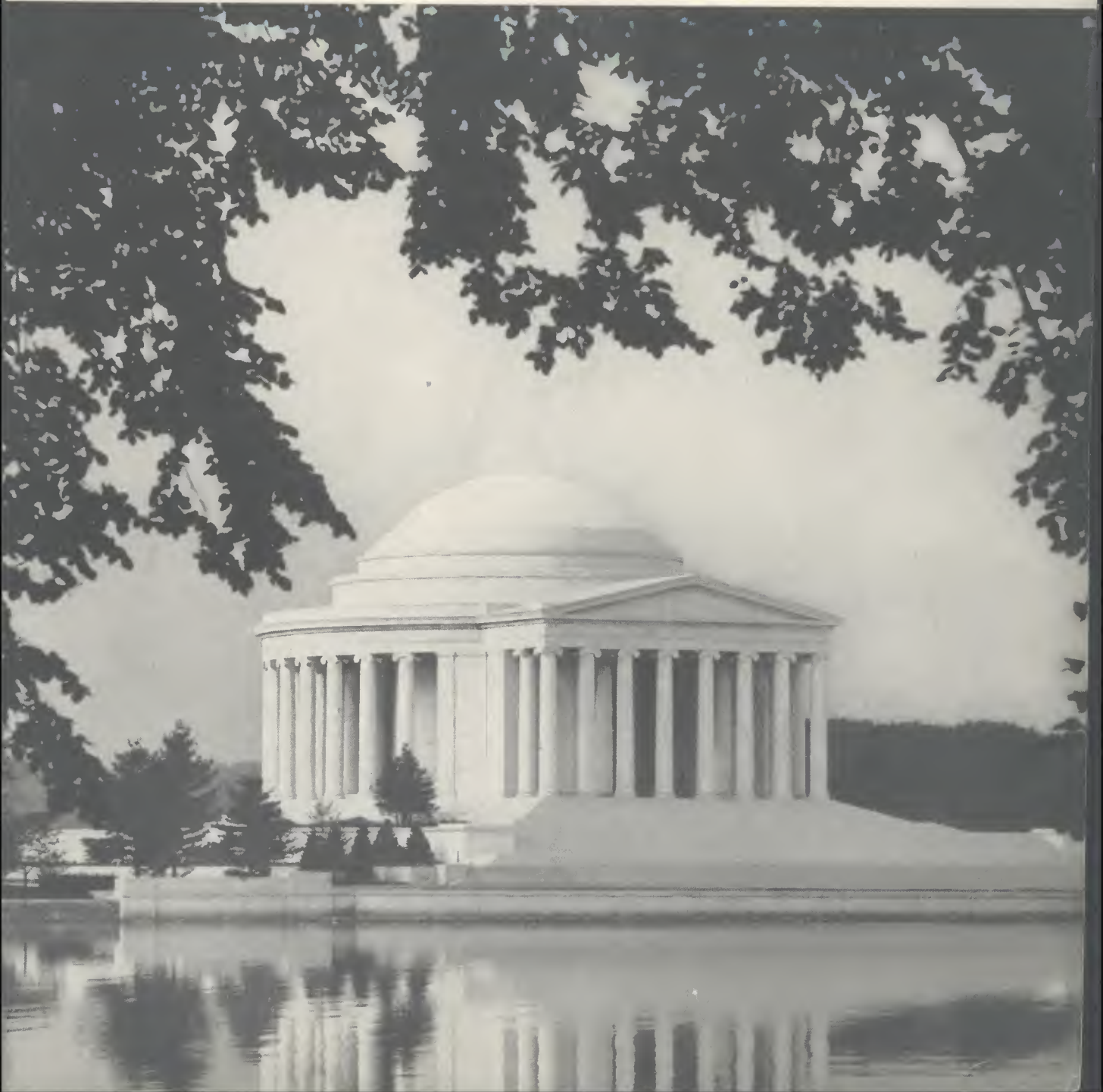


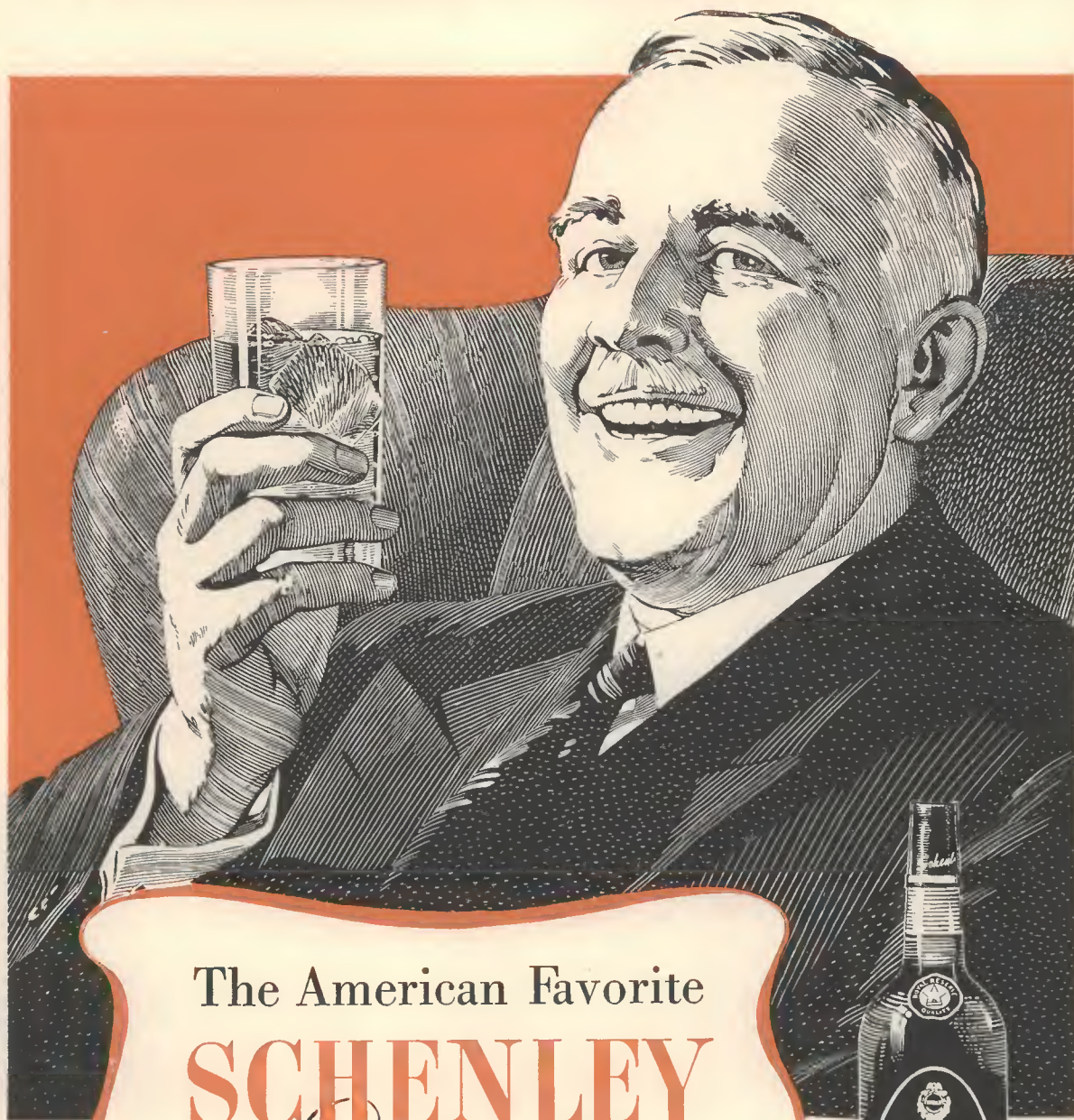
The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 20, No. 5

MAY, 1943



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CONTENTS

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Cover Picture:	
Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D. C. <i>Courtesy National Park Service</i>	
The Problem of Relief Abroad.....	225
<i>By Herbert H. Lehman</i>	
Press Comment	228
Cryptostegia Grandiflora in Haiti	230
<i>By William A. Krauss</i>	
Underlying Causes of the World Crisis.....	233
<i>By Paul Guérin</i>	
When Russian War Fleets Visited the United States	237
<i>By Harry Van Demark</i>	
Editors' Column	238
<i>Bequest of Charles B. Hosmer</i>	
New from the Department.....	239
<i>By Jane Wilson</i>	
News from the Field.....	242
The Bookshelf	244
<i>Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor</i>	
Youth Trains for War.....	246
<i>By Aubrey Williams</i>	
U. S. Army Insignia	248-9
Laurence H. Hoile.....	251
Marriages	262
In Memoriam	262
Births	275
Visitors	275

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MAY, 1943

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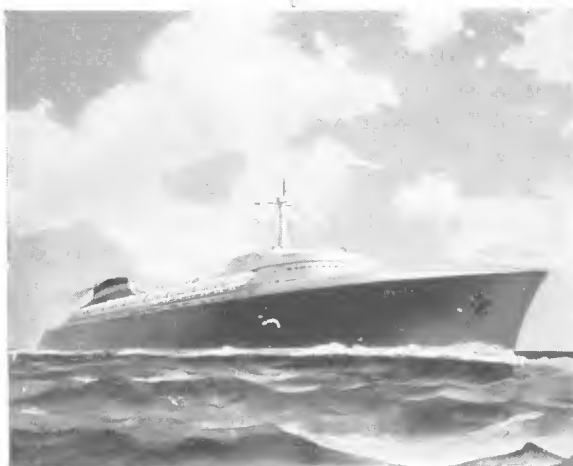
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INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

American Export Lines	221
American Security and Trust Company	253
American Tobacco Company	256
Association of Pacific Fisheries	275
Brewood, Engravers	275
Calvert School	276
Chase National Bank	275
Federal Storage Company	263
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	224
Goodyear Tires	255
Grace Line	223
Gude's	276
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	269
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	261
Mayflower Hotel	272
National City Bank	257
National Geographic Magazine	266
Packard	259
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	267
Schenley Products	II & III COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington	253
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	262
Texaco Petroleum Products	270
Tyner, Miss E. J.	276
United Fruit Company	273
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	273
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Westinghouse Electric International Co.	265
Williams, R. C. & Co., Inc.	222

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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MAY, 1943

The Problem of Relief Abroad

By HERBERT H. LEHMAN,

Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations

THE developing success of the military action against the Axis undertaken by the United Nations is steadily thrusting before the nations of the world a new series of problems of vital concern to the entire family of nations. The question of providing a measure of relief and facilities for rehabilitation to suffering populations liberated from Axis control already is a real and pressing problem in North Africa and it may be anticipated that this problem will be multiplied a hundred-fold as the liberating armies of the United Nations deal final blows to the Axis on the Continents of Europe and Asia and in the Islands of the Western Pacific.

The problem confronting the world when the fighting ends area by area will be one of appalling magnitude. This world conflict has been in progress for about six years in Asia and for almost four

years in Europe. During this time the Axis has over-run 35 nations and hundreds of islands, the dwelling places of approximately 540 millions of people. To a greater or to a lesser extent all of

these millions have been plundered, despoiled and starved by their Axis oppressors. To a greater or a lesser extent the United Nations who will liberate these peoples will be responsible for initiating measures to enable them to help themselves out of the chaos into which they have been plunged by war and the destructive policy of exploitation developed by the dictatorships.

For many months conversations have been conducted by the Secretary of State toward the idea of procuring a concerted United Nations approach to the tremendous problem of relief and rehabilitation of the millions of men and women who have suffered so much. Material progress has been



Herbert H. Lehman

achieved and it may be said that there is general recognition of the necessity of such measures among the Governments of the United Nations. In anticipation, however, of such a concerted approach, the Government of the United States has taken steps to provide Governmental machinery to deal with problems of relief and rehabilitation.

This step on the part of our Government represents implementation of the policy set forth last July by the Secretary of State in a world-wide broadcast:

"With victory achieved," Mr. Cordell Hull said in his broadcast, "our first concern must be for those whose sufferings have been almost beyond human endurance. When the armies of our enemies are beaten the people of many countries will be starved and without means of procuring food; homeless and without means of building shelter; their fields scorched; their cattle slaughtered; their tools gone; their factories and mines destroyed; their roads and transport wrecked. Unknown millions will be far from their homes—prisoners of war, inmates of concentration camps, forced laborers in alien lands; refugees from battle, from cruelty, from starvation. Disease and danger of disease will lurk everywhere. In some countries confusion and chaos will follow the cessation of hostilities. Victory must be followed by swift and effective action to meet these pressing human needs."

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations thus developed out of the recognition of the situation set forth by the Secretary of State and out of preparatory work which was carried out in the Department of State. Initial studies and surveys were begun late in 1941 and considerable progress had been achieved by November 7, 1942, when Americans and United Nations forces landed in North Africa and relief problems in that area became real and pressing.

On November 21, 1942, President Roosevelt announced that the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations was being established in the Department of State. The basic principles governing the program and objectives of the new operation were stated thereafter by the President on December 11, 1942, in a letter which transmitted the seventh quarterly report on Lend-Lease operations to Congress. On that occasion he wrote:

"We also have another task, which will grow in magnitude as our striking power grows, and as new territories are liberated from the enemy's crushing grip."

"That task is to supply medicine, food, clothing and other dire needs of those peoples who have been plundered, despoiled and starved.

"The Nazis and Japanese have butchered innocent men and women in a campaign of organized

terror. They have stripped the lands they hold of food and other resources. They have used hunger as an instrument of the slavery they seek to impose.

"Our policy is the direct opposite. United Nations' forces will bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick. Every aid possible will be given to restore each of the liberated countries to soundness and strength, so that each may make its full contribution to United Nations' victory and to the peace which follows."

Within the President's statement is implicit recognition that relief and rehabilitation problems of this war are different from corresponding problems of the First World War. One aspect of this difference is that in this war relief cannot wait upon an armistice but must go forward concurrently with military action, the relief operation following swiftly and positively in the wake of the advance of United Nations' armies. Another aspect is that as this is a global war involving the total power of the nations banded together against the Axis, so also is relief global in character and suggests a joint approach in which all of the United Nations and all non-aggressor nations can participate.

In a letter under date of March 19 the President gave specific form to the assignment of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, defining its scope and duties pending the working out of final plans with our allies.

"You are authorized," the President's letter said, "to plan, coordinate, and arrange for the administration of this Government's activities for the relief of victims of war in areas liberated from Axis control through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services.

"In planning, coordinating and arranging for the administration of the above mentioned work, you may utilize the facilities of the various government departments, agencies and officials which are equipped to assist in this field and you may issue to them such directives as you deem necessary to achieve consistency in policy and coordination in administration. You may also utilize the facilities of such private organizations and individuals as you may find helpful in your work.

"Your operations in any specific area abroad will, of course, be subject to the approval of the U. S. military commander in that area so long as military occupation continues, and in matters of general foreign policy you will be guided by the directives of the Secretary of State.

"Your work in the field will likewise need to be geared to that of our allies in accordance with agree-

ments reached with regard to the administration of such functions in each area. Should a United Nations' organization be established for providing relief and rehabilitation to victims of war, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation will need adjustment to facilitate that arrangement to the maximum extent possible.

"On your organization rests a grave responsibility and challenging opportunity to facilitate the progress of the war and to relieve the deep suffering of those under Axis domination. I assure you of my full cooperation and that of Federal agencies in fields related to your own."

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is receiving detailed information from the Inter-Allied Post-War Requirements Committee in London on which are represented Great Britain, the eight governments of our European allies and the United States Government. Our Office receives information through the Embassy of the United States in London which has assigned a representative to sit on the Committee. Our Office is proceeding meanwhile with the task of providing for the adequate relief of the first peoples liberated from the Axis orbit.

Here in Washington our efforts have been directed towards building an organization, which we intend to keep small, and towards establishing the necessary working relationships between our office and the various agencies of the government upon which will depend the procurement, storage, and shipment of relief supplies. We are working in the closest cooperation with the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Food Administration, the War Shipping Administration, and the Army and Navy.

So as to provide for flexible action at any point, the office has been constituted on the following structure: Division of Program and Requirements; Division of Personnel and Training; Division of Studies and Progress Reports; Division of Supply and Transport; Division of Field Operations; Division of Finance and Budget; Division of Public Information; General Counsel; Executive Officer; Special Assistant to the Director; Adviser on International Relations; Staff Assistants, and Assistant on Special Relief Problems.

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, former American High Commissioner to the Philippines and former Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed Deputy Director and Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. Mr. Kenneth Dayton, former Budget Director for New York City, has been named second Deputy Director and chief of the Division of Finance and Budget.

Mr. Luther Gulick, formerly Director of Organ-

izational planning for the War Production Board, on leave from the Institute of Public Administration and Columbia University, is in charge of the Division of Programs and Requirements. Mr. Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law at Columbia, former Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State, heads the Division of Personnel and Training. The Division of Studies and Progress Reports is in charge of Mr. David Weintraub, former economic adviser to the Redistribution Division of the War Production Board. Mr. Dewey Anderson, formerly chief of the American Hemisphere Division of the Board of Economic Warfare and former California State Relief Administrator, is in charge of the Division of Supply and Transport.

Lieut. General William N. Haskell, who after the last war served as chief of the Anglo-American Food Mission to Rumania in 1919, as Allied High Commissioner to Armenia in 1920, and organized and administered the American Relief Administration Mission to Russia in 1921, heads the Division of Field Operations. Mr. Thomas F. Reynolds, former White House correspondent for the *Chicago Sun* and the United Press, heads the Division of Public Information. Mr. Myres S. McDougal, previously Assistant General Counsel for the Lend-Lease Administration, is the General Counsel. The Adviser on International Relations is Mr. Roy Veatch, formerly of the Division of Special Research, Department of State. Mr. Hugh Jackson, who was Chief of Operations of the Civilian Mobilization Branch of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense, is the Special Assistant to the Director. Mr. George Xanthaky and Miss Caroline Flexner are Staff Assistants. Mr. Lithgow Osborne, formerly Conservation Commissioner of New York State, is an assistant to the Director on Special Relief Problems.

In mid-January, 1943, the first field mission was sent to North Africa, with orders to report to and work under the general direction of Mr. Robert Murphy, Special Representative of President Roosevelt and Chief Civilian Affairs Officer on the staff of General Eisenhower. Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, of Chicago, the Director of the American Public Welfare Association, heads the mission. He replaced Mr. William Hodson, of New York, who was killed in an airplane accident in South America on the way to his assignment. About twelve persons, three of whom are medical officers on loan from the U. S. Public Health Service, make up the North African relief staff at present.

Although some relief in the form of powdered milk for infants and school children has been furnished in cooperation with the American Red Cross

(Continued on page 270)

Press Comment

Notes on Foreign Policy

By ERNEST K. LINDLEY

(From "Newsweek" of April 19, 1943)

FOR more than two years Dakar was an acute anxiety to Britain, Brazil, the United States, and the New World as a whole. It was a potential threat to the round-the-Cape route to the Middle and Far East and a potential springboard for invasion of the Western Hemisphere.

Throughout this period sinister rumors spread about Dakar. The Germans were using it as a submarine base; they were assembling air forces there; a German political mission had control of the Governor General of French West Africa, Pierre Boisson, etc., etc. Such rumors were dignified by news dispatches from London and elsewhere.

As this column has been able to report previously, these rumors and assertions were almost uniformly false. The facts about the situation at Dakar were known to our State Department, because it received regular reports from its own qualified observers on the ground. Now the first and foremost of these observers, Thomas C. Wasson, has published his own account in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for April.

Wasson, a seasoned consular officer who had traveled through the whole West African region, was dispatched to Dakar after the fall of France. He arrived Sept. 15, 1940, just a few days before the ill-fated British-Free French assault. He remained there for eighteen months, when he was relieved by another experienced officer. Wasson and his staff had the free run of French West Africa. They had free access to French officials, French civilians, and natives at all levels. They communicated freely with the State Department by code. Wasson testifies that he has "no reason to think that any obstacles were put in the way of anyone who wished to speak with me. My practice was to welcome all who came to me, by day or night, at the consulate or elsewhere, regardless of political beliefs, race, rank, or reputation."

Here are some of Mr. Wasson's conclusions:

There were no German activities in French West Africa under the Vichy regime except for four or five Jewish refugees, there were no Germans in the port of Dakar while he was there. Except for a few officials in transit to Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, and to the colonies farther south, "there were no Germans in all of French West Africa. No German submarines put into Dakar or other French West African ports, and no naval vessels based in French West Africa put to sea to supply German submarines or raiders."

As Wasson remarks, the Germans certainly would have liked to be in French West Africa. But they were not in a position to invade it "and they could never hope to win the complicity of the inhabitants." Wasson has reason to believe that the Germans sought permission to send experts and observers in exchange for "certain favors," but Boisson turned them down flat. When the United States declared war, Boisson sent for Wasson, wished us well, and "expressed confidence that we would win the war."

In Wasson's words, Boisson "was a Pétainist but an *anti*-collaborationist." This is the crux of the difficulty the American Government has had with the de Gaullists and their uncritical backers in Britain and the United States. To them, any such official who maintained allegiance to Pétain was *ipso facto* a collaborationist. Even now, according to the recent London dispatches, de Gaulle insists that Boisson must be dismissed if de Gaulle is to collaborate with Giraud.

Whatever Boisson's fate may be, Wasson's testimony is further proof of the wisdom of the American Government in refusing to regard all French officials who remained loyal to Vichy as pro-German or even as collaborationists.

* * * *

The *New York Times* on April 4 reprinted almost in its entirety Consul Thomas C. Wasson's above mentioned article on Dakar. The *Christian Science Monitor* likewise republished a substantial portion of the article and the *New York Times* distributed its copyrighted story to other newspapers.

An interesting feature in connection with Mr. Wasson's article is that it was mentioned on the

Axis radio on April 6. The *Berliner Boersenzeitung* on the same day carried a report describing the article in some detail, suitably distorted to Axis purposes.

Among numerous letters received by Mr. Wasson and the Editors of the JOURNAL, the following came from Judge Edmund L. Palmieri, City Magistrate, New York City:

"I was deeply interested by the article which appeared in last Sunday's *New York Times* concerning your report on the alleged German infiltration at Dakar. It is not often that the public generally are permitted to enjoy the benefits of the expert observation and comment of our foreign service representatives abroad. Too frequently, the snap judgments of ill-trained newspaper writers become accepted truths. The result is that public opinion is a source of difficulty and apprehension to the State Department. I shall read your report with great interest, and I congratulate you upon the public service which you have rendered in making this report available."

* * * *

An editorial in the *New York Sun* of April 22 follows in part:

A Report on Dakar

Much American worry about Dakar from the summer of 1940 on to the arrival in Africa of American troops seems to have been premature. While it was under the supervision of Vichy, this important base in westernmost Africa always constituted a threat to the security of the United Nations. But according to an illuminating article by Thomas C. Wasson of the State Department, published in the April issue of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, stories of German penetration into that region were grossly exaggerated. . . .



From *The Philadelphia Inquirer*

This is an eyewitness report, the good faith of which can scarcely be challenged. . . .

That espionage and counterespionage were going on all the time was plain enough, but Mr. Wasson insists that despite German desire to infiltrate into West Africa, this was one subject on which Vichy officials and Governor Boisson refused to bend the knee to Hitler. As for the Governor-General, Mr. Wasson reports that he always found him "a square shooter." That, on any good American's tongue, is praise indeed.

* * * *

Topics of the Times

From the *New York Times* of April 22

Some people's feelings about the State Department can be very simply described. Even if it was good they wouldn't like it. When they are very, very angry with the State Department they draw

(Continued on page 271)

Cryptostegia Grandiflora in Haiti

By WILLIAM A. KRAUSS, Junior Economic Analyst, Port-au-Prince

AT 10:40 a.m. on October 15, 1942, Pan American Airways' Sikorsky 43 Baby Clipper NC-16926, Port-au-Prince to Miami, Captain W. S. Doxey, skittered over the customarily bright waves of the inner harbor of Haiti's capital, lifted its twelve passengers and 1,489 kilograms of cabin load, and disappeared by the orderly modern miracle of r.p.m. into the northwest.

Thereby several "firsts" were established.

Aboard the plane were 100 pounds of rubber—the first rubber produced from *Cryptostegia grandiflora* in Haiti,¹ the first quantity lot of *Cryptostegia* rubber produced by the Société Haitiano-Améri-

caine de Developpement Agricole, and the first raw rubber ever carried by Pan American Airways between Port-au-Prince and the United States.

Eleven days later, in the late afternoon of October 26, the Société Haitiano-Americaine de Developpement Agricole (hereinafter SHADA, a sobriquet born of initials) signed in Washington an agreement with the Rubber Reserve Company for planting up to 100,000 acres of *Cryptostegia grandiflora* in Haiti.

This report will consider SHADA, *C. grandiflora*, and the rubber that should—and doubtless will—flow from Haiti to the United States as a result of the October 26 contract. Questions arise: Is SHADA equipped to produce rubber in large quantities? Does Haiti have the labor and the land? What is *C. grandiflora*? How good is its rubber? How does it compare with *Hevea brasiliensis*, with the rubber of *Castilla elastica* and guayule? And, significantly, what will it cost per pound?

SHADA was organized in Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1941, as a Haitian Government corporation with an aggregate credit not exceeding five millions of dollars provided by the Export-Import Bank under the guaranty of the Republic of Haiti. The program, as expressed, envisioned development of Haitian agricultural possibilities. It was agreed, initially, that:

"Investigational work will center around the production of rubber and the spice, drug, fiber and essential oil crops. Practical experiments in where and how these crops can best be grown in Haiti will be conducted. Every crop

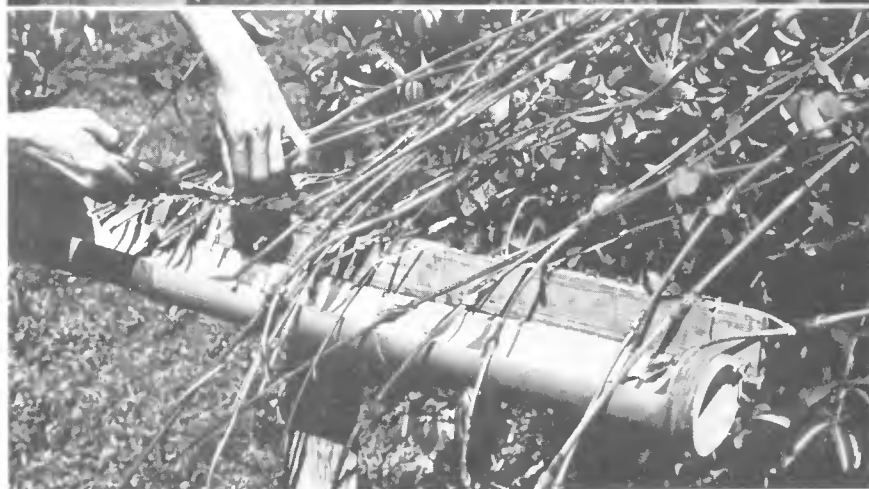


A Haitian peasant girl calls at Shada's Gonaives Nursery Station to sell a sack of *Cryptostegia* seed.

At the Gonaives Experimental Station, Shada employees collect *Cryptostegia* latex in bamboo troughs.



Cryptostegia tips are tied down and tapped, the latex collecting in a bamboo trough—a scene at Gonaives.



that can be found that seems to have real possibilities will be tried in a small way. Marketing studies of those crops that show real promise will then be conducted; after which the most promising crops will be developed on a small commercial scale following the submission to the Bank and approval by it of appropriate projects."

Proposed expenditures for the first year totaled \$1,550,000, as follows:

Jeremie Division—rubber, bananas, caeao, chili peppers, paprika, lemon grass, citronella grass, etc.	\$964,000
Bayeux Division—rubber, bananas, caeao, etc.	416,000
Forest Division—lumbering	75,000
Overall administrative services	95,000

As president and general manager, the Société named Thomas A. Fennell.

Mr. Fennell, born in Kentucky, educated at the University of Kentucky, Department of Agriculture specialist for a number of years, had been sent to Haiti in November of 1939 by the Departments of State and Agriculture on loan to the Haitian Government. He had surveyed existing and potential agriculture and had evolved a plan for controlled,

directed planting of export crops. In February, 1941, he submitted to his supervisor in Washington, Dr. Earl N. Bressman, then assistant director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S.D.A., the complete plan on which SHADA's organization was based.

The plan was favorably received in Washington; approved by M. Elie Lescot, then President-elect of Haiti; and given concrete form by Presidential order published in Port-au-Prince on July 31, 1941.

Work in Progress

Actual operations started on August 16, 1941.

In October, 1941, SHADA shelved banana plantings.

And, chronologically:

In January, 1942, SHADA began preparation of rubber sheets from the Central American rubber tree *Castilla elastica*, of which a considerable stand exists in and about Bayeux, on the north coast.

In March, 1942, SHADA devised the first satisfactory procedure for handling *Castilla* latex (and was gratified by the prestige that accrued when the Board of Economic Warfare circulated its method throughout Latin America).

In April, 1942, SHADA launched experimental

work with the vine *C. grandiflora* in hope of finding a practical and rapid means of producing rubber from it.

On October 26, 1942, SHADA signed its contract with the Rubber Reserve Company for planting up to but not more than 100,000 acres of *C. grandiflora* on a cost-plus basis.²

At the time the contract was signed SHADA had gathered ready for planting approximately one hundred millions of *Cryptostegia* seeds, enough for 12,000 acres, and was collecting seed at a rate to permit planting an additional 3,000 acres weekly.

On Sunday, November 1, 1942, SHADA's experimental chemists at the Gonaives³ station announced apparently successful coagulation of *C. grandiflora* latex with plain artesian well water—the least expensive and most plentiful coagulant ever known in the industry.

Botanists recognize two species and a hybrid of *Cryptostegia* in tropical North America. The plant—more exactly, avine—originated in Madagascar and India, and was transported to this hemisphere first at Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1895. *C. grandiflora* is the most common, the most widespread, appearing in large or small quantities in Mexico, Haiti, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, British Honduras, Honduras, and British Guiana; and in the United States in Florida, Georgia, California, Texas, and Arizona. *C. madagascariensis* has been planted occasionally in various localities, but is not as widespread. The hybrid was discovered in 1927 in Florida.

There is no clear record of the first arrival of *C. grandiflora* in Haiti—efforts to trace it have led to Gonaives and the year 1912, and there the matter rests. Seeds from its typical milkweed pods may have been wind-carried eastward from Cuba; more likely, it may have been introduced as an ornamental. In any event, it has for years grown wild in many sections of the Republic, under varying conditions. No important diseases have attacked it (though in Florida there has been evidence of damping-off in closely planted nursery beds); the only insects found on it are an Aleurodid white fly and a species of Aphid, comparatively harmless. Animals will not eat it—even the Haitian goat, a creature of notorious voracity and catholic taste, avoids it. Reason: the latex is emetic, the leaves are poisonous.

²All costs paid, plus management fee based on production, not to exceed 5 per cent of costs.

³Gonaives is 112 miles northwest of Port-au-Prince, on the Gulf of Gonave.

Cryptostegia—called, in the Creole dialect of Haiti either *corne cabritt* or *caoutchouc*—has shown notable resistance to drought, as in the Gonaives desert, and has grown well under abundance of rainfall in the Bayeux area. Exposure to frost, it has been observed in Florida, retards, injures, sometimes kills *Cryptostegia*; but Haiti does not experience frosts under 6,000 feet of altitude. Experimental work remains to be done on growth in relation to soil, though at present several generalizations are pertinent: The vine flourishes in highly alkaline soil, in highly acid soil, in dry, sandy soil (as at Gonaives), and in moist, fertile soil (as at Bayeux). In brief, *Cryptostegia* appears to adapt itself readily to almost any condition of tropical or subtropical soil and climate—except flooding. Evidence is now accumulating, however, that the latex content of the vine is higher in localities with fairly active rainfall and fertile soil.

The growth rate of *C. grandiflora* is rapid. Plants from seed average better than 2½ inches in 2 weeks, 17 inches in 6 weeks. It appears that a stand from 6 to 10 feet tall can be expected within a year. Information on the best time-program for tapping is still sketchy, but the consensus of informed opinion is that a sound production flow can be obtained after 12 or 14 months.

Informed opinion holds, too, that the quality of *Cryptostegia* rubber is good; practical tests have shown it comparable to high-grade Hevea. The latex contains 20 to 37 per cent of rubber. Analyses based on dry weight of *Cryptostegia* rubber samples in nine scattered experiments give average caoutchouc (or pure rubber) content of 78.7 per cent, resin 9.8 per cent, protein 6.2 per cent, and ash 3.23 per cent.

Trumbull of Goodrich, announcing his company's findings in a series of analyses, has recently said: ". . . we should be very fortunate indeed to be able to get rubber of as good a quality. . . . Because of the high quality, because of the fact that it comes from a natural latex with particle size, range of size, and uniformity of particle size close to Hevea latex, because the rubber is truly isoprene rubber, it seemed to me to merit attention under the act of March 5, 1942. I earnestly hope that something is done to promote cultivation and harvest of this vine rubber."

The yield of rubber per acre is by no means definitely known, and at present there are, of course, no statistics bearing directly on Haiti or on the varying Haitian conditions. Estimates from India, Mexico, and the Bahamas, and from experimental stations in Florida, Texas, and California, range from

(Continued on page 268)

Underlying Causes of the World Crisis

By PAUL GUÉRIN

The following article is part of the introduction of a book concerning post-war problems which Mr. Guérin has written and which will soon be published by an American firm. Mr. Guérin is the author of two previous volumes, "The French Problem" (1939), and "The Economic Structure of California" (1936). He is a Doctor of Economic Science, University of Paris, and of the School of Political Science where he was about to become an instructor under André Siegfried at the beginning of the war. In October 1939 Mr. Guérin came to the United States as a member of the French Military Purchasing Mission, returning to France early in 1940. He came back to the U. S. in the fall of that year as economic representative of the French-North African authorities to handle details of the Murphy-Weygand agreement, and served in that capacity until the American landings in North Africa.

DURING the past thirty years we have very often had the feeling that history did not repeat itself, and that we were living in an age of tremendous changes which bore no comparison to the past. We consider that experience cannot provide any practical means for its solution, and that nothing but our imagination can help us to solve entirely new problems.

This feeling is partly true and partly wrong. It is true that we are living in the midst of extraordinary changes which most probably have never taken place with such magnitude and in such form in the course of history. On the other hand, none of our problems, our struggles, and our uncertainties are isolated phenomena. They derive from the past, and the feeling which we have that they do not proceed directly from it is perhaps due to an insufficient consideration of certain factors which have had an undetected but decisive influence on the life of the last four or five generations. We are riding a curve which had its origin many years ago, but it is very difficult to find its origin as well as to follow its pattern.

In almost every country since the end of the last war philosophers, writers, journalists and politicians of every creed have tried to formulate their explanation of the crisis. None has seemed to agree upon its origin, its nature, and its consequences. Their opinions have met upon one point alone: that it was a major crisis, in which revolution and war were intimately mixed. For the religious writer, the decay of our civilization results from the decrease of the faith. The Communist and Socialist thinkers have attributed the misfortunes of our generation to the stubborn resistance of the capitalists and the different churches to the enlightenment and material progress of the masses. The National Socialist and the Fascist have charged the democracies and the Communists with having deliberately submitted the world to a backward evolution. The Liberal Demo-

crats have blamed our unhappiness on those who prevented freedom of thought and exchange in the world.

We have all been submitted incessantly for a quarter of a century to those conflicting affirmations. It is no wonder that we have the sensation of living in a very exceptional time and of being extremely confused about it. Let us try to gain the necessary freedom of mind to perceive the fundamental and conflicting trends which are today shaping our destiny.

Let us recognize, first, that we are right when we feel we are living in an exceptional time. But this exceptional time began one hundred fifty years ago. We have since been living not only through a political revolution, and through great world wars, but through a new period of humanity which began with the Machine Age. History in the past has seen much greater revolutions than ours, wars which, in comparison with the population, were bloodier and longer, changes of political and administrative personnel which were greater, complete and definite collapse of civilizations, which do not seem to be occurring today. But never has our history recorded a change as fundamental as the passing from the tool to the machine, from the village to the enormous urban agglomeration, from the artisan to the union worker, from the silence and loneliness of the country life to the noisy neighborhood of our cities. It seems that this transition is so great that one cannot compare it to anything but to such fundamental changes as those which occurred in the very remote past when the few tribes of human beings were passing from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic Age. Those tribes, up till then living under the sky, constantly wandering in search of food, were settling, creating tools with which the house, the village, the fields, the temple of the gods were going to be created. We have no record of this extraordinary evolution, which perhaps did not appear so drastic

because it was very gradual and because man had no means of communication by which to exchange impressions about it, but the change was certainly as tremendous as the one we are experiencing. The difference is that we are extremely conscious of it, due to its violence, to its rapidity, and to its evidence.

However, we do not realize today its full significance. The adaptation of man to the machine and of the machine to man has only begun. This explains why the process of adaptation is so difficult and engenders so much reaction that the peaceful and well-arranged world of the past seems to crumble under us. But, on the other hand, the present crisis is not the end of a quick process of adaptation, but the beginning of a new and long evolution. The Machine Age is still very young. It has brought us up to now material benefits and social convulsions. Our technical discoveries have transformed the face of the world as well as the conditions of life, but the degree of transformation attained today is probably relatively low in comparison with the technical revolutions which the future is holding in store for us. Our machines of which we are so proud will appear to our grandchildren as ridiculous and clumsy toys. Therefore, it is probable that to the historian of the future, our crisis will be considered as one of a series of adaptations of humanity to an entirely new way of life.

If we admit this general explanation of the events of the 19th and 20th Centuries, we have to come back to the end of the 18th to pick up the end of the thread which leads to our days. A few years before the French Revolution a philosopher could have concluded that for two thousand years of history man's habits of thought and feeling had always been in perfect traditional agreement with his material means of action. He would have pointed out that the life of a citizen of Athens or of Rome was not fundamentally different from the life of an inhabitant of London or of Paris in his time. A citizen of the Roman Empire could adapt himself easily to the life in the house of Voltaire. Everywhere, at least in Europe, for twenty centuries the artisans had been continually using the same tools. They were working in the villages or in the small cities in little workshops, using the strength of their hands and sometimes of the winds and the waters. Little by little a certain number of improvements had taken place; the tools were more numerous and their shapes more perfectly suited to this purpose. The quality of the products was much better. Man, in the course of twenty centuries, had perhaps become technically more skillful, but had not become more powerful. The inhabitants of the country and

of the cities of the 18th Century had the same notion of distance as the Greek or the Roman. The measures which had been created by Antiquity were still in use and had the same significance. The means of transportation were almost identical. From the Roman wagon to the carosse and from the Greek nef to the English frigate, there existed a difference of degrees but not of nature. The same could be said of the dimensions of the human communities. If we compare the Rome of the 3rd Century before Christ to the Paris of the 18th Century, the advantage is not for Paris. Everywhere in the world the populations were growing very slowly. Their expansion had been limited in the same manner for a very long time by the amount of local resources and by the nature of human events which were decreasing it. Every action of the man of the 18th Century had the same rhythm as those of the Greek. The notion of space and time had not changed. The messengers of Rome had the same velocity as those of Napoleon. The communications and relations between men had the same tempo. The influence of a man upon others was limited in the same way. The revolutionary speaker before the Bastille could not carry his voice any farther than Demosthenes in the Acropolis.

The greatest part of the population was still composed of farmers, and the proportion between the different classes of society and between the different occupations had not appreciably changed. The close connection between man and the earth upon which he had been born remained as strong at the end of the 18th Century as during the time of Augustus or Julius Caesar. A large number of communities were living in the world nearly completely separated from each other. Each type of civilization was evolving along its own lines, according to its own rhythm. The history of the human race till the end of the 18th Century can be represented as a great number of histories of particular nations, people, or civilizations running parallel to each other. There had been, of course, great migrations, but those relations were in fact so limited that they did not profoundly affect the life of a man as a member of a particular and distinct unit of civilization. Thirty emperors of China could succeed each other in complete ignorance of the feats and even of the names of thirty Egyptian pharaohs. Very isolated civilizations like the Central American ones could grow, reach a high level of organization, and die absolutely unsuspected by the rest of the world.

Nobody cared very much about anyone but his immediate neighbors. What was, for an Athenian, the importance of a Japanese or of a Chinese? What interest but a purely theoretical one could the feelings of the inhabitants of the South Pacific islands

present for Voltaire? Everywhere, at the end of the 18th Century, men were feeling, thinking, and acting according to rules of experience acquired by a very long tradition. The word *experience* had a very great value. The result of human actions having brought for so many centuries practically always the same result, the sons were naturally inclined to respect and to follow the principles which had made the power and the fortune of their fathers.

The essential notions of philosophy, of politics and art were still living and admired. The same vocabulary, derived from Greek and Latin, was used everywhere to describe them. Gobbson and Voltaire as well as Washington were using the same words as Demosthenes or Cicero, those words carried the same meaning, and this was a sure sign that the fundamental conditions of living had perhaps undergone a change of degree but not of nature. The important words which determine the lives of men and of nations had not changed. They were good tools to be used for shaping thought; they were adequate for their purposes. Philosophers, writers, and thinkers of that time in the United States as well as in England, in France, and all over Europe, reached a perfection of expression which was nearly equal to that of the ancient Greeks. It looked as if, after twenty centuries of a farmer and warrior civilization, men wanted to codify their faith and their beliefs before something new and unexpected would happen. However, few of them had the feeling that a new era was going to begin and that the reality was to escape from the words which they had forged to imprison it.

And the reality began to escape from the words with the birth of the Machine Age. The material trends developed at a tremendous pace. The amount of physical power given to man to change his material surroundings increased in a few decades two thousand times. The authors of the 19th and 20th Centuries have been so proud of our material conquests and have described them so well that it is perfectly unnecessary to recall their variety and



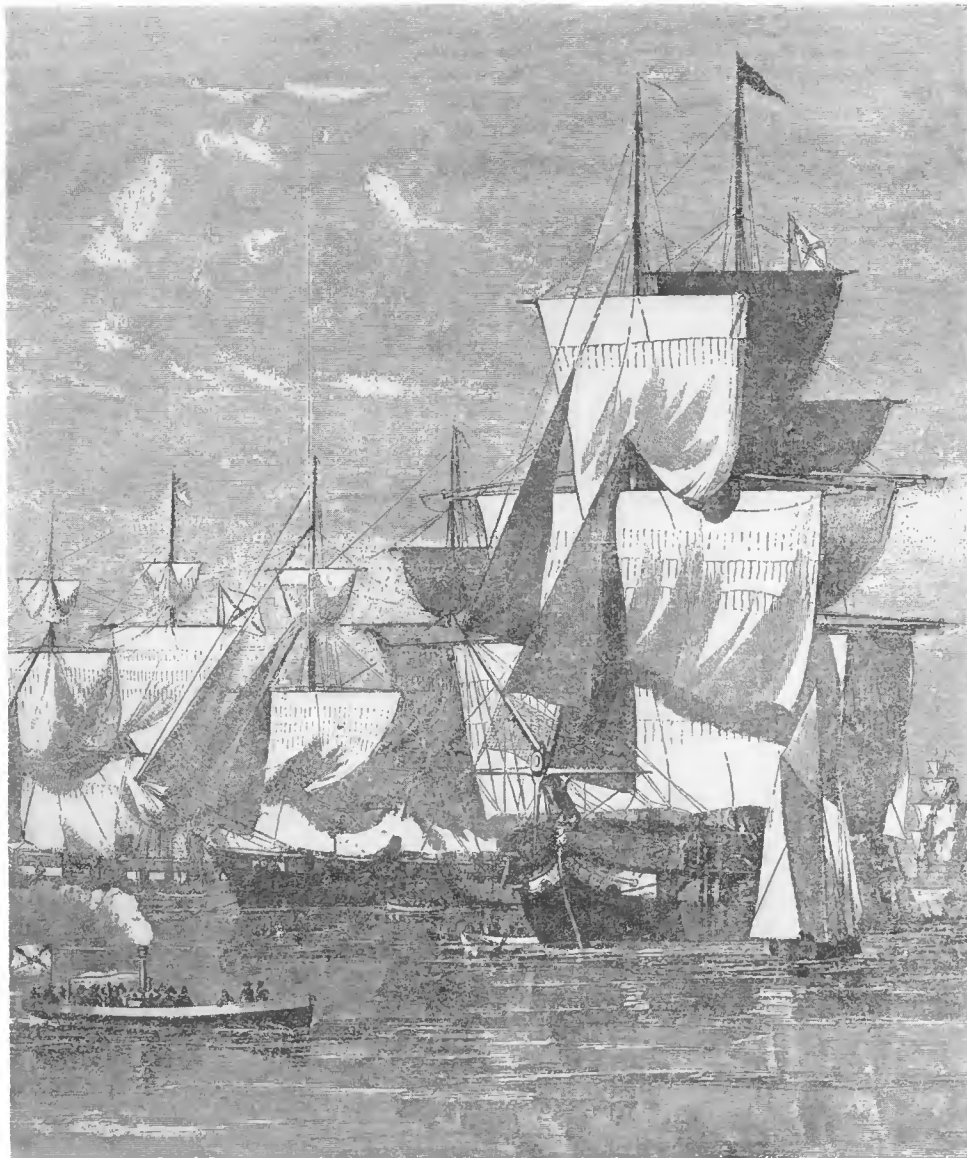
Paul Guériu

their extent. It is sufficient to point out that never before had the variations been so great and so rapid. But it is useful, perhaps, to insist on the fact that the first effect of the Machine Age and of the abundance of material means which it had created has been to allow the human race to increase its number at an unprecedented pace. But as soon as the increase of the population began, it transformed the very nature of the relations between men. The phenomenon being, however rapid, a progressive one, has passed almost unnoticed, but its effects are tremendous. Are the religion, the political belief, the hopes, the dreams, of a city of nine million in-

habitants the same as those of one of the little villages of the 18th Century which were called by the same names—New York, London, and Paris? Are the same notions applicable to the United States of 1875 with its eight million inhabitants as to the United States of 1943, which counts one hundred forty million souls? Are the social laws the same when applied to a thousand as to one million human beings?

Furthermore, the inter-relations between human beings living everywhere in the world have multiplied and become almost simultaneous. Events which in the past affected limited groups become today of world-wide significance. The means of communication, of transmission of thought, of persuasion have become such that no one can hope to escape from the consequences of world events. A system of closely connected units is taking shape. The isolated civilizations of the past are disappearing. Levels of civilization a thousand years apart, profound differences of creed, faith, and race, are coming into close touch with each other. The dense and narrow nature of the Machine Age is transforming with an incredible speed the loosely connected world established by centuries. Therefore, all the concepts of the past are in opposition to the exigencies of the Mechanical Age. Men feel that there is no one of these concepts which must not

(Continued on page 268)



THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR, OCTOBER, 1863

From Harper's Weekly, October 17, 1863

The arrival of a Russian fleet at New York at a moment when relations with Great Britain and France were peculiarly threatening gave great reinforcement to the Union cause. The fleet consisted of the frigates Alexander Nevsky, Peresvet and Osliba and the corvettes Variag and Veliaz.

When Russian War Fleets Visited the United States

By HARRY VAN DEMARK

STUDENTS of naval history have long debated the purpose behind the visit of two squadrons of the Imperial Russian Navy to the United States in the autumn of 1863. The sojourn of these Russian men-of-war in American ports at the height of the Civil War is a well known fact. But why they came has long been a subject for argument.

And, too, what connection, if any, did the visit of these ships have with the purchase of Alaska two years after the close of the war?

One fleet, under the command of Admiral Lesovsky, arrived at New York in September, 1863. A second fleet, under the command of Admiral Popoff, reached San Francisco from Vladivostok in October of the same year. Both fleets received an enthusiastic welcome. Cities and states vied with each other in doing honor to the officers and men of the visiting ships.

Russia was at that time held in high esteem by the North, the Tsar Alexander II's friendship being in striking contrast to that of both England and France. The arrival of the fleets seemed to be a fresh demonstration of Russian friendship for the North, and astute old Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in President Lincoln's cabinet, wrote in his diary, "God bless Russia."

The Russian officers, of course, said nothing to alter this opinion of themselves, and addresses and toasts stressed the long friendship between the two countries.

Admiral Popoff went even further. When it was reported that the Confederate cruisers *Sumter* and *Alabama* had threatened to attack San Francisco, he gave orders to his officers that if such an attack occurred they were to signal, "put on steam and clear for action." For this Popoff received a mild scold-

ing from Stoeckl, Russian Ambassador at Washington.

In the spring of 1864 both fleets received orders to return home without striking one blow for the North. But their coming had not been without good effect. The morale of the North was definitely raised.

That friendship for the United States was the reason for their coming was the general belief among historians for half a century. Men high in diplomatic circles firmly believed it, and Frederick Seward, son of the wartime Secretary of State gave it full credence to the day of his death.

But certain facts and arguments were hard to explain. In the first place, the addition of twelve or fifteen small and none-too-well-equipped warships would add little to the war strength of the then powerful Federal Navy; and besides their coming had been timed too late.

The fortunes of the South were definitely on the wane. Lee had been turned back with heavy losses at Gettysburg, and Vicksburg had fallen to Grant. If they had come to aid us in a possible war with England or France, they were again too late; for danger of intervention from England was ended and France did not dare act alone.

But the legend persisted that both admirals, Popoff and Lesovsky, carried "secret orders" that were to be opened in the event that war was declared between the United States and England. This legend sent dozens of researchers to the archives of the State Department—where they found exactly nothing.

But some twenty-five years ago an able American historian, Professor Frederick A. Golder, visited Russia. To him the Russian officials gave access to the files of their departments of Foreign Affairs and Marine. In these files Professor Golder found conclusive evidence that the dispatch of the two fleets to American ports was no purely altruistic gesture, but the first step in a well-thought-out scheme to wage war on the commerce of the British Empire.

Early in 1863 there was grave danger of a war between England and Russia. If war were declared and the Russian Atlantic fleet allowed to remain at St. Petersburg, and the Pacific fleet at Vladivostok,

(Continued on page 266)

EDITORS' NOTE: The article is considered historically accurate. However, there are a few points pertinent to the subject that are not mentioned. Although the motive of the visit was Russian self-interest, American ports were chosen rather than any other because of a background of strong Russian-American friendship among other reasons. Again, it has been said, and is probably true, that the visit helped the morale of the North at a time when it had few friends in Europe. Finally, when it was reported that Confederate cruisers were about to attack San Francisco the commander of the Russian fleet at that place issued orders to his officers to prepare their ships "to repel any attempt against the security" of the city. However, the Russian Government apparently did not countenance such a strong act of intervention.

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

BEQUEST OF CHARLES B. HOSMER

In our March issue, we published the text of a letter from the attorneys for the estate of Charles Bridgham Hosmer, informing the Foreign Service Association of Mr. Hosmer's bequest to the Asso-

ciation of \$1,000. The will said in part, "This bequest though modest in amount is appropriate to my circumstances and is made in the hope that it may gain the approval of other Officers of the Foreign Service of the United States and result in other similar bequests."

The Executive Committee of the Association has informed the JOURNAL that after giving careful consideration to the various purposes for which the income from this bequest may be used, they feel that before adopting any particular suggestion made within the Committee, they first wish to receive suggestions from the officers in the field with regard to the purposes for which this fund should be used.

The growth of the Foreign Service Association since its inception has been rapid and continuous. Today it is established on a sound financial basis and receives the support of an overwhelming majority of Foreign Service Officers. The JOURNAL itself is a direct product of the Association's development and we have now already established three modest scholarships for children of members of the Service. Mr. Hosmer's bequest presents us with a new challenge to go forward from the point which we have now reached and it should be of immediate concern to each member of the Service to see that the income from this bequest is used in a manner which befits the character of the gift. We hope that this request of the Executive Committee for suggestions will meet with response from the field.

No one appreciated more than Charles Hosmer the diverse personalities that go to make up the Service as a whole and the lack of any broad similarity between us as individuals. In making his bequest, he hoped to tell us that there were ways in which the income from such a fund could be used to the benefit of the Service as a group notwithstanding our differences in outlook and taste. This bequest is the first of its kind and was made by one of our best-loved colleagues despite limited financial resources and heavy personal responsibilities. We feel that he intended it to be the beginning of a new development in the structure of the Foreign Service Association and that the benefits which the Service might derive from it as such are many. Otherwise, the personal sacrifice involved in making this gift would not be warranted. It is our responsibility to see that the proceeds from his legacy serve as the inspiration for the growth of a fund to which this gift was intended as a beginning. It is not merely the question of what to do with the income from \$1,000, but rather the immediate task of tending a beacon that has been lighted for the future of the development of the Service itself.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Foreign Service Association Bequest

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association has received the following letter from widow of the late Chas. B. Hosmer:
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1943

My dear Mr. Travers:

In reply to your very touching letter of February 17, 1943, I now enclose a check in the sum of \$1,000 to cover the bequest to the American Foreign Service Association contained in Charles' will. I have every confidence that the Committee will make use of this modest bequest in a way that will conform to Charles' wishes.

May I take this opportunity to again express my deepest gratitude not only to the Association, but to the entire Foreign Service for its unflinching support and kindness to me. Most sincerely,

FAYE DURHAM HOSMER.

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, April 9, 1943: "Resolved that the Executive Committee of the Association hereby request the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL to publish in a forthcoming issue an article calling upon the members of the Association to submit suggestions regarding the most appropriate use to be made of the income from the generous bequest of \$1,000 made to the Association in the will of the late Charles B. Hosmer."

The Editors desire to call especial attention to the editorial on the above subject appearing on the opposite page.

Loyal and Devoted Services

Legation of the United States
of America

Tangier, January 5, 1943

The Honorable Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The undersigned clerks of the American Legation at Tangier have just learned of the new rulings concerning the payment of overtime for work in excess of forty hours per week in all Government offices.

It is with mixed feelings that we have received this news. For many months past we have been

working, not eight hours a day, but nine or ten, and were always on call on Sundays and holidays, very often leaving parties to come to the office and sit quietly at our desk to do a piece of urgent work. But we did this not only uncomplainingly, but cheerfully, with a certain pride, feeling that after all we were doing our bit in the war effort of our country and that in bringing it to a successful end we had done our little part. And now this regulation takes away even this satisfaction from us. We will not be doing any more work than we have done until this moment, but we are going to be paid for what we were happy to give. Not that the money would not be thoroughly welcome. With violent exchange fluctua-

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Beginning July 1, 1943, the special subscription rate for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of \$2.00 per annum which has been available to members of the Foreign Service Association for their relatives and friends, up to a maximum of five subscriptions for each member, will be discontinued. At the same time, the special rate of \$2.00 which has been available to libraries and institutions interested in foreign affairs will also be discontinued. In lieu thereof, relatives and friends of Association members and persons interested in the Service will be permitted to subscribe to the magazine directly, for \$2.50.

Membership dues in the Foreign Service Association will remain \$5.00 per annum for active members and \$4.00 for associate members and will include subscription to the JOURNAL as heretofore. However, the amount to be allocated by the Association for the member's subscription to the JOURNAL will be reduced to accord with the new general subscription rate, enabling the Association to devote further funds to the expansion of its activities in other directions for which a need is felt.

The price per copy for the JOURNAL in future will be 25 cents.

tions and high cost of living it is hard for us sometimes to make both ends meet, but we cannot help feeling a certain disappointment.

We are determined, however, not to let the bureaucratic regulation deprive us of the only satisfaction that we are getting from this war, and we intend to have this extra money allotted for the purchase of Victory Bonds.

Very respectfully yours,

MARY JANE PORTER
SOPHIE KEARNEY
THERON S. HENDERSON

Missing at Sea

Mr. Horace G. White, Jr., a Divisional Assistant of the Department of State who had been assigned abroad for special duty, has been reported missing at sea while enroute to his post of duty. The Secretary of State has written to Mrs. White as follows:

"February 25, 1943

"My dear Mrs. White:

"We in the Department have been waiting each day for possible further news of your husband and still have genuine hope that he may prove to be safe. Many of our soldiers and sailors who have long been reported missing are returning each day. But I do not wish to put off sending you some word in regard to him so that you may know how much he has been and is in the thoughts of his colleagues in the Department.

"During the years of his work in the Department he contributed to our effort to maintain the peace, and since Pearl Harbor, to our effort to win the war. He eagerly undertook the assignment with the thought that the proper management of economic affairs in the country of his assignment was an important factor in the usefulness of that country in our war effort. So that really he is in the ranks of our soldiers and sailors. His friends and working associates in the Department were drawn by his devoted sincerity, his ability, and his enthusiasm. We regarded him as one of the most promising younger members of our Department staff. We therefore share your sorrow and your hope that he may still return.

"Sincerely yours,

"CORDELL HULL.

"Mrs. Horace G. White, Jr.,
"4838 W Street, Northwest,
"Washington, D. C."

Eligibility for Burial at Arlington

The JOURNAL has investigated the eligibility of Foreign Service Officers for burial at Arlington National Cemetery and the War Department has informed us as follows:

". . . It will be noted that eligibility for burial in Arlington National Cemetery is based solely on honorable active duty in the Armed Forces — the last service in such forces must be honorable. Therefore, unless a Foreign Service Officer had honorable active duty in the Armed Forces, as indicated above, he would not be eligible for burial in Arlington or any National Cemetery. . . ."

Heard in the Corridors

. . . . Department assignments:

JAMES H. KEELEY, Chief of the Special Division
BENJAMIN M. HULLY, Assistant Chief of the Visa Division

CAROL M. FOSTER, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations

EDWIN F. STANTON, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs

JOHN M. CABOT, Assistant Chief of the Division of American Republics

J. KENLY BACON, Assistant Chief, Division of American Republics

. . . . HERVE J. L'HEUREUX, Foreign Service Officer, was duly admitted and qualified as an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States on March 1, 1943

. . . . You officers in the field have perhaps never seen a Zoot Suit — with the reap pleat and the stuffed cuff and the draped shape —. Well, there's a messenger on the third floor of the State Department Building who wears one. Be on the lookout!

. . . . There's professorial talent in the Foreign Service: WALTON C. FERRIS gives a course, once a week, at the American University entitled "The American Foreign Service," on consular and diplomatic practice

. . . . A retired member of the Foreign Service, when signing the Departmental Register, under Plans — wrote, ". . . completely adrift: no friends or expectations . . ."

. . . . F. S. O. R. BORDEN REAMS was Secretary of the U. S. Delegation to the meeting in April at Bermuda to consider the refugee problem

Househunting in Washington

The classified columns of the Washington dailies are beginning to read like pulp magazines. Here are two items from recent "Wanted to rent" ads:

"We don't have to sleep in the depot, and we're not having a baby. But this couple needs a 1-rm furnished apartment, etc."

"My mother tells me to marry for LOVE. Washington insists that I marry for SHELTER. Surely there is someone here who wants me to

do what my mother tells me, so if you have a furnished one-bedroom apartment to rent to two single responsible girls, etc. . . ."

Here Today—Gone Tomorrow

In the August issue the JOURNAL ran a reprint from the Australian press entitled "Opening of Consulate at Port Darwin." This excerpt from a newspaper correspondent's description of interesting entries made in the visitor's book of the Administrator's residence in Darwin read "February 18 . . . two American visitors had arrived to establish a consulate. They didn't."

CONSUL JOSEPH P. RAGLAND writes from Brisbane: "The only Service activity in Northern Australia that might deserve mention was the brief life of the Consulate at Darwin during February, 1942. I am informed that notwithstanding the report in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL to the contrary, this office was opened. However, because of Japanese bombs, its career was of so transient a nature as to be hardly worth mentioning."

Editors' Note: The Consulate at Darwin, Australia, was opened February 16, 1942, and closed February 19, 1942.

Horn Blowing

On February 17 Vice Consul ROBERT RUTHERFORD wrote from Chungking: "The January issue of the JOURNAL was received here day before yesterday—welcomed by all of us. As I note the several little squibs of appreciation of the airmail edition, it has occurred to me that it wouldn't hurt to put in another plug—of a general nature. I think the JOURNAL is doing a swell job; there are articles of interest every time and especially we enjoy the more personal items of lives and times in the Service. . . . Memminger's account of a trip through the South African Game Reserve was of particularly timely interest for me because I was lucky enough to be among the half dozen of the Lourenco Marques crowd that made the same circuit last fall. . . . Was pleased to see that the *Coute Verde* people did such an excellent job of supplying you with pictures—of course I guess the *Asama Maru* passengers had all their cameras taken from them. . . ."

Inside Sicily

Writes a would-be-contributor to the JOURNAL: "Would you be interested in buying an article on Sicily? It is a short story of Sicily as well as my impressions of the Island. I was there for six days in 1923."



Retired F. S. O. Herndon W. Goforth (right) with his son, Robert H. Goforth, and his daughter Ensign Joyce Goforth of the WAVES. Miss Goforth was the winner of the Association Scholarship for 1940-41. Mr. Goforth's other two daughters were also scholarship winners. See below for the Goforth sons in the armed forces.

Foreign Service Sons in the Armed Forces

We take pleasure in adding to this list the following names:

SONS of MINISTER H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD:
Douglas Reed Schoenfeld, 1st Lt. Field Artillery.
Derek Reed Schoenfeld, Ensign, Naval Aviation.

SONS of HERNDON W. GOFORTH, retired:
Robert H. Goforth, Aviation Cadet at Corpus Christie, Texas.
George T. Goforth, Army Air Corp, Miami Beach, Florida.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.— <i>Union of South Africa</i>	KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.— <i>Iran</i>
ALLEN, STUART— <i>Western Canada</i>	LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.— <i>Honduras</i>
BECK, WILLIAM H.— <i>Bermuda</i>	LIGHTNER, E. ALLEN, JR.— <i>Sweden</i>
BERRY, BURTON Y.— <i>Turkey</i>	LORD, JOHN H.— <i>Jamaica</i>
BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.— <i>Argentina</i>	LYON, CECIL B.— <i>Chile</i>
BREUER, CARL— <i>Venezuela</i>	LYON, SCOTT— <i>Portugal</i>
BUELL, ROBERT L.— <i>India</i>	MALIGE, M. E.— <i>Martinique</i>
BUTLER, GEORGE— <i>Peru</i>	MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.— <i>Mexico</i>
CHILDS, J. RIVES— <i>North Africa</i>	MILBOURNE, H. L.— <i>St. Lucia</i>
CLARK, DUWAYNE G.— <i>Paraguay</i>	MINTER, JOHN R.— <i>Southern Australia</i>
DOW, EDWARD, JR.— <i>Egypt</i>	MITCHELL, REGINALD P.— <i>Haiti</i>
DREW, GERALD A.— <i>Guatemala</i>	PAGE, EDWARD, JR.— <i>U.S.S.R.</i>
FISHER, DORSEY G.— <i>Great Britain</i>	PALMER, JOSEPH, 2ND— <i>British East Africa</i>
FUOSS, JOHN C.— <i>Ireland</i>	POST, RICHARD H.— <i>Uruguay</i>
FULLER, GEORGE G.— <i>Central Canada</i>	SMITH, E. TALBOT— <i>Abyssinia, Eritrea, British and Italian Somaliland.</i>
GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.— <i>Trinidad</i>	TAYLOR, LAURENCE W.— <i>French Equatorial Africa, The Cameroons and Belgium Congo.</i>
GILCHRIST, JAMES M.— <i>Nicaragua</i>	TRIOLO, JAMES S.— <i>Colombia</i>
GROTH, EDWARD M.— <i>Union of South Africa</i>	TURNER, MASON— <i>Western Australia</i>
HUDDLESTON, J. F.— <i>Curacao and Aruba</i>	WILLIAMS, ARTHUR R.— <i>Panama</i>
HURST, CARLTON— <i>British Guiana</i>	
KELSEY, EASTON T.— <i>Eastern Canada</i>	

EASTERN CANADA

March 19, 1943.

The staff of the Consulate General shared the gratification which Toronto felt that the Under-Secretary of State had chosen this city for an important address on February 26th. He spoke at a convocation at the University of Toronto when he, together with Sir John Dill, Chief of the British Military Staff in Washington; The Honorable James Ralston, Canadian Minister of Defense; and Mr. Harold Butler, British Minister in Washington, received honorary degrees. Several officers of the Consulate General were able to attend both the convocation and a reception in the state apartments of Parliament Building which the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario tendered the distinguished visitors.

During his brief stay in Toronto Mr. Welles divided his time between Consul General North Winship's residence and the Consulate General where he received the press. He also took the time to meet every officer and employee and to visit all sections of the office.

Mr. H. K. Travers, Chief of the Visa Division, has recently visited the consular offices at Toronto, Windsor, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, and the Legation at Ottawa, in connection with the inauguration of a new type of border crossing card on the Canadian border. The officers in the posts on Mr. Travers' itinerary enjoyed his visits personally and found the opportunity of discussing visa problems with him very valuable.

On March 9th Mr. and Mrs. Winship gave a dinner for the recently appointed Consul General of Chile and Mrs. Luis E. Feliu. Mr. Feliu is the first

Chilean consular officer to be stationed in Toronto.

During the past month Consul General Winship addressed the English-Speaking Union and the Young Men's Section of the Toronto Board of Trade on United States-Canadian cooperation.

E. T. KELSEY.

WESTERN CANADA

March 11, 1943.

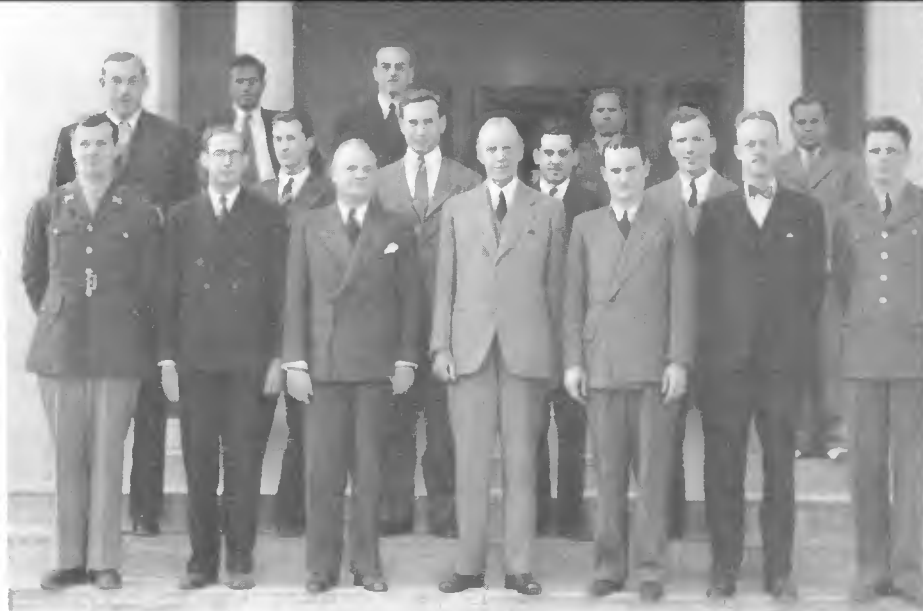
Women of the local American colony, including several wives of officers of the Consulate General, are active in the current Red Cross drive. Another project which enlisted the aid of local Americans was a Polish Benefit held on March 5, attended by Mr. Julius Szygowski, Polish Consul General stationed in Winnipeg, together with Mrs. Szygowski.

Reed Paige Clark, American Consul in Victoria, will depart from his post after April 1 on leave of absence prior to retirement. Mr. Clark, whose consular career dates from 1919, has served at Loanda, Port Elizabeth, Mexico City, Monrovia, Guadalajara, Santo Domingo, Belgrade, Vienna, and Victoria. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, both within and without the Service, will wish them every happiness.

The Ruml Plan, which caused so many taxpayers to postpone the annual struggle with Internal Revenue Service Form 1040, was explained to a Vancouver audience on March 12 by Mr. Beardsley Ruml in person. Mr. Ruml, who has a distinguished record in business, banking, education and government, addressed a large audience at a luncheon of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

STUART ALLEN.

The Hon. William Phillips, Personal Representative of the President of the U. S. in India, and his staff at Bahawalpur House, New Delhi. First row (l. to r.): Major Richard P. Heppner; Adrian B. Colquitt, Secretary; George R. Merrell, Secretary; the Hon. William Phillips; Lamp-ton Berry, Secretary; Norris S. Haselton, Secretary; Sergeant Bruce A. Pearl. Second row: Monroe Hall, Secretary; Bruce E. Rogers, Staff Member; Robert C. Huffman, Staff Member; Ben F. Brannon, Staff Member; John F. O'Grady, Staff Member. Third row: P. Krishnan Kutty Menon, Staff Member; Dale B. Maher, Staff Member; S. Anantharama A y c r, Staff Member; L. N. Ram Krishnan, Staff Member.



OWI Photo

INDIA

March 19, 1943.

New Delhi

Ambassador Phillips and his Personal Assistant, Major R. P. Heppner, returned to New Delhi on February 7th from a visit to the Punjab. He left Delhi early in March to visit Bombay, Aurangabad, Hyderabad, Travancore and Madras.

The Honorable Cornelius Van H. Eugert, American Minister to Afghanistan, arrived in New Delhi on February 26th from Kabul for a ten-day visit and was a guest of the Viceroy upon his arrival.

Monroe B. Hall, Secretary of the Mission at New Delhi, will soon cease to be the tallest Foreign Service Officer in India. Robert W. Middlebrook, Vice Consul at Calcutta who is due to arrive shortly, is 6 feet 6½ inches in height. It has been suggested that if these two officers were to emulate the recent example of Mr. Gandhi it might have a considerable bearing upon the food situation in India.

ADRIAN B. COLQUITT.

Calcutta

Consul General Patton returned to Calcutta on February 5th after a visit to New Delhi, Bombay and Madras. He was back in the capital of Bengal in time to attend the second exhibition baseball game played by American and Canadian soldiers and civilians in benefit of a local charity for which a sum of more than Rs. 7000 was raised in consequence of the large attendance. Vice Consul Hillenbrand was a member of the team which lost the game in the 14th inning by a score of 5 to 4, but responsibility therefor does not attach to him.

Bombay

Consul General Patton visited Bombay during the last week in January en route to Madras after discussions in New Delhi with Mr. William Phillips, the new Personal Representative of the President in India. During his stay here Mr. Patton was the guest of honor at a lunch given by Consul Krentz at the Bombay Yacht Club which was attended by the officers of the Consulate and their wives. Mr. Patton expressed his pleasure at being able once again to bask in a tropical sun after having been exposed to the rigorous winter of Northern India.

On March 7 the American Association of Western India arranged a baseball game between teams representing the American civilian residents (Whites) and members of the United States military and naval forces stationed here (Blues). The Whites, ably assisted by Vice Consul Adair, who played a bang up game at second base, soundly trounced the Blues to the tune of 18-6 before a crowd of more than one thousand spectators. In the opening ceremony Consul Donovan threw the opening ball, and during the game itself, Consul Brookhart gained the reputation of being a staunch rooter for both sides. All proceeds from the game went to the Indian Red Cross.

The visit to Bombay in early March of the President's Personal Representative in India, Mr. William Phillips, made the Consulate an interesting vantage-point for several days for Indian politicians, journalists, businessmen and professors who were all anxious to present their respective points of view

(Continued on page 252)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THE MODERN GOVERNMENT IN ACTION, by Ernest S. Griffith. New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. pp. vi, 91.

Proceeding upon the thesis that changes in the economic structure necessarily lead to changes in other aspects of culture, including government, the author suggests that changes of the machine age have been so great as to render the classic division of governmental functions into the legislative, executive, and judicial, inadequate to describe government as it now operates. To be useful, the description must fit such diverse governments as those of Germany, Great Britain, Russia, the United States, and Japan. The machine age, while producing an era of plenty, has also assumed the aspect of specialization, which has led to different experiences and therefore "dispersiveness" or conflicting group interests. The solution of the resulting problems calls for organization or planning. Having concluded that the old legislatures, chosen geographically and without the necessary technical training, are inadequate, and that the courts move in a "lost world," the author proposes six functions as more descriptive of government as it operates today.

The first, it is suggested, is the determination of values or ultimate human objectives. In the past, this has been the maximum satisfaction of consumer desires. The enrichment of human personality is a possible objective for the future. Objectives call for a second function, planning. The author believes that a supply and demand economy no longer exists and the choice is between controls by selfish groups and genuine planning. A third function is adjustment between groups and this goes beyond mere regulation. Planning and adjustment are based upon research, which constitutes a fourth function. The fifth is the implementing of public opinion, and something in the nature of the "corporate" idea is suggested as a means of bringing governmental activity closer to the people concerned. The sixth function is leadership, which presents the plans of the experts and obtains their acceptance.

It may be doubted that the author has proved the old three-fold division of government functions philosophically unsound. That division does not preclude the determination of objectives, planning, research, leadership, the translation of public opinion, or "adjustment." In fact, the legislative function would appear to involve all of these. However, the author's contention is not so much that the three-fold division is unsound as that it is inadequate in

describing actual government.

The book contains much penetrating thought, expressed with brilliance. On the other hand, there are only suggestions of the plan of government that is to effectuate the new functions. These seem to correspond closely to functions recently assumed by the administration in the national government. If legislatures are inadequate and the courts are stumbling in a lost world, leaving us dependent upon administrative competence for the proper exercise of governmental power, there is need for greater light on the means by which this administrative power is to be controlled.

W. REED WEST.

The George Washington University.

MODERN JAPAN AND SHINTO NATIONALISM, by D. C. Holtom, University of Chicago Press, 1943. 173 pages, \$2.

When the war ends, the question of the mind of Japan will be with us, and decisions will have to be made. Dr. Holtom, outstanding authority on Shinto, has things to say which, in the making of those decisions, we must not overlook.

In discussing the religious foundations of the Japanese state and the completeness of permeation throughout the nation of the dogmas of the national belief, Dr. Holtom finds as the primary dictum of all Japanese education the dogma of unbroken divine imperial sovereignty; second, the dogma of a special guardianship extended to the land and its people by the ancestral deities; third, the dogma of benevolent destiny. He gives necessary attention to Japan's "highly successful, rigorously centralized, religiously founded educational program whereby the national mentality is fixed in terms of forms that are governmentally expedient and necessary to military control." He describes the Japanese deification of the might of the military state, he discusses the army's unique and impregnable position of sole and immediate responsibility to the throne, and he shows that Shinto is a tool for the consummation of state policy. He arrives at the conclusion that reformation is long overdue in Japan, and that the need is a sweeping cultural reformation.

173 pages are none too many for the importance of the subjects included, but in this brief compass this book does succeed in a compelling and authoritative presentation of fundamental problems which are inescapable in dealing with Japan.

CABOT COVILLE.

THE GUILT OF THE GERMAN ARMY, by Hans Ernest Fried. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1942. xi, 426 pp. \$3.50.

Anyone who is genuinely concerned with the fundamental issues of war—especially the causes of the present conflict—and who has pondered the possibility and methods of establishing a permanent peace basis that will prevent the periodic recurrence of such struggles, will find in this enlightening book new and thought-provoking answers to many of his questions. The author, Hans Ernest Fried, is well qualified to deal with these problems. Born in Vienna in 1905, he spent two years in Italy when it was in the first stage of Fascism and traveled extensively in central Europe during the growth of National Socialism.

The book is divided into six parts, all closely related and interwoven: The Militarist Roots of National Socialism; The Professional Officers after the War; The Shock Trooper and the Free Corps; What is Militarism; The Nihilization of Militaristic Qualities; and National Socialistic Militarism.

Through numerous direct quotations, statistical data, and his own analysis, the author traces the history of German militarism from its inception to its latest form—National Socialism. He explodes the oft-heard theory that the German Army and National Socialism are inimical to one another, thus effectively banishing the illusion that one man (Hitler) led the German nation into war. Rather, he shows the necessary cooperation between the two in order to achieve the primary ambition of both—militarism.

Under the various headings, he reveals that demobilization failed in 1918, despite overwhelming anti-militaristic sentiment, because "the mass of peace-minded citizen soldiers went home, while the supporters of the old militarism continued in command of the Army organization." He discloses the disunion among the democratic-minded Germans that paved the way for National Socialism, and exposes the clever way in which they were led to accept the result of the first World War as the "temporary false verdict of history" and to consider the present conflict as a continuation of the former. In discussing militarism he points out its essential evils, among them: cadet schools; and the exclusive position of the officers and their freedom from civilian laws and restrictions. He sketches the birth of the Shock Trooper and Free Corps and their philosophy: "A determination not to engage in a struggle for economic existence."

In conclusion, the author sets forth the dangers he believes would arise from the policing of a post-Hitler Germany by non-German forces, and advocates instead—after the removal of all Nazi officers

and influence from military and political power during a preliminary transition period—the creation of a "loyal anti-Nazi popular army" of Germans as the "best protection against the return of German Militarism of the National Socialistic Order."

F. C. SPENCER.

POST-MORTEM ON MALAYA, by Virginia Thompson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1943. 323 pp. \$3.00.

Miss Thompson's study of Malaya, issued under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, is her third volume in a series relating to southeastern Asia—the others being *French Indochina*, which was first published in 1937, and *Thailand: The New Siam*, which appeared in 1941.

Perhaps because of the catastrophic developments which have occurred in southeastern Asia since the former volumes were published, the author in writing of Malaya is more vigorously critical of fundamental governmental policies than she was in her two earlier volumes, the tone of which may, perhaps, be indicated by a statement in the concluding paragraph of *French Indochina* that ". . . in the sense that it was inevitable, French colonization is beyond good and evil." Her searching comments—in definite terms of good and evil—on the colonial policy followed in Malaya add both to the readability of the present volume and to its value. These qualities of the book are enhanced by the inclusion of a carefully reasoned essay, in the form of a Foreword, by Sir George Sanson in which appear views which qualify Miss Thompson's political observations. There is thus in this single volume a presentation of contrasting views on questions which have a relevancy to major problems of colonial policy generally, together with a thorough presentation of basic facts relating to the population, topography, economy and history of Malaya in particular.

The importance of the subject-matter of Miss Thompson's book is one that will today be readily apparent to many in this country and elsewhere who a few years back would have regarded any work on Malaya, whether or not enlivened with trenchant comments of a political nature, as meant only for the specialist, the traveler in seldom-visited places, or the searcher after the exotic. Sir George Sanson says in his Foreword: "The fall of Malaya had an effect upon world opinion which will prove perhaps more serious and lasting than its effect upon the course of the war. . . . it raised doubts in many minds, and particularly those of Asiatic peoples, as to the solidity of the whole British colonial structure and its prospects of survival" (p. vii). A glance at the Bibliography appended to *Post-Mortem on Malaya* indicates how scanty and of what recent date

(Continued on page 263)

Youth Trains for War

By AUBREY WILLIAMS, Administrator, National Youth Administration

NO one would attempt to deny that there are arguments about the conduct of the war among the people of the United States and criticism of this, that, and the other thing, sometimes important, sometimes trivial, sometimes constructive and sometimes just plain criticism. War or no war, if the American people do not like what is being planned or being done, they say so, for all the world to hear. And it is well that it is so, for if ever the voices of the armchair and curbstome critics are stilled and the air no longer resounds with the explosion of verbal bombs and rhetorical flak, then we shall know that the America we loved and cherished is dead. Certainly there are arguments and criticisms here on the home front and thank God it is so. May it never be otherwise!

However widely we Americans may differ concerning details in the conduct of the war, particularly as they relate to the home front, upon one thing we are solidly united and that is in our fixed resolve that the war shall be won decisively, whatever the cost may be. "Unconditional surrender" of the Axis forces expresses the determination of every American; of that there can be no doubt whatsoever. The March to Berlin and Rome and Tokio is on and this time will not stop short of the goal.

How, notwithstanding all argument and criticism, America girded itself for war, is clearly mirrored in the transition of NYA from a welfare to a war-fare agency, for certainly NYA has had its share—I sometimes think more than its share—of criticism, despite which it has done its utmost to serve the country's exigent need for trained manpower. What is true of NYA's adaptation to the war effort is equally true, I think, of other government agencies in their respective spheres. One purpose and one purpose only dominates—Win The War!

Late in 1942, NYA was transferred as a constituent agency to the Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission.

In saying that I sometimes think NYA has had more than its share of criticism I have in mind newspaper reports and editorials such as a very recent one in a Virginia paper. This editorial stated categorically that NYA was spending \$160,000,000 a year "to pamper youth." Actually, the total appropriation for the NYA for fiscal year 1943, including \$8,000,000 for the student work program, was \$61,274,000! As youth on the war production training program are paid approximately \$25.00 per month for 160 hours of work-training, about the same amount they can get at the corner drug store



NYA Training Center Communications play an important part in this war and many boys who go into service find their training in radio helps them to rapid advance.

Training in this shop work has prepared many NYA youths for work on tanks, guns and heavy equipment.



for a single week's work, the charge of "panipering" would seem to be somewhat exaggerated, to say the least.

Only yesterday, although it already seems ages ago, our country had a problem of continuing unemployment on its hands. For youth it presented a tragic situation, for at an age when they should have been taking their places in the work-a-day world and laying the foundations of their own life, they were stopped. A job, the indispensable prerequisite to the building of the good life, was not to be had. That was the state of affairs which called NYA into being.

In the months that followed the creation of NYA, hundreds-of-thousands of idle boys and girls were given employment, and even though their wage was but a pittance, it represented a fact of vital importance in their lives. They no longer were unimportant in the scheme of things, as for so long it had appeared to them they were. Now they had something to do, building schools and creating recreational facilities where none existed before, turning out articles in wood and metal for local government and welfare agencies, doing a thousand and one things of social value, and in the doing gaining that indispensable sesame to a job—work experience.

At the same time that the least fortunate of our youth were having their faith in themselves and in democracy restored and buttressed, another segment of youth were assisted to remain in high school and college and out of the ranks of the unemployed and disaffected. These youth under other circumstances would have had to leave their hooks, to twiddle their thumbs in idleness, because jobs simply were not to be had and the economic status of their families was such that the marginal dollars for formal education were not available. True, high schools charge no tuition fees, but there are costs, neverthe-

less. As the itinerant Negro parson said to his congregation as he prepared to pass the plate: "Brethren, even though I walked, there was some expense connected with my coming!" Even though the expenses incidental to attending high school may be only four or five dollars a month, that amount, for a family living hand-to-mouth, as so many families had to do in pre-war days, was a cost that could not be borne. By helping a small per cent of the most deserving youth to stay in high school and college, (it must be kept in mind that only youth certified by their high school principals or college officials as needy, studious, of good character and of demonstrated mental capacity were given such assistance), NYA made a contribution to our national welfare, some of the fruits of which are now being garnered: our present hectic search for persons having essential educational backgrounds gives point to that fact.

Even before war came to our shores, NYA was hard to work re-shaping its program to meet the darkening situation. A "defense training program" was instituted by NYA in 1941 to train youth in those mechanical skills which experience indicated would be in unlimited demand if war came. Long before Pearl Harbor tens of thousands of American youth already had received such training at NYA centers.

On December 7th, that fateful "day that shall live in infamy" forever, NYA commenced to divest itself of all peace-time trappings and to devote its full energy to the business of war. By July 1, 1942, the transformation from a welfare to a warfare agency was complete and from that time on but one test has been applied to every NYA activity. "Will it help win the war?" Whatever could not pass that acid test has been ruthlessly cast aside.

(Continued on page 273)

UNITED STATES ARMY INSIGNIA

The Arms



The Services



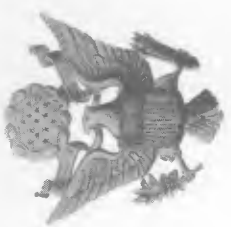
Miscellaneous



Commissioned Officers' Insignia of Rank



Cap Insignia



OFFICERS 33



WARRANT OFFICERS 40



CADETS, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY 41

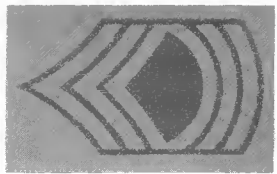


CADETS, AIR CORPS 42

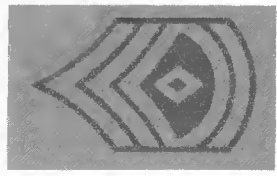


ENLISTED MEN 43

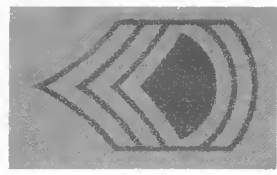
Enlisted Men's Insignia of Rank and Service



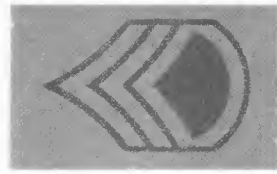
MASTER SERGEANT 44



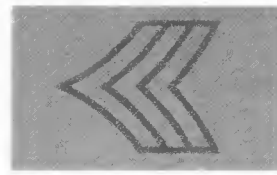
FIRST SERGEANT 45



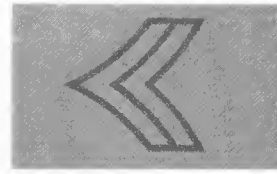
TECHNICAL SERGEANT 46



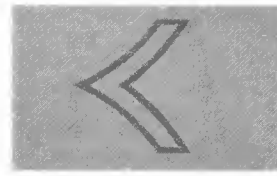
STAFF SERGEANT 47



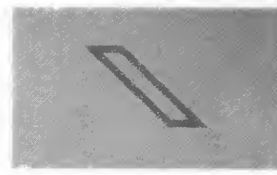
SERGEANT 48



CORPORAL 49

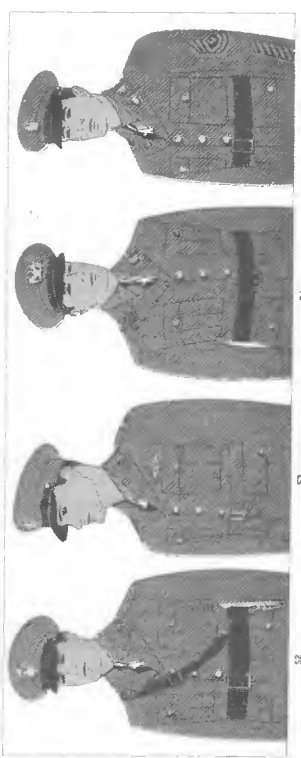


PRIVATE FIRST CLASS 50



SERVICE STRIPES 51

The insignia of the various branches of the Army, the Army and Air Corps, are shown by figures 1 to 17. These insignia are worn on the lapel, on the upper arm and on the left side of the collar of the uniform coat and on the left side of the collar of the uniform shirt, when the latter is worn without coat. The insignia of the Army, figures 8 to 17, insignia of the Air Corps, figures 18 to 28, and insignia of the Air Corps, figures 29 to 31, are worn on the collar of the uniform shirt when the latter is worn without coat. Warrant officers' insignia (like figure 40 but smaller) are worn on both lapels of coat, sleeves of overcoat, and left side of collar of uniform shirt when the latter is worn without coat in the same manner as branch insignia. Figures 18, 19, and 24 to 28 are special insignia worn on the same manner as branch insignia. The command pilot badge, figure 21, is worn on the left lapel of the uniform coat and on the left side of the collar of the uniform shirt when the latter is worn without coat. Figure 22 is worn by enlisted men on the collar of the coat above the right lapel. Figure 23 is worn by commissioned and warrant officers on the collar of the coat above both lapels, and by enlisted men on the collar of the uniform shirt when the latter is worn without coat.



52

53

54

55

The insignia of rank of commissioned officers, figures 29 to 38, are worn on the shoulder loops of coats, overcoats, and uniform shirts when the latter are worn without coats. The insignia of rank of enlisted men, figures 44 to 51, are worn on the collar of the uniform shirt, when the latter is worn without coat. The cap-sleeves, figures 39 to 43, are attached to the uniform shirt when the latter is worn without coat, but no other, is attached. Enlisted men wear their insignia of rank, called chevrons, on both sleeves of the coat, the overcoat, and the uniform shirt. The service stripes, figure 31, is worn on the left sleeve of the coat above the cuff. The service stripe represents the completion of three years' enlisted service. Figure 52, commissioned officer of all arms and services insignia, is worn on the collar of the uniform shirt. Figure 53, Air Corps officer. (Does not wear branch insignia.) Figure 54, warrant officer. Figure 55, enlisted man insignia. Illustrations and descriptions herein apply to service uniform.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY PRESENTED BY THE U. S. ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE

Note: Nos. 9, 10, 21, 29 through 34, 36 and 37 are silver; all other insignia, gold.

"ADVENTURES OF A CONSUL ABROAD"

The War plays havoc with many a calling, including that of Samuel Sampleton, who, assisted by his wife, had a small (and no doubt select) private school on Cape Cod. So when the pupils went to war, Samuel had to think up some other way of making a living. His wife was fortunate in having an Uncle with a claim on the Congressman, and the latter "arranged" a Consular appointment to a fair Mediterranean post. Then off sailed Sam, with wife and two children, to the Promised Land.

But pedagogy, like other crafts, does not imply perfection in Foreign Service. Sam had to learn from bitter experience how a notarial differs from an invoice, and his crass ignorance of the technique as well of European social ways rendered him *penchant* for many a pitfall, and must have made him wonder if the first syllable of his surname was not Sim. Painfully he learned what to do for a Naval vessel touching his port, but by a process hardly conducive to American prestige. He had to learn also that alcohol is less abhorred locally than in home circles, and that evening dress for man or woman, even if he did not attempt it in his own household, was not essentially sinful or absurd as viewed abroad, or as it seemed at first blush. He gradually got a toehold in the language, and really began to feel fairly efficient, when suddenly one day, quite unannounced, his successor bounced in, and the wasteful, painful experience had to begin all over again. Perhaps, however, his successor would not sit in the King's seat as he had done, for some of one's more egregious errors and faux pas may be pointed out to the next man by kind friends, and so by slow accretion some wisdom endures, in the delicate sphere of foreign relations.

Note:

The foregoing is not a satire or allegory, but a belated review of a book by that title, written by Samuel Sampleton and published by Lee and Shepard of Boston in 1878. I have never seen a copy in private circulation, but there is one in the Congressional Library, and perhaps also in other libraries. It is an amusing, and apparently straight-forward narration of a Consul's experience in the Civil War. It is a good example of what once was; possibly there is a slight moral not entirely pointless even today.

ARTHUR C. FROST.

LAURENCE H. HOILE

Forty Years of Service with the United States Government

Laurence H. Hoile, senior clerk at the Legation in Stockholm, completed forty years of service with the United States Government on January 20, 1943, and on that day was presented with appropriate mementos by his colleagues at Stockholm. The non-commissioned personnel of the Legation gave him a fountain pen and the Minister and officers presented him with a silver tray bearing the following inscription:

"To Laurence H. Hoile with the best wishes of the Officers of the American Legation, Stockholm, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his entry into the Foreign Service of the United States, January 20, 1903-January 20, 1943."

Facsimiles of the signatures of the Ministers and the officers were inscribed on the back of the tray.

Mr. Hoile was appointed clerk in the Embassy in Berlin on January 20, 1903, under Ambassador Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia. He served under six Ambassadors and a Commissioner (Mr. Dresel) in Berlin (from 1903 to 1917 and 1920 to 1924) and under eight Ministers in Stockholm (from 1917 to 1920 and 1924 to date). He states that in 1903 the Embassy staff in Berlin consisted of the Ambassador, three secretaries and himself. In 1906 a second clerk was assigned and he and Mr. Hoile were the only two clerks at that post until the outbreak of the war in 1914.

In presenting the silver tray to Mr. Hoile on January 20, 1943, Minister Herschel Johnson expressed appreciation for Mr. Hoile's services on behalf of the State Department, himself, and the many Foreign Service officers and personnel who have served with Mr. Hoile. Mr. Hoile thanked the Minister and the two dozen or more officers who had assembled to do him honor, and mentioned the great satisfaction with which he looked back on the years of his service with the United States Government. He said that he had, indeed, served with a very large number of Foreign Service officers during the past forty years but that he had never seen so many of them gathered together in one place. (During most of the years Mr. Hoile has spent in Stockholm the Legation staff consisted of the Minister, one and sometimes two secretaries, a stenographer, a messenger and himself.)

Mr. Hoile has asked the JOURNAL to convey his affectionate greetings to all his friends in the Service who are scattered throughout all parts of the world.

E. ALLAN LIGHTNER.

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Laurence H. Hoile, Clerk in the American Legation, Stockholm, who completed forty years' service with the United States Government (in the Embassy at Berlin and in the Legation at Stockholm) on January 20, 1943. Mr. Hoile, who doesn't look a day over fifty, is still going strong and looks forward to many more years of active work in the Foreign Service. He is here shown outside his office in the Chancery overlooking Stockholm's Strandvagen. See facing page.



When members of the staff of the Press and Special Reporting Sections of the Legation in Stockholm looked out of their windows one Monday morning in December 1942 they were "heiled" by this squat figure, here shown with its creator, who has been identified as Second Secretary Lightner.



Photograph taken at Embassy, Lima, after wedding luncheon for the Robert F. Woodward, February 20. From left to right—Front row: Father Davies, Mrs. Butler, Ambassador Norweb, the bride, the groom, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Boyce; Second row: Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Emmerson, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Shillock, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Embry, Mrs. Boyce. Lt. Embry; Top row: Mr. Johnson, Mr. Butler, Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Shillock, Mr. Connelly, Mr. Wells. (See page 260.)



Miss Virginia Darrow, the daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Burt, wife of the American Consul at Valparaiso, was married on February 6 to Mr. John Vanderburgh of the Embassy at Santiago. Consul Burt gave his stepdaughter away at a ceremony which took place in the Burts' house, the terrace of which, with a view over the Pacific, proved a perfect setting for the reception which followed the wedding ceremony. Many members of the Embassy journeyed to Valparaiso for the event. In the picture appear the groom, the bride and Consul Burt.





The exterior and interior views of the American Club at Cape Town have been furnished by Consul and First Secretary Denby at Cape Town with the thought that these interesting pictures will give JOURNAL readers a better idea of what is being done for members of the American armed forces and the Merchant Marine passing through Cape Town. The premises occupied by the Club were formerly the showrooms of the Chrysler representatives in Cape Town. It is understood that this concern was happy to dispose of this space particularly as cars have long since ceased to be imported into South Africa.

(Continued from page 243)

to Mr. Phillips. In addition to these interviews Mr. Phillips had an arduous schedule of luncheons and dinners given in his honor by Mr. Donovan and prominent Indian residents of Bombay. Mr. Phillips was also the guest of honor at a tea given by the Bombay Province Editors' Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

RAY L. THURSTON.

Madras

During the month of February Vice Consul Feld paid a visit to Cochin to investigate port facilities and to study details with local firms at that port in regard to the shipment of strategic materials to the United States.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

February 19, 1943

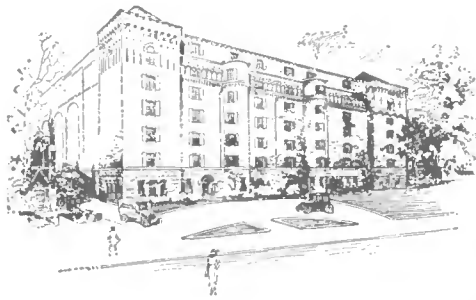
As your correspondent in the Union of South Africa I'm enclosing a news item which may amuse the readers of the JOURNAL and incidentally indicate to them a useful, if unusual, method of extinguishing fires should they ever be called upon to act in similar emergencies.

SOFT DRINKS QUENCH BLAZE

"Sunday Times" Correspondent

Cape Town, Saturday.

Bottles of mineral water were used in an effort to extinguish a blaze at the American Club in Cape Town early yesterday morning. The fire broke out



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shortly before midnight on the ground floor while a dance was in progress on the floor above.

A passer-by smashed in a door and, breaking open bottles of mineral water, poured the contents over flaming settees and furniture. The fire brigade arrived to complete the job.

The passer-by, Mr. F. P. Cassisa, yesterday afternoon received the personal thanks of the American Consulate for his presence of mind.—*Sunday Times*, Johannesburg, February 14, 1943.

EDWARD M. GROTH

ASUNCIÓN

April 9, 1943.

During early February we were visited by Jim Farriss of the Department, and Jack Foulis of the B.E.W., as the preliminary mission interested in the inauguration of the so-called Decentralization export scheme. More recently, we have also been visited by Mr. Julian Bryan who has been taking movies throughout the country for the Coordinator's office, and Miss Mary Cannon, who is now with the Department of labor, also spent three weeks in Asunción. On March 11, the presentation ceremony of the Joe Davidson bust of President Morinigo was held at the Embassy.

The only other item of real news is the opening of the soft-ball season. The first game took place last Sunday, and we have found that the ranks of active material are much more extensive this year

than last, due to the arrival of the Agricultural mission, and a number of men who are assisting in setting up the airplanes received from the United States Government on the lease-lend basis. The game was on a rather high plane considering local standards, but there was not a player who did not, during the subsequent several days, show very visible signs of wear and tear and badly abused muscles. This is a matter that only time and continued practice will remedy, but we are all looking forward to a more hectic and more competitive season than we had last year.

DU WAYNE G. CLARK.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA

March 15, 1943.

The Legation has had visits in recent months from a number of high ranking Army and Navy officials. Canberra has been honored by two visits from General Douglas MacArthur, the first occurring shortly after his arrival in Australia and the other visit at a somewhat later date. On one of his visits General MacArthur was given the rare distinction of a seat on the Floor of the House of Representatives. Shortly after assuming command of the Naval forces in the South West Pacific, Vice Admiral Arthur Carpender came to Canberra to make official calls. More recently the Legation received a visit from Admiral Arthur J. R. Hepburn who was on a short



PRESENTATION OF THE JOE DAVIDSON BUST OF PRESIDENT MORINIGO AT ASUN- CIÓN

Left to right: Sr. Argana, Minister of Foreign Affairs; President Morinigo; Captain McAdams, Asst. Military Attaché; Ambassador Frost; Edmund B. Montgomery, First Secretary.

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Have your tires inspect-
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and every 2,500 miles.

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and brakes checked today—
and every 2,500 miles.

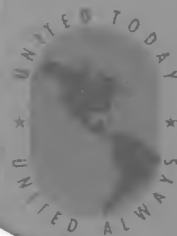
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Have all your wheels
checked for balance
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miles.

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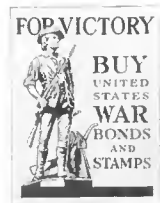
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trip to Australia. More recently a visit was received from Brigadier General W. H. Rupertus, U.S.M.C.

On the occasion of the visit of all of the foregoing Army and Navy officials The Honorable Nelson T. Johnson accompanied them on official calls to the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, and to the Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, and other officials. In addition to lunching at Government House these officials were also entertained at their home on each occasion by the Minister and Mrs. Johnson.

What has been described in Government circles here as a most unusual action was the utterance last month by the Prime Minister at an official luncheon in Parliament House of a tribute to The Honorable Nelson T. Johnson. The unusual feature of the Prime Minister's action was that this tribute was uttered at a luncheon which was given in honor of someone else.

Third Secretary Randolph A. Kidder is paying the price of Harvard football by undergoing an operation on a long standing game knee. He is in the hands of surgeons from Johns Hopkins, being members of that United States Army Medical Corps which has so generously looked after the health of American Foreign Service personnel during the past year.

The presence of United States forces in this area has effected the inevitable reunion of old friends. The Minister and Mrs. Johnson are constantly receiving visits from old China friends: Clerk Eileen Niven rushed off to a coastal city recently to see her Navy cousin; First Secretary Minter has received communications from two first cousins who are in the forces here: The Lacey Zapfs were recently hosts to convalescing Lieutenant Don de Young, of Washington, who was wounded and decorated in New Guinea. Considerable numbers of former American citizen residents of Australia are back in this area in uniform and some of the members of the special civilian missions were formerly in business in Australia.

Consul General and Mrs. Palmer (and staff of the Consulate General) have borne a large share of the "contact making" for our Military and Naval forces as well as for the Special Missions, not to mention the serious side of coordinating the work of all of these agencies. Their Sunday afternoon "at homes" constitute a charming meeting place for these types of visitors and semi-permanent United States officials: and Mr. Palmer's bi-weekly suppers with the agencies and Army and Navy form a means of cementing friendships so necessary to easy co-operation.

JOHN R. MINTER.



35 Trade "Embassies"

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SANTIAGO, CHILE

April 12, 1943.

Mr. Rea Hanna, a prominent American of Valparaiso, and for a number of years a member of the American Consular Service, died at his home in Viña del Mar on March 12. Writing of Mr. Hanna, Consul Burt states:

"Mr. Hanna was born in Aurora, Illinois, on March 11, 1878. For seven years he belonged to the American Consular Service, serving in Chile, China and British Guiana. He was a delegate of the Central Chamber of Commerce of Chile, and President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Chile at Valparaiso from its formation in 1918 until its transfer to Santiago in 1931. He was a representative of the American 'Maritime Insurance Company of New York' and correspondent of the 'Board of Underwriters of New York.' He was a prominent member of the Club of Viña del Mar, Rotary Club and the Bankers Club of America in New York. He was the holder of the order 'Al Mérito' with the rank of Commander, issued by the Government of Chile, and of the order of 'Caballero' de Vasco Núñez at Balboa of the Republic of Panama. Mr. Hanna was educated at the University of California and was a member of the Fraternity 'Phi Delta Theta.' He was a well-known musician and composer, having composed the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity song, a number of Rotary songs and a suite, as yet unpublished, which he finished shortly before his death.

"We have lost a good friend and an American who was a credit to his native country."

A biography of Mr. Hanna appears in the Register of the Department of State for 1913.

CECIL B. LYON.

STOCKHOLM

February 22, 1943.

Stockholm seems far removed from the war in many ways; at least there are no air raids or black-out, rations are adequate enough, and while prices are high, there still seems to be a plentiful supply of most necessary consumers' goods in the shops. The Swedes go about their day to day affairs much as usual and the atmosphere is a peace-time one, despite the fact that a total war is raging on all sides of neutral Sweden. There is plenty of money in circulation and the restaurants and theaters are always crowded. One of the main inconveniences is the shortage of gasoline and tires, which of course has considerably curtailed the use of private auto-

mobiles. The Legation is also affected, with the result that most of the staff have taken to bicycles along with the majority of the local population. (Quite a sight to see dignified Winthrop Green in fur coat and car muffs peddling to the office right through December, when he was the Honorable Chargé d'Affaires.)

It is a common experience in the Service to be told on arrival at nearly every new post that things aren't as they used to be; everything was better in the "good old days" a couple of years back; or weather conditions this year are most unusual; nothing like this ever happened before, et cetera, et cetera. New arrivals in Stockholm are having the same experience. We all invested in skiing equipment before Christmas, all prepared for about three months of skiing and a long cold winter. We listened with awe to the tales of last winter when the mercury sank out of sight and when the snow was meters high for months on end. Actually there have been no more than two skiing Sundays so far and it doesn't look as though there will be any more, since spring is in the air, and sweet young things are already sunning themselves on the steps of the Dramatic Theater during the noon hour. The skiing enthusiasts are disappointed, but the Swedish authorities are congratulating themselves on the fuel that has been saved in one of the mildest winters on record.

Many of the Legation's potential skiers have gone in for Squash or Tennis, for which there are good facilities not far from the Legation. Incidentally, the demon of the local Squash courts is none other than the Wily Winthrop. His younger victims wouldn't really mind being trimmed so regularly if they could only succeed in making the Massachusetts Masher exert himself to the point of doffing his sweater during the match. It is rumored Gordon Knox once accomplished this feat in the final game of a close match. Others have been heard to give the rather feeble alibi that the non removable sweater is merely a manifestation of a peculiarity in the Champ's New England respiratory system.

Outside of radio and cable service, the courier plane connection with Scotland provides the only means of communication with the United States. It is heavily burdened but mail and even magazines as well as visiting "firemen" come through fairly regularly. Among recent distinguished American visitors have been former Assistant Secretary of State Francis White, now with I.T. & T., Mr. Cass Canfield, heading a mission from B.E.W., Don Calder, from London, attached to the same mission, and Messrs. Barclay Atcheson and Marwin Lowes of *The Reader's Digest*, who have already put out



The deadly new de Havilland *Mosquito* fighter-bomber

Who puts the buzz in the *Mosquito*?

Above: Here's the latest plane to use the Packard-built Rolls-Royce aircraft engine—the sensational new de Havilland *Mosquito*. Many a pair of Packard-built engines end up in this type of versatile new combat plane. These same engines also power the British *Hurricane* and *Lancaster*, as well as the Curtis *P-10F*, the deadly *Warhawk*.

Below: The Navy's hard-hitting PT "Mosquito" boats have covered themselves with glory in action against the enemy. Each boat is powered by huge Packard marine engines.

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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
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Official United States Navy Photo

PT boats in Uncle Sam's hard-hitting *Mosquito* fleet

the first issue of a Swedish version of their magazine under the name *DET BÄSTA urvalt av Reader's Digest*.

The Minister, who had not been in the United States for several years, had a few weeks' vacation at his home in North Carolina just before Christmas, after consultations in London and in Washington, and returned to Stockholm on January 12th looking very fit.

A courier service still operates about once every two weeks between Stockholm and Helsinki, which gives the officers in the latter post a breathing spell in Stockholm now and then. Rob McKlintock and his lovely wife used to be seen in Stockholm every once in a while during the past summer and fall but now that he is Chargé d'Affaires we haven't seen him so often. As a matter of fact, several officers from Stockholm have recently been taking the hag up to Helsinki.

Billy Corcoran, Consul in Göteborg, is a periodic visitor in Stockholm and his visits generally brighten the local scene for days after his return to his post.

Several new arrivals are expected here shortly, including Ben Riggs, who will open a consulate at Malmö.

Expansion of the Legation

The expansion of the Legation staff at Stockholm never seems to end. We are now 27 officers, of whom 12 are FSOs, and around 110 clerks, stenographers, translators, et cetera. This includes the offices of the Naval and Military Attachés and numerous special attachés and auxiliary service people. Officers who knew the Stockholm office in its sleepy past would probably recognize the present set-up only by the presence of those old standbys, the indefatigable Richard and the good-natured Miss Jon.

Physically the Legation has expanded from its offices on the third floor of Strandvägen 7 to the newly-purchased Åkerlund mansion, which previously served as the residence of both Ministers Steinhardt and Sterling. The Press Section under Walter Washington and numerous O.W.I. assistants and the Special Reporting Section under Harry Carlson are crowded in to every available corner of this "Annex." Even the kitchen has been partitioned off into small offices and the swimming pool has been boarded over to provide space for multigraph machines. The overcrowding has finally reached the point where it has become necessary to rent a second "Annex," an entire floor of a new office building not far from the Chancery. Carlson's

staff of 23 will occupy these new quarters as soon as they are ready for occupancy and Tom Klath's Commercial (and Economic Warfare) Section will move into that part of the vacated quarters which the Press Section does not require.

E. ALLAN LIGHTNER.

LIMA

A very pleasant interlude in the stiff work schedule of these days was provided by the wedding of Miss Virginia Cooke and Mr. Robert F. Woodward in Lima on Saturday, February 20th. Bob reached Lima from La Paz on Friday the 19th, just fifteen minutes before his bride-to-be arrived by plane from the States. Due to Milton Wells' efficient arrangements, the civil and religious ceremonies probably established records for smoothly run weddings.

The civil ceremony took place at noon at the Municipality in Lima, and was followed immediately by the religious ceremony at the Church of the Good Shepherd (Church of England), with Father S. Arthur Davies officiating. Ambassador Norweb gave away the bride, and George Butler acted as best man. Following the wedding, Ambassador Norweb entertained the entire party at luncheon at the Embassy. The first few days of the honeymoon were spent at the Ambassador's summer home at Los Angeles, a few miles up the central highway from Lima.

Following their return to Lima, there were parties at the Wells and Butlers for the Woodwards, and just before departing the Woodwards entertained their friends at a cocktail party. After visits to Arequipa and Cuzco, the Woodwards were due to reach their post at La Paz about March 6th. We hope that they will visit Lima again before long, and all of our best wishes are with them. (See photo on page 251.)

G. H. B.

VICTORIA, B. C.

From the Daily Columnist of March 30, 1943

GOOD NEIGHBORS

The departure of Mr. Reed Paige Clark, popular United States consul, and Mrs. Clark, from Victoria at the close of the former's five-year term of office here in the consular service of his country, will sever a public and private association that has been both distinguished and pleasant. The United States of America, uniformly happy in its choice of repre-

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sentatives here, has never been more adequately served. Outside of his official duties, which were manifold, Mr. Clark, assisted by his gracious wife as hostess, has built up a wide circle of acquaintanceship in this community.

For the retiring consul, the step is a final one. Mr. Clark is leaving the consular service of the United States, after a long and distinguished career in many parts of the world. His term of office will expire on Wednesday, and shortly after that Mr. and Mrs. Clark will leave for the farm in New Hampshire which is to be their permanent home. With them will go their son, Reed Paige Clark, the third, who, born at Santo Domingo, and schooled at Vienna, received his first serious lessons in English here.

Following a long chain of consuls, all of whom have been popular, Mr. Reed Paige Clark will leave only pleasant associations behind him when he steps out of office on Wednesday. The helpfulness shown in office hours, the kindness demonstrated after office hours, as well as open-handed generosity in every worthwhile cause that stood in need, both on his own behalf and that of Mrs. Clark, will be gratefully remembered. It is Victoria as a whole that will say "Good-Bye and Good Luck!"

MARRIAGES

MOSELEY-VERNAY—Miss Margaret Vernay and Mr. Harold W. Moseley were married on March 6 in Mexico City, where Mr. Moseley was temporarily attached to the Embassy.

HAWLEY-HYDE—Miss Kathryn E. Hyde and Mr. John C. Hawley were married on April 4 in Douglas, Arizona. Mr. Hawley is clerk at the American Consulate at Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico.

JORDAN-GOUGH—Miss Denise Katherine Jordan and Mr. Herbert Albert Gough, U. S. Army Air Corps, were married in Wickenburg, Arizona on April 10. Miss Jordan is the daughter of Consul and Mrs. Curtis Calhoun Jordan, San Luis Potosi.

IN MEMORIAM

THOMSON—Alfred R. Thomson, retired Foreign Service Officer, died in Washington on April 7.

GADE—F. Herman Gade, onetime Norwegian Minister on Special Mission to the United States and father of Gerhard Gade, Second Secretary at San Salvador, died in France on March 30.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 245)

is the relevant general literature. Miss Thompson has produced a comprehensive and scholarly study which not only is stimulatingly readable but is also a definite contribution to the existing material on Malaya and on colonial problems generally.

There are indeed significant points of similarity between Malaya and other colonial areas. Malaya's dependence on world markets for its exports of tin and rubber raises economic and social problems which are to be found also in other colonial areas largely dependent upon a few major export products. Growing sentiments of nationalism, the difficulties involved in defense by a distant mother country, and the issues raised by attempts to induct some of the colonial inhabitants into the local administration are other examples of questions which do not confront Malaya alone.

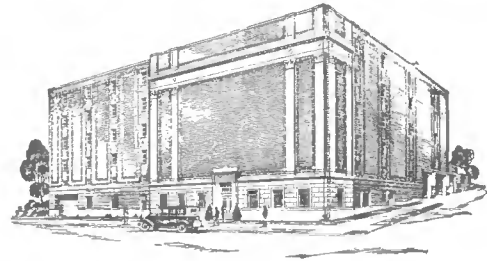
In some respects, however, the problems of Malaya are unique and can have little general relevance to consideration of problems in other colonial areas. This is particularly true with regard to the diverse population of between five and six millions. The demand for agricultural and mining labor together with Malaya's commercial activity have encouraged large-scale immigration from China and from India. Many of these immigrants come to Malaya not to remain but to make a competence and then to return to their homes. (As late as 1931 less than 57 per cent of the total population had been born in the country.) Immigration from surrounding areas has also resulted in the Malays being a minority in the population. Although there are no recent complete population figures, the Chinese undoubtedly outnumber the Malays. The Chinese population before the Japanese attack was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 and that of the Malays some 200,000 less. In addition there were nearly 800,000 Indians. The urban population was overwhelmingly Chinese, and in general the Chinese considerably outnumbered the Malays in the southeastern portions of the area. In the northern, more rural areas, the Malays predominated.

The title which Miss Thompson has chosen is indicative of her approach. She describes the Malaya which fell to the swift and ruthless Japanese aggression of the winter of 1941-1942. She does not specifically consider the Malay which will reappear when the Japanese forces have been driven out.

ALGER HISS

(Continued on page 264)

MAY, 1943



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NAZI CONQUEST OF DANZIG, by Hans L. Leonhardt. *The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. xvi, 363 pp. \$3.50.*

"The resolutions of the Council of the League of Nations, reported in this study, may go down into history as masterpieces in the art of hesitation, evasion, and irresponsibility. At each point, and one by one, the democracies receded. There seemed only one weapon: words; one motive: fear; one direction: backward!" The indictment which we have heard reiterated so often is again hurled at the League of Nations, this time in connection with its responsibilities towards the Free City of Danzig. The anomalous international position of Danzig is well known. "A sort of Middletown of marked provincial outlook," predominantly German in character, and preferring union with the Reich, Danzig was created by the peace commissioners an independent city designed to serve the imperative need for Polish access to the sea. The external protection of Danzig and the integrity of her democratic constitution were placed under the guarantee of the League. The gradual undermining of her constitutional life through the process of internal nazification, and the action—or rather inaction—with which this challenge was met by the League, are the subjects of Dr. Leonhardt's study.

The word "gradual" is intentional, and refers to the nine years, 1930-1939, which were needed for the complete transformation in the City from a democratic to a totalitarian regime. To all appearances, Nazi blitz techniques, in this case, seem to have reached an all-time low—the explanation arising from the peculiar international character of the Free City. However this slow-motion process, occurring in an area as restricted as Danzig, enables the author to dissect the course of nazification in its tragic detail and with a sense of personal drama rarely possible in such a work. As the writer says: "Danzig was, of course, a minor point—taken by itself," but, as a German "microcosm," mirroring as it did similar developments in the Third Reich, and as a testing-ground for the ability of the League to cope with such problems, its study is invaluable and stimulating to all those interested in the intricate workings of national-socialist methods.

Dr. Leonhardt is especially qualified for this task. As a member of the Danzig opposition during these trying years, he is intimately acquainted with the chief characters of the drama, with the events themselves, and with their varying repercussions. As a lawyer, he is able to draw from these myriad details their legal and constitutional significance, and he accomplishes this with a degree of detachment and

objectivity admirable in one whose personal feelings must be so intensely involved. The legal analysis may at first be somewhat wearisome to the general reader, but this objection is outweighed, as has been indicated, by the real value of such an approach at this time. One might also have wished that the author had furnished us with a fuller account of the internal political life of the City prior to 1930, in order that the process of nazification might have been projected against a familiar background.

It is a sad commentary on our time when we realize that at the beginning of the 19th century a Concert of four Powers was able to maintain the stability of several reactionary governments far more successfully than the League of fifty-odd Powers was able to do for a democratic city a century later. Although the Danzig-League relationship was unique in the last period, it is probable that in the future there will have to be some sort of guarantee by the United Nations of the democratic governments which it is hoped will be set up in restored countries. The lesson of Danzig must not be ignored.

DIANA GIBBINGS,

George Washington University.

WAR INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP, by Byron Price and Elmer Davis. *American Council on Public Affairs, 1943. 79 pages. \$1.00.*

The problems, procedures and objectives of war-time information and censorship by the Chairman of the Office of War Information and the Director of Censorship.

THE WAR ON THE CIVIL AND MILITARY FRONTS, by Major General G. M. Lindsay. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1942, xii + 112 pp. \$1.50.*


A study of blitzkrieg by a British expert on tank warfare. The author's thesis:

"No longer are there two separate fronts, a civil and a military; now they must be as one, for each is dependent on the other. To win they must be one united front for total war. Speed is vital, not only in the air, on the ground, and on the sea, but in the office, in the factory, in the Council Chamber and, above all, in the mind."

(Continued on page 266)

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■ A bicycle built for skirts fits the kilt of a Cameron Highlander in Bermuda; photograph by Luis Marden for *National Geographic Magazine*.

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

PEACE AIMS AND POST-WAR PLANNING, by Fawn M. Brodie. World Peace Foundation, 1942, 53 pp. \$25.

A bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles published in the United States and England between 1939 and July 1942, devoted chiefly to studies of planning on an international scale. Useful and obviously timely.

WAR WORDS, by W. Cabell Greet. Columbia University Press, 1943, 137 pp. \$1.50.

A guide to the pronounciation of names in the news by the Columbia University CBS speech consultant.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

WHEN RUSSIAN WAR FLEETS VISITED THE U. S.

(Continued from page 237)

they would soon be bottled up by the British Navy, with no chance to strike a blow for their country.

The plan was to send the ships to some neutral friendly port before war was declared and there await developments. If war came each ship was to

act as a commerce raider in separate zones of operation and each on an important trade route. Isolated spots in the South Atlantic were selected as rendezvous and arrangements made for supply ships to meet them there with provisions at a specified date.

Professor Golder found copies of the identical orders that were issued Popoff and Lessovsky. There was no mention of any aid to America. There could be no mistake about the purpose of the voyages. If war came orders read to fight England, how and when. New York and San Francisco were chosen as the neutral ports because the North offered at that time about the only available haven. Russia was not then on good terms with any maritime power except the United States, so here they came. When war was averted they received orders to return home and back they went.

Professor Golder marshalled his facts in 1915. Twenty years later Lieutenant Patrick Laurentz, formerly of the Imperial Russian Navy, published an article on the subject in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings. Though he seemed to have no knowledge of Professor Golder's findings, he corroborated in almost every detail what Golder had written and considered that this exploit of the

Russian fleets was a master stroke of strategy, which, by threatening to raid English merchant ships on the seven seas, had averted a war with England.

In 1922 was published a volume, "Letters of Franklin K. Lane." Woodrow Wilson's former Secretary of the Interior. In this book was a memorandum written by Lane on December 29, 1911, which related that the 1867 payment to Russia for the Territory of Alaska was by two mysterious warrants instead of a single draft, bolstering the legend that the two Russian fleets came to America to help fight our battles and that one of the warrants was really to help pay the expenses of the visit.

This document has been familiar to historians since the publication of the Lane book in 1922, and it has indeed a convincing ring. But there is very good reason to believe that the story has serious flaws.

First, both Professor Golder and Lieutenant Laurentz have proved beyond question through documents in the Russian archives that the Russians came here for purposes of their own, and would therefore hardly have expected the United States to pay the expenses of their fleets.

Second, it has been shown by reputable historians that the United States was willing to pay \$5,000,000 for Alaska before the Civil War, so that the sum of \$7,200,000 paid in 1867 does not seem unreasonable for the price of that great territory.

Investigation revealed, also that Mr. Lane's informant was an old man. His recollection of the whole transaction must certainly have been influenced by the belief that the Russians were really allies of the North. Influenced by these long-current beliefs he had put the two stories together and gave to Mr. Lane a fascinating tale which had the earmarks of authenticity, but had little basis in fact.

SEARCHLIGHTS FOR STREET LIGHTING?

A novel street-lighting system is being considered by an English town as a post-war venture, the foreign press says. Instead of the usual standard lights, it has been suggested that five large searchlights be placed at various points on the outskirts of the town.

At night, illumination would be provided by focusing the searchlight beams together over the center of the business district.—From *The Foreign Commerce Weekly* of March 6, 1943.

MAY, 1943



Clippers on duty— for the Duration

VERY soon after the war is over, it will be possible for the *average* American and his family to board a Clipper and spend their two weeks' vacation in China . . . or Brazil, or Russia or Egypt, or any other distant part of the globe.

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UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THE WORLD CRISIS

(Continued from page 235)

be revised, and that the revision must extend itself not only to politics but to art, to morality, to religion, to family, to individuality — in short, to everything.

But those traditional concepts shaped by a very long period of non-mechanical civilization are resisting strongly the process of transformation. This clash between a moving reality and the point of view under which it is considered, between the traditional conceptions and imperatives of material necessities, between the static sense of space and time, and the shrinking world of today, constitute in a larger sense the essence of the crisis of our time. The degree of inadaptation of the human mind is evidenced very clearly by the evolution of the use of the words which express our main notions. We have seen that these words, at the end of the 18th Century, were the Greek and Roman words and Greek and Roman expressions, and that their significance had not been altered in any way. We are still using them today. We are speaking about religion, democracy and monarchy. In their initial sense, those words had a very precise signification and were referring to stable and relatively static institutions. *Nationality* had its precise content; *monarchy* was a definite political institution. When, in the course of the 19th Century, the Machine Age began to transform profoundly the material conditions of life, those words were submitted to a very extraordinary evolution. They were no longer applicable to stable things, but to a mass of elements in constant change. Then, *monarchy* became *monarchism*; *nationality* became *nationalism*.

In the meantime, the insufficiency of the fundamental notions became so great that new words had to be created to describe or to classify the result of the opposition between the traditional concepts and the ever-changing reality. Thus were born, for example, the words *capitalism*, *socialism*, and *communism*, which do not represent any longer a stable notion, but a trend, an evolution. However, by a traditional habit of thought due to our methods of education and partly to hereditary reflexes, we continue to consider those words as representing a definite order of things. But, in fact, the reality escapes from the words. We are trying to pass from the Greek system of thought, which was static, to a new way of thinking, which will be a functional, a dynamic one. We find ourselves in the most difficult period of transition. We use inadequate words to describe a rapidly moving reality; we have not yet invented the symbols necessary to apprehend the

complexity, the fluidity, and the very great number of events happening in the Mechanized Age. If, however, we want to try to describe a little more in detail the fundamental trends of our time, we can classify them under two main ideas: the first could be called the birth of the industrial power era, and the second, the conflict between the spiritual concepts and the material trends. This classification has, of course, as every classification, something arbitrary. However, it allows giving importance to the main facts which are the cause of our present problem.

CRYPTOSTEGIA GRANDIFLORA IN HAITI

(Continued from page 232)

4,000 pounds to 50 pounds of dry rubber per acre per annum. SHADA's rubber staff is convinced on the basis of current evidence that 200 pounds per acre can be produced in the island; but several years of experience will be required before it can be known whether that estimate is too high or too low.

For its program of 100,000 acre planting SHADA will employ some 50,000 Haitian field laborers, several thousand Haitian supervisors of field gangs, and an unestimated corps of paymasters, field-office directors, native doctors, etc. Clearing and nursery planting is now going forward at Bayeux, on the Northern Plain near Cap-Haitien, at Gonaives, and in the vicinity of Jeremie, with about a thousand men at work. Creation of an additional division is projected, with headquarters near Aux Cayes in the southern peninsula.

Labor will be an occasional but not a major problem in Haiti. The supply is plentiful, generally willing, and fairly skilled. It is enough for the purposes of this report to observe that SHADA has successfully settled several small strikes and is striving with the Haitian Government's support to bring labor to the point of highest possible efficiency under West Indian conditions. Field workers are paid a minimum of one and a half gourdes, or 30 cents U. S., per diem, in accord with decree law 205 of September 24, 1942, promulgated by President Lescot.

SHADA's program for the coming year—1943—includes, in addition to the 100,000 acres of *Cryptostegia*, some 8,000 acres of *Hevea brasiliensis*, 12,000 acres of sisal, and extension of forestry developments to produce three million board feet of lumber.

The ultimate production cost of a pound of *Cryptostegia* rubber cannot now be estimated. Too many factors subject to fluctuation or complete change bear upon the program—as, for instance, the yield

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per acre, yet to be established. Today, there is only this to say: *Cryptostegia* rubber should not cost more than \$1.50 a pound, may be less than \$1 a pound, may be swatted down to 50 cents a pound. Within these broad limits, it's anybody's guess.

And where *Cryptostegia* will go in the post-war world is also anybody's guess. The ability of science to improve—and shave the cost of—synthetic rubber is beyond doubt. But it seems likely that a certain amount of natural rubber will, for years to come, have its place in industry—and its place in this hemisphere. Eastern plantation labor once hammered rubber cost as low as three cents a pound; but will it ever do so again? There's no reliable answer.

THE PROBLEM OF RELIEF ABROAD

(Continued from page 227)

in Algeria and French Morocco, Mr. Hoehler's principal activities have been concerned with arrangements for extension of relief in the Tunisian area, when successful conclusion of the Tunisian campaign makes relief measures practicable. At the present writing, Mr. Hoehler is attached to an army group which is making preparations for Tunisian relief immediately back of the fighting lines and plans have been completed for the relief operations to move forward into Bizerte and Tunis and other coastal points when the military action is complete.

Although it is impossible to foresee the exact extent of relief requirements throughout the world, we are by no means without information concerning the conditions we will find, especially in Europe, once we are on the ground. From official reports comes a steady flow of information on the systematic despoliation of occupied regions practiced by the Nazis. It is a heart-breaking picture of under-nourished children and of men and women reduced to semi-starvation with a major proportion on the brink of actual starvation. The attendant miseries of disease and pestilence are everywhere imminent. These starving millions must be fed just as rapidly as supplies can be transported to re-occupied areas. The threat and actuality of disease must be choked off by the provision of medical care and the institution of effective measures in public sanitation. Where needed, clothing and shelter must be provided.

It is logical to assume that not only will the number of people in need of relief be far greater after this war than after the last war but that they will be in more acute distress. There are fewer European neutrals this time. Areas that produced some surpluses during the last war face shortages

at the present time. The inclusion of the Far East in this war will mean that it, too, must be included in plans for relief and rehabilitation. It must be realized also, that the major battles of this conflict have not yet been fought and that as yet it is difficult to estimate with accuracy the areas to be devastated by bombing or by the desperate "searched earth" programs of the retreating Axis.

The first phase of the operation will be to bring the bare necessities of life to the people who have been stripped of the wherewithal of subsistence. We and the other United Nations must provide, in each area after the shooting stops, food to halt starvation, clothing and emergency shelter to stop deaths by exposure and medicines and medical facilities to make sure that the pestilence which has been festering in the ghettos and concentration camps does not become a plague to sweep all Europe and the entire world.

Immediately thereafter, or perhaps even simultaneously, seeds and some farm implements must be provided to enable the liberated peoples to get a crop into the ground. Assuming that the first harvest will mark the peak of actual relief operations in any given area, we then can postulate measures to start these liberated millions on the road that leads to rehabilitation and finally to reconstruction. Some raw materials must be provided to get the wheels of industry turning. Some commercial goods must be provided to start the commercial economy moving once again and to attract grain and produce into the cities from places of concealment in the hinterland. With starvation halted, with clothing and shelter provided, with crops in the ground, and with a basic economy once again beginning to move, the liberated nations can initiate their own long range measures of reconstruction. If properly devised, that reconstruction can proceed on a commercial basis that will provide a healthful outlet for surpluses of America and other producing nations, both agricultural and industrial, for decades to come.

Unless such measures are undertaken the world will be treading on the edge of complete chaos. Starvation and economic anarchy are time bombs whose explosion can wreck prospects for a world peace just as surely in the post-war world as did the events which led up to the fateful September day in 1939 when Hitler sent his panzer units into Poland. That time bomb is ticking now and it must be removed from the family of nations quickly and completely if we are to approach the problem of a lasting peace with any realistic hope of devising a means of ending these world wars which have blighted our century.

In addition to relief and rehabilitation on the broad scale of a governmental or inter-governmental operation, it is more than ever essential to continue the relief work of private philanthropic organizations, financed by voluntary contributions from the public. The program of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations has been received most cordially by the American Red Cross and there is excellent cooperation between personnel of the two organizations in North Africa. For distribution in the North African theatre we already have received gifts of used clothing and bedding from the American Friends Service Committee, while that organization and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee each have made unconditional contributions of \$25,000 for use in North African relief. As time goes on it can be expected that the main burden of relief, which must be borne by governments in problems of the magnitude and urgency of the present war, will be supplemented importantly by traditional generosity of the American people.

The work ahead of us is one in which all nations and all groups, both public and private, can contribute to the utmost. It is essential for many practical reasons besides the humanitarian impulse to relieve suffering wherever we may find it. Our armies cannot fight successfully with starving people and civil unrest behind the lines. Men and women who are ill or weakened by hunger and undernourished children cannot assist in the reconstruction which will follow upon peace. At home we cannot look to conditions of stability and progress in a world wracked with pain and privation. We must reestablish the health and strength of people as a solid foundation upon which to build the better world of tomorrow.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 229)

cartoons asking the porter in the State Department building to sweep out a lot of rubbish labeled Berle, Standley, Bullitt and the like. When they seethe more deorously but not less intensely they speak of a befuddled State Department.

Why are people so out of patience with the State Department? Why do they demand a drastic house-cleaning? It cannot possibly be because the State Department's policies are working out beautifully.

We all remember the fatal flaws in the State Department's North African policy; incidentally, people are careful not to identify it as the President's policy, which it is. By making friends with the



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C. J. MACK, General Manager

wrong people in North Africa the President—beg pardon, the State Department—was imperiling the whole North African enterprise. Our false new friends were only waiting for the right moment to stab us in the back.

And now we see the thing happening before our eyes. Here is Rommel chasing the Eighth Army into the sea. Here are the Nazi planes knocking our air transports down by the score. Here is the Arab native population slitting the throats of our sentries under cover of night and sabotaging our communication lines. Or, if not quite that, here anyhow is the Arab population soaking our boys five times the price for oranges and live chickens and picture postcards. The responsibility for such outrageous assaults on the spending money of our boys in Tunisia lies on the doorstep of a befuddled State Department.

People are angry with a State Department whose one objective was to drive the Germans out of North Africa, and the Germans are being driven out. . . .

As in the case of the North African military operations, which persist in going well despite a stupid State Department, we see Giraud and de Gaulle being pushed slowly together by a befuddled State Department. Our people in Washington are making a mess of things because they are thinking only of French unity. Instead, we should be now picking out the only fit ruler for future France, which is de Gaulle or Giraud, as the critics have known all along. But when the critics know who is the right man for France and the only right man, it is another way of saying that French unity can never be achieved by compromise and conciliation. If the State Department strives for French unity through compromise it is sinning against the light.

Millions of words have been written about the bitter party feuds which brought about the collapse of France three years ago. But the very people who deplore French disunity while the Hitler menace was growing are for a continuation of French disunity after Hitler has been defeated. They are the people who know that de Gaulle is the only right man or Giraud is the only right man. But that was just how the embittered French factions felt before 1940. Each one was convinced that it alone had truth and justice on its side.

People today who are sure that they have picked the right man to restore France and that the State Department has picked the wrong man are really demanding more feuds for France.

BRITISH BOUQUET

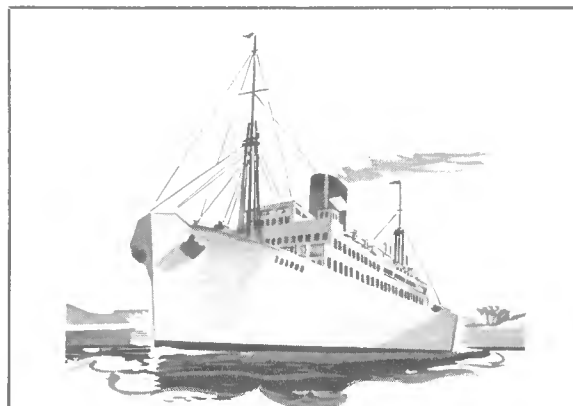
... Those of us who read its [*the State Department's*] collection of documents on the origins of this war were impressed and even startled by the foresight and the trenchant accuracy in diagnosis of the despatches it received from its embassies and consulates in Germany and Japan. If American policy in the years before Pearl Harbor is open to criticism, such fault as there was cannot be traced to its service of information.—*The New Statesman and Nation*.

YOUTH TRAINS FOR WAR

(Continued from page 247)

At the present NYA has 1,517 well-equipped war production training shops (machine shops, wood-working shops, etc.) strategically located at 640 points throughout the country. In these shops are 39,623 work stations, providing training facilities for that many trainees under the present, still extensible, system of shifts. The majority of the shops are within easy travelling distance or in immediate proximity to the centers of industrial activity—now very widely spread as a result of the war—and others are in areas where labor remains relatively plentiful. Because NYA has 254 resident facilities that are coextensive with the training shops and capable of housing 35,000 persons, and because it functions nationally, NYA is admirably adapted to the transfer of trained workers as necessity may demand. When the needs of local war industries for trained workers are met, NYA in cooperation with the United States Employment Service, sends its trainees wherever they are needed most. That may mean transferring youth from West Virginia to Connecticut, from Missouri to Oregon or from New Mexico to the Gulf Coast. Wherever the need for trained workers exists, NYA is in a position to transfer its trainees to meet that need. That contribution to the mobility of labor is one of NYA's important contributions to the speeding-up of the war effort.

What NYA has accomplished in these past months a few figures will make clear. In the present fiscal year (July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943) about 400,000 otherwise unemployed youth, both white and Negro, male and female, between the ages of 16 and 24, will have received training in machine shop work, in sheet metal work, in woodworking, in draughting, welding, radio, electrical, and other skills of vital importance to the war effort. Every working day of this fiscal year about 800 of these youth.



TODAY, as always, the Great White Fleet is proud to be serving the Americas . . . proud to be wearing wartime grey as it carries out government orders necessary for Victory and the protection of the entire Western Hemisphere. Tomorrow, it will be ready to resume its place in the trade and travel between the United States and Middle America.

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with from one to three months of training, will have gone into war production or other essential industry. What industry thinks of these youth one of the many letters received by NYA makes clear.

"Our employment records show that approximately 75% of the 4,000 welders now working for us here have been given preliminary training by the NYA. The boys that we have hired from the NYA rolls on the average make better employees than welders hired from other sources. This is probably due to the fact that there has been a close cooperation between the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation and the NYA and also that the majority of your instructors have worked for us and are familiar with our welding requirements, rules and regulations, since these are taught to NYA trainees along with their welding training.

"Also since the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation started hiring women welders you have taken over training of these girls. To date we have hired approximately 160 women, of whom about 80% have come from the NYA and are proving very satisfactory."

In addition to those who have gone into industry, twenty thousand NYA youth entered the armed services in the calendar year of 1942, carrying with them the mechanical skills acquired under NYA tutelage. That these skills have stood them and their country in good stead is evidenced by the technical ratings NYA youth have won.

Aside from the value of the industrial and technical training NYA youth have received, there have been other values accruing from the program. All of the training given by NYA is huilt around production and all NYA training centers are laid out on industrial lines. In these shops innumerable articles have been produced for government agencies, in the main for the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Coast Guard and the Maritime Commission. Recently NYA produced 15,000 welded steel ladders urgently needed for Liberty Ships. Thousands of ship's lockers, machine parts of all kinds, other articles too numerous to list have been produced. To this production the same inspection tests are applied as in industry and it may be noted that NYA rejection rates compare favorably with those in industry. NYA youth learn how to produce by producing, and the total volume of their production represents a real contribution to the war effort.

The time is at hand when women shall have to enter industry in far larger numbers than heretofore. If this large-scale replacement of trained men by untrained women is not to result in a serious reduction in production, these women must be trained before they enter industry. Throughout this past year the NYA has been doing all in its power to increase the number of female trainees, so that at present they represent almost fifty per cent of

all NYA trainees and the percentage is going up month-by-month.

Negroes are very well represented on the NYA war production training program and are being taught the same skills as white youth. Whereas Negroes make up about ten per cent of our total population, nineteen per cent of all NYA trainees are Negro. They are not yet being utilized to the fullest extent possible in the war effort, but improvement in this respect, even though slow, has been constant.

However one may evaluate NYA's contribution to social stability in the pre-war era, or its present contribution to the war effort, it cannot be gainsaid that NYA has established practical patterns and efficient techniques for dealing with the social problems which unemployed youth present. If the post-war period again confronts us with mass unemployment of youth, we know what should be done and how to do it. That the cost would be far less than we should have to pay if some would-be American dictator marshalled unemployed and discontented youth, the experience of Germany and Italy demonstrates, for it ought never to be forgotten that both Hitler and Mussolini rose to power because they had the support of masses of unemployed and embittered young men and women.

In connection with the NYA student work program it is most interesting to note that the great Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, in his speech of March 21, 1943, placed himself on record as favoring a vast extension of educational opportunity for the poorer youth of England. England has pioneered in many fields and we, a period of years intervening, have followed after. In this instance it is we who have pioneered and England which has followed after.

As we said at the outset, it is true that there are arguments here on the home front, and criticisms, but against the background of the prodigious amount of work that is actually being accomplished we see the important fact—the job of gearing every facet of American life to total war is getting done. There is a deep, and deepening, consciousness of what Lowell so sublimely expressed in the lines—

"Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

In the consciousness of that profound truth, we bend all of our energies to the great task before us.

BIRTHS

SLAVENS—A daughter, Janet, was born on February 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. Slavens in Habana, where Mr. Slavens is Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul.

SPARKS—A daughter, Irene Edna, was born on March 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stanley Sparks in Habana, where Mr. Sparks is Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul.

PALMER—A son, Joseph Woodbury, was born on March 30 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Palmer 2d, in Nairobi where Mr. Palmer is Vice Consul.

VISITORS

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

	March
Finn B. Jensen, Goteborg	11
William H. Bruns, Department	12
V. Lansing Collins, Jr., Department	12
W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., Lima	13
Joseph S. Palma	15
James R. Falek	15
T. Monroe Fisher, Bilboa	15
John Goodyear, Panama	16
Frances Groom, Bogotá	16
Eimar Strom, Department	16
Lyda Mae Francis, Ankara	16
James L. O'Sullivan, Montreal	16
Park J. Wollam, Cali	17
Hugo W. Alberts, Lima	17
Robert S. Folsom, Department	18
Leland C. Altaffer, Antigna	19
Keld Christensen, Reykjavik	20
Barbara L. King, Madrid	20
Christine Little, Rio de Janeiro	22
Ann Van Wynen, Department	22
Oliver Paris Hodge	22
Robert Gale Turpin	22
Chapin R. Leinbaeh	22
Edward Trueblood, Department	22
Gilbert Larsen, Department	22
Katherine Kellett, Managua	22
Willis C. Barrett, Department	22
Herndon W. Goforth, Retired	23
Steve G. Ccbahar, Department	23
A. J. Thomas, Jr., Department	23
Guy Harden, Department	23
Clarence E. Gauss, Chungking	23
Kenneth Weinemont	24
Melva Hageney, Department	24
James B. Stewart, Managua	24
Andrew Jackson, Dakar	25

MAY, 1943



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Williams Blake, Tampico	25
William Barnes	25
Earl T. Crain, Madrid	25
Carroll B. Chipley, Tangier	25
Mary V. Day, Lisbon	25
John S. Calvert, Department	26
Eric P. Kelly	26
Marguerite Tise, Quito	26
Anne Connolly, Tangier	29
John W. Burnett, Guayaquil	29
Anna Thyberg, Ciudad Trujillo	29
Frank Schuler, Jr., Lisbon	29

	April
Caldwell Johnston, Montreal	1
Louise M. Kinghorn, La Paz	1
Mario B. Rodriguez, Guayaquil	1
Kenneth Dumont, Dakar	1
Leslie Albion Squires, Cairo	2
R. M. Sheehan, Martinique	2
Aubrey Lippincott, Panama	2
Virginia Ann Moody, Lisbon	3
Herbert H. Lehman, Department	3
Hugh Jackson, London	3
Thomas Brunhard, London	3
Richard Link Brookbank, London	3
Margery J. Nash, London	5
Fritz A. M. Alfsen, Barcelona	5
Garnett D. Horner, Tangier	5
Frederick P. Hibbard, Monrovia	5
Sara May MacDonell, London	5
George Lewis Phillips	5
Frank G. Mitchell, Department	5
Lillian Christensen, Buenos Aires	5
Thorval De Atley, Algiers	6
James McSweeney	6
Walter Campbell, Cairo	6
Helen Christopher, Ciudad Trujillo	6
Mary R. Taylor, Lima	7
Eugenette M. Barthel, Quito	8
Percy Kemp, Porto Alegre	8
John Z. Williams, Tampico	8
Emma L. Mimler, London	9
John S. Service, Chungking	9
Marjorie Canterbury, London	10
Alfred Richter, Jr., Rio de Janeiro	10
Sheridan Talbott, London	10
Olga de Bona-Bunio, Quito	10
Richard E. Usher, Winnipeg	12
James H. Webb, Jr., Guatemala	12
Dudley E. Cyphers, St. John	12
Isaac Patch, Jr., Knibyshev	12
Louise Weiss, London	12
Edwin S. Morby, Goteborg	12
Aagot B. Sammelsen, Hamilton	12
Loella M. Drivness, Stockholm	13



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