pay of each.

Q. Wouldn't that require a settling-up at the end of the tax year?

A. Yes, the taxpayer and the Government would have to reach an adjustment at the end of the year when the taxpayer knew how much he had made and exactly how much tax he owed.

Q. How much will the victory tax bring in?

A. Chairman George (Democrat) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee estimates it will yield \$3,600,000,000 a year, of which \$1,100,000,000 would be subject to postwar refund, leaving a net yield of about \$2,500,000,000. Treasury officials think the net will not be larger than two billion dollars.



Photo by Richard Service, Staff Photographer

Front row, left to right: Emilio G. Collado, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State; John G. Erhardt, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel; Assistant Secretary of State G. Howland Shaw; Christian M. Rayndal, Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office; and Albert M. Doyle, Assistant Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, in charge of the School.

THE DEPARTMENT'S FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL IN WARTIME ECONOMIC WORK

By ALBERT M. DOYLE, *Department of State*

AN intensive course in economic work arising from the War was given in the Department from October 1-31, 1942. Two somewhat similar schools had been held earlier in the year for newly appointed Foreign Service Auxiliary officers. This was the first time, however, that Foreign Service officers were brought in from their posts for this purpose. In addition to 13 officers so ordered in from the field, the course was attended by 10 Foreign Service officers recently assigned to Latin American posts upon their return from enemy and enemy-occupied territory in the Far East, by 21 new Foreign Service Auxiliary officers, and by a few officers of the Department.*

The importance of economic work now and in the future can scarcely be overemphasized. It involves the immediate task of conducting our eco-

nomie warfare as a vital part of the war effort, and long-range implications after the cessation of hostilities. In his address given on October 15, 1942, before the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce on the subject "The Realist Base of American Foreign Policy," Assistant Secretary of State Berle stated:

"In war, as in peace, sound foreign policy must be based on the solidest political and economic facts. Unless this is true, it is difficult to be victorious in war, and impossible to organize peace after victory. The salient points are well known; but they bear repeating."

For complete data, for interpretative analysis and for expert comment regarding future trends and developments in the field of "solid economic facts" of foreign countries the Department must depend on its Foreign Service. The new duties and responsibilities of the Service in this connection and the details of the various activities of the Department

*The names of all of these were given in the Department's Radio Bulletin No. 497 of October 26. Immediately after the close of the School all proceeded to their posts as soon as plane reservations could be obtained.



Assistant Secretary of State G. Howland Shaw addressing the School.



View of the classroom. In the foreground may be seen Walter P. McCaughy, Richard P. Butrick, J. Dixon Edwards, Walter W. Hoffman and others.



Albert M. Doyle, in charge of the school, and Donald Hiss, Chief of the Division of Foreign Funds Control, just prior to an address by Mr. Hiss before the School.



Another view of the classroom. Room 10½ in the Department

Photos by
Richard Service,
Staff
Photographer

in the field of economic warfare were described in a recent article in the JOURNAL.*

The appointment during the first week of November of Counselors of Embassy for Economic Affairs at six of our missions in the other American republics is further evidence of the Department's appreciation of the high place of economic work in the Service.

The fact that to a large extent the Department's contribution to the winning of the War depends upon the competent economic work of its field offices and the necessity of building up and maintaining within the Service a strong body of trained men thoroughly familiar with the fundamental concepts and with all aspects of our economic problems, were the basis of the Department's decision to initiate a program of calling in selected officers from their posts at periodic intervals. Regular methods of communication, instructions and telegrams, have been found inadequate to enable officers performing economic work in the field to keep abreast of rapidly changing developments, policies and procedures.

Brief addresses were given before the School by Assistant Secretaries Shaw and Acheson. Mr. Shaw emphasized the necessity for the closest cooperation in the field between officers of the Foreign Service and representatives of other Government departments, pointing out that harmonious relations were absolutely essential in the field as in Washington, since all were working for the same Government and towards the same end. Mr. Acheson stressed the need on the part of representatives of the United States Government sent abroad of bearing in mind at all times their primary responsibility for carrying out our Government's instructions and policies in spite of difficulties and objections of many kinds and even in the face of incurring some unpopularity. Mr. Hector Lazo, an Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, spoke to the School on the functions, operations and aims of the Board, and in particular its Office of Exports. He discussed at some length the extent to which the Board depended upon and utilized the work of the Foreign Service in carrying out its responsibilities in various spheres, particularly export control.

The course consisted chiefly of addresses given by Departmental officers and by officials of other Government agencies, the Treasury Department, the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Production Board. These were invariably followed by numerous questions from the audience. In addition informal round-table discussions were arranged and individual officers given the opportunity of

*"The New Duties of Our Foreign Service," by Christian M. Rayndal, July, 1942, issue of The American Foreign Service Journal.

talking over problems and cases of their particular areas with officers of the Department and of other agencies.

The first section of the course, October 1-10, was given by the American Hemisphere Exports Office. It covered the functions and work of the Office, its relations with the Department's field offices, relations of the Department with the more important economic war agencies, export licensing and control, functions and operations of the War Production Board, price control, projects, coordination of United States and British trade policies in the other American republics, the supply of information to field offices, the allocations system including requirements reporting, and shipping. The members of the school also visited the offices of the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Production Board, where they were addressed by officials of those agencies.

One day was devoted to the work of the Division of Defense Materials on the subject of the acquisition of strategic materials by the United States and conferences were arranged with individual officers to discuss problems relating to the countries of their assignment.

The second week of the course was given by the Division of World Trade Intelligence on Proclaimed List intelligence work, a considerable amount of time being devoted to individual illustrative cases and problems connected with the particular country of assignment of the officers.

The third week of the course was given by officers of the Department of the Treasury on the subject of freezing control, its history and purpose, its impact on commercial policy; the control of blocked nationals in the United States; investigation, supervision, vesting and reorganization of business enterprises, and other control techniques employed in business enterprises in the United States and in the other American republics; communications control including censorship; securities and currency control programs and their relation to controls of the other American republics; and discussion of action taken by the other American republics to implement Resolution V and resolutions of the Washington Conference.

The last week of the course, given by the Foreign Funds Control Division, covered controls of currency in the other American republics, insurance, problems connected with Axis-owned companies and trademarks in the other American republics, and discussion of problems arising in individual countries.

Plans are now well under way for calling in to the Department approximately twenty-five officers for the next school of this kind to begin during the first week in January.

STATE DEPARTMENT REBUTTAL

From "Newsweek" of Nov. 2, 1942

The Periscope

Annoyed by continuing "appeasement" charges, the State Department is beginning to fight back. Though its sounding board is only its own house organ, the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, which has a limited circulation, the department is pulling no punches. The first critic to be answered is Robert Bendiner, editor of *The Nation* and author of "The Riddle of the State Department." The JOURNAL cites as an example of Bendiner's inaccuracy the charge that the British, fed up with appeasement, acted independently of the U. S. in the case of the *Sheherazade* in 1941. Actually, the French tanker, which was en route from New Orleans to North Africa with a cargo of oil, was held up at Secretary Hull's request.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on October 18, 1942, printed an article by its Washington Correspondent, Marquis W. Childs, which quoted in full the JOURNAL's editorial in the November issue and made the following comments:

... The most recent blast of criticism to disturb the Department is "The Riddle of the State Department," a highly critical survey of recent foreign policy by Robert Bendiner, one of the editors of the *Nation*. Bendiner accuses the Department of appeasing Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan. He presents tables showing the licensed shipments of scrap iron, aviation gasoline and other materials of war to Japan.

The Bendiner book has stirred wide indignation with the Department. While no one has deigned to make an official "reply," an editorial and a review in the current AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, an unofficial publication of foreign service officers, expresses very well the point of view of the Department. . . .

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

The Madeira School,
Greenway, Fairfax Co., Va.
October 24, 1942.

MY DEAR MR. VILLARD:

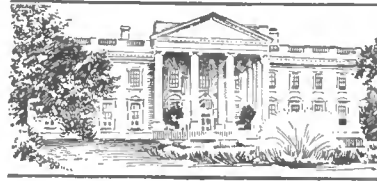
I am writing to acknowledge your letter, and your check for \$300, which represents the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP for Jane Emmet Macatee.

You have granted this scholarship to a very fine young girl. Although we do not know her very well, she has made a very favorable impression upon us.

Sincerely yours,

LUCY MADEIRA WING,
Head Mistress.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



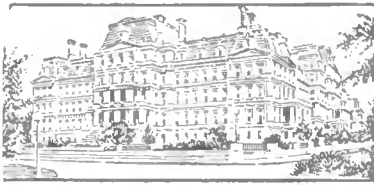
To the American Foreign Service.

In the year which is drawing to a close, events crowding swiftly one upon another have made heavy demands upon our nation and have called for sacrifice to greater or less degree from every American. We can be proud of the manner in which our people have responded to this call.

You in the Foreign Service were prompt to respond; you have lived close to the war and privation since the beginning of this troubled era. You have accepted it all as part of the day's work and you have gone steadily ahead. Because we are in danger of taking for granted this quiet and uncomplaining acceptance of the dictates of necessity, I am glad to have this opportunity to express to you my awareness of all that you have given in the war of effort and sacrifice. I know how well your work has been done.

It is therefore with especial feeling that I send you this Christmas greeting and the wish that wherever you are you may know some of the joy which is associated with this day. I am convinced that the happy Christmases of the past will come again.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

To the American Foreign Service.

The Foreign Service has continued its work in this the first year of war for the United States under conditions which have been familiar to many of you since the beginning of the present conflict. You have faced dangers which, if isolated, would arouse public comment but which in time of war have become almost commonplace. I have been struck by the calmness with which our members of the Foreign Service face their lot. Every day with seeming unconcern you leave for distant posts without thought of the hazards involved. You have endured separation from your families with courage. You have made little comment upon the loss of your effects at sea. Many of you have recently returned from long periods of confinement in enemy territory, your spirit high and your eagerness to serve sharpened by your experiences. I wish particularly to thank those members of the Foreign Service who uncomplainingly accepted immediate assignments to other posts abroad after their period of internment, foregoing the home leave which to all must have seemed well earned. Because of the war the Department has had to ask hard things of many of you. Your response has been gratifying and has left no question as to the caliber of our Foreign Service. I welcome this opportunity to thank you and congratulate you.

Although this year Christmas is inevitably saddened by the consciousness of suffering in the world, my wish is that we may keep alive the spirit of this day. I am confident that the New Year will renew in you the courage and high purpose which has guided you through 1942.

Initial Effect of the Use of Airgrams

IN the August 1942 issue of the JOURNAL there appeared an article dealing with the inauguration of the system of airgrams between the Department of State and its offices abroad together with the text of the Departmental Order authorizing the sending of communications in telegraphic form by air.

It is now possible to draw some conclusions about the initial effect of the use of airgrams, and it is believed that readers of the JOURNAL will be interested in a resumé of the results achieved thus far.

The necessity had arisen for the Department and the Foreign Service to effect a material reduction in the excessively large volume of telegraphic communications, especially since Pearl Harbor (see table). Many offices abroad, as well as the Department, were faced with the serious problem of handling an ever increasing volume of messages that had to be encoded or decoded. Despite long hours, night shifts and other measures, congestion and delay occurred. At the same time the amount being expended was excessive. An all time high was attained in May 1942 when the telegraphic expenses for the Foreign Service reached \$238,651.

The airgram system of course is not exclusively a Foreign Service plan. Other organizations, such as the Pan American Airways System, utilize a similar device, and the Navy Department has long had a similar system of communication. The Department actually commenced using airgrams in July of this year, and since then the volume of these communications has increased greatly, as will be seen from the table that accompanies this article.

The first official airgram was sent from the Department on July 6, 1942, and effected a saving of \$6.12. Since July 6th the total savings have reached nearly \$200,000 and it is estimated that the airgram system will result in a saving of approximately \$500,000 a year to the Department.

Many expressions of approval of the airgram system have been received. In September, Ambassador Messersmith wrote from Mexico City:

"The establishment of the airgram service has been one of the most important innovations in many years in the communications system between the Department and the Foreign Service abroad. This service of sending communications via airmail has decreased upwards of 60 per cent the telegraphic charges of this Mission."

The use of airgrams has resulted not only in a considerable reduction in telegraphic expenditures, but has also tended to reduce the volume of code work considerably, both in the Department and in the field. This is a particular relief to offices in the field which are already overhurdled with mechanics of one kind or another.

Ambassador Boal wrote the Department from La Paz on September 15th:

"As you will have noticed, we are using the airgram system a good deal and it has been particularly valuable at this time with the great increase in coding, due to the arrival of government representatives of various branches of economic and sanitary work. All of them have frequent need to send urgent confidential communications. Had it not been for the airgrams and the facility therefore of getting wide and proper attention in the Department I do not know how we could have handled all the additional coding that has become necessary."

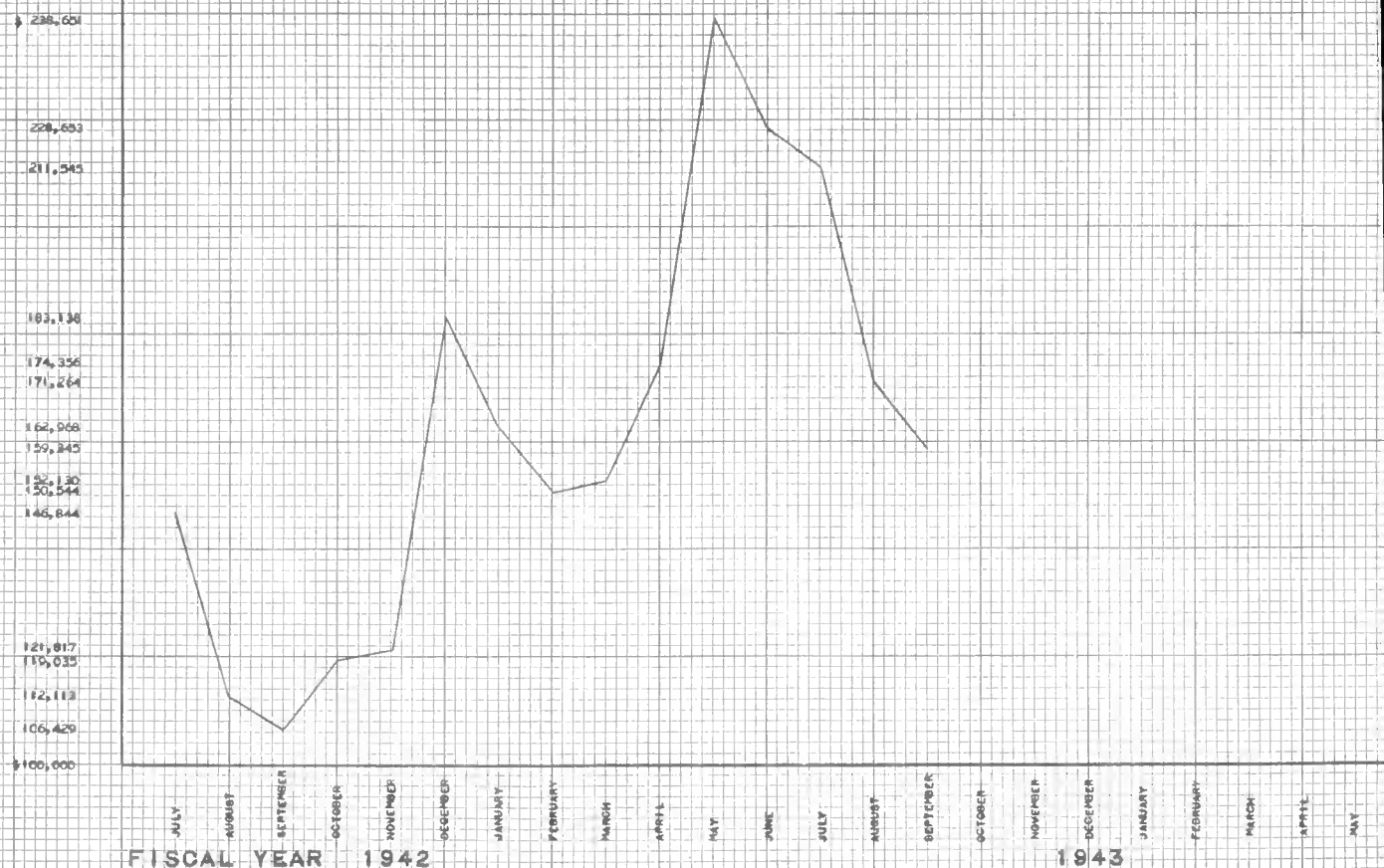
The airgram service has now reached a point where airgrams signed in the Department one evening can be on the Ambassador's desk at Mexico City the following afternoon, or on the Ambassador's desk at Habana the following morning, or on the Consul General's desk in Montreal the next afternoon. Airgrams are routed and handled in the Department the same as telegrams. They are transmitted from the Department by three methods: Open air mail, unaccompanied air pouches and by diplomatic courier. All airgrams are now sent to the Department on hectograph master sheets and this further reduces the mechanics of handling them.

Initially the airgram service was confined to the Western Hemisphere, but it has been gradually extended to Europe and certain other geographical areas. In July the airgram system was inaugurated at London. The reception to the idea was highly favorable and the airgram service is now used extensively by the American Embassy at London, particularly in connection with communications concerning background information, instruction, notices of change in laws or regulations, reports on the receipt of pouches, and many other routine, administrative, or non-urgent material.

During August, George A. Makinson, until re-

(Continued on page 689)

TELEGRAPHIC EXPENDITURES



MONTHLY TELEGRAPHIC EXPENSE COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Month	Telegraphic Expenditures	Increase or Decrease Over Preceding Month	Increase or Decrease Over May, 1942	Estimated Monthly Saving Due to Airgrams Sent from Department*
FISCAL YEAR 1942—				
July	\$146,844		— \$91,807	
August	112,113	— \$34,731	— 126,538	
September	106,429	— 5,684	— 132,222	
October	119,035	12,606	— 119,616	
November	121,817	2,782	— 116,834	
December	183,138	61,321	— 55,513	
January	162,968	— 20,170	— 75,683	
February	150,544	— 12,424	— 88,107	
March	152,130	1,586	— 86,521	
April	174,356	22,226	— 64,295	
May	238,651	64,295		
June	228,653	— 9,998	— 9,998	
FISCAL YEAR 1943—				
July	211,545	— 17,108	— 27,106	\$22,989
August	171,264	— 40,281	— 67,387	27,461
September	159,345	— 11,919	— 79,306	56,428

*Airgrams were inaugurated on July 6, 1942.

DECEMBER, 1942

White Ammunition

By EDWARD R. PIERCE

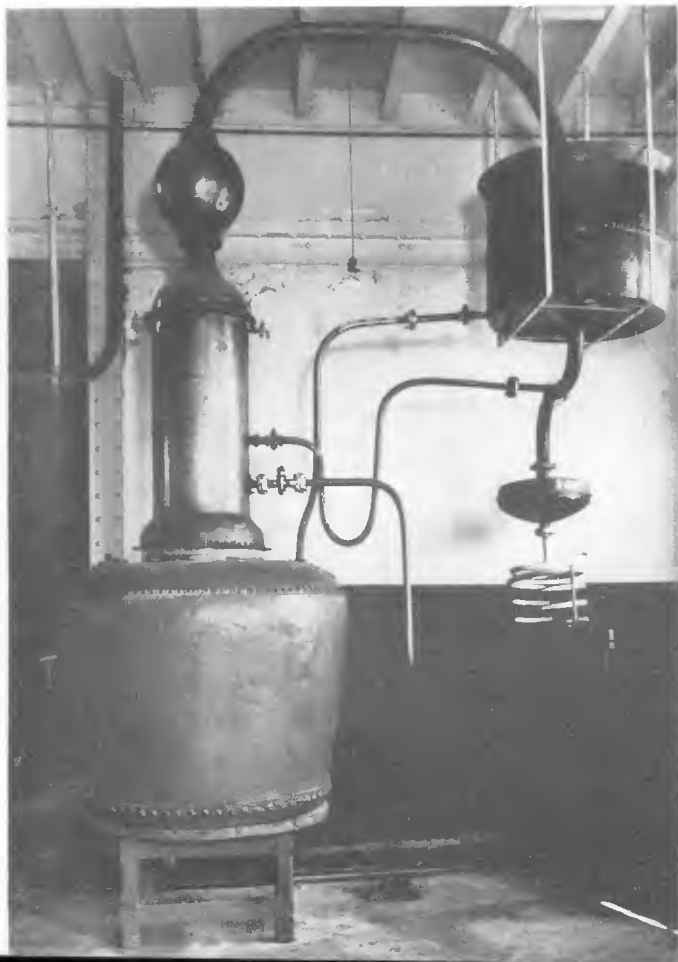
Executive Assistant, Anglo-American Caribbean Commission

A "SUGAR DADDY" used to be an aged gent with a good Dun & Bradstreet rating and young ideas who showered deserving blondes with mink coats and orchids. He is now a fellow who has a friend who can get you ten pounds, best grade, "just off the boat" with no questions asked. This transition has come about since May 5, 1942, when Mr. Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration put into effect its sugar rationing program. This program operates roughly as follows. Rationing boards were set up in every community throughout the nation. It was estimated that an allocation of one-half pound of sugar per person per week would meet consumer needs and rationing coupons were issued on this basis. For instance, upon execution of an application form and affidavit a housewife responsible for the operation of a household of six persons receives from her rationing board sufficient coupons to enable her to purchase three

pounds a week from the local grocer. This procedure represents the first instance of formal rationing in the United States. The so-called rationing in effect during World War I was of an informal nature. That is, basic stocks were under government control and appropriate allocations were made to retailers upon submission of evidence as to their normal sales. There was no system of individual rationing cards such as in effect today.

Secretary Wickard of the Department of Agriculture has recently made the statement that "Food will win the war" and stressed the fact that the United Nations possess a tremendous advantage in the matter of food supplies. As sugar is, without a doubt, one of the most potent weapons in the "arsenal of food" we might explore the history of this valuable commodity. The story of sugar has been told in most interesting fashion by Samuel Schoenfeld in his "Sugar, Down Through the Ages."

An ancient legend tells that the sugar-cane was first grown in the land of India. A great prince, Rajah Trishanku, was refused admittance to the Heavenly Paradise because of his sinful life. The prince called before him the hermit, Vishva Mitra, who was known far and wide for his great powers, and ordered him to create an earthly paradise which would equal that which was denied him. The hermit labored mightily and succeeded so well that Indra, King of the Heavens, troubled by the sight of an earthly counterpart of his own domain, reconsidered his decision and granted Trishanku admittance to Heaven, on the condition that his private paradise be destroyed. Sugar-cane had been created by the hermit as one of the added attractions designed to ease his master's disappointment over his failure to make the heavenly grade and this was



The cradle of one rum industry in Cuba. This elementary still was used by the Bacardis when they first began the manufacture of rum in 1863. The molasses was fermented in the container at the lower left. The vapor was cooled in coiled tubes within the container at the upper right, and the alcohol drained off below. It is now an antique relic of considerable interest. (Photo from Gabriel Real.)

United Fruit Co. Photo

View of sugar cane during growth



given to mortals as an everlasting token of Mitra's greatness.

From the plains of Bengal the cane has traveled around the world. It is believed that it found its way to China eight hundred years before the birth of Christ. Tribute in the form of sugar cane was being paid to the rulers of China by the Kingdom of Funam some three hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era. When the young Macedonian conqueror, Alexander the Great, fought his fabulous way from the shores of Greece to India he and his hardy warriors discovered sugar cane there and counted it among the spoils they carried on their return westward. Cane was known in Europe from the time of Alexander but was not cultivated there until about 700 A.D., when records reveal its presence in the fields of Sicily. In 715 A.D. it was found in Spain, brought there by the conquering Moors. The Moors, in their turn, had received it from Egypt, where it had long been grown in the fertile lands along the Nile. The Arabs had found cane in Persia. They introduced it into Arabia and the Nile Valley and encouraged its development. In their aggressions westward along the coastlines of present-day Libya and Cyrenaica they promoted its growth, which later spread over the entire northern coastline of Africa. From Morocco it found its way into the southern part of Spain early in the eighth century A.D. By 1200 A.D. production of cane was plentiful throughout the Mediterranean zone. It was to be found from the Gates of Hercules to the Valley of the Jordan; in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and the island of Cyprus. In two hundred years more, by 1419, Portuguese navigators had sounded a prophetic note by carrying it hundreds of miles into the mysterious Western Ocean, to Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands and,

in 1432, to the Azores. Sugar cane was being brought closer and closer to the then-unknown New World, where it was destined to reach its highest development. When the Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus, stepped aboard his flagship in the harbor of Palos, in the fall of the fateful year 1492, sugar cane and the sugar industry were well established in the economy of the Old World. Columbus' expedition to find a short route to India failed but his discovery of the New World opened vast new areas to the daring conquistadores of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain and to the equally daring sea-dogs of Portugal, England and France. The history of this era is replete with tales of bravery, cruelty, gallantry and disaster. "Westward Ho" was the slogan of the day and the sugar cane was borne westward with the tide to the surf-rimmed shores of the islands of the Caribbean.

It is indeed interesting to note how the spread of the sugar cane and the growth of the industry founded upon it carries with it tales of adventure and a pattern of historical conquest. Its history has been that of a camp-follower upon the path of empire. Wars and sugar have been inextricably associated through the centuries. The development of the beet sugar industry, for example, may be traced to the British blockade during the Napoleonic wars. Beet sugar had been discovered by Marggraf, a German chemist, in 1747, but nothing had been done about it until the Corsican, under the pressure of the blockade, brought about the development of the beet sugar industry in Europe. The Molasses Act of 1733, passed by the British Parliament to extract the maximum revenue from the thriving trade in sugar, rum and molasses between the New England colonies and the West Indian islands, brought about the first rumblings of rebel-

lion in the American colonies. The Act was almost totally disregarded and a system of smuggling and bootlegging of sugar, rum and molasses sprang up the like of which was not to be seen again until the ill-fated Prohibition Law of 1920 made Al Capone a national figure; Rum Row a nautical landmark; and bathtub gin a popular tonic. The authorities were powerless to enforce the Molasses Act and the consequent breakdown in authority fanned the spark of rebellion in the minds of the colonists. Bloody battles have been fought in years gone by for possession and control of the world's sugar-producing areas. Less bloody, but no less intense encounters take place today on the economic stage. Right here in Washington we hear the recurring shouts of battle between the "beet sugar interests" and the "cane sugar crowd," no holds barred. Who has not heard of the "sugar lobby."

The word "sugar" is believed to have been derived from the Sanskrit word "sarkara," which means gravel. In ancient days in India it was discovered that when the juice of the cane was boiled and stirred it eventually took a solid form, usually small and uneven masses. These resembled gravel and were given the name "sarkara." When the Persians acquired the art of sugar-making they called the product "sakkar" or "sukkar." Larger masses were called "Khanda" from which the word "candy" has been derived. (Thus, when Junior climbs up on your knee and screams for "candy," you can blame some long-dead Persian.)

Refined sugar was first produced about 600 A.D., by the Nestorian Monks, a religious group from Gondisapur, situated at the mouth of the Euphrates. By refined sugar is meant the white sugar generally used today. All sugar produced previous to this time had been of the raw brown variety. Progress continued in the art of refining but production was small and for many centuries subsequent to the discovery of the refining art it could be found only on the tables of the rich and was considered an extreme luxury. Small quantities were used as medicine by physicians. Gradual improvement in methods brought about an increase in production and a flourishing sugar trade sprang up between the Italian ports of Venice and Genoa and the plantations of Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Tripoli and Mesopotamia. During the Middle Ages Venice became dominant in this trade and derived much of her wealth from it. Old records reveal that in 1319 an enterprising "merchant of Venice" sent a cargo of sugar to England in exchange for a cargo of English wool. A prosperous trade was thus initiated, which was interrupted by the rise to power of the Turks in the eastern Mediterranean. With the spread of the Turkish rule through the Levant

and into Egypt the production of sugar in those areas dwindled away. Trade with Genoa and Venice was interrupted and European merchants began to look elsewhere for their sugar. Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores began to supply the needs of Europe from their thriving plantations. The Mediterranean era of the sugar industry came to an end at this time under the double impact of the Turkish conquests and consequent disruption of trade routes and the development of new sources of supply in the islands named.

With the opening up of vast tropical areas in the West Indies and South America by the daring voyages of Columbus and other navigators the center of gravity of the sugar industry swung rapidly to the New World.

The first recorded attempt to cultivate the cane in this hemisphere was made by Columbus himself on the occasion of his second voyage, in 1493. His experiments, carried out in Hispaniola, were not a success. Although the cane flourished in the fertile soil of the islands it proved impossible to train the native Caribs and Arawaks to cultivate efficiently. It was this inability of the Caribbean natives to stand the hard labor in field and mine imposed upon them by their Spanish conquerors which led to their ultimate extinction. Some of the cruelest chapters of Caribbean history were written during the years in which the Spaniards, in their driving lust for gold and other spoils, harried the unfortunate natives to their doom. Bartolome de las Casas, a priest, moved by the suffering of the natives, was instrumental in bringing about the importation of black slaves from the Gold Coast of Africa. A few individual blacks, captured on the Gold Coast by Portuguese, had been sent out from Lisbon to the islands and had proved much harder and better fitted for plantation work than the Caribs. Observing this, de las Casas urged the Spaniards to import more blacks, with the hope of saving the remnants of the Carib race. de las Casas was well intentioned but he lived to express publicly his remorse at having aided in the beginnings of the African slave trade. The traders and planters, however, found the negroes a profitable source of revenue. By 1530 sugar was being produced in large quantities in the Caribbean islands.

Following the helmeted warriors of Cortez and Pizarro into Mexico and Peru we find cane growing in these countries by 1540. When the British entered the West Indian scene they founded large plantations on St. Kitts and Barbados, which enjoyed tremendous prosperity for a time. There are estates on Barbados which have been under con-

(Continued on page 683)

Negroes in the Foreign Service

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

From The New York Age of October 10, 1942

BECAUSE I feel that readers of *The New York Age* will be interested in knowing just how many Negroes have served in the diplomatic and consular service of the U. S., I list herewith the names of all those whose identity as Negroes could be ascertained. There were others, probably, whose names will not appear in this list because their racial identity was not clear.

In 1869, President Grant appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett as Minister to Haiti. His successors in order were: John M. Langston, 1877; John E. W. Thompson, of New York, 1885; Frederick Douglass, 1889; John S. Durham, 1891; William F. Powell, 1897; Henry W. Furniss, 1905. Then with the Wilson administration came a series of white appointees which has continued until the present time.

In 1871, J. Milton Turner was appointed Minister to Liberia. His two predecessors were white, but since that time appointees to this post have been Negroes, including five New Yorkers: Henry Highland Garnet, Fred R. Moore, editor of *The New York Age*, and James L. Curtis. The rank of the post was raised from Minister Resident and Consul General to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, now held by Lester A. Walton, formerly managing editor of *The New York Age*. The other appointees following Mr. Turner were: John H. Smythe, 1878; H. H. Garnett, 1881; John H. Smythe, 1882; Moses A. Hopkins, 1885; Charles H. J. Taylor, 1887; Ezekiel E. Smith, 1888; Alexander Clark, 1890; William D. McCoy, 1892; Owen L. W. Smith, 1898; John R. A. Crossland, 1902; Ernest Lyon, 1908; William D. Crum, 1910; Fred R. Moore, 1912; George W. Buckner, 1913; James L. Curtis, 1915; Joseph L. Johnson, 1918; William T. Francis, 1927; Charles T. Mitchell, 1930-31; Lester A. Walton, 1935 to date.

In President Cleveland's first term, he nominated Charles H. J. Taylor as Minister to Bolivia and Henry C. C. Astwood as Consul at Calais, France, but the Senate failed to confirm either of these appointments.

Appointments to the Consular service apparently began with the naming of Stanislas Goutier in 1870 as Consul at Cape Haytien, soon followed by John

F. Quarles, first to Port Mahon, Minorca, and then at Malaga, Spain. Charles R. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, was appointed Consul at San Domingo in 1875. Henry F. Downing was Consul at St. Paul de Loanda, a Portuguese possession on the African coast. At Tamatave, Madagascar, a French possession, John L. Waller, formerly of Kansas, was sent as Consul and got into difficulties with the French. Others who served at this post were Mifflin W. Gibbs and William H. Hunt. The last named was later transferred to several posts in France, and the French West Indies.

At Santo Domingo City, now known as Trujillo City, the post was held at various times by Henry C. C. Astwood, John S. Durham, Archibald H. Grimke, John B. Torres, Campbell L. Maxwell, Beverly Y. Payne, A. P. Camphor and John H. Reid. Lemuel W. Livingston was first Consulate Agent and then Consul at Cape Haytien.

Classed as career foreign service officers were James G. Carter, Consul at Calais, and Clifton R. Wharton, Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. At Monrovia, Liberia, George N. Ellis and James R. Spurgeon served as Secretary of Legation, William C. George, Carleton A. Wall and James E. Brown as Vice Consuls. William J. Yerby filled assignments at Dakar and Freetown, Africa, and in France; Richard T. Greener at Vladivostok, Russia; Jerome B. Peterson, James Weldon Johnson and Herbert R. Wright at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. Mr. Johnson later being promoted to Corinto, Nicaragua. Henry Clay Smith was one of President Cleveland's appointees as Consul at Santos, Brazil, while Dr. Furniss was promoted from Consul at Bahia, Brazil, to minister to Haiti. Mahlon Van Horne was Consul at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies during the Spanish American War.

COVER PICTURE

Christ of the Andes. Photograph courtesy Pan American Airways System.

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 HERBERT P. FALES

EDITORS' COLUMN

THOUGH the chief credit for the success of our action in North Africa naturally belongs to the armed forces, American diplomacy may claim a substantial share in this brilliant operation. The political preparations which preceded the maneuver, both in our relations with the Vichy Government and in the careful spadework performed by our consular staff in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, have been recognized everywhere as a complete vindication of the Department's policy and a cause for justifiable pride in what has occurred. In the press, on the air, and in the street widespread tribute has been paid, where only a short time ago there was much unfounded and unreasoning criticism.

For many months a vitriolic campaign had been waged by certain journalists and commentators against the "Vichy policy" of Secretary Hull, and abuse in plenty had been heaped upon the so-called "appeasers" in the Department. Until the last minute before the news broke on November 7—nay, beyond the last minute in one case—the denunciations and vicious outpourings continued. In its issue ante-dated November 9, one of the more extreme weeklies gloatingly proclaimed that the situation produced by Rommel's defeat in Egypt had at last put "the State Department appeasers on the spot." Even as those lines were being written, the results of American policy toward Vichy were being brought to light in a manner to confound the most blatant of the critics.

It is now apparent that continued relations with Marshal Pétain's government were essential to the development of a plan which paved the way for the entry of our troops with relatively little resistance. Diplomacy of a high order was involved in the making of friends and the establishment of contacts so necessary to the success of the undertaking. To Robert Murphy and our consular representatives in Algiers, Casablanca and Tunis goes unstinted praise for the service they rendered to the cause of the United Nations.

Among those who decried most loudly the Department's efforts to carry on with Vichy was one author who chose to name his book *The Riddle of the State Department*. Perhaps the Department is no longer such a riddle to him. Perhaps he, as well as many others of his ilk, have discovered the folly of making indiscriminate accusations when ignorant of facts and motives. Above all, it may be hoped, the lesson has been conveyed that our foreign policy is not in the hands of irresponsible individuals seeking ways and means to aid and abet the Axis, but of trained officials who are fully capable of matching wits with the enemy.

Press Comment

MR. HULL'S TRIUMPH

For several months now, the glib smart boys on the Left have been conducting a violent and vicious campaign against the State Department. It was obviously a campaign rather than the expression of personal opinion because all the organs of the Left participated in it; they all employed the same arguments; and they are now, as usual, all proved to have been wrong.

Their main attack on Mr. Hull was that he would not break off diplomatic relations with Vichy, France. According to them, there was a conspiratorial group within the State Department that loved Vichy more than it did the United States and that this treacherous, malevolent body of striped-trousered Americans was misleading the President and particularly the Secretary of State. And so, day by day and week by week, these puny-minded liberals swatted one of the most honored officials in our Government. In fact, a book was written on the subject and was duly published with acclaim by the big city book reviewers.

Now what were the facts which they did not know?

The State Department and the Army were using Vichy as listening posts and as points of contact and advantageously too. Because we did not break off diplomatic relations with Petain and Laval, this country was enabled to maintain American consulates in France and French Africa. Our diplomatic agents were in a position to keep the administration in Washington fully informed as to local conditions, but even more, the American military attaché at Vichy was enabled to contact anti-Nazi French officers for the organization of the business of an invasion of Africa.

Certainly, it is no accident that the courageous and indomitable Gen. Giraud was in Algiers at the right moment to assume command of a Free French Army in association with the American forces. We may know, after the war is over, exactly how that was arranged, but it would never have been arranged had the sniping liberals had their way about Vichy before the time was ripe for breaking off diplomatic relations.

The State Department is an unusually competent and efficient organization. One of its principal functions is contact with foreigners and it must maintain in its personnel varieties of Americans who by personality and training are fitted to get along with all sorts of people in every kind of country. Another function is to check on information—to sift the sands of words that float in on every tide. Much of this stuff is Government propaganda. Much

of it is planted to confuse—planted by other governments, friend and foe alike. Some of it comes through unusual and devious channels. Some of it appears in the press and on the radio of this country, inspired not only by other governments but by Americans with axes to grind. It takes a cold analytical and experienced mind to discover the truth in this rubble of information.—From the column by George E. Sokolsky in the *New York Sun* of November 11, 1942.

A GREAT SECRETARY OF STATE

The same man who outguessed most of the administration last fall, warning that Japan would attack us before Germany, is largely responsible for the initial success of our North African offensive. His name is Hull. And he has been without honor too long among the bright boys in Washington.

Because our Secretary of State had the brains to keep contact with France and her African colonies through diplomatic representation, he was smeared as an "appeaser," a "Fascist," who should resign or be fired by the President. Today—thanks to the Hull policy of maintaining friendship with the French people, even at the price of recognizing the Petain-Laval regime—most Frenchmen at home and in Africa welcome instead of oppose the American offensive of liberation.

Without that widespread French confidence in the United States our African offensive could not have been undertaken—it would have tied up Allied forces many times as large as those now fighting the pro-Nazi minority. The quick surrender of Algiers followed the reported refusal of many French forces, including the all-important air corps, to fight Americans. Even in Morocco, center of Nazi control, there have been democratic pro-American uprisings.

As Secretary Hull now publicly explains to his slanderers inside and outside the administration, he achieved five results by keeping American diplomatic and military representatives in France and Africa:

1. Prepared the way for this offensive.
2. Watched Nazi activity.
3. Encouraged anti-Nazi French leadership.
4. Nourished democratic hope in the French people.
5. Prevented Vichy's delivery of French warships to Hitler and other Vichy aid to the Axis until the Allies were ready. . . .

This newspaper, which always has shared the admiration of rank-and-file Americans for our great Secretary of State, congratulates him on another hard job well done.—*New York World-Telegram*, November 10, 1942.

GIVE CREDIT TO CORDELL HULL

An editorial appearing in the Baton-Rouge State-Times of November 12, 1942, read before the House of Representatives by the Hon. Jared Y. Sanders, Jr., of Louisiana, on November 16, 1942.

America has a great Secretary of State. His name is Cordell Hull, and he has been right all of the time. He has outguessed most Americans and the diplomats of the Old World.

The initial success of the American arms in the North African offensive is a tribute to Hull. He has the brains to keep contact with France and France's African colonies through diplomatic representatives and today, thanks to his policies of friendship with the French people, most Frenchmen are welcoming, instead of opposing, the American forces.

Hull, to whom we give the credit for the foreign policies of the Roosevelt administration, has been right most of the time. Last fall he warned that Japan would attack before Germany, and he was right. He was smeared by a lot of the New Deal boys in Washington, who considered him an "appeaser" and a "Fascist," and insisted that the President should fire him.

But today Hull is coming into his own. Without his wise foreign policy with respect to France there would be no French confidence in the United States, and the American offensive could not have been undertaken. Or if undertaken it would have required a large force that could better be spent somewhere else fighting Nazi troops. But the refusal of a great many French forces, including all important air corps, to fight Americans, the quick surrender of Algiers, all this is a credit to Secretary Hull. The Secretary of State explained that he accomplished five things by keeping American diplomatic and military representatives in France and French Africa.

(1) Prepared the way for this offensive; (2) watched the Nazi activity; (3) encouraged anti-Nazi French leadership; (4) nourished democratic hopes in the French people; (5) prevented Vichy's delivery of French warships to Hitler and other aid to the Axis until the Allies were ready.

The French people now know that the African campaign by American troops is not an attack on France but a campaign for the liberation of France. All this is to the credit of Cordell Hull, whom the American people congratulate and recognize as a real American and real man.

COLLECTING DIVIDENDS

The following column by Raymond Clapper appeared in the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers on November 10, 1942.

In the State Department it is felt strongly that our policy toward Vichy, and particularly toward Vichy-controlled colonies in North Africa, is resulting in saving American lives in connection with the present occupations.

At the time France fell it was hoped that French resistance might be continued from North Africa. That did not materialize. But Robert Murphy left the American Embassy in France to go to Algiers as American Consul General to attempt the task of holding French North Africa friendly.

In February, 1941, he negotiated the agreement with Gen. Weygand which permitted the French colonies to buy some civilian materials in the United States. Four French ships were used in this traffic. They carried to French North Africa clothing, cotton cloth, sugar, tea, kerosene and coal. Since March, 1941, three tanker loads of kerosene, low-grade gasoline and small-engine fuel have been delivered. The French ships brought back some needed war materials such as cork, tartar and red squill, a common rat poison which has more important medicinal uses now. Two of those ships are in New Orleans now, where they have been since August waiting clearance.

The American goods did not arrive in large quantities because of numerous difficulties. But the United States was allowed to maintain supervisors in French North Africa, and the distribution was made with its propaganda value in mind. We were authorized to check for ourselves to see that none of the goods fell into Axis hands. In the process we made many contacts, learned who could be counted on to be sympathetic, and probably simplified some of the problems for the occupying forces that are arriving. It is more than coincidence probably that Algiers, the administrative center of this work, accepted the American Army forces with only brief and minor resistance.

The State Department and the military were collaborating closely in the Vichy policy. Secretary Hull followed it in the face of much popular criticism. For a time there was doubt about it in some other quarters in this Government and among the British. As plans advanced, these doubts pretty well subsided and the practical value of the policy was recognized.

Perhaps it all worked out in the best possible way. The Government did what it felt would help the actual operations. Popular criticism of Vichy made unnecessary any effort to sell the country in favor of now riding roughshod over the Laval crowd.—

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

John M. Slaughter

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association has decided to cause the inscription on the Memorial Plaque of the name of JOHN M. SLAUGHTER, American Vice Consul in the Foreign Service Auxiliary, who was killed at Guayaquil, Ecuador, on May 13, 1942, when the apartment house in which he lived completely collapsed as the result of an earthquake. The account of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter appears in the July issue.

This tablet, in the entrance hall of the State Department building, was erected by members of the American Foreign Service Association in honor of diplomatic and consular officers of the United States who while on active duty lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances.

Minister Keena's Message to His Friends in the Service

October 31, 1942

"On commencing this period of liquidation of one's career known as availing oneself of 180 days' cumulative leave of absence prior to the effective date of retirement at the mandatory age, I am struck by certain analogies between my past thirty-three years and the travelogue expressed in the Rhyme of a Bedford Whaler, which runs:

'We've been at sea for nigh three years,

We haven't seen a whale,

We haven't got a barrel of oil

But we've had a damn fine sail.'

"Much, very much of what is wrapped up in the thoughts evoked by that last line, 'we've had a

damn fine sail,' my wife and I owe to the career officers, the non-career officers and the clerks of the Foreign Service with whom we have had the good fortune and the honor to be associated and who are now so scattered over the globe that this expression of our grateful appreciation and happy memories can only reach them relatively simultaneously through the columns of the JOURNAL.

LEO J. KEENA."



Photo: Richard Service

The Memorial Tablet in the State Department entrance

Personnel Items

There has been an enormous demand from the other Government agencies in Washington, such as the War and Navy Departments, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Department of Commerce, etc., for officers especially trained in the Far East. While it has not been possible to even partially meet these demands, ten or twelve Foreign Service Officers have been loaned by the State Department. Among these are: GLEN W. BRUNER for duty at the War Department, BEPPO JOHANSON to the War Department, and WILLIAM T. TURNER to the Navy Department.

Liaison between the State Department and other Government agencies in Washington is exemplified by the appointment of many officers from the State Department to other government offices in Washington. HOMER S. FOX is now at the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, JULIAN B. FOSTER is assigned in connection with the Department's relations with the Maritime Commission and SYDNEY B. REDECKER to the U. S. Commercial Company.

FULTON FREEMAN and HUNGERFORD B. HOWARD are now at the University of California completing

their oriental language courses. Messrs. Freeman and Howard were language officers in the Far East where their studies were interrupted.

Heard in the Corridors

... RUSSELL W. BENTON has been appointed an Assistant Chief of AE (American Hemisphere Exports Office). . . .

... Consul General and Mrs. JOHN W. DYE combed the Californian coast two years ago and selected Santa Barbara as an ideal spot. Mr. Dye has now retired and they have left for their new home at 11 La Vareda Road, Montecito, Santa Barbara. . . .

... Mrs. ELIZABETH ENGDAHL, widow of Consul F. Russell Engdahl, is now in the Division of Communications and Records of the Department. . . .

... FRANK P. LOCKHART, F.S.O., Class 1, has been designated Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs. . . .

... STEPHEN H. QUIGLEY, administrative assistant in the State Department's Division of Protocol, celebrated in October the completion of 40 years of service with the Department. . . .

... There was a large fire in the home of Vice Consul FRED E. WALLER in St. John's, Newfoundland, not long ago in which much of his furniture was destroyed. He was at the Consulate and his family in the States when faulty wiring in the walls started the conflagration. . . .

... A dog belonging to RICHARD E. GNADE and FRASER WILKINS in Baghdad died recently of rabies. Messrs. Gnade and Wilkins had to go through 14 days of anti-rabbit injections of 5cc every day, and in the middle of the hot weather—not so nice. . . .

... The black and red Mercury-8 convertible, belonging to Vice Consul RICHARD H. DAVIS was last seen driven about the streets of Tsingtao bearing the Japanese naval emblem. . . .

You have read quite a bit in this column about the "opener-uppers"—you won't any more though, because now its being censored—but here's something about a "closer-upper." Consul RALPH A. BOERNSTEIN is becoming experienced in closing consular offices. His first closing was at Leghorn in March 1941 and he has just had his second siege at Yarmouth, which he closed in September. "Business as usual" was carried on up until the last moment, in spite of moving inconveniences. In fact, the safe blocking the Consulate staircase did not deter the be-hatted Consul Boernstein from signing a notarial on top, vis-a-vis the client a few steps further down.

Do Not Arouse!

HOWARD BUCKNELL, JR., showed HORACE SMITH his first jin-jitsu hold. That was back in 1925 in Peking after Consul Bucknell had taken the Shanghai Police Course under Major W. E. Fairbairn, who is at present in the U. S. on loan from the British Army, teaching close-combat fighting to instructors of the U. S. Armed Forces. Mr. Bucknell continues his keen interest in this type of fighting as evidenced by Major Fairbairn's books on his desk at the State Department, and says he is willing to demonstrate holds to anyone in the Service who is interested!

Horace Smith has really gone in for judo (the last word in jui-jitsu which is the combination of about 100 different schools of that form of combat), having studied the subject for ten years. He won his white belt, green belt and brown or teachers' belt. He even carried it further and is one of less than 100 persons, other than Japs, to wear the coveted black belt and is the holder of a diploma for mastery in jiu-jitsu.

The diploma is a curiosity in appearance. It is a scroll, detailing in Japanese characters the proficiency of Mr. Smith in this highly technical art, and measures about 8 inches wide by 10 feet long.

Not only is it difficult for a non-Japanese to attain the black belt of jui-jitsu from the angle of ability, but this title entails the knowledge of many secret holds, throws and locks which practically no Japanese jiu-jitsu teacher will divulge to foreigners. Mr. Smith had to go to Honolulu to the one qualified professor who was willing to teach him this final advanced stage of combat.

The JOURNAL is hoping to get from Mr. Smith an article on this interesting subject for an early issue, and, you readers, take a word of warning from us—in any dealings with Messrs. Bucknell and Smith, you go your way, and let them go theirs!

Consul RENWICK S. McNIECE, on home leave from Maracaibo, told of the war relief work being done at his post by the Americans there. Our nationals got busy the beginning of the year, joined with the British and the Dutch, and the resultant organization, called the Allied War Relief Organization, is doing excellent work. For the half year the Americans, composed mostly of about 500 families of the oil companies, raised \$16,000. This was turned over to the American Allocation Committee, of which Mr. McNiece is chairman, which in turn distributed it among the Salvation Army, Red Cross, and Chinese and Russian Relief organizations in the United States. About \$1,500 of this amount was

CHARLES W. YOST

After Princeton and the University of Paris he entered the Foreign Service in 1930 and had service in Alexandria and Warsaw. He resigned in 1933 and was a journalist for two years after which he was appointed a divisional assistant in the Department. In August, 1935, he became an assistant chief of the Office of Arms and Munitions Control and later of the Division of Controls and the Division of Exports and Defense Aid. He is now an assistant chief of the Division of Special Research in the Department—and a member of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.



kept out for the benefit of our soldiers stationed in Venezuela—and the Americans are eyewitnesses to the pleasure being derived from the new radios, games, and other contributions to the comfort of the U. S. Army in that country.

COERT DUBOIS has made two quick trips to the Caribbean area recently. He first went to the Dominican Republic and Haiti where he and our Ministers conferred with Presidents Trujillo and Lescot and high government officials concerning plans for the development of the Land-Water Highway as a supply line to Puerto Rico. This Highway can be sketched as follows: Water transportation from Florida to Habana, the length of Cuba by rail, then a short water jump to the Haitian coast, by truck train across Hispaniola to San Pedro de Macoris, and from there to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. This highway eliminates about 1,000 miles of sea route. The trucks of two companies, one Haitian, the other Dominican, started rolling October 12.

Mr. DuBois' second trip was to the Bahamas in connection with organizing the sloops of the sponge fleet, now laid up on account of a disease affecting the sponges, into a fishing fleet to put into the Caribbean food supply a million pounds of dried salt fish a month. He conferred there with the Duke of Windsor on this subject.

RAZOR OUTPUT HALTED—says the War Production Board. All razors and razor blades for

civilian use have been put under strict production and distribution restrictions.

Wonder what Scipio Africanus would think of that? He, by the way, in case you're not up on your Pliny, was the first European to shave every day. Why did he start this troublesome habit? We dunno.

At first sight, it looks like you followers of Scipio will have to make up your minds whether your hirsute adornment will be à la Oom Paul Kruger, General Grant or Trugate of Mogador.

An F.S.O. in Australia writes a diatribe against this going into the bush. He says he has a special way of re-sharpening razor blades and wishes to share his discovery with his colleagues—and adds that he is thinking of blackmailing the X Co. by broadcasting this information to the world.

As a testimonial for his system he wrote on September 22 that he was still using a blade which was new on June 15, and the blade gets sharper instead of duller!

The JOURNAL merely passes along this secret and takes no responsibility whatsoever for such a refutation of the law of diminishing returns. To-wit:

"To keep a safety razor blade sharp indefinitely, do the following:

"Dry it with a soft towel; take blade between thumb and finger and whet each edge in turn back and forth on the heel of the hand about twenty times. Be sure to dry holder also to prevent rust of blade."

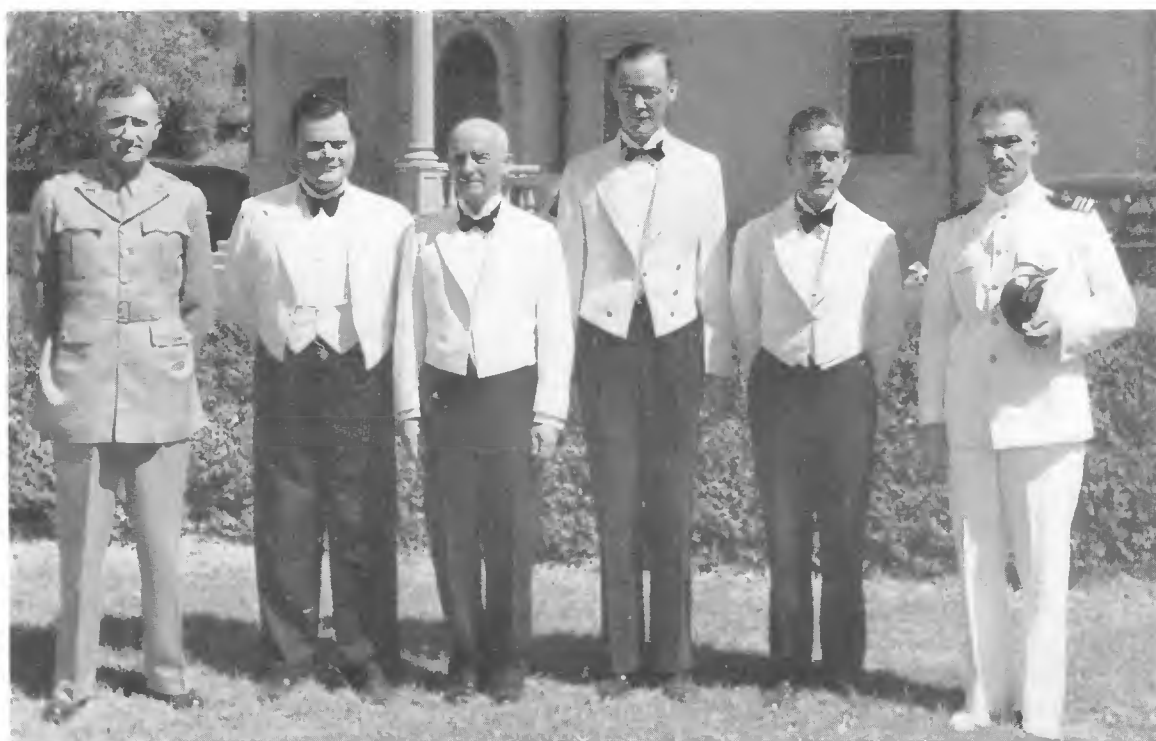
News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
 BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*
 BREUER, CARL—*Venezuela*
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
 CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*
 CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*
 DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
 FUSS, JOHN C.—*Ireland*
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
 KELSEY, EASTON T.—*Eastern Canada*
 KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Iran*

LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
 LYON, SCOTT—*Portugal*
 MCBRIDE, ROBERT H.—*Cuba*
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
 MITCHELL, REGINALD P.—*Haiti*
 PAGE, EDWARD, JR.—*U.S.S.R.*
 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, ARTHUR R.—*Panama*

BAGHDAD



The staff of the Legation at Baghdad taken just before proceeding to the Royal Court for the presentation of Mr. Wilson's letter of credence as Minister, to the Iraqi Regent, Prince Abdul Hah. *Left to right:* Lieutenant Colonel Joseph K. Baker, United States Military Observer at Baghdad; William S. Farrell, Second Secretary; the Honorable Thomas M. Wilson, Minister Resident; Richard E. Gnade, Third Secretary; Fraser Wilkins, Third Secretary; Lieutenant Commander Derwood W. Lockard, United States Naval Observer at Basra, Iraq. The civilians are wearing the prescribed summer court dress. The white mess jackets are called "spencers" in Iraq, named after the second Earl Spencer, who apparently originated them.



During interment days in Hong Kong F. Russell Engdahl, American Consul, died. There was a simple memorial service, which consisted of a Requiem Mass, a sermon, and the blessing of the grave. Maryknoll Fathers served as celebrant and choir at the request of the American Consul General and the friends of Mr. Engdahl.

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

FAR EASTERN WAR, 1937-1941. by Harold S. Quigley, *World Peace Foundation, 1942, 332 pages. \$1.00 in paper, \$2.50 in cloth.*

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST: Certain Fundamentals of Policy. by Stanley K. Hornbeck, *World Peace Foundation, 1942, 100 pages. \$1.00.*

These two unlike books are alike in containing in their appendixes some of the essential documents in convenient form. Mr. Quigley's starts with the Konoye statement of December 22, 1938 and includes the text of the memorandum of the Japanese Government presented by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State in Washington at 2:20 p.m., December 7, 1941. Such collections of documents are always useful to the scholar and Mr. Quigley's is a good volume to have ready for reference.

The preface is dated Christmas 1941. The book purports to be a survey of the causes of the breakdown of peace, and it is a restrained and patient statement of the case. Mr. Quigley's attitude throughout the book is indicated by his raising in the epilog the suggestion that America and the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Soviet Union and the Netherlands, perhaps by elaboration of the Atlantic Charter with specific relation to Eastern Asia, may further the opening of channels of communication between the people of China and the people of Japan in their common interest in peace and public welfare. He adds that the Japanese people will not forsake their Emperor, but that they may arrive at a new conception of the requirements of loyalty.

Mr. Hornbeck's work is short and important. This is because, as adviser in the Department of State on political relations, he is in position to know a great deal of the approach of war in the Far East; and even if he has not disclosed much about it, the measured phrases in which he declines to say much do in themselves merit the scholar's equally measured study—for what is not said as for what is.

The discussion of the question, "What is the foreign policy of the United States?" is not particularly enlighten-

ing. It contains a large dose of negative and can be summarized in the assertion that policy is a product of all a nation's life and attitude, and therefore is indefinable. Mr. Hornbeck does find, however, that in the proposal of the American Government on November 26, 1941, to the Japanese, there stands an epitome of the thought, the attitude, the objectives, and the policy of the United States in regard to the Far East.

In reading Mr. Hornbeck's painstakingly written short book, one has the sense that the real substance has been left out. His always impeccable use of language is here, perhaps best proving itself when meticulously saying nothing yet making the absence inconspicuous. What people would like to know is the contents of the exchanges of view in the course of the conversations which followed upon the Japanese approach and the American Government's sympathetic reply on the subject of negotiating an agreement. You will not find those contents here. Is it that it is bad form to publish a government's communications without its consent—even when at war? My own guess is that Japan, dazzled by the opportunity implicit in the war in Europe, decided to clear occidentals out of the Far East; that she launched on the conversations in Washington only after that decision; that, to save herself the cost of a war, she offered in substance to do her grabbing without fighting us if we would consent to conditions which virtually assured that, unobstructed and stronger, she would be left free to take Singapore and the Indonesian area at will. My guess is that we were never offered any terms which would have effectively contradicted such an unfolding of Japan's future: that the innate purport of Japan's proposals

was that we could have peace if we would stand aside while Japan had her way with the others: that we could buy peace for the undertaking not to move west of Hawaii; that, because we did not promise, they attacked Pearl Harbor.

The World Peace Foundation is to be congratulated for publishing these timely books.

CABOT COVILLE.

YOU MIGHT LIKE:

The Problems of Lasting Peace. by Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York, 1942. 295 pp. \$2.00.

A preface to peace making by two experts.

Paul Revere and the World He Lived In. by Esther Forbes. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1942. xxii, 510 pp. \$3.75.

A re-creating of 18th Century Boston as a backdrop with Paul Revere as the chief actor, in a time of strife and stress not unlike our own.

THE REAL ITALIANS, by Carlo Sforza. Columbia University Press. New York, 1942. x, 156 pp. \$2.00.

Carlo Sforza, both as a good European and as a patriotic Italian, deplores the present regime in Italy which, in his estimation, does violence to every principle that his country has stood for in the long centuries of its varied history. The author's feelings are well summarized in his statement:

"Fascism is Totalitarianism and can be nothing else. It is eclectic enough to embrace all things save one—free discussion. Discussion would kill it instantly. But is totalitarianism not the state of mind most foreign to the Italian character? The very essence of this character is an individualism which renders incomprehensible to Italians the *zusammenmarchieren* of the Germans. Of all peoples the Italians are perhaps the most particularist: history has made them so. Like the Belgian, the Italian has been conscious that his liberty and dignity have developed in the free cities. The Fascists knew what they were about when they broke off the free administration of the cities and imposed on them a *Podestà* named by the Minister of the Interior. In doing so they simply gave one more proof that the patriotism of tyrannical regimes consists of phrases, not of acts. They worked for the destruction of historic bonds which have sustained the Italians throughout centuries of glory and misfortune."

Within the compass of this small book, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs analyzes his people and their relation to religion, literature, and neighbors, including the English:

"An Englishman, says Voltaire, seated in his gondola in Venice, dipped a finger in the Grand Canal and then, having tasted the water, sat back. 'Ah, it's salt. Well, here I am in England'."

In discussing Italians in America, the author observes that the same urge which leads his people to offer their lives for a free Europe can stir them to the defense of a free America—provided they are not discouraged and left at the mercy of ex-Fascist leaders and preachers.

Our recent decision not to consider Italians in this country as enemy aliens is obviously in harmony with the author's thoughts.

Carlo Sforza's intelligent, civilized plea, on behalf of the real Italians is both timely and helpful and is definitely good reading.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

A STUDY OF WAR, by Quincy Wright. Chicago University Press, 1942. 2 vols. of 1500 words each. \$15.00.

The Professor of International Law in the University of Chicago has for many years assigned as seminar topics and subjects for doctoral dissertations studies of various aspects of war and related subjects. The two volumes under review, running to 1,500 pages each and representing an immense amount of work, are based on these studies. They constitute an encyclopedia, rather than a history or an integrated military study. The subject is war (and its causes) as a social phenomenon and the problem of war as it is seen by a student of international law. The conclusion to which the two volumes work up, to the extent that there can be said to be a conclusion, is a section on "The Control of War."

The approach to the conclusion dominates the whole study. This, in the reviewer's opinion, creates an atmosphere unfortunately reminiscent of the nineteen-twenties and thirties, which now seems unreal. To be specific, the problem of putting an end to war is a problem of establishing controls, but the study of the control of force is no longer likely to be considered a profitable approach, when there is lacking, as in the case of this study, a thorough historical and technical analysis of the nature of modern war itself. The instruments and techniques of warfare have at least as much to do with the march of history as the studies of international lawyers and the elaboration of "sociological" concepts. In the discernible future, a thorough understanding of the nature of modern war in the context of history is probably more likely to lead to the maintenance of peace. The failure, during the nineteen-twenties and thirties, of staff officers and politicians in France, Great Britain and the United States to grasp the widening social significance of current military developments (and vice versa!) contributed greatly to bring on the present war.

One is inclined to be impatient of the tendency of sociologists and "social psychologists" to elaborate approaches and fiddle with concepts. The subject is artificially broken down and closely related concepts are separated. Not only does that produce a great deal of overlapping between chapters, but also an unfortunate lack of scope. It is to be hoped that these two volumes will turn out to be the final monument of a period of "sociological speculation," a period marked by the arrangement and re-arrangement of concepts without historical and technical

(Continued on page 686)

Wallasey, Cheshire
May 18, 1942

Dear Jim,*

Well, here I am, lying in the old air raid shelter, wondering whether I am getting up today or not, when in comes the Madam and she says like this: Get up, you lazy bum, she says, it is half after eight already and here is another of these bums who you keep writing to in the United States and it does not sound like a cheek, and why you do not put your great thoughts into a kind of a article wieh will buy the baby a new frock instead of just writing letters wieh by no means pay dividends is something wieh I would like to know, but I am only your wife God help me and so I suppose I am of no a/e. And then she throws this letter at me and I see where it is from you, so I am so happy I do not even take a pass at her. Instead I switch on the light and lie back and read this letter and it is just like I was looking at your homely old pan again and it makes me feel so good I even get up by not more than nine o'clock. So you see you are what I half ealled a Good Influence.

Well, Jim, I see where you are now a oil man and this causes me no great surprise on a/e of me never knowing what you will do next and if they was to make you President or something I would hardly hat a eyelash hecause you half what it takes and it is time somebody reecognized it. But I am glad you are a oil man because I can know visualize you in a ten-gallon hat and Sears-Roehuck pants and a six-shooter, with a background of derricks and red dust, but you, you old realist, will write back and say: O no, it is by no means like that because all I do is sit in an office and learn up a lot of statistics, and why the hell you always got to shatter my beautiful dreams is something wieh I cannot just figure but you always do. Like about this post-war stuff, for instants, and where you say where you are already pessimistic and not just looking at these pleasant valleys. This is kind of heart-breaking to your loving friend because it seems you do not seem to know where the politicians has personally guaranteed where when we have finished this war, if ever, we are going to have a post war world wieh is practically flowing with Milk and Honey and they will by no means be no unemployment or social injustice or housing troubles or all like that, and it seems depressions will be as unthinkable as a concentration camp and all will be love and kisses. So you see where what you say has a very disturbing effect on a guy like I wieh would not cast aspersions

*Letter received by an F.S.O. who served in England, from Mr. J. O. Thomas, Assistant Editor of the trade publication "Milling," at Liverpool who has worked in the Auxiliary Fire Service since the beginning of the war.

on the pledged word of a politician, being very simple and childlike in these regards.

Well, Jim, I read this poem wieh you put in with your letter and it made me laff, but they is some truth in it. Me, I do not half a great deal of time for poetry, these days, but they is one poem wieh was wrote by a Canadian airman wieh I rank among the best of all time and I am putting a copy of this poem in this letter in case you happened not to see same by any chancee, beecause if you do not like it they is something wrong with your metabolism.

Well, Jim, I am glad to know where you miss England on a/e of England misses you too, and in these regards I will state where they is one Welshman who he is praectically desolate and lives only to see your old pan again. You may go to a lot of places in the coarse of your diplomatic getting-around but I am here to state where you will probly half to go a hell of a long way to find any place more pleasant than these old islands, hombs or no bombs. And right now they is a pleasant place to be, what with the fields and trees in their first greenery and flowers popping up to beat the band and corpulent gents prancing around the allotments, Digging For Victory like all get out, and the birds kicking up more row than a bread riot in Berlin.

And in these regards, they is something wieh I am going to tell you because it seems they is probably a lesson in it or something if a guy could only find it, and it is like this:

Well, Jim, it comes a sticky night and me and the boys is running around quite a bit on the old pump and the stuff is falling quite busily and they is a smell of smoke and other things over all. And this goes on quite some hours, but at last the siren wails and we know we can call it a day at last. So we go back to the station and I say to the Cap. like this: Can I take time out for a wile, I says, and go see wether my wife and kid are all right. I says, on a/e of me seeing something land pretty close to the joint some four hours ago and maybe it landed a little too close. So the Cap., who he is a decent kind of guy, says all right. So I eut my stiek and I am plodding along, feeling pretty lousy in the grey light of the dawn (poetry), and out of a cul-de-sac this cop comes, and he says: Lookit, they is some people under this house, see, and they is not no rescue party in sight yet, so will you please do something? So then I looks at this house, wieh is quite no more, and I says to the little guy wieh is with me: Hell! I suppose we will half to do something, though I think they is praectically no chance for these people at all on a/e of I can anyways see a fire still burning under the debris and I do not think these persons will

(Continued on page 677)

The Importance of New Air Routes to Continental Solidarity

By MERLE J. OELKE

INTERNATIONAL transportation service is always important, but today, with the democracies of the world in a life and death struggle for their birthrights, the linking more closely of two of the United Nations is of even greater significance than usual. The new routes of American Airlines, Inc., into Mexico, connecting all sections of the United States with the great Republic to the South have strengthened the common bond between the two nations in a material and practical way which will work toward successful cooperation in war and commerce, strengthened the bond in a way which can only be understood by those who get the over-all North American continental picture. Mexico, the United States and Canada are now connected directly by efficient air service facilitating the movement of materials and men.

American Ambassador to Mexico, George Messersmith, has said that the present war has done more to bring about a proper understanding between the United States and Mexico than would have been accomplished in fifty years of peace. Intimate observation of conditions proves this statement to be true.

A distinguished group from the United States augmented by Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada James MacKinnon, together with a group of Mexican statesmen and business leaders, participated in the flights which introduced American Airlines' service into Mexico with dedication of a new airport at Monterrey and service inauguration ceremonies in Mexico City. The unity of Mexico, the United States and Canada for the strengthening of the North American continent was stressed by all speakers.

(Continued on page 678)



Greeting American's inaugural air service to Monterrey are these charming Mexican girls dressed in their vivid costumes which added much color to the occasion. They represent the leading families of Monterrey. Stewardess Sarah Hurrell waves from the pilot's compartment.



Photo American Airlines

Shown at El Patio, entertainment center of Mexico City, left to right are Erby E. Swift, President of A. A. de Mexico (wearing white badge); President A. N. Kemp of American Airlines; Ambassador George Messersmith; Fletcher Bowran, mayor of Los Angeles; Hollis Thompson, vice president American Airlines de Mexico, in light suit standing. The banquet, arranged by Mexican leaders, was attended by well over 400 people.

The Work of the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association During the Year October 1, 1941, through September 30, 1942

The following is an outline of the work of the Executive Committee which held office during the year from October 1, 1941, through September 30, 1942.

1. *Officers of the Protective Association.* The Executive Committee appointed as officers of the Protective Association, for the year commencing March 1, 1942, Robert B. Macatce as President, James W. Riddleberger as Vice President, and Carl W. Strom as Secretary-Treasurer.

2. *Committees of the Association.* The Executive Committee appointed the following as members of the *Entertainment Committee* for the year commencing October 1, 1941: Edward T. Wailes, George F. Scherer, and Herbert P. Fales. The Entertainment Committee did an excellent job in arranging for weekly luncheons at the Army-Navy Club for members of the Association and in providing for a cocktail party in honor of the members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School at the Army-Navy Club on November 28, 1941.

The Executive Committee appointed the following to constitute the *Committee on Education*: Edwin A. Plitt, Chairman, Benjamin M. Hulley, Knowlton V. Hicks, Mrs. John Cabot, and Mrs. Gordon P. Merriam. Mrs. Merriam was a member of the previous Committee on Education and was re-appointed both because of her fine work for the previous Committee and for the sake of continuity in the functions of the Committee.

3. *Journal Staff.* The Executive Committee appointed Mr. Homer M. Byington, Jr., and Mr. W. Perry George as members of the JOURNAL Board upon the resignation of Messrs. Reginald P. Mitchell and Edward Page, Jr., who were transferred to the field.

4. *Award of Scholarships of the Association.* On the basis of recommendations made by the Committee on Education, the Executive Committee awarded the two scholarships of the Association for the scholastic year 1942-43 to William O. Loren, son of Consul Odin G. Loren, now at Nuevo Laredo, and J. Reid Thompson, son of Consul Samuel R. Thompson, now at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Executive Committee expressed to the Committee on Education its hope that the latter Committee would arouse greater interest in the two scholarships throughout the Association. There are very few applicants for the scholarships each year and the Executive Committee felt that it was unfortunate if applicants or their parents were deterred from seeking the schol-

arships by the thought that they should be awarded only in cases of financial need. The Executive Committee expressed the view that the scholarships should be granted on the basis of competitive scholastic achievement and should be looked upon throughout the Association as an honor for the child rather than as a means of financial assistance.

5. *Audit of the accounts of the Association.* The Executive Committee had the firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company, Certified Public Accountants, make an audit of the books of the Association for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. The books had never been audited before by professional accountants and the Executive Committee thought that as a matter of principle and with a view to removing undue responsibility from successive officers of the Association and their assistants an annual audit should be made.

6. *Financial condition of the Association as of June 30, 1942.* The following is a summary of the audit made by Price, Waterhouse and Company as of June 30, 1942:

RESOURCES	
<i>General Fund</i>	
Cash in bank	\$2,519.78
U. S. Treasury bonds, 3½% at cost	4,892.19
Dues receivable	892.55
Advance to Howard Fyfe	2,000.00
Total assets	\$9,944.52
<i>Scholarship Fund</i>	
Cash in bank	\$ 556.69
U. S. Treasury bonds (\$8,000 face, 3½% ; and \$7,000 face, 2⅞%) at cost	14,858.44
	\$15,415.13

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS	
<i>General Fund</i>	
<i>Receipts</i>	
Dues	\$3,266.18
Interest on bonds	234.38
Interest on savings acct.	36.73
Miscellaneous receipts	74.26
	\$3,611.55



That center striped bass weighed 9½ pounds. Proud Angler Ralph Boerstein stoops so as not to dwarf his catch, but the weight is good enough evidence!



At Sydney on June 19 the Ely Palmers celebrated their 29th wedding anniversary.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Center, Top — Consul General Wainwright Abbott on the steps of his home in Suva, Fiji Islands.

"Mombassador" Ralph Miller, Consul at Mombassa, with Colonel Francis T. Colly, U.S.A., flanking jeep.

The internees at Yokohama were let off for a little shopping jaunt, just before leaving for the U. S. Messrs. Boud, Goetzmann, Child, McCoy, and Linnell appear pleased although the Jap guard stands close by (he was advertently omitted).

Group of survivors of American tanker "Jack Carnes," which reached Vila Nova, Island of Terceira, Azores, on September 5, 1942, after spending six days in an open lifeboat. Photo taken in the garden of the American Consulate at Ponta Delgada, Sao Miguel, Azores, September 26, 1942, by Vice Consul Manuel J. Codoner. Included in the group are Mrs. Leonard G. Dawson (left), Chief Officer Nicholas Polk (with double-breasted coat) and Consul Dawson.



Disbursements

Proportion of dues allocated to the JOURNAL	\$2,639.75
Clerical salaries	1,020.00
Postage, stationery, and supplies	96.61
Purchase and repair of flags	78.50
Contribution of funeral expenses of a former member	75.00
Miscellaneous expenses	48.38
Advance to Howard Fyfe (repayable loan)	1,000.00
	\$4,958.24

Scholarship Fund

Receipts

Interest on bonds	\$576.27
Interest on savings account	7.41
	\$583.68

Disbursements

Two scholarships at \$200 each	\$400.00
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7. *The Memorial Plaque.* The Executive Committee caused the name of John M. Slaughter, Vice Consul in the Auxiliary Foreign Service, who was killed at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in an earthquake on May 13, 1942, to be inscribed on the Memorial Plaque inside the main front entrance of the State Department building.

The Executive Committee caused the replacement of the two American flags which stand on either side of the plaque and which had fallen into bad condition.

8. *The Foreign Service Room.* For some time past Room 193 has been the Foreign Service Room in the Department. In January, 1942, the Executive Committee engaged Miss Edith S. Wright, daughter of the late Ambassador J. Butler Wright, to work with Miss Jane Wilson in the Foreign Service Room. Miss Wilson and Miss Wright together handle many matters relating to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL as well as matters concerning the Foreign Service Association. As members appreciate, they stand ready to render assistance to members visiting the Department and an outline of services rendered by them on behalf of the Association follows:

Office Facilities offered visiting officers—Two desks, two typewriters, and stationery are at the disposal of visiting officers. The room is kept supplied with the Washington daily papers, current issues of magazines, official publications such as the Register, directories, et cetera.

Messages taken for visiting officers—All messages are taken and, in the event an officer cannot be located, a note is left for him on a board on the table.

Bulletin Board Information—The bulletin board is kept current with the monthly list of F.S.O.'s assigned to the Department, lists of the names and addresses of retired F.S.O.'s, of real estate agents, and other notices such as cars for sale or rent, etc.

Houses, apartments for newly arrived officers—A record is kept of available living quarters and officers are assisted in locating suitable places.

Discount List service—F.S.O.'s assigned to the Department are entitled to use the discount facilities of the United Service Exchange of the U. S. Public Health Service. These officers are circularized by the Association to familiarize them with this new discount service. The regular Association discount is now obsolete due to wartime restrictions and is therefore no longer being mimeographed or given out.

Association lending library—This library, kept in Room 193, is composed of many of the books reviewed in the JOURNAL. These may be borrowed for a period of two weeks by the officers in Washington.

Stenographic Services—Miss Wright is prepared to give stenographic assistance to members of the Association who may desire it. The fees prescribed for work done by her in this connection are fixed by the Association at a rate slightly less than half that charged by public stenographers in Washington. The fees, which are handed to Miss Wright, are paid into the treasury of the Association.

9. *Membership in the Association.* In February 1942 there were 82 Associate and 945 active members of the American Foreign Service Association. Of the 840 officers then in the Foreign Service, 79 were not members of the Association. Letters were addressed to most of these 79 members to ask whether they had any special reasons for not joining the Association. The majority of the non-members replied that through oversight they had neglected to join or renew membership in the Association and they sent in their dues and were enrolled.

10. *Howard Fyfe's Revolving Fund.* Members of the Association may recall that a previous Executive Committee established for Howard Fyfe, United States Despatch Agent at New York, a revolving fund in the amount of \$1,000 to assist him in connection with the personal advances he makes in behalf of Foreign Service Officers with regard to shipments handled by him. The Executive Committee ascertained from Mr. Fyfe that, because of pres-

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3. War risks coverage, only when goods are actually on board the vessel.
4. Baggage insurance policies.
5. Jewelry and fur policies, all risks except war.

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C. J. MACK, General Manager

ent difficulties of communication and transportation, a larger fund would be useful, and accordingly the Executive Committee raised the fund from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Mr. Fyfe is bonded to the Association for the \$2,000, which is, so to speak, on loan to him from the Association's treasury.

11. *Donations.* The Executive Committee authorized the payment from the Association's funds of the sum of \$75.00 to pay a part of the funeral expenses of John W. Belt, former Foreign Service Officer, who died under very sad circumstances in Washington late in 1941. The Executive Committee sent flowers to relatives in a number of cases of deaths occurring during the year.

12. *Resignation of Harry A. Havens, as Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and appointment of Ancel Taylor as his successor.* Late in June Harry A. Havens, who had been assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association since it was founded in 1918, informed the Executive Committee that the increasing burden of his work as Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration made it difficult for him to continue his duties as Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. The Executive Committee very reluctantly accepted his resignation effective June 30, 1942 and appointed Ancel Taylor, an administrative officer in the Division of Foreign Service Administration as his successor. Mr. Havens will continue his work as Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Protective Association. The Executive Committee elected Mr. Havens as an honorary member of the Foreign Service Association and presented him, in behalf of the Association, with a desk and chair for his home in Chevy Chase. The desk bears a small silver plate inscribed to him from the Association.

13. *Journal matters.* From time to time Mr. Henry S. Villard, Chairman of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL was invited to attend meetings of the Executive Committee and discussed various matters relating to the JOURNAL. Among other things the Executive Committee worked out with the JOURNAL Board the means of sending the airmail edition of the JOURNAL by airmail pouch to many posts in the Service. The Executive Committee conferred with Mr. Villard regarding certain editorial policies of the JOURNAL and received from Mr. De Courcy, Treasurer of the JOURNAL, periodical financial statements.

HOWARD BUCKNELL, JR.
JAMES H. KEELEY, JR.
GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.
PAUL C. DANIELS
RUSSELL W. BENTON
ANDREW B. FOSTER

Executive Committee.

Running the Dardanelles

A Little Known Incident in Our Naval History

By HARRY VAN DEMARK

IF the Axis powers should decide upon an attempt to rush the Dardanelles, it might be well for us to remember that the thing has been done before by Captain Bainbridge of the United States Navy, a dashing naval exploit which is not as well known as it deserves to be.

It was in the year 1800. In the early autumn Captain Bainbridge in the frigate *George Washington* dropped anchor in the harbor of Algiers. It so happened that the Dey of Algiers was anxious to send an embassy to the Sultan. He therefore called upon Captain Bainbridge to convey his representatives to Constantinople.

Fearing that a refusal would be avenged upon American citizens in Algiers, Captain Bainbridge consented. On October 19, 1800, he set sail for his destination.

For the passage of the Dardanelles, however, passports were requisite. Captain Bainbridge had none. To prevent any vessel slipping by without proper credentials, two forts guarded the narrowest part of the passage. Their guns were always loaded and always pointed. For the sinking of the *George Washington* a single discharge would suffice.

Captain Bainbridge knew that the obtaining of a passport would involve a long delay, the more so as his flag was entirely unknown to the Ottoman authorities. He was an impatient man, determined at all hazards to fulfill his promise. So he decided upon a stratagem.

He sailed as far as the forts. When he had arrived opposite the imposing ramparts he stopped and pretended to anchor, at the same time firing a salute to the forts in due and proper form.

The forts, in accordance with the rules of politeness, returned the salute, with the result that the *George Washington* disappeared from view behind a thick veil of smoke. When the smoke screen was at last dissipated it was discovered that the *George Washington* was no longer there!

Captain Bainbridge had slipped by unobserved, was soon out of range and heading for Constantinople.

He arrived at the Turkish capital on November 9 and was immediately invited to explain his presence. The explanation was not easy as the Sultan of Turkey had never heard of the United States. He accepted Captain Bainbridge's explanation, however,

that they were "a part of the New World discovered by Christopher Columbus," while the Stars and Stripes, flying so proudly at the masthead of the frigate, suggested to his mind some subtle affinity between the American and Moslem religions.

The Sultan made the captain welcome, though he announced his intention of hanging the commandant of the forts whom he had fooled. It was only at the earnest intercession of Captain Bainbridge that the commandant was pardoned.

So it all ended happily. The *George Washington* remained some six weeks at Constantinople, finally quitting the Bosphorous on the last day of December.

On his way out through the Dardanelles Captain Bainbridge stopped long enough to receive the hospitality and thanks of the commander of the forts on whom he had played his trick.

On January 21, 1801, Bainbridge again dropped anchor in Algiers, where the Dey overwhelmed him with compliments on his exploit.

BIRTHS

GORDON. A daughter, Mary Anne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartley P. Gordon on July 16, 1942, in Washington where Mr. Gordon is assigned to the Department.

KUNIHOLM. A son, Bruce Robellet, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bertel E. Kuniholm in Washington on October 4, 1942. Mr. Kuniholm is Consul at Tabriz, Iran.

BREUER. A son, Anthony Carl, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Breuer on September 27, 1942, in Caracas. Mr. Breuer is Vice Consul in La Guaira.

BAILEY. A son, John Keith, was born on November 3 to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bailey, Jr., in Washington, D. C. Mr. Bailey is Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

IN MEMORIAM

OLIVARES. José de Olivares, retired Foreign Service Officer died on September 30, 1942, in Santa Barbara, California.

PROMOTIONS

The following Foreign Service Officers have been nominated for promotion in the Foreign Service:

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS II
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS I:**

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island.
Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Georgia.
H. Freeman Matthews, of Maryland.

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS IV
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS III:**

Howard Donovan, of Illinois.
Albert M. Doyle, of Michigan.
Richard Ford, of Oklahoma.
Edwin A. Plitt, of Maryland.
Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa.

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS V
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS IV:**

David C. Berger, of Virginia.
Charles C. Broy, of Virginia.
Lewis Clark, of Alabama.
Cabot Coville, of California.
Leonard G. Dawson, of Virginia.
Gerald Keith, of Illinois.
Charles Roy Nasmith, of New York.
Samuel R. Thompson, of California.

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VI
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS V:**

Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin.
Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey.
J. Holbrook Chapman, of the District of Columbia.
DuWayne G. Clark, of California.
Basil D. Dahl, of Wisconsin.
Ernest E. Evans, of New York.
Landreth M. Harrison, of Minnesota.
Knowlton V. Hicks, of New York.
Nelson R. Park, of Colorado.
Albert W. Scott, of Missouri.
Miss A. Viola Smith, of California.
Edward G. Trueblood, of Illinois.
Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts.

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VII
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VI:**

J. Kenly Bacon, of Massachusetts.
Charles E. Brookhart, of Iowa.
Henry B. Day, of Connecticut.
Charles H. Ducote, of Massachusetts.
Robert English, of New Hampshire.
Wilson C. Flake, of North Carolina.
Willard Galbraith, of California.
Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Virginia.

R. Horton Henry, of Arizona.
J. Wesley Jones, of Iowa.
Stephen E. C. Kendrick, of Rhode Island.
Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of Connecticut.
Cecil B. Lyon, of New York.
Walter P. McConaughy, of Alabama.
John J. Maedonald, of Missouri.
Calvin Hawley Oakes, of South Carolina.
John B. Ocheltree, of Nevada.
Avery F. Peterson, of Idaho.
Harold D. Robison, of Utah.
Gerald Warner, of Massachusetts.

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VIII
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VII:**

Kenneth J. Yearns, of the District of Columbia.
William C. Affeld, Jr., of Minnesota.
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Maryland.
John K. Emmerson, of Colorado.
T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Virginia.
Walter W. Hoffmann, of California.
Theodore J. Hohenthal, of California.
U. Alexis Johnson, of California.
H. Gordon Minnigerode, of the Dist. of Columbia.
Harold E. Montamat, of New Jersey.
Edward E. Rice, of Wisconsin.
John S. Service, of Ohio.
Wales W. Signor, of Michigan.
Orray Taft, Jr., of California.
Robert M. Taylor, of Washington.
William F. Yuni, of Washington.

**FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, UNCLASSIFIED,
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VIII:**

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Illinois.
William Barnes, of Massachusetts.
Aaron S. Brown, of Michigan.
Harlan B. Clark, of Ohio.
William E. Cole, Jr., of New York.
Herbert P. Fales, of California.
Forrest K. Geerken, of Minnesota.
Jule L. Goetzmann, of Illinois.
Edmund A. Gullion, of Kentucky.
Francis C. Jordan, of North Carolina.
G. Wallace La Rue, of Missouri.
Perry Laukhuff, of Ohio.
Gordon H. Mattison, of Ohio.
Roy M. Melbourne, of Virginia.
John Fremont Melby, of Illinois.
Herbert V. Olds, of Massachusetts.



HERR BRAUN HAD A BROTHER IN COLOGNE

Every week, Herr Braun would get a letter from his brother in Cologne, who worked in the railroad yards. Written on cheap, thin paper, they always said the same thing: "Am as well as can be. Nothing new in Cologne."

► But one week the letters stopped. No explanation. No reason. Of course, Herr Braun did see a little item in the local Nazi paper about an ineffective British raid on Cologne. But didn't the paper say the damage was small—mostly schools and hospitals? And didn't Herr Goering himself say the Luftwaffe was invincible?

► ...Still, the letters did not come. Then one night Herr Braun tuned his radio to a forbidden station—an American short-wave station. And there it was—the facts, the figures, the full grim story of Cologne blown to bits from the air... Yes, the railroad yards were destroyed.

► And Herr Braun's faith began to crumble—his faith in the Nazi paper that had lied... his faith in the Luft-

waffe that was *not* invincible... his faith in the leaders who had brought on this war, and brought on this destruction to the German nation.

• • •

RCA radio equipment, used by short-wave stations WRCA and WNBI, is helping reach thousands of Herr Brauns with the truth... the truth to shake their faith in Fascism. But together with the destruction of that faith, these messengers from America are molding a new faith. A faith that out of the chaos and destruction, out of Nazi defeat, and out of the victory of the United Nations—will come a better and freer life... for Herr Braun and for all the world.



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The big job now at Westinghouse is to do our part in building equipment our fighting men need to put Victory within their grasp. We gladly take responsibility for doing well—for them—our end of this vital job. It will tax our resources, our energy and our will to the utmost. But the inconvenience, whatever it may be for us, will be small in contrast with the courage and sacrifice of the men who depend on us.

Until Victory rewards United Nations' efforts, we put aside our peacetime task. Later, in a free world, there will

be new opportunities to put electricity to work for the health and happiness of men and women everywhere.

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FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, UNCLASSIFIED (C)
 TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, UNCLASSIFIED (B):

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 Walter W. Birge, Jr., of New York.
 William L. Blue, of Tennessee.
 George F. Bogardus, of Iowa.
 Gray Bream, of Wyoming.
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DECEMBER, 1942

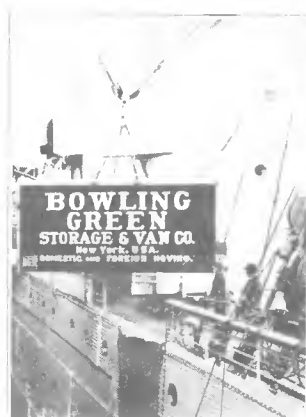
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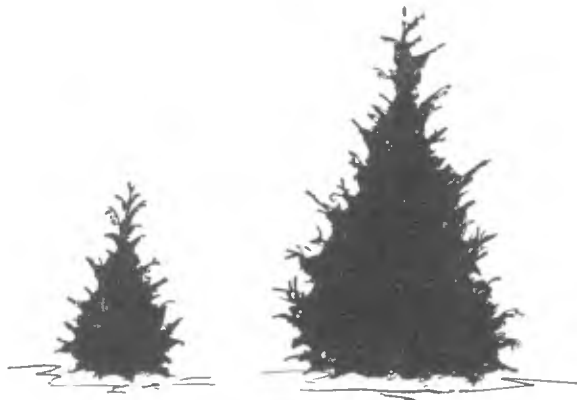
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William W. Walker, of North Carolina.
Temple Wanamaker, Jr., of Washington.
Byron White, of North Carolina.



Dear Jim: (Continued from page 661)

be still with us if indeed they are under all this debris, wich is doubtful.

So we get out the old ax and we proceed to hack a kind of a tunnel under this debris and put out this fire with a stirrup-pump wich is fortunately handy, and then I holler out, but they is no reply. So we mess about, but we do not find nobody, and at last we give up, and finely we crawl out and we afterwards find these persons outside the debris, but I will draw a Vale over that, it being not pleasant. So I give this little guy wich is with me a snort of rum, he being slightly green, and we proceed according to plan to our original distinations.

So you will see where I do not like passing this blackened Ruin every morning on my way down to the railroad depot, on a/c of it reminding me of things which I would rather forget; but I do not seem to be able to keep my eyes off of it, and there it stands, grim and sinister every morning (more poetry).

Well, then, it comes one morning and I am still hoofing it down to the depot, and it strikes me they is something strange about this grim and sinister Ruin. So I look again, and I see where green buds are breaking out on the blackened shrubs, and they is also quite a few crocuses and snowdrops peeking up among the rubble, and they is a quantity of sunlight on the crumbling walls wich makes same look like a sad but determined old lady in a new spring bonnet. And in the same breath I remember where it is Easter in a few days' time.

Of course, I am a regular eissy and that probably why my eyes gets full of water about this time, but like I said, I think they is a lesson in all this if a guy had time to look for same.

Well, Jim, speaking of the old pump, you will be amused to learn where these Fire Service guys has gotten around to realizing that a good man is in their midst, and so they half given me a bit of red tape to wear on my shoulders and promoted me to Leading Fireman, wich is something like a top sergeant in the U. S. Army, only a guy has to be tough for the latter. But, anyways, it is a pretty compliment and Shirley Ann thinks where I am at least a general. The boys leave me know where they still think I am a bum, but that is only their fun. . . . I hope!

Well, Jim, young Mike is now coming on a pace, and has two teeth already, leave alone weighing around 20-odd pounds, wich is not bad for 8 months. And in these regards they is no doubt who is his Poppa on a/c of him never being happy without his bottle and never wanting to go to bed. His christening was a kind of Service affair. I was one godfather and another Leading Fireman was the other, and the ceremony took place in a church wich would not be no church at all if it was not for the

work we put in on it one dirty night. So this other L/F and me gets into a pile of trouble from the Madam owing to us suddenly starting a loud argument in the middle of the ceremony about wich flock of incendiaries fell where and wether we could of got the blaze out quicker if we did it like he said or I said. But Mike slept right through and just didn't give a damn.

Well, Jim, Shirley Ann is blooming and in fact is more than somewhat of a hellion, so we half sent her to a Convent in the hopes where they will make some kind of a lady of her hut it don't act so far. She is the toughest thing of her weight around these parts and the boys are scared stiff of her. When she does not come in for supper with a black eye it is only on a/c of her having been too busy collecting bruised shins and a few scarred knuckles. I am thinking of matching her up with this Joe Louis only for being so tender-hearted I am sorry for the poor guy.

Well, Jim, that is about all of this nonsense for this time. Thanks a million for your letter, and I am hoping where another may be arriving eftsoons.

Please convey my deepest salaams to Mrs. Jim and the kids. I hope to have the pleasure of meeting them one day in the Beautiful Post War World (cue for song).

Yours, as aye,

JOHNNY

N.B.: This air raid shelter to wich I referred is a indoor one, like a dog house, and they is a double hed in it, so I always sleep there, raids or no raids, on a/c I can climb out and get my gear on in a hurry without disturbing the family, it being on the ground floor. I think it is a hell of a pity I never get no chance of using it when they is stuff dropping, but I am busy elsewhere at such times.

HIGH FLIGHT

Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling
mirth

Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and
swung

High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
Up, up the long, delirious, burning blue
I've topped the windswept heights with easy grace
Where never lark, or even eagle flew—
And, while with silent lifting mind I've trod
The high, untrespass'd sanctity of space.
Put out my hand and touched the face of God.

Pilot-Officer J. G. Magee, R.C.A.F.

(Killed in action, age 19)

I'd give a year of my life to have written that!

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NEW AIR ROUTES TO CONTI- NENTAL SOLIDARITY

(Continued from page 665)

President Avila Comacho of Mexico indicated that he appreciated the importance to his country of the new American Airlines route by holding an official reception at the Presidential Palace for the guests of the inaugural flight. His various department heads, cabinet members, governors of states and senators showed true Mexican hospitality to the visitors on the initial flights. Ambassador Messersmith, also, indicated the international importance of the new routes by receiving the flight guests and explaining to them how important cooperation between Mexico and the United States is now. Dual governmental sanctions and stamps of approval insure that the air routes will be another of the needed links to the chain of victory.

These two great republics on the North American Continent have not always enjoyed perfect understanding, but today they are working as a unit for the common good of a common cause. The more closely that they can be linked, the more certain is it that this unification of interests will be better understood and the more certain it is that cooperative measures will go ahead to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mexico has many products that are invaluable in the war effort; products which must be brought to the United States for purposes of manufacture and production into needed materials. Air transportation will go a long way toward speeding up the interchange of needed raw materials and needed manufactured products. This is especially true as it seems certain that unless we gain greater control of the ocean waterways, there will be little important shipping through the Gulf of Mexico for the duration.

What has been lacking in our past relationships with Mexico has been a knowledge of what the other country was like on both sides. Some few business men have learned of Mexico, all too often to exploit Mexican resources, and some few wealthy Mexicans have traveled extensively in the United States, but the backbone peoples of both nations have not been familiar with their neighbors. To fly over Mexico, if one is an American, is to see untold resources. To fly over the United States, if one is a Mexican, is to reveal developments that would otherwise be undreamed of by any neighbor to the South.

The mental reactions of Mexicans and Americans are much the same. The customs are widely different. When the citizens of one nation can see the

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

country and citizens of the other intimately through the facilities of better transportation, then, the peoples will understand why the customs are different, why they must be different to meet different conditions of life, climate, and surroundings. Each land, in its own way, is progressive and doing a fine job to save and defend democracy. It is merely essential that each understand what the other faces in the way of conditions.

As better air transportation reduces the time between the major cities and industrial centers of the two countries, each land will become more familiar to the other. Mexico is as different from the United States in many ways as the poles are different from the equator, but there are common bonds which link the interests of both countries. Let each country have the opportunity of knowing the other and continental solidarity will have taken huge strides. Regular flights from one land to the other will insure that the active men of each nation get to understand the leaders of the other through direct, intimate contacts.

It is now possible to leave New York at 8:35 p.m. and be in Mexico City at 1:40 p.m. the next day. It is possible to leave Mexico City at 11:00 a.m. and be in New York at 6:58 a.m. of the next day. The service to the West Coast is equally as good with a flight from Los Angeles at 12:30 a.m. arriving at Mexico City at 2:10 p.m. of the same day. A 10:00 a.m. flight from Mexico City arrives at Los Angeles at 9:45 p.m.

In order that flight conditions in Mexico might be as similar to those which have operated so successfully in the United States, American Airlines, Inc., has constructed a modern airport at Monterrey in Mexico which is one of the finest in the world. The runways are of a special composition which is topped with white marble dust for visibility purposes. They are unobstructed on the approaches and give excellent landing facilities under any conditions. For passenger comfort, there is a new airport terminal building of beautiful design. This houses the radio station, the food service, and all passenger handling activities.

Three other landing fields of an auxiliary nature have also been built by Americans in Mexico. These are at Victoria, Guerrero, and Actopan and are added safety measures taken by the airline to insure the best of service under any circumstances. Gasoline supplies are stored at each end and at Monterrey. The landing strips are of the latest construction.

The four airfields built by American Airlines in Mexico mean more than commercial efficiency. They afford safe landing fields for military planes which may be in flight over them and also give the

private fliers of Mexico added safety. They will be instruments to improve Mexican flying and to encourage all types of fliers so that the Mexican military and civil air branches will soon be able to stand on the merits under any inspection. Gen. Alberto Salinas Carranza, chief of civil aviation in Mexico, has encouraged the developments of the recent months and by his far-seeing leadership is placing Mexico on a sounder aviation basis than she has ever been before. A pioneer flier, General Carranza is one of the most progressive of aviation executives.

Mexico City, with a population of nearly two million people and many industries, is a neighbor capital which should be accessible to all North America. The new flying service makes it but a few short hours from American and Canadian diplomatic and military headquarters. This condition alone is one which is bound to react to the benefit of all three countries.

The residential section of Mexico City or of Monterrey would be a revelation to those who have not seen it. The homes are beautiful and comfortable. There is none of the crowding that has handicapped many of our cities in the United States and there are none of the narrow streets which hinder traffic and transportation in the modern sections of either city.

The streets and roadways have been built with an eye to beauty as well as utility and there is none of the unsightly regularity which many population centers in this country know. There are vistas at the end of practically all thoroughfares which are not rivalled anywhere in any land.

The climate of Mexico City is perfection and it never becomes excessively hot or cold. The other sections of Mexico are so favored that there is all manner of plant growth under ideal conditions. Mexico is capable of producing much that is needed by the rest of the world and is well on the way to this production. All that has been needed has been the opportunity for developing the natural resources.

Monterrey, which has been called the "Pittsburgh" of Mexico, is also linked more closely to the United States and Canada than ever before. It has steel mills which are being expanded and many other industries which are valuable in their contributions to the war and economic efforts of the North American continent. With a modern airport capable of receiving the largest of transport or military planes, the importance of Monterrey is on the gain.

Mexican craftsmen are among the most skilled in the world and their talents will go a long way toward helping to win the war. As builders, the Mexicans are most energetic and it is an inspiration

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NATURAL KENTUCKY
WHISKEY



to see a crew of Mexican laborers working on an office building. Siesta or no siesta, when they work, the Mexican builders make the bricks and mortar fly. That Mexicans make good mechanics, and mechanics are among the most needed workers everywhere today, is shown by the operation of the many bus lines which connect all parts of Mexico with the capital and which operate so successfully in the metropolitan area. Now that opportunity has come for the Mexican worker, he is certain to distinguish himself by his effectiveness.

Mexican leaders are well aware of the significance of the world war and are guiding the destinies of their country with foresight and wisdom. They are outspoken in stating that closer alliance with the other great nations of the continent must be made and that in unified action alone will there be ultimate success. The armed forces of Mexico are being expanded and the country is alert as to its responsibility and its allegiance to the cause of the United Nations.

Every population center is expanding and the construction work being carried on insures better housing conditions for the industries of the country and for the industries which are being developed. Better roads and better rail facilities are growing hand in hand with the development of aviation so that no longer will any section of Mexico be even relatively isolated. The opportunities for further development are beyond comprehension and the leaders are well aware of this and their responsibilities for continued, scientific improvements.

The new air routes give the people of the United States an opportunity to see, to know and to appreciate the Mexico of today, the Mexico which is one of the lands of promise for the future, a land whose possibilities have not even been scratched. The direct contacts afforded by the schedules will increase the ties and understandings between the leaders in each land. Our neighbors to the South are coming into their own to the great advantage of the continent and its solidarity.

MARRIAGES

RICE-KELLOGG. Miss Mary Jane Kellogg and Edward Earl Rice were married on October 26, 1942, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Rice is assigned as Third Secretary at Chungking.

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The First Woman Enters the French Foreign Service

By CLARK E. HUSTED, JR., *Third Secretary, Bern*

FRANCE, which traditionally bars women from the vote and from public life, has now admitted the first Frenchwoman to the Foreign Service. The newcomer, Suzanne Nancy Borel, is the only woman ever to pass the Foreign Service examinations in France and this year she came through to be one among three who finally got a coveted position among several hundred applicants. The examinations are held on the same theory as the American Foreign Service entrance examinations, a stiff written examination followed by an oral examination for those who succeeded in the writtens. This year the examination was postponed several times because of the inability of some of the examiners to come from Paris to Vichy but was finally held last June.

Miss Borel, who was born in France twenty-eight years ago, is the daughter of an officer in the Colonial Artillery and has spent much of her time in the French colonies. After finishing her schooling she went to Indo-China, where she taught in the Normal School at Saigon and also worked as one of the editors of the "Courrier Saigonnais." She came back to France during the war and worked in the Ministry of Information in Paris. When the Government evacuated Paris she fol-

lowed it successively to Tours and Bordeaux.

After she succeeded in the examinations Miss Borel was given a post in the Foreign Office in Vichy as women are not permitted to represent France abroad—a condition she fervently hopes will change. She works in the Hôtel du Parc; her bedroom serves as an office during the day, the dressing table being used as a desk and her bed as a filing cabinet or sofa for visitors. So far her

work in Vichy has consisted of representing the Foreign Office at the censorship of the movies and in helping in the Office of Cultural Relations which administers French schools, libraries and other kindred interests abroad. The only foreign contacts Miss Borel has had since entering the Foreign Service are through courier trips to Moscow, Istanbul, and Berlin!

Miss Borel is tall, a brunette with blue eyes and has a calm but efficient and reassuring air about herself. She is quite athletic and has taken to bicycle riding since she has been in Vichy (the only good restaurants are in the country and put plenty of incentive to walking or bicycling!). Her interests are varied—from tennis to books and she lives up to what the rest of the world thinks of as "French chic."



SUZANNE NANCY BOREL

Mlle. Borel at work at the Hotel du Parc at Vichy where she has turned her dressing table into a desk.

WHITE AMMUNITION

(Continued from page 652)

stant cultivation since 1640. Cuba and Puerto Rico had meanwhile entered the sugar field through cane imported from the original plantations on Santo Domingo. Cane was brought to the bayous of Louisiana by the Jesuits in 1751.

During the 18th century the West Indies, particularly Santo Domingo and Jamaica, took the lead in the production of sugar. The planters continually imported more slave labor and enlarged their plantations. Animosity arising between the slaves and the planters of Santo Domingo culminated in the terrible slave rebellion of 1791. The torch was applied to the fields of cane, the plantation houses and sugar factories. Hundreds of the whites were killed, others fled to neighbouring islands. Under this blow Santo Domingo's production dwindled away and Cuba took the lead among the sugar islands of the Caribbean—where she remains to this day. (Cuba's present production of sugar is greater than the total production of all the other Caribbean islands.)

Beet sugar, modern rival of cane sugar, was, as stated before, promoted by Napoleon in his frantic efforts to escape the stifling British blockade. When the flow of sugar to Europe from the West Indies was cut off by the blockade the commodity became extremely scarce on the Continent. It sold for a dollar a pound in Paris in 1811. Napoleon ordered large acreages planted in sugar beets and sugar factories were erected in France. Great efforts were made to step up beet sugar production to meet the nation's needs but supply fell far below demand. However, with the lifting of the blockade following the proclamation of peace in 1814 a flood of cheap West Indian sugar poured into Europe and the embryo beet sugar industry languished. Nevertheless, various European governments had not failed to perceive the potentialities of the sugar beet and, wishing to make themselves independent of foreign sources, encouraged and subsidized its development. Gradually the beet sugar industry gained strength. The abolition of slavery in the West Indian islands wrested from these planters the tremendous advantage they had held in labor costs. A sharp acceleration took place in the use of the sugar beet in Europe; in France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Sweden. Its use spread to the United States. The Mormons set up the first successful beet sugar factory in Salt Lake City in 1852. By 1884 beet sugar had actually outstripped its rival and constituted 53% of total world sugar production. Since that time various factors have com-



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From J. D. U. Ward

ENGLAND HAS TWO WORKING OXEN

Only two oxen now work in England. The horses *versus* oxen controversy was really won by horses in the 18th century, so far as Britain was concerned, but a few teams of oxen were used up to the year 1915.

After the war of 1914-1918 some half-dozen teams of oxen were formed again, but when the present war began, working oxen were being employed on only one farm in all Britain—the Home Farm of the Earl Bathurst, whose estate is at Cirencester, Gloucestershire. And here these two oxen still labor on, war or no war. On the Continent of Europe, of course, oxen are widely used in several different countries.

bined to once more give the ascendancy to cane sugar. At the present time, out of a total world production of 34 million tons per annum, cane sugar contributes 22 million tons and beet sugar 12 million tons.

The crux of the present sugar problem is not production, however. It is lack of transportation. The depredations of Axis submarines, combined with necessary diversion of shipping for essential war purposes, have cut the flow of sugar to this country from the Caribbean and other sugar producing areas. This situation has produced a double problem in the Caribbean. On the one hand we have in the islands a tremendous supply of exportable sugar, rum and molasses; on the other a constant need for imported food supplies. This problem is being energetically dealt with, however, by able officials of our government, acting in the closest cooperation with the island governments. Steps are being taken to cope with the present emergency and plans are being made for the future which will ultimately have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the hitherto lopsided economy of this strategic area.

Time will tell whether the present war is to be of

long or short duration. Whatever its length the ultimate victory of the United Nations will bring with it the responsibility of feeding the populations of liberated nations until they can take care of themselves. In this task sugar will play a leading role. Another colorful chapter in the turbulent history of the sugar industry is in the making.

ARGENTINE MATÉ RICH IN CAFFEINE

An order for almost 11,000,000 pounds of Argentine yerba maté has been placed by an American firm as a result of chemical research establishing Argentine maté as a valuable source of caffeine and other important medical ingredients. Not only has maté been found to be rich in caffeine, but also in other substances of vitamin content, and in chlorophyll, the green coloring substance of plants which is in increasing demand for medical purposes.

—From *Agriculture in the Americas*.



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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 663)

ballast. It is regrettable, incidentally, that the work is not entitled (as, it is understood, it was once meant to be) "A Study of the Causes of War."

Professor Wright's study presents an excellent bibliographical coverage, within the field described above. Unhappily, the bibliography is not assembled.

J. R. TOOP.

WASHINGTON IS LIKE THAT, by W. M. Kiplinger. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1942. vi, 522 pp. \$3.50.

After reading the first few chapters of Kiplinger's "Washington is Like That," I was ready to lay it aside as a convenient reference, alongside The Congressional Directory, the Manual of Government, and a few textbooks on American Government.

Being under compulsion to review the book for this JOURNAL, I carried on, much to my enjoyment and enlightenment. Although an engaging miscellany of facts and observations on Washington, the City, Washington, the nation's capitol, and the personalities who turn the wheels of government, it nevertheless has an impact which only a reading of the whole book can give. This is due, for the most part to those chapters which summarize governmental trends during the past decade and project those trends into the future. The years of close observations of these trends, portrayed each week in greater brevity by Mr. Kiplinger and his News Letter associates give those chapters dealing with agriculture, labor, public works, public lending, social security, and planning, a significance not at all revealed in the title of the book. These and other chapters on certain of the governmental agencies, pressure groups, the influence of women on government, etc., will doubtless have more appeal to the general reader than those pages devoted to Washington the City—its people and problems, its prostitutes and gamblers, its traffic and traffic cops. Many useful comments are made for the benefit of newcomers and prospective residents of wartime Washington, in the chapters on "Officials on the Job," "People of Washington," "Guide for Social Climbers" and "Society Whirl."

"It is an odd department as far as government departments go," says Mr. Kiplinger of the State Department, but he gives no clues to its oddities, and the description of the Department appears to be somewhat commonplace to anyone at all acquainted with it. While the Secretary and the Under-Secretary are briefly characterized, other officers of the Department are mentioned only by name. As for

the Foreign Service: "Naturally the caliber of career men varies. Some have native ability, others are mediocre. Some are daring. Others are 'yes' men with no initiative. Some have made names for themselves." A few of the last mentioned are named, including Willard Straight, George Hanson, and Cornelius Van H. Engert.

But the chapter on the State Department is hardly a fair sample, nor are those which describe the other old line agencies. The real punch lies in those chapters dealing with governmental policy in the economic field, dogmatic and prophetic in tone. One example: "The business of lending has become different. It already has become dominated by politics. It has become socialized. Can it go back? No, there isn't the slightest possibility." Then follows a brief analysis to substantiate the pronouncement. Another: "Farmers as a class have gotten themselves married to Government, and there is no possibility of either divorce or separation." By and large, Mr. Kiplinger intimates that what government has done in these past few years in controlling and influencing our economic life, will in the post-war years, look like small potatoes.

"No one person is wise enough to know all about all the pieces of pie," apologizes Mr. Kiplinger in explaining why he was reluctant to write this book. In that, he is doubtless correct. Nevertheless, if the book may be compared with a pie, it is indeed most edible, easy to digest, and for the most part, quite tasty. On the other hand, it is not dessert, but a meal in itself.

JOHN D. TOMLINSON.

THE MAKING OF TOMORROW, by Raoul de Roussy de Sales. Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., New York City, 1942. 338 pp. \$3.00.

"Communists and Fascists have to keep riding in order not to fall," says the author of "The Making of Tomorrow." As one follows, breathless, from page to page through this brilliantly-written book, one has a similar feeling about the author — if he falters, he may fall.

It is, indeed, a breath-taking book. And one wants to continue without stopping, into each new phase as he unrolls his viewpoint of "this multi-dimensional crisis" that concerns us all.

He expounds "the myth of nationalism," tells how a nation to which one belongs may appear "at once lovable like a mother and strangely awful like Baal Moloch," pointing out "how dangerous an aggressive and excessive nationalism may become (like the German brand)" and how a remedy may lie "in the direction of a new internationalism."

He makes clear that the present world conflict is taking place in several dimensions. Nationalism

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Delhi, India. Hand painted on one of the kites is an American trade-mark you will recognize. Geographic photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.



is a *vertical* force. But there is another impelling force, a *horizontal* one, cutting across boundaries and national allegiances. This new "collectivism" makes for "a greater integration of the individual into an organized society but may appear to point toward certain curtailment of individual freedom. Here is an apparently insoluble dilemma but only *apparently*" (we are told) "because it may resolve itself in the mere realities of the world of tomorrow." . . . "The dilemma of freedom versus efficiency may have no solution" but "it is not necessary to be able to think of a solution for that solution to exist." Helpful thoughts, indeed.

Mr. de Sales' French-American parentage limits his viewpoint. He is mainly concerned with the relationships of four world-powers to which, as journalist and man of culture, he has given deep and intimate study. . . . There is little about Japan. But this very limitation gives a flavor to the book that is personal and pleasant.

Illustrative of his clarity of style is the statement that the term "United Nations offers better promise than 'the allies'; it is a happier thought"; of his wit is the description of one leader — "the Forgotten Man gone haywire"; of his research is the re-

view of another age to show that "the multidimensional character of the present world conflict is not an exception in history."

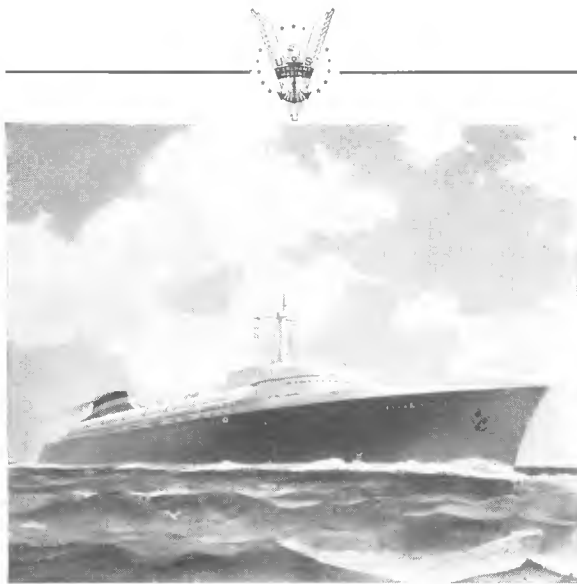
Most refreshing is his faith in America: there's an echo of old France in his confession of this faith: "the purpose of this war cannot be anything else but to make democracy work. . . . In the word *democracy* is contained the best of two thousand years of human effort toward a better world." And America because of its geographical position, its background, its leadership—may serve as "a sort of bridge between the past and the future which is now in the making. . . . It will assure the continuity of civilization, a rôle which no other nation is in a position to play now."

. . . Altogether a hopeful book, suitable reading for this hopeful season of the year.

MAURICE P. DUNLAP.

THE JAPANESE ENEMY, by Hugh Byas, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1942, ix, 107 pp. \$1.25.

Mr. Hugh Byas' recent book, *The Japanese Enemy*, gives a lucid, concise, unemotional analysis of the mentality of the Japanese people, makes a thorough study of their peculiar form of government



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and lays bare the strength and weakness of their combat forces.

He gives clear evidence of their premeditated hostility toward America, and shows their belief in victory through amassed military and naval strength without taking into account America's potential and ultimate overwhelming power as well as the universal creative flexibility and independence of the American mind, factors not common to men of Nippon.

Mr. Byas' discussion of the Japanese mode of Government is most illuminating and helpful in understanding their warlike preparations and present activities. He shows the figment of the Mikado's power, the impotence of his parliamentary body equivalent to its non-existence, and the indubitable control of the country by military and naval masters. The author proves such control to be by no means new or unusual in Japanese affairs. Rather has it been a chronic condition over many centuries. The enlightened reign of the Emperor Meiji (1867-1912) was an outstanding exception to normal military rule. With relation to Japan's present outpourings toward domination in affairs Oriental Mr. Byas might well have quoted one of Japan's powerful, historical personages, the military leader and statesman, Hideyoshi (1536-1598), who, after unifying Japan's own warring clans, undertook foreign conquest with these prophetic (?) words: "I will prepare ships of war and supplies and go over and take Korea. . . . With Korean troops I intend to bring the whole of China under my sway. . . . I shall do it all as easily as a man rolls up a piece of matting and carries it under his arm." Hideyoshi did indeed invade Korea but his plans for dominion over China were cut short by his death. Can it be said then that Japan's ideas of Oriental conquest are only of present-day conception?

C. O. SPAMER.
American Consul, retired.

AN APPRAISAL OF THE PROTOCOLS OF ZION.
by John S. Curtiss. Columbia University Press.
New York, 1942. x, 106 pp. \$1.

The "Protocols of Zion" is the name given to a formal plan alleged to have been adopted by the Zionists at their Congress of Basel, in 1897. This plan contemplates the ultimate political and economic control of the entire world by the Jews. It is set forth in 24 chapters (or "Protocols") containing in great detail the *modus operandi* of the scheme.

In his book "An Appraisal of the Protocols of Zion," John S. Curtiss gives a summary of the contents of the Protocols and makes a study of these and of the introductory allegations made in connection therewith by persons who present them as being

an authentic document. In this study, the author finds that the form and the substance of the Protocols and accompanying writings contain various inconsistencies, contradictions and anachronisms, and that there is no satisfactory evidence to explain the origin or authorship of the Protocols. He concludes that the chances are extremely flimsy that the "Protocols of Zion" are an authentic document.

ARTHUR L. LEBEL.

INITIAL EFFECT OF THE USE OF AIRGRAMS

(Continued from page 648)

cently Consul General and First Secretary at Tokyo, was designated to study the effect of the airgram system upon telegraphic services of the Department and, on the basis of a brief control period, he reached the following conclusions:

1. Thirty-seven per cent of communications received and forty-two per cent of communications sent by the Department in the Western Hemisphere were diverted from telegrams to airgrams.

2. Well over fifty per cent of all messages clearing through the Department at present are sent on behalf of other official agencies.

Mr. Makinson also confirmed the belief that airgrams effected considerable savings in code labor and expense. As a result of Mr. Makinson's study, a circular was sent to all other agencies of the Government inviting them to avail themselves of the use of the airgram service, and many of these agencies have been enthusiastic in their cooperation. Because of the arrival in the field of many Government representatives of various branches of the war effort the volume of telegrams would tend to rise excessively were it not for the fact that airgrams are now operating on a firm and efficient basis.

Efficient operation is the essential factor in this program of communication and every effort is being made to speed up both air pouch and courier communications, not only in the Western Hemisphere but throughout the world. Important factors in maintaining transit time at or near the actual minimum have been:

1. The establishment of daily air pouch services by the Department.

2. The increase in frequency of courier travel.

3. The establishment of a night shift in the Department's Diplomatic Pouch and Mail Section.

4. The modification of the schedule of the night plane to Miami which carries the Department's pouches with a view to ensuring connections at Miami with international planes.

5. Various measures taken by missions to obviate delays in receiving and opening pouches.

DECEMBER, 1942



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ACTION IN NORTH AFRICA

(Continued from page 640)

among the inhabitants of an area nominally under the supervision of German and Italian armistice commissions.

Supported by the War Department, strenuous efforts were made to overcome the difficulties and to expedite shipments which had been suspended after the return to power of Pierre Laval. It was of course difficult for some to understand why we continued to permit the shipment of supplies to a Government headed by Laval, and charges of "appeasement" were thick as hailstones. The real reasons naturally could not be divulged to the public but after many heart-breaking delays two of the vessels were finally loaded and cleared for North Africa late in July 1942, to rescue the accord and the positions of the control officers at the eleventh hour. These vessels, the *Ile d'Ouessant* and the *Ile de Noirmoutier*, were the last to sail under the arrangement. The *Aldebaran* and the *Ile de Re* had arrived in the United States with the usual cargo of North African products, including cork, tartar, olive oil, and red squill, and were preparing to load for the return journey at the port of New Orleans when the American forces entered North Africa.

About August 1, 1942, the importance of these economic and political preparations was recognized in high quarters, for at that time Admiral Leahy, as Chief of Staff to the President, conveyed a directive from the White House to hasten the shipments as a means of producing a favorable reaction on the civilian population of North Africa. In September, Robert Murphy arrived from Algiers for consultation with the Department and with the highest military and naval authorities. He returned to North Africa early in October, carrying with him the details of a plan which he and his assistants had worked long and assiduously to foster. There is no question that the groundwork thus laid formed the basis upon which it was possible to plan an operation of immense tactical value and to carry it to a successful conclusion. Resistance throughout North Africa, with the exception of the naval units at Casablanca, had been immeasurably softened through our diplomatic efforts, and our expeditionary forces were thus spared a possible heavy loss of life.

In all of this work our regular consular staffs participated loyally and effectively. In addition to the personnel at Casablanca under Consul General H. Earle Russell, our Foreign Service Officers at Algiers led by Felix Cole were unanimously convinced of the potentialities inherent in the economic accord, and staunchly supported Bob Murphy's tireless ef-

forts. Hooker A. Doolittle at Tunis furnished exceptionally useful reports on the political situation in that critical area, while the indefatigable zeal of H. Freeman Matthews in the Vichy Embassy and later in London did much to keep the plan alive. Just before the commencement of the operation three of the control officers were withdrawn from their posts and sent to London for consultation with General Eisenhower, commanding general of the European theatre. Vice Consul Knox from Algiers, Vice Consul Rounds from Oran and Vice Consul Culbert from Casablanca were selected for this mission from their respective areas. Vice Consul Culbert came to the United States for last moment conferences with our military and naval staffs and returned to his former post with the expeditionary forces, while his colleagues did likewise from the British end. Every one of these officers deserves recognition for the conspicuous value of his services and above all for his personal bravery in standing by while actual hostilities were developing in the area to which he was assigned.

Full details are not yet known of each individual's experiences, and much of the drama still remains to be written. But when the final analysis is made of the American occupation of North Africa it will be found that the part played by American diplomacy was vital to the undertaking, and that the American Foreign Service has every reason to be proud of its members.

VISITORS

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

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John H. Marvin	22
Carroll Parry	22
John M. McKenna, Managua	22
Renwick S. McNiece, Maracaibo	23
John W. Dye, Nassau	23
Arthur G. Reed, Casablanca	23
Romeyn Wormuth, retired	24
Rudolph O. Johnson	26
George A. Makinson	26
H. W. Carlson, London	26
E. F. Stanton, Shanghai	26
Stephen J. Shattuck, London	28



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Fay Boyle, Mexico, D. F.	2
F. A. Kuhn, Rio de Janeiro	2
Albert W. Chapman, Rio de Janeiro	2
John M. Beard, Rio de Janeiro	2
C. Lester Horn, Rio de Janeiro	2
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John F. Fitzgerald, Cartagena	2
John A. Ray, Guatemala City	2
S. J. Dalferes, Juaraz	2
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William P. Cochran, Jr., Managua	4
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Edward L. Waggoner, Valdivia	4
Hilton F. Wood, Guayaquil	4
Fred E. Waller, St. John's	4
Edwin W. Martin, Hamilton, Bermuda	4
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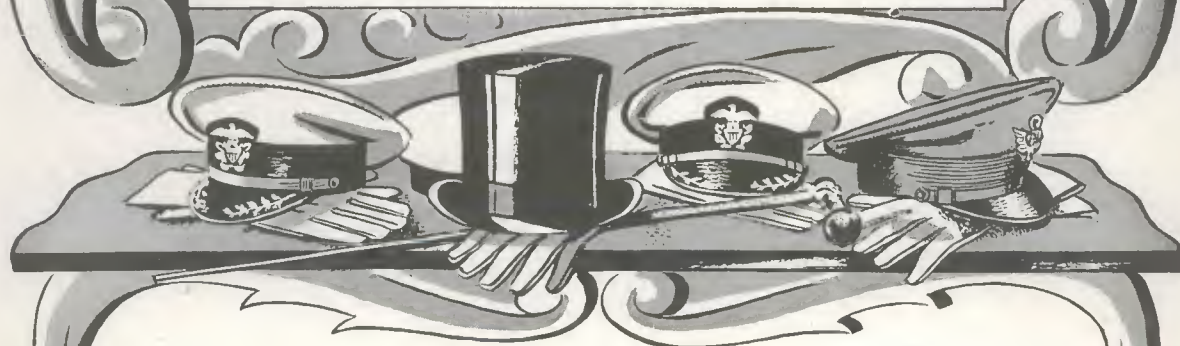
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