

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

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JUNE, 1943





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JUNE, 1943

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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Treatment of the Italian Population in Tunisia

By ERIC ESTORICK

While the capture of Tunisia by American, British and French military forces liberates the final segment of French North Africa from Axis domination, it leaves many problems, in addition to relief and rehabilitation, yet to be faced. Perhaps the most important of these is the administration of the Italian population of Tunisia—the first major bloc of enemy peoples to come under the purview of American military authority.

Tunisia, at the time of the 1938 census, had an Italian population of 94,289 as against 108,068 Frenchmen. The entire population of Tunisia is 2,898,000. In the city of Tunis alone, there were 49,878 Italians out of a total population of 220,000. The size of the Italian population and its importance in local economic life, the privileges it has enjoyed as a result of treaties and conventions, the fact that the Italian Government maintained a number of "royal" schools in Tunisia, and that the "Tunisian question" has never ceased to be a bone of contention between France and Italy, has made the Italian factor one of primary importance in any study of conditions in Tunisia.

The Italian Government, in the past, has never reconciled itself to the French protectorate in Tunisia, and has made every endeavor to maintain the national character of the Italian colony and to strengthen its ties with the homeland.

At the time that the French protectorate was established in Tunisia—in 1881—there were about 21,000 Italians against less than 10,000 Frenchmen. The Italian population increased rapidly during the following ten years; since 1900 the increase of the

French population has been more rapid. In 1938 there were 108,068 Frenchmen as against 94,289 Italians. The Italians were concentrated principally in the City of Tunis and the neighboring territory.

France, when it established the protectorate, had to take into account existing treaties between Tunisia and foreign powers which guaranteed to the latter privileges of trade and jurisdiction under the so-called "capitulations" system. (This system, evolved as a result of the fact that in Moslem countries laws and tribunals exist only for the benefit of Moslems, guaranteed to the nations of certain foreign countries the right to remain subject to their own laws, justice being exercised by the Consul. It also guaranteed them economic equality.) By direct negotiations in 1883 and 1897, these powers renounced their "capitulation" privileges to France.

In 1868 Italy had concluded a treaty with Tunisia—valid for twenty-eight years—which in addition to the juridical consular privilege described above, assured to its most-favored-nation treatment in trade matters.

In 1896, when the Italian Tunisian Treaty of 1868 was due to expire, it was denounced by the French Government in the name of the Bey. In September, 1896, the French and Italian Governments signed three conventions: (1) Convention of Commerce and Navigation; (2) the Consular Convention; and (3) an Extradition Convention. These conventions were based on the principle of equal treatment and civil rights of Frenchmen, Tunisians, and Italians in the Regency, and confirmed in the

main the prerogatives the Italians enjoyed under the "capitulation" system, with particular regard to justice, professions, fishing privilege, and maintenance of the "status quo" in the matter of education, i.e., the maintenance of the then existing Italian schools, both "royal" and "private." The conventions contained the following clause regarding nationality:

"... shall be considered as Italian subjects in Tunisia and Tunisian subjects in Italy all those who, according to the law of their country, will have kept Italian or Tunisian nationality."

According to Italian statistics the Italian colony in Tunisia is very homogeneous, with a large majority of Sicilians—about 84 per cent—and about 8 per cent Sardinians, the remainder being principally Italians from Tuscany. Earlier settlers—in the 17th and 18th centuries—came principally from Livorno and were usually referred to as the "Grana."

The Italians have been engaged in mining, agriculture (especially the cultivation of vines), commerce (business and small shopkeepers); they also hold quite an important place in the so-called liberal professions, particularly medicine (140 Italian doctors as against 132 French doctors in 1933), and pharmacy (64 Italian chemists as against 39 French chemists in 1936). There never were many Italian lawyers in Tunisia, both because of the language handicap and the fact that a French degree

was required. The Italians, together with the Tunisians, practically control the fisheries; these Italian fishing colonies came mostly from Sicily and Lampedusa.

The Italian miners come principally from the sulphur mines in Sicily and the calamine mines in Sardinia. About 80 per cent of the labor in the mines is native labor; Italian labor in the phosphate, mineral, and lignite mines in 1921-22 was 11.45 per cent as against 1.45 per cent French and 0.77 per cent Maltese.

According to the 1936 statistics of the owners of vineyards, 1,200 with 45,837 acres were French; 1,891 with 59,765 acres Italian; Italians predominate in the districts of Grombalia (48,725 acres), Tunis (27,772 acres), Bizerte (2,925 acres) and Sousse (1,450 acres).

The following figures based on 1937 statistics compiled by the Tunisian Chamber of Commerce show the proportion of French and Italian employers and workers in agriculture and industry:

	Employers	Workers
Agriculture:	French 2,185	693
	Italian 2,380	1,518 (64%)
Industry:	French 1,112	5,648
	Italian 1,145	13,772 (67%)

The French policy with regard to Italians in Tunisia has been aimed toward gradual assimilation by means of naturalization and education, and through neutralization of Italian influence. Legis-

Italian prisoners expecting capture by Americans come fully equipped with suitcase and enough clothes for a week vacation at Sened, Tunisia.



Americans in friendly contact with natives.



U. S. Forces operating in Tunisia.



lation favoring the interest of French citizens, incentives to encourage French immigration to Tunisia, the favored settlement of European other than Italian workers as regards wages, insurance, vacations, with a view to inducing Italians to ask for French citizenship, have been the principal means used toward this end.

Although the 1896 Convention provided for the maintenance of Italian schools it did not allow the opening of new schools or the extension of existing facilities. Between 1911 and 1916 the French allowed the establishment of a number of "private" schools (some of them under the auspices of the "Dante Alighieri" society) but the Italian schools have not been in a position to keep pace with the growth of the Italian population. As a result a large number of Italian children have attended French schools. It would seem, however, that the French have been more broadminded in applying

the terms of the Convention than the Italians were willing to admit, since several schools were considerably enlarged with the consent of the French authorities and the number of pupils in Italian schools rose from 3,287 in 1896 to 8,975 in 1920 and 12,000 in 1933.

The question of French treatment of Italians in Tunisia has been so closely bound with French-Italian relations and the issue has been one that has caused such concern in France and aroused such feeling in Italy that the literature on the subject has a highly controversial character; the authors, usually French or Italian, even when they attempted to be impartial and objective, in their account of developments, necessarily expounded either the theory of French protectorate or that of Italian "irredentism." There seems little doubt, however, that the irredentism of the Italians in Tunisia grew considerably since the advent of the Fascist regime, and that



American soldiers and natives "light up" together.

Fascist propaganda put to very effective use every actual, latent or potential source of discontent to further estrange the Italian population in Tunisia from the French and defeat French efforts gradually to incorporate the Italian element in its own national group.

The policy of the Italian Government both in pre-Fascist and Fascist times has been aimed at developing the national Italian consciousness of Italians in Tunisia and keeping their ties with the homeland alive and strong. Italians who, for reasons of expediency or otherwise, adopt French nationality have apparently, particularly in more recent years, been boycotted and ostracized by fellow Italians, especially by the well-to-do Italian bourgeoisie. Moreover, the Italian policy has been to create and foster a "martyr complex" by frequent references to the "Calvary" of the Italian population in Tunisia, a development which found its counterpart in the French insistence on the theme of the "Italian peril." The Italians repeated constantly that the development of Tunisia is due solely to Italian industry and that the reason the French encouraged Italian immigration to Tunisia was because they were unable to obtain equally good and cheap labor from France and, moreover, that Frenchmen did not adapt themselves as readily to local climatic and other conditions. The French

countered that Italian labor was attracted by the favorable condition created by French enterprise.

The defeat of France gave added impetus to the irredentist trend registered in years preceding the war, and to the activities of the Italian fascist organizations. Moreover, the presence of numerous Italian commissions for the purpose of demilitarizing Tunisia could not but give the Italian population an added sense of security and power in their dealings with the French administration.

The Italians spent enormous sums of money in Tunisia; Italian school teachers from the Italian schools were taken en masse to Italy, ostensibly on vacation but actually to attend courses in propaganda, and on their return attended a meeting at the headquarters of the "Dopolavoro," at which directions were given regarding the organization of a propaganda campaign.

The main French instrument of Axis propaganda in Tunisia appears to have been the P.P.F. (Parti Populaire Français), Deriot's party, which although not important numerically was very active in 1942 in anti-British, anti-American, anti-de Gaullist and pro-collaborationist propaganda, all this under the cloak of loyalty to Marshal Petain. The official organ of the party, the *Emancipation Nationale*, which had been banned in the Regency after the Armistice, appeared again on the newsstands following Laval's return to power.

Reforms Proposed for the British Foreign Service

BY EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD, *Second Secretary, Mexico, D.F.*

A FURTHER indication of the far-reaching effect of war conditions on governmental organization is seen in the proposals for the reform of the British Foreign Service which were recently submitted in a White Paper to the Parliament. These proposals represent admittedly a serious attempt to overhaul the foreign service of the United Kingdom and to make it a more effective instrument both in the present period and in the post war era. In view of the similarity of the problems faced by our Foreign Service and that of Great Britain, it is believed that readers of the JOURNAL will find of interest an analysis of the more important provisions of the new British proposals.*

There are two chief objectives of these proposals: first, the placing of the recruitment of the service on a broader and more democratic base, and second, the amalgamation of the diplomatic and consular services with the Foreign office in the interest of greater flexibility and administrative efficiency.

The White Paper refers with complete frankness to the criticism levelled at the Diplomatic service in the past for being made up of men from a restricted social group, with limited outlook and unfamiliarity with social and economic questions which are tending to form an increasing part of their work. It recommends that a two-stage examination be inaugurated which will permit persons to take the first part without special study; the successful candidates will then be eligible to study abroad for 18 months at the expense of the State after the expiration of which they will be given a final examination. If they pass, they then become members of the Foreign Service and receive one year's training. Half of this time will be spent in the Foreign Office, while the other six months "will be spent in the study of economic, industrial and social questions in other Government departments dealing with these affairs and in visiting centres of industry or in other suitable ways. The period will include study of labor questions."

In addition, provision is made for the entry into

the Service of persons through an oral examination procedure; "this method is . . . designed to enable due weight to be given to the claims of character and personality as distinct from mere ability to pass written examinations." This procedure is described as frankly an experiment, which will be maintained permanently only if it proves satisfactory. A period of ten years is provided during which not more than 25 per cent of the annual vacancies will be filled by this method.

The improvement of the recruitment system is to be combined with a strengthening of the structure of the service through the introduction of several reforms. The White Paper recommends that the Foreign Office be consolidated with the Diplomatic, Consular and Commercial Diplomatic services and a single overall Foreign Service created. The bill recognizes, however, that complete interchangeability of personnel will only be possible with the entry into the Service of candidates chosen in accordance with the new standards.

The important provisions proposed in this connection are, first, the recognition of the need of paying officers assigned to London special living allowance in order to enable them to maintain a suitable standard of living; and second, the desirability of establishing involuntary retirements of officers under 60 who do not measure up to the requirements of the more important assignments. In defense of this suggestion it is pointed out that often officers perform useful work in the lower, less responsible grades of the service but are not qualified for one reason or another to assume the more important positions. This will enable them to retire on an adequate pension and without stigma when their usefulness to the service is over.

Another important recommendation concerns the appointment of an additional deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office "to relieve the Permanent Under-Secretary of administrative and non-political work." This officer will direct a "personnel department which will keep systematic records of every member of the Service based on reports and on personal contacts." Provision is made

*NOTE: The Editors hope to be able to publish the text of the British Proposals for the Reform of the Foreign Service in a forthcoming issue.

for regular inspection of consular as well as diplomatic posts.

The White Paper also recognizes the need for improvement of the situation of the non-career personnel and recommends their inclusion in the overall service, with adequate provision for retirement, service in the Foreign Office and eligibility under certain conditions for the examinations.

Paragraph 33 of the White Paper refers to the willingness of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "to consider, after the war, the appointment of a committee . . . to review the question again in the light of the existing circumstances" of the eligibility of women in the Foreign Service.

There is evident preoccupation in the recommendations to make certain that the Foreign Service is sufficiently strengthened both in its administrative structure and in the calibre of candidates so that it can regain some of the ground lost in recent years especially under war conditions. Editorials in the *London Times* on January 1 and 4, 1943, commenting on the White Paper, call attention to the loss of influence of the Foreign Office due to failure to be alive to the potentialities of "business and finance," "labour internationals" and "the appeal to public opinion across national frontiers." It adds that "these new instruments of foreign policy were regarded by many British diplomats with a somewhat fastidious disdain. No serious attempt was made to study them or apply the results of such study to the conduct of foreign policy. When war came and the systematic use of these novel and therefore distasteful methods became imperative, new departments were begotten to operate them. . . . Lip service was paid to the principle that 'policy' was decided by the Foreign Office. . . . The effect of the war has thus been to remove to other departments the direct control of the most up-to-date instruments of foreign policy, leaving in the hands of the Foreign Office only the traditional and somewhat antiquated instrument of diplomacy."

The White Paper urges that officers of the Foreign Service be trained to the point where "the appointment to missions abroad of expert advisers may indeed be unnecessary and might indeed be undesirable since it would imply that these questions were outside the province of the Foreign Service officer. It is hoped, indeed, that the general level of ability and training of members of the service will be such that none of them will feel obliged to make any essential part of their work the exclusive province of experts. It will, however, be necessary for Heads of Missions to have expert assistance in technical matters, and advisers on economic, labour,

agricultural and other questions will be attached to them when this is in the public interest."

Reference is made in the White Paper to the importance of encouraging knowledge of foreign languages on the part of officers, to the desirability of giving members of the Foreign Service an opportunity to serve in other Government departments, in United Kingdom posts in the Dominions, and to promote closer contact between the Foreign Service and the Colonial Service and the Imperial Defense College.

While the American Foreign Service by virtue of the legislation of 1924 and 1931 has already achieved some of the objectives which the White Paper seeks to attain for the British Foreign Service, it is nonetheless true that there are features of these proposals which deserve our careful attention. The two-stage examination described above, the consolidation of the home and the foreign service, the emphasis on knowledge of economics, banking, labor, propaganda methods, the improvement of the non-career service, the question of the possible utilization of women in the Foreign Service, the payment of special allowances to officers assigned to the Foreign Office, touch on matters of vital interest and importance to the American Foreign Service. Even in these days when time to devote to these questions is so scarce, it is imperative that they not be neglected.

In addition to the further strain which the final phase of the war will place on our service, we must be prepared for the tremendous problems and responsibilities of the post-war period. It is not only in Great Britain that new agencies have arisen as a result of the war; we are confronted by the same problem and the question of what part of their functions is to survive after the war and who is to perform them will be an active one. We also have the problem of the outside expert and his relation to the Foreign Service, which will become more acute after the war and for which permanent solutions will have to be found. The recent plan of assigning officers to universities for post-graduate training in economics and finance has tended to strengthen the service in these fields; possibly when conditions return to normal this plan should be expanded and its scope enlarged.

The problem of the relation of the home to the Foreign Service is also before us. Most of the Foreign Service officers assigned for duty in the Department realize firsthand the degree of financial sacrifice involved in carrying out these assignments and feel that any improvement in the situation

(Continued on page 325)

British Press Comment on Foreign Service Reforms

From the New Statesman and Nation, April 17, 1943

Mr. Eden is reforming the Foreign Service. The idea is almost sacrilegious. None of our institutions, hardly even the Monarchy, possess a tradition so venerable. About the turn of the century, as a very young man, on my return from an instructive and adventurous stay in Crete and Turkey, I had the coveted experience of penetrating the inner citadel of the Foreign Office for a little less than an hour. The Permanent Under-Secretary who received me was a kindly old gentleman of the mid-Victorian period, with a fringe of white hair under his chin in the style of that day. He had occasion to write a note of introduction for me. He did it with his own hand, using a quill pen, and dried the ink on it by scattering sand over it from a sort of pepper-box. I felt some disappointment when I found that he had not written it in Latin.

This ancient institution adapted itself very slowly to the modern world. Journalists were not always treated with the courtesy I met with at this first encounter. I recall a very different experience in 1907 at the Hague during the Second Peace Conference. Lord Courtney had given me a warm personal letter of introduction to the head of the British delegation, whom I will call Sir XYZ. I wrote asking for an appointment, for I wanted to hear what the British delegation was trying to achieve behind the scenes in the secret sittings of the Conference. After a week's delay, a splendid uniformed messenger brought me a note bidding me call on the great man next morning. On the doorstep of the embassy, somewhat to my surprise, I met my old friend, H. W. Nevinson, and another colleague, Mr. Maxwell, a journalist well known in his day. Nevinson was the subtlest master of English prose and one of the noblest personalities of his generation. We three were kept waiting a quarter of an hour in the vast reception room of the Embassy. And then at the far end appeared the solemn, elderly figure of Sir XYZ. He advanced two or three paces, stopped at a distance of several yards from us, made a stiff little bow and said, "Gentlemen, I have nothing to say to reporters. Good morning." He then turned on his heel and left the room. A magnificent footman showed us out.

This was, even at that date, unusual behaviour. But British embassies were rarely helpful to journalists. I remember my desperation during the exciting crisis in Belgrade, after the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga by a band of rebel officers. The British Minister would not say a word, but he asked me to play golf with him. The French Minister would not say a word, but he asked me to lunch. Finally, I called on the Russians—it was in Tsarist days—and the chargé d'affaires spent a good two hours in giving me a minute and graphic account of everything that had happened. I felt pretty sure that he had been a guilty party to the conspiracy, but I found his story as useful as it was vivid. The British rule of silence worked very badly. A journalist had to fish where he could and often I had to do my angling in German streams and Russian ponds.

But that was long ago. For many a year past the Foreign Office has organised its dealings with the press pretty thoroughly. It has lost its fears and learned only too well the arts of management. It has at last dawned on it that reporters are the most discreet of men. And now we are to have a reformed service. It is good that the staff of the Foreign Office, the diplomatic and consular corps are to be brigaded in a single Foreign Service. The new rules should open its doors wider than before to young men who come from schools less exclusive than Eton and Harrow. A welcome should go to the plan for giving graduates who enter between the ages of 21 and 23 some professional education, partly abroad and partly at home, in economics as well as in languages. In this way a young man may acquire a modern outlook and become curious about the working of men's minds beyond the ram-parts of this traditional island. But just how far and how deep down will these young men be encouraged to explore when they go abroad? A young man sent, let us say, to Paris, Moscow or Prague may study there in the university, which for some time would be useful. But for my part I would like to send him to work for a time in a French factory or vineyard, or in a Czech mine, or

(Continued on page 325)

Alpine Training for Switzerland's Troops

ABOUT one-third of Switzerland's citizen army of over 500,000 men still keeps watch along the frontier and at strategic points in the mountains. To maintain their famous efficiency the soldiers are being trained constantly. Alpine duty especially requires the very best preparation. Men in this line of service have to be good soldiers who have the courage and physical strength to stand its hardships.

Ever since the mobilization in September, 1939, special training courses have been given at regular intervals in Swiss mountain regions for the benefit of alpine troops. As a result these Swiss soldiers have acquired skill and endurance which would be difficult to surpass. Each man knows how to correctly pack his rucksack and how to carry supplies which would enable him to exist and fight alone in the mountains. Each Swiss soldier has been taught how to fight; the knowledge and skill he possesses

have therefore simply to be adapted and expanded to fulfill the requirements of alpine warfare.

It is not always soldiers of highest military rank who are in command in the mountains. Military rank is not invariably the decisive factor in realms of rock and ice; here climbing experience is of utmost importance. Thus it happens that officers of high rank work side by side with plain privates. Men are comrades in the mountains.

Technical training in the Alps is important, but more important still is schooling in character. It matters greatly to what type of individual the alpine soldier entrusts the other end of his rope, to become attached to that man for life or death. "Character constitutes 90% of a good alpine soldier" is always the admonition of the Commandant of the alpine military training courses.

The first week of an alpine course is devoted to



About one-third of the Swiss Army of over 500,000 men is still mobilized. In order to maintain their famous efficiency the soldiers are being trained constantly. This photograph shows two young soldiers ready to attack.

Facing page.
Swiss soldiers on a strenuous training march somewhere in the High Alps.





Shock troops attacking.

work in rocky terrain. Classes are at once assigned to their respective huts where they are busy at work from sunrise on. At the beginning the soldiers learn how to knot their ropes and how to use ropes generally. Gradually they are taught to progress from mere rock climbing to "correct walking on the rocks." The men learn how to judge their terrain and how to correctly use their limbs while proceeding through it. At the same time they dare never forget that they are Army patrols and as such are liable to fight in these lofty alpine regions should the emergency ever arise.

The problems of work in realms of eternal ice and snow are taken up during the second week of the course. The soldiers learn how to walk on ice with or without crampons. They are taught most extensively how to save victims of treacherous glacier crevasses, how to use the ice-axe and how to cut proper steps with as few strokes as possible. To become 100% proficient in this work the soldiers are lined up against a solid wall of ice which they have to ascend by cutting steps. The men are drilled carefully how to master all these problems, so that they would be able to meet the hour of danger without any hesitancy as to the best methods to employ.

In a high alpine training course rainy days, too, serve a purpose. The men learn how to find their way and carry out their tasks under unfavorable conditions. Bad weather may be very useful for operations against an enemy. Fog affords opportunities to practice orientation by means of compass and maps. Rain and snowstorms help Swiss soldiers appreciate the high quality of their equipment.

A "week of tours" is also part of high alpine military training. After having made different ascents and glacier tours the men are now required to change shelters continually making one high ascent or a difficult crossing each day. Soldiers have to furnish proof that they have the necessary energy to hold out at all times.

Since it is difficult to change or cancel orders once they are issued in the high Alps instructors in these courses have to give special care to the planning of their schedules.

With a hearty "God be with you" wish offered by the Commandant, the soldiers proceed in "classes" into the mountains. They carry heavy loads, for in addition to camping supplies each has a bundle of firewood strapped on to his pack. Already the fol-

(Continued on page 324)

In Defense of Our Diplomats

*From the column by Eleanor Hard Lake, "On the Washington Front"
in the Junior League Magazine*

THE grand transformation scene of this last month in Washington has certainly been the unveiling of the State Department and its Foreign Service upon our invasion of North Africa. Pulling off their false whiskers, taking off their spats, and laying aside their teacups, they stand revealed as diplomatic Scarlet Pimpernels who have outsmarted the best Nazi diplomacy, made friends and influenced people with an adroitness wonderful to see. It is a happy moment for a Department which has been the whipping boy of the Left Wingers for years, and which has seldom been given much credit by the Right.

This is a good moment, then, to have a look at some of the more bitter things that have been said in the last few years about our diplomats, and to see what the Department might say in rebuttal.

Criticism One, an old familiar one, is that our Foreign Service is peopled by effete, snobbish types from Groton and Harvard, who don't understand America and live in an atmosphere of inherited wealth. The answer to this is that it is simply not true. Of the 104 men accepted for the Service in the last three years, only 27 went to Yale, Princeton or Harvard, and the colleges attended by the rest run the gamut from Springfield State Teachers College through Hiram to Cal. Tech, with a large group from Wisconsin and the other big state universities. The home towns of these young men are a mosaic of America. Taking the 1941 list, for instance, they run: Richmond, New York, Memphis, Des Moines, Casper, Wyoming; Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; Greeley, Colorado; Berkeley, California; Seattle, Birch Tree, Missouri; Meadville, Pennsylvania, etc.

Or take the list the Department compiled of the men who came into the Service in 1939 and 1940, with their fathers' professions and the jobs they themselves had held. Of the 77 men, only one was the son of a diplomat, five of lawyers, and about a dozen of business men. The other fathers included Army and Navy officers, farmers, ministers, a druggist, a State Health Department man, a machinist, a forester, and a grocer. When the men themselves had held previous jobs, they were mostly government clerks, teachers and news men.

The classic story remains, of course, the true one of the time three or four years ago when the son of one of our best known ambassadors was turned

down while a former bellhop at a Washington hotel entered the Service with flying colors.

This broad and American background may not have been as wide before the Rogers Act raised Foreign Service salaries and merged the Consular and Diplomatic services. In early days, penniless young men simply couldn't afford the Foreign Service. (Today, in spite of frequent complaints, starting salaries of \$2500 or so and promotions up to \$10,000 a year make life possible, if not lush, in the majority of our foreign posts.) But even among our older and more distinguished Foreign Service men the range of background is really striking. Liberals worry about the Boston Brahmin and New York Brownstone names in high places in the Department (though oddly enough their favorite, Howland Shaw, belongs to this group). But a true Bourbon might raise his eyebrows at the background of such professional diplomats as our Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Messersmith (Fleetwood High School, Keystone State Normal School, field agent for the Society for the Extension of University Teaching); or our Ambassador to China, Mr. Gauss (Business High School, stenographer to the Invalid Pensions Committee, House of Representatives); or the Chief of our Near Eastern Division, Wallace Murray (Springfield, O., High School, Wittenberg College); or our head man in North Africa, Robert Murphy (Marquette Academy; business school; Marquett University; clerk in Post Office Department). No one can give the State Department Register a really devout reading, or know any large segment of the Service, without realizing that the overwhelming majority of our diplomats know American grass roots from having lived there. (Incidentally, one of our more distinguished diplomats recently spent his entire leave lecturing around the country free; thought it would be a good way of getting to know American opinions before he went back to his post.)

Criticism Two, another long-standing one, is that the Foreign Service leads a soft, idle life in glamor spots all over the world.

Perhaps it is a little easier for Foreign Service men to slip into smugness because they are men of education and capacity, often moiling away at jobs in tiny posts, far from home. But most of the Service remains efficient, imaginative and sometimes something more.

There's a plaque in the State Dept. building in Washington listing the names of our diplomats who have died in the line of duty. Here are some of the recent entries:

- Clarence Woolard, epidemic, Cap-Haitien, Haiti, 1923
- Paul Jenks, Max Kirjassoff, earthquake, Yokohama, 1923
- Robert Imbrie, murdered, Teheran, Persia, 1924
- William T. Francis, yellow fever, Liberia, 1929
- C. Russel Taggart, hurricane, Belize, British Honduras, 1931
- Theodore Marriner, murdered, Beirut, 1937
- John Slaughter, earthquake, Guayaquil, 1942

Smallpox, cholera, exhaustion, volcanic eruption . . . the list runs back in a dispassionate summary of lives spent in odd, obscure and sometimes dangerous posts. Many small Latin American towns like Guadalajara and Punta Arenas were long famous in the Service for their almost untenable discomfort; some of the most fascinating ones in Africa, like Dakar and Leopoldville, are peculiarly unhealthy. Even diplomatic posts of some importance are sometimes not good for American health, and many a Foreign Service man comes home with persistent and obscure diseases.

In wartime, the Foreign Service bears many of the risks borne by the armed forces, without the cachet of gun and uniform. From London through Warsaw to Chungking, our diplomats have been under fire, often with great gallantry and so far with great good luck. Some are still interned, rather hopelessly, in Manila.

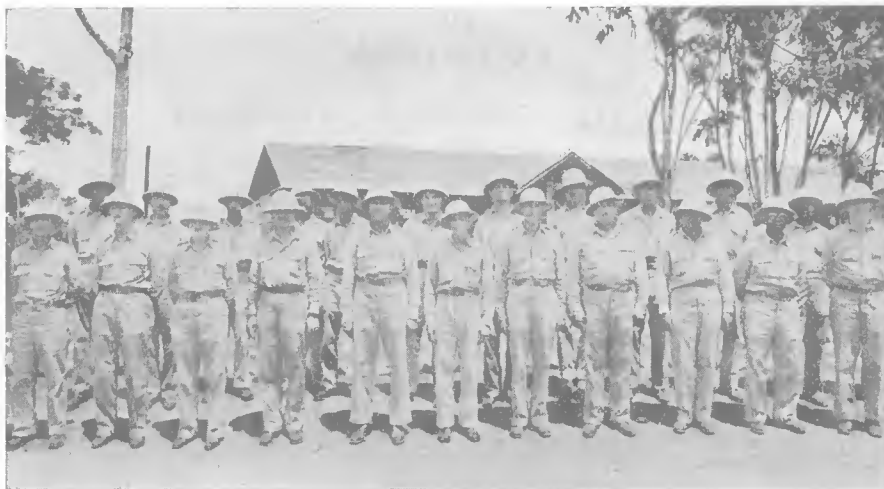
Long before we learned about global war, the department learned about global education: few of our men revolve around the capitals of Europe for more than a few years at a time; most of them cover the world from hot, tiny towns in South America to the frozen spaces of northern China, a year or two here, a year or two there, for fear they will be narrowed to one pattern. Even in the more comfortable posts, Foreign Service men rise in their profession largely because they work hard over the market for American canned goods in lower Bulgaria as well as having adroit minds and pleasant personalities; or because they can win a smart point in a trade agreement with that smooth manner that is so irritating to the businessmen from back home.

Criticism Three comes from liberals sincerely convinced that the Department is a perfect snake's nest of Fascist-minded aristocrats who enjoyed appeasing Japan, were cruel to refugees and worked with Vichy from preference. Here the case for our

diplomats is partly obscured by wartime secrecy. Certainly the outlines of our Vichy policy are beginning to emerge, and on the Japanese question there is something to be said for the argument that diplomats cannot crawl out on a limb while the folks back home are still deciding whether or not to saw that limb off. (Remember the *Fortune* poll in December, 1939, showed that two-thirds of us were against any firm stand for or against either side in this war, and that too lately for comfort the draft act was extended by only one vote.) There is nothing more devastating to a country's bargaining power than having to retreat from an advanced position, and Japan knew as well as we did that this country was not ready either psychologically or physically to do more than mutter. In such circumstances, diplomacy must weave a sinuous course. On the refugee question, it is hard to know what to say until the full story of our undercover work has been told after the war: it is a delicate and not a pleasant picture. Generally speaking, the Department might well say that the duty of a Foreign Service is to report conditions abroad to their President and their country, and then to implement any policy on which their country decides. Bedlam would result if the foreign service of each country pursued its own messianic way.

Perhaps, in the end, much of the perpetual criticism of our long-suffering diplomats is unconsciously founded on our classic American resentment of anyone who looks rich, intellectual and smooth. When you find a Harvard man in American literature or drama he is always on his way out west to learn how to be a Real Man; and most people in the Foreign Service, though they didn't go to Groton and Harvard, *look* as if they had. You can't make friends in 30 languages, learn the social customs (always so violently dear to the natives) of a dozen countries, and drive bargains all over the world, without acquiring that suave and sleek and secret look that makes the boys from the pool room want to swing on you. Just as even good doctors have learned that a bedside manner really helps cure the patient, so diplomats have learned—and learned the hard way—that being frank, tough, direct and aggressive gets you exactly nowhere when it comes to getting that tariff lowered in Transylvania or finding out exactly what is brewing behind the scenes in Illyria. Everyone knows the horror stories about our attempts to conduct diplomacy through Hard-Headed, Realistic, Business Men Ambassadors; and even our attempts to do it through liberals and intellectuals have not always been too fortunate. There's a lot in knowing a trade, whether it is law, politics or diplomacy. We are beginning to realize that our Foreign Service knows its trade.

Officers of American Negro
troops stationed near Mon-
rovia.



AMERICAN ARMY CAMP
IN
LIBERIA

Brigadier-General Sadler and
American Minister Lester A.
Walton reviewing troops in
Liberia.



American Negro nurses on
parade.



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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

It is because the scenes of our Foreign Service activities are so remote, our members are so few and so dispersed throughout the world, and their services to the nation are preformed so nearly anonymously, that there is very little public understanding of the functions of the Foreign Service or the connection of these with the prosecution of the war. As a rule it is only when something spectacular occurs—such as John K. Davis' remarkable evacuation of the American colony in Nanking while under formal military attack, or Maynard Barnes' defense of American lives and property when the

Turkish forces drove the Greek army into the sea through his post at Izmir, or the defense of the American Legation in Addis Ababa, or our successful landing in North Africa in which Bob Murphy played such an essential role—that the Foreign Service comes into the headlines for a moment.

The Foreign Service is not a military organization, hut its accidental exploits of purely military character are numerous and the exposure of its members to military operations in the present war has been direct and constant. Members of the Foreign Service went through the battle of Warsaw, the battle of Britain, the battle of France, the battle of Baghdad, British raids over Germany, the thousand and one Italian raids over Malta, and through a long list of other operations. Approximately sixteen per cent of our members have been interned in enemy territory and a good number are still in German and Japanese hands. Proportionately, there has been far greater exposure to battle in the Foreign Service than in our combined armed forces.

In addition to this "accidental" exposure to bombs, shrapnel, and bullets there is the commonplace experience of being stationed, in peace as in war time, in the unhealthy outposts of our national interests: the Congo, the Amazon, the Somali countries, and so on. The Foreign Service has long familiarity with the malarial, the yellow fever, the black water fever belts, and is well acquainted with the obscure geographical names of which the world at large is now hearing for the first time in connection with military operations.

Yet there are those who persist in affecting to believe that the Foreign Service is a foppish career providing for its members an unending sequence of cocktail parties, dinner dances, night clubs, and boudoirs, and—exemption from military service. While workers in industry have been mobilized, it is asserted, young diplomatic "slackers" have plenty of leisure for "socializing." This was the burden of complaint by a Washington newspaper recently, in reporting the activities of the House Military Affairs sub-committee investigating draft deferments.

The interesting sequel to these unthoughtful remarks was that the House sub-committee, headed by Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, not only absolved the Foreign Service of any charges of draft dodging but commended the State Department for its policy in matters of draft deferment.

It is of course obvious to anyone who knows the Service and the vital work it performs in war as well as in peace that the departure of irreplaceable career men for the military ranks would seriously undermine a fundamental part of our government structure.



News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Mr. Pearson's Gammadion

Columnist Drew Pearson's supply of anti-State Department invective must be running low, as evidenced by this vitamin-less statement which appeared recently in his "Washington Merry-Go-Round":

"The carpet in the State Department reception room where Hull holds press conferences, is bordered with swastikas . . ."

Mr. Pearson—our hats off—has actually made a correct statement about the State Department! But does he know what a swastika is? If Mr. Pearson does, his implication is incomprehensible.

For his edification:

The swastika is found in remains from the Bronze Age in various parts of Europe, especially at Hissarlik (Troy), and was in frequent use as late as the 10th century. It is found in Ancient Persia, in India, where both Jains and Buddhists used (or still use) it as a religious symbol, in China and Japan, and among Indian tribes of North, Central and South America. It is usually thought to be a charm, talisman, or religious token, especially a sign of good luck or benediction.

What's wrong with Departmental personalities or policies, that Mr. Pearson has taken to attacking our rugs?

Judge Crabitès in the Auxiliary Service

JUDGE PIERRE CRABITES has been appointed Special Assistant for Legal Affairs to the Minister Resident and Consul General at Baghdad. He was formerly American Member of the Mixed Courts of Egypt, and since his retirement has been living in Louisiana.

Judge Crabitès and his literary works are well known to members of the Foreign Service. In the November 1939 issue of the JOURNAL appeared a Chapter from his book entitled "Americans in the Egyptian Army" and in the January 1942 issue appeared an article written by him especially for the JOURNAL, "Czarist Russia and the International Courts of Egypt."

Supply Notes

The Supply Section has good news for the field; and we are glad to act as a mouthpiece for a message that we know will be received with enthusiasm:

All requisitions for supplies are now being filled and will be completed, that is, the goods will have left the Department, by July 1.

ALLEN HADEN, former Foreign Service Officer, now foreign correspondent in Argentina for the Chicago *Daily News*, writes:

"Herewith congratulations on Commander Cole's humorous excursion into verse in the January issue. It is noteworthy that such wit should flourish on Visa Review Committees. My amusement was all the more candid knowing that the Germans have no means of reading the Foreign Service Journal and quoting this gem as evidence of our finally coming 'round to their point of view—on at least one count. There are of course always carping critics who, instead of appreciating the delicacy of locating Camp de Gurs in one of France's most lovely regions, see only the dirt, the disease, the starvation and the fact that such camps were invented to imprison innocent people. One humorless yokel of my acquaintance pretended even to see in Commander Cole's gem, anti-Semitism of a dangerous kind to have on Visa Review Committees. It is evident that while the Navy is tough, its officers don't hit people when they're down.

"Yours for more humorous verse,
ALLEN HADEN."

Another Fish Story

We vouch for AMBASSADOR WARREN'S latest catch in waters of the Dominican Republic, because the story was substantiated by a photograph of his Aguja-Paladar (unfortunately unreproducible in the JOURNAL from the newspaper print) sent to an FSO in the Department. According to the press—not to Mr. Warren—the fish measured 7 feet, 7 inches and weighed 62 pounds.

We hear that in his off moments from 8-hour labor there, he occasionally devotes some time to life at sea. Though the results had been fruitful, he was becoming somewhat disappointed because his pet flower had not blossomed. However, with the coming of spring, he again tried his hand at it and after thirty-seven minutes of pulling and pushing he was rewarded with the Flying Fortress above described. For the benefit of doubting Thomases—quoting the Ambassador:

"The picture is not of a painted fish, and although I do not have a lawyer's affidavit to that effect (I

don't go in for that kind of stuff), "I swear (or affirm)" that I truly caught it."

There's also pearl diving in those waters, says Mr. Warren, and the diver is often rewarded—unless he is mistaken for a submarine.

Heard in the Corridors

..... The House of Representatives was asked by its Appropriations Committee on May 14 to discharge three Federal employes as being unfit for public service by reason of their "subversive" activity. One of these is WILLIAM F. DODD, JR., of Arlington, Virginia, son of the late Ambassador Dodd to Germany, and a \$3,200 assistant news editor in the intelligence service. . . .

..... MONTGOMERY H. COLLADAY visited the Department in May. He has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy near the Governments of Belgium, Greece, Norway, Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia, and Second Secretary of the American Legation near the Government of Czechoslovakia now established in London. . . .

..... For the benefit of the friends of HOMER BRETT, retired, he is now living at 719 Grand Street, Alameda, California. . . .

..... The engagement has recently been announced of retired Foreign Service Officer MAURICE P. DUNLAP and Miss Mary Desiree Uline of Boston, Executive Officer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Dunlap has been doing research work at Harvard since his retirement from the Service. . . .

..... HERVÉ J. L'HEUREUX has been designated Secretary of Embassy at Algiers attached to the office of the President's Special Representative in North Africa and Chief Civil Affairs Officer. . . .

Service Moll

Shortages, rationing, priorities in traveling, present many problems for the Division of Foreign

CHANGES IN THE JOURNAL STAFF

The Editors announce the resignation from the JOURNAL staff, as of April 30, of MISS EDITH S. WRIGHT who was on May 29 married to Lt. Harvey H. Bundy, Jr., U.S.A. Mrs. Bundy is the daughter of the late Ambassador J. Butler Wright. Lt. Bundy is the son of the Assistant to the Secretary of War. Both Ambassador Wright and Mr. Bundy, Sr. were one-time Assistant Secretaries of State.

Miss Wright is succeeded on the staff by MRS. RUTH YEARNs, wife of Foreign Service Officer Kenneth Yearns who is now assigned to the Department. The Editors welcome Mrs. Yearns to the JOURNAL staff.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY HIM?

He entered the Service in 1916. There follows his Service itinerary: Grenoble, Athens, Patras, Athens, Tenerife, Buenos Aires, Rivière du Loup, Belgrade, Izmir, Addis Ababa, Malta, Bordeaux, Barcelona, and Valencia.

He is the author of the codes of civil and commercial procedure of the Special Court of Ethiopia.

He is now assigned to the European Division in the Department, and he is an expert on matters pertaining to Spain.

For identification see page 324.



Service Administration in assisting members of the Service proceeding abroad.

Along came a young lady from the plains of Texas the other day who was scheduled for a flight over Africa en route to her post. The Division was shocked out of its usual routine when she refused to depart unless permission were granted her to travel with, what she considered, necessary equipment in the event of a forced landing in the deserts or jungle of Africa.

Whether the permit was obtained is a military secret—but the grapevine had it that her handbag bulged, or was it a hip protuberance—anyway, the word *dexterity* was whispered.

Foreign Service Sons and Daughters in the Armed Forces

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

Son of AMBASSADOR AND MRS. CLARENCE E. GAUSS:

Lieutenant Charles B. Gauss, Pilot, Air Transport Command, U. S. Army Air Force.

Sons and daughter of MR. AND MRS. GEORGE K. DONALD:

Lieutenant Robert G. Donald, USN, assigned to the Navy Department;

Richard D. Donald, Pvt., Signal Corps;

Katherine L. Donald, Auxiliary in the WAACS at Ft. Oglethorp, Georgia.

Portraying Hull is His Career

If there's anything to the theory of heredity, CHARLES TROWBRIDGE is really in the groove for which nature intended him.

He is currently carving out what promises to be a new career in Hollywood as the screen's double for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The actor portrayed Secretary Hull in "Sergeant York." He has the role of the Secretary again in Warner Brothers' film version of "Mission to Moscow," and has played the Secretary of State in a number of patriotic shorts.

The coincidence is that Trowbridge was born in the American Consulate at Vera Cruz, Mexico, when his father, S. T. Trowbridge, was Consul at that post.

The Service Claims "Home Sweet Home"

Did you know that the author of "Home, Sweet Home" was a member of the American Consular Service?

May 11 marked the 100th anniversary of the first raising of the American flag over a United States consulate in Tunis by JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Payne arrived in Tunis as American Consul on May 12, 1843. He died there in 1852. He was born in East Hampton, L. I., on June 9, 1781, and wrote the song in Paris in 1823. His childhood home in East Hampton is preserved by the residents as a "Home, Sweet Home" museum.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
 ALLEN, STUART—*Western Canada*
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
 BERRY, BURTON Y.—*Turkey*
 BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*
 BREUER, CARL—*Venezuela*
 BUELL, ROBERT L.—*India*
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
 CHILDS, J. RIVES—*North Africa*
 CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*
 DOW, EDWARD, JR.—*Egypt*
 DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
 FUESS, JOHN C.—*Ireland*
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
 GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—*Trinidad*
 GILCHRIST, JAMES M.—*Nicaragua*
 GROTH, EDWARD M.—*Union of South Africa*
 HUDDLESTON, J. F.—*Curacao and Aruba*
 HURST, CARLTON—*British Guiana*
 KELSEY, EASTON T.—*Eastern Canada*

FORD, RICHARD—*Iran*
 LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Honduras*
 LIGHTNER, E. ALLEN, JR.—*Sweden*
 LORD, JOHN H.—*Jamaica*
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
 LYON, SCOTT—*Portugal*
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
 MILBOURNE, H. L.—*St. Lucia*
 MINTER, JOHN R.—*Southern Australia*
 MITCHELL, REGINALD P.—*Haiti*
 PAGE, EDWARD, JR.—*U.S.S.R.*
 PALMER, JOSEPH, 2ND—*British East Africa*
 POST, RICHARD H.—*Uruguay*
 SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Abyssinia, Eritrea, British and Italian Somaliland.*
 TAYLOR, LAURENCE W.—*French Equatorial Africa, The Cameroons and Belgium Congo.*
 TRIOLO, JAMES S.—*Colombia*
 TURNER, MASON—*Western Australia*
 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR R.—*Panama*

TEGUCIGALPA



Photo courtesy F. P. Latimer, Jr.

FIRST AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS

Ambassador John D. Erwin and staff at presentation of credentials, Tegucigalpa. Left to right: (excluding guard of honor) John B. Faust, Second Secretary; Ambassador John D. Erwin; Don Fernando Lardizabal, Chief of Protocol; Don Jorge Coello, Assistant Chief of Protocol; Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy.

SANTIAGO

Vice President Wallace Visits Chile

April 26, 1943.

VICE President Wallace: "I've always had a tremendous admiration for the Araucanian Indians, those noble fighters who were never conquered."

President Ríos: "At last they have been conquered, and by one man alone — you, Mr. Vice President."

This alleged conversation between the Vice President of the United States and the President of Chile sums up briefly the spirit which characterized the former's visit to Chile. Vice President Wallace conquered not only the Araucanian Indians, but also the entire Chilean populace, including the *roto*, the *hacendado*, the conservative clubman, the innkeeper, the politician, the taxi driver, the wine merchant, the Cabinet Minister, the brakeman, the *Carabínero*, the jockey, and the business man. He captured their imagination, one and all, from the moment he stepped off the Panagra plane at Los Cerrillos airport on March 26, and held it until April 21, when, to the booming of twenty-one guns, the honors of a Chief of State which he was accorded throughout his visit, he waved a smiling farewell to the friendly crowd gathered at the frontier airport of Arica.

"The friendly crowd" would be a fitting title to a chapter dedicated to the Vice President's stay in Chile. His first impression of the capital must have been the crowd through which, on the night of his arrival, he drove in an open Packard, with the President of the Republic, the five miles from the airport to the residence in the center of Santiago which had been placed at his disposal. In front of this residence a greater crowd had gathered, 100,000 strong, a record-breaker for Santiago. Different, too, from the usual, placid Chilean mob, this one throbbled with enthusiasm and shouted itself hoarse with "Viva Wallace. Viva Roosevelt. Viva los Estados Unidos." Then there was the crowd of

(Continued on page 328)



Mr. Wallace, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, arrives at the Palace for his official call on the President. Left: Behind Mr. Wallace, is Anibal Jara, Chilean Consul General at New York. To the right of the picture is Clarence Brooks, First Secretary of Embassy.

Photos by Dr. Andre Simonpietri



Mr. Wallace talking with President Juan Antonio Ríos.

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THE BATTLE FOR BUENOS AIRES, by Sax Bradford, Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York, 1943; 307 pp. \$2.50.

Mr. Saxton E. Bradford, now Lieutenant (junior grade), USNR, was for some time an officer of the Auxiliary Foreign Service, attached to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires. His book gives an account of Axis, especially Nazi, organization and accomplishment of political penetration. Although restricted to the use of previously published source materials, the book nevertheless affords the reader a documented and intelligent case-history of political warfare in Argentina. A principle source used is the published findings of the Investigating Committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies. These reports are superior in grasp of the problem of totalitarian penetration to those of the Dies Committee.

Mr. Bradford understands well and clearly sets forth that the Nazis work by no hit-or-miss or rule-of-thumb program hastily devised after the outbreak of war. He describes in detail the thorough subordination to predatory political purposes of all manner of contacts—commercial, financial, cultural, diplomatic, even religious—with the outside world which is the inevitable consequence of the totalitarian organization of Axis states. From many points of view, Buenos Aires is the best available vantage-point to study totalitarian foreign-relations in action. Neutral Buenos Aires is of the greatest strategic and psychological importance in this world-war, as a city of world-influence, as the great entrance-port for goods tangible and intangible into southern South America, and as a symbol of the polarization in this hemisphere of resistance to the influence from the “Yankee” North. The Nazis (and to some extent the Japs, and far less successfully the Italians) long and carefully prepared their ground in Argentina, in order to exercise the maximum influence within the country which they could achieve. The great objective was not so much to make Nazis out of Argentines—a presumably hopeless task among a very Latin, sensitive, and fundamentally democratic people—but to make enemies for the enemies of the Axis, to spread, above all, anti-Yankee sentiment.

Mr. Bradford carefully sets forth the surrounding conditions—the attitudes of various Argentine elements towards themselves and their position in the world; their relations, material and spiritual, with

Europe; their contacts and experiences with the other parts of the hemisphere, especially with the United States. His work, therefore, affords the reader with a view of the “battle for Buenos Aires” with the various factors in relation to each other. For this reason, although the writing is entertainingly journalistic, the book is valuable as a serious study and the criticisms of our own activities and procedures (sometimes caustic) appear to be both shrewd and just. Above all, Mr. Bradford exhibits a thoroughly timely disgust with the planlessness and ineptitude of some American propaganda. He has here put his finger on one of the most expensive failures of invincibly amateur conduct of warfare.

Mr. Bradford is obviously a convinced believer in the democratic and freedom-loving qualities of the masses of our southern and Latin neighbors. He believes that their resistance to “canned” ideas of all sorts, and especially to the spurious formulae of the agencies of *all* the various totalitarian states, is deep and probably invincible, so long as the cause of democracy and freedom is adequately represented politically in the world and the cause of the United States is fairly and honestly presented locally in the other American republics. He does not believe, however, that the presentation locally has been either skillful or adequate. He states, and documents his statements in detail, that the conception of the United States which prevails under the Southern Cross is a caricature, largely self-created, which seems to do nobody any good but the Axis. For this condition, there are a number of factors to blame. For the failure to correct it, however, a large part of the blame appears to rest with officials who do not care to equip themselves with essential information concerning problems in dealing with which the taxpayers’ millions are poured out.

Mr. Bradford points out over and over again that there are deep causes for sympathy, none of them spurious, which should be made plain for the mutual benefit of Latinos and Yankees. Nevertheless, says he: “We act like the long aloof young man who has just discovered that the freckle-faced [girl] is in fact heiress to the Brewster millions. We are tripping over our own bonbons and orchids every time we ring the doorbell.” The conclusion is difficult to escape that, in a war against totalitarianism, it is possible to do harm to the democratic cause by too much high-pressure “merchandising”—as though the competition were between two brands of toothpaste so nearly identical that “selling” had

to be done on the basis of hoopla and "free offers." The fact is plain from our own national experience, that nobody treasures a freedom he does not have to struggle for, or honors a cause which does not demand sacrifice. Our good neighbors, many of them, are making serious sacrifices and many are at war: the tone of our presentation of our own cause (and theirs) ought more consistently to meet the level of expression suitable to such a state of affairs. In many ways it does, but it has too often failed to do so. There is a danger in this—a danger that it should come to be thought (quite mistakenly) that we as a nation and a government prefer to acquire support by offering "inducements" rather than by offering aggressive leadership to the democratically-minded. But—the reader is referred to Mr. Bradford.

JOHN TOOP.

WORLD IN TRANCE—FROM VERSAILLES TO PEARL HARBOR, by Leopold Schwarzschild. L. B. Fischer Publishing Corporation, New York, 1942.

This book, although only one of a long series on the resurgence of Germany following the defeat of 1918, takes high rank in that series by reason of the clarity and compactness of the argument, the able use of a wide range of published quotations, and the author's original testimony as a former resident of the Rhineland. It is one of the three books with which this reviewer happens to be acquainted that he would choose for reading and re-reading, if he could have only three as sources of information on Europe between the wars. (The other two: *CAN EUROPE KEEP THE PEACE?* by Frank Simonds, and *TWENTY YEARS' CRISIS*, by Edward H. Carr).

It is Clemenceau that has influenced the author most, and he is many times quoted with approval: e.g. his 1919 size-up of the German republic as "mere window dressing"; his view that the world must be either a directorate of the great powers or anarchy; his admonition to the Chamber in presenting the Treaty of Versailles, "If you go to peace resolutely, as our men went to war, you will give it life . . . if you waste time you will have given our country a thing of death instead of a thing of life"; his 1922 pre-vision of 1940, "We are marching toward a catastrophe so complete that I find it impossible to see any way out of it. Among us I see only the lowest kind of ambition and a lapse into total apathy." And his collaborator Tardieu and his opponent Foch are quoted, both from 1919, in equally prophetic statements.

The central theme is a record of what Germany

did between 1919 and 1935 to turn the defeat of 1918 into the victories of 1938-41; and the author holds that the military caste ruled always (quoting Mirabeau's definition of the old Reich: "Not a country with an army, but an army with a country"), and that never at any time did it change by a hair's breadth its aim of rebuilding German military power and resuming the war. And that applied to Ebert and his Republic, to Stresemann and his Locarno. By 1935 the rearmament was beyond stopping, and the author prophesied in 1933 and 1934 that it would soon be too late.

But the villain of the piece is not vengeance-bent Germany, but the misguided statesmanship of the ex-Allies: Lloyd George, looking at a gravely weakened France and thinking that the Rhineland occupation pointed to renewed Napoleonic ambitions; Stanley Baldwin, solemnly assuring the House of Commons in 1934 that Germany had 260 first-line planes to Britain's 560; Austen Chamberlain and Briand, thinking that Germany's joining the League (at the price of Brazil's defection, and of suppressing evidence of Germany's failure to disarm) meant the dawn of a new day in Europe, while Stresemann was saying privately to the Crown Prince that now Germany's preoccupations "can be transformed into as many vexations for the Entente by a skillful orator before the League of Nations." And Ramsey MacDonald and his pressure upon France to accept German equality in arms. And Frank Kellogg and his renunciation-of-war pact. And Clement Atlee and his 1935 statement that "From the danger of war one cannot protect one's self by weapons."

Lumping together the efforts of "the perfectionists"—i.e. those people in the sick world who strove for perfection by ignoring the quicksands,—the author speaks of the "euphoria" mood in which the world drifted to catastrophe. (The word means "The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person.")

He pleads for a different attitude towards the use of force, and holds that "The 'moral' value of power and weapons and compulsions is determined exclusively by the purpose they serve . . . The voice of twenty years warns us to defend peace and justice and freedom with pride and assurance; to accumulate weapons; to build up superiority; and to cultivate and use these instruments of freedom with wisdom and resolution."

One may differ from his conclusions, but one can scarcely think clearly about the problems he discusses without awareness of the facts which he recites so well.

WALTON C. FERRIS.

(Continued on page 314)

The Women's Reserve, U.S.N.R.

By Lt. (jg) BETTE EVANS, U.S.N.R.

IN past wars, comparatively few women have served in or with the United States Navy—the record of their service is already well-known. These were the nurses and the Yeomanettes of World War I. Therefore, a new page in the history of American women was turned on July 30, 1942. On that date, by Congressional Act, a Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve came into being.

Immediately following the passage of the establishing legislation, Mildred Helen McAfee, president of Wellesley College, was sworn in a Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R., and appointed Director of the Women's Reserve. Ten months later, at this writing, the new Reserve includes some seventeen thousand women—with an expected year-end complement of forty-seven thousand members.

Members of the Women's Reserve—popularly termed the "WAVES"—are not only the first women to be sworn into the Naval Reserve in both an officer and enlisted status—but they are also the first women to be enrolled as a distinct unit *within* any United States military service. The similar and earlier, women's organization serving with the Army, was originated as an Auxiliary, rather than a Reserve—a status which still maintains, pending passage of further Congressional legislation now pending. The Navy's other two Women's Reserves—those of the Coast Guard and the Marines—came into being shortly after the WAVES; the former under special legislation; the latter under authority granted for the establishment of the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve.

Two factors doubtless influenced the Navy's move to induct women. First, and paramount, was the factor of increased personnel need. For the first time in history, the Navy was faced with the problem of manning and equipping—not a one ocean fleet—but a seven ocean Navy. Thousands of men were needed afloat. Necessary desk work held too many ashore. Secondly, bearing upon the primary need of capable personnel, the complementing, to any large extent, of the Navy's man-power by woman-power doubtless seemed more practical in 1943 than it could have in 1917—or 1898—since women, during the past two decades, have entered the business world in increasing numbers—many of whom

now have experience adaptable to the Navy's needs.

The establishing Congressional Act, as passed, placed no restriction on number of women to be enrolled. It did, however, set limitations of rank: one Lieutenant Commander; thirty-five full Lieutenants; thirty-five per cent of the total officer complement to be Lieutenants, junior grade; the remainder to be commissioned as ensigns. Also, service of these women was limited to within Continental United States. In passing, it might be noted that legislation is now pending which, if enacted, would modify these several restrictions.

In any discussion of the Women's Reserve, three questions invariably arise—the answers to which encompass, to a great extent, the story of the Women's Reserve. Those questions almost inevitably are: How are these women selected? How are these women trained? What are the duty assignments of these women?

Officer WAVES are selected and commissioned on much the same basis as men. Educational requirements are identical—i.e., at least two years of college education with further business experience. Applications are considered from the standpoint of the ability of the woman to do either an administrative job, or a technical job: Some are selected for particular background experience that the Navy can use. Others are selected because they seem adaptable for training in new fields, such as communications and aerology. Soon a few will be selected almost entirely on the basis of intellectual superiority displayed in college studies, as candidates for the Japanese language training to be initiated this summer for Women Reservists.

Enlisted WAVES must have had at least two years of high school or business school education—although the majority so far enrolled have high school diplomas, and, in some instances, college training.

Standards for physical fitness are high. Aptitude tests are given all candidates. No woman is enrolled who has a child under the age of eighteen years. Nor are the wives of Navy men eligible. Proof of United States citizenship is also a prerequisite.

Two jobs must be done by the training program of the Women's Reserve. The first is the indoctrina-

tion into the Navy of all women who enter the service. The second is special training for about seventy per cent of all enlisted women and about half of all officers, in preparation for types of duty which require special naval schooling.

To do the first job, there are now two schools: The U. S. Naval Training School, the Bronx, New York City, where 1,550 enlisted WAVES are enrolled every other Monday; and the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's Schools at Northampton, Massachusetts and South Hadley, Massachusetts, where about four hundred officer-candidates are sent each month. Adaptation to life in the Navy begins, but obviously does not end, here. Here does take place, however, the metamorphosis of Jane Jones into Seaman Jones, and of Mary Smith into Ensign or Lieutenant (j.g.) Smith.

To do the second job—that of special training—there are now one special school and three advanced units of relatively small size for officers, and fifteen schools or supplementary units for enlistees, in addition to the naval hospitals utilized for medical orientation and training.

The grand total of twenty training centers dot the landscape from North to South, and from the Atlantic Coast to one Far Western outpost at the University of California at Los Angeles, where a small number of aerology officers are in training. The largest school now in existence holds 4,800, the smallest eight. The typical school has a registration of about one thousand. The use of these facilities is at present shared with the Women's Reserves of the Coast Guard and the Marine Corps, and all told, for all services, there are places for 15,158 trainees

WAVE HOSPITAL CORPSMEN

Many WAVES are on duty or receiving training at the National Naval Medical Center, where thousands of men are being brought back to health through the use of the most modern of medical equipment. Here Josephine Niebuhr, 2/c Pharmacist's Mate massages the hand of a patient in a whirlpool tank in a treatment for releasing muscles.

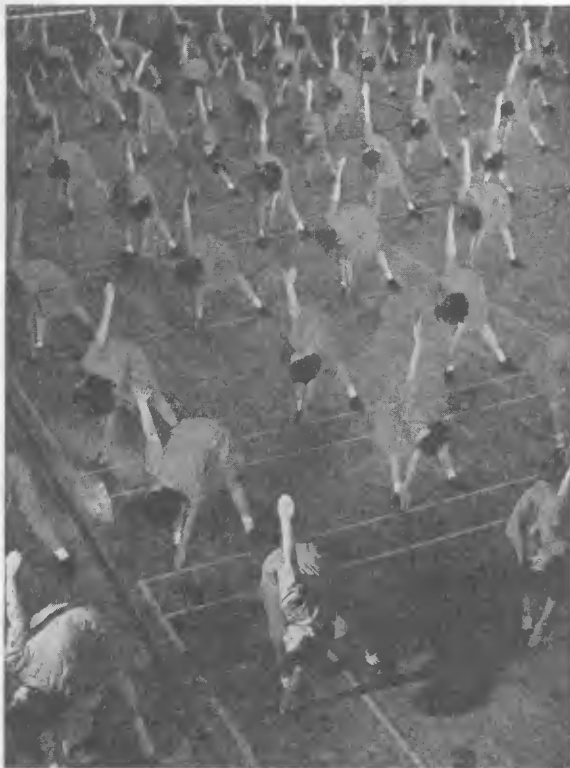
WAVES LEARN AIRCRAFT SPECIALTIES

WAVES learning to become Aviation Machinist's mates at the U. S. Naval Training School, Norman, Oklahoma, are learning to take airplane engines apart.

WAVE RADIO OPERATORS

These apprentice seamen are studying radio operation at the U. S. Naval Training School, Madison, Wisconsin.





to go to school at one time. All 15,158 places are constantly occupied except for the few hours between the graduation of a finished class of the convening of a fresh one.

This cycle of convening and graduating goes on continuously. All schools, with minor exceptions, are on a "flow" basis, which produces graduates monthly, regardless of the fact that length of special courses ranges from as short as two weeks to as long as a year. Someone is always graduating somewhere, as someone is likewise always entering school to fill the vacancy somewhere. By midnight of December 31, 1943, this process will have put on active duty—which includes personnel in training when the year ends—over 47,000 WAVES.

All this is to be compared, not only with the earliest training program of the Women's Reserve, encompassing four schools—but with the initial estimates the Navy "talked" prior to the enactment of the legislation, when it was believed that women could take over Navy men's jobs only to the extent of approximately one thousand officers and ten thousand enlisted.

As adaptability is the first requisite of successful service in the Women's Reserve, so is it the first characteristic of the training program. Nearly everything which affects the development of the Reserve affects training. If demands go up, training must expand. If the balance of needs for types of service changes, so must training. There are, however, a few constants.

It is a constant that women are to replace men. It is also a constant that women are not to serve aboard ship. These two considerations dictate identical training for men and women with elements unique to service afloat eliminated. Actually, the training program is rather less affected by the fact that women will never serve afloat than that they will never hold battle stations. It is the elimination of training for battle stations which marks the real difference.

(Continued on page 318)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WAVES

Wearing their new regulation uniform gym suits and shoes, WAVES at the U. S. Naval Training School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, perform their exercises as part of the physical training program to promote coordination, stamina and posture.

That top shelf in the refrigerator at the Quonset Point, R. I., commissary is a little high for Ensign Anna Grace Schultz, but she manages to reach it as she checks up on the meat storage situation. Ensign Schultz is now on duty as assistant commissary officer at the Quonset Point Naval Training Station.

A Volcano is Born

By JAMES A. GREEN

This article has been written expressly for the JOURNAL by Mr. James A. Green, father of Mr. Joseph C. Green, now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. Mr. Green, the author, is a man over 80 years of age whose undiminished vigor has brought him to Mexico every year for the past several years, where he is an enthusiastic traveler and astute observer.

The volcano of Parícutin erupted February 22, 1943. Mr. Green, realizing the significance of the phenomenon, visited the vicinity of the volcano before travel in that area became so difficult that persons could not get within a mile of the erupting crater. His story, therefore, is of first hand. Ambassador Messersmith and his family tried to reach the immediate area of the volcano some two weeks later, but by that time the volcanic dust had settled so thickly over every thing that traction vehicles could approach only to within a distance of five or six miles, the balance of the journey having to be on donkey or mule back. No one can now venture the last mile or so to the volcano on account of heavy and red-hot stones falling in this area. Scientists claim the volcano is increasing in the frequency and intensity of its eruptions.

FROM the lips of the Indian who owned the field where the new volcano burst forth I heard the remarkable story of that event. He was plowing and his little boy was with him. The lad presently came running to his father and said he heard a noise under the ground. The father paused to listen and he heard a long low rumble beneath his feet. Then as he looked about him he saw one of the furrows made by his plow open and a jet of smoke come forth. This was immediately followed by a burst of flame which spouted furiously upward ten or twenty feet. And then white-hot lava began to flow over the newly plowed land. The farmer waited to see no more. He fled for his life from that dreadful place.

Thus a volcano was born.

It was not long until the Indians in the vicinity came to see what was happening, attracted by the thick smoke which was rising from the earth. Within a few hours the volcano had

formed a cone and the lava vomited out from the fissures at its base was running in all directions.

I visited the volcano exactly three weeks after its birth. At that time the rain of volcanic ash which since has proved so serious, was not greatly in evidence. We first noticed it some five or six

kilometers from the volcano and in the immediate neighborhood of the advancing lava it was only a few inches thick. Walking was difficult but not impossible. When three weeks after my visit Ambassador Messersmith went to see the volcano he could not get nearer than 6 kilometers because the deep ash impeded all progress except on horseback and that was a journey which, under the circumstances, he did not care to undertake. Our party certainly was more fortunate. We went by automobile from Mexico City and spent the first night at Mexico's classic city of Morelia — charming place. Then the next day we continued to Uruapan, which is called with



The sight of the new volcano at night was spectacular.



good reason the Valley of Flowers. All the way the roads were perfect. No one could ask for better highways. But there is no royal road to the volcano. It is 40 kilometers from Uruapan over probably the worst and most atrocious road known to man—a mere mud road running most of the way through a sparse pine forest where the trees had been tapped for turpentine, a leading industry in that region. The road had been a burro path to bring out the crude resin. Then when the volcano attracted visitors by the hundreds, the passage of trucks and cars had turned it into dust a foot deep. No rain had fallen there since October and the dust was thick on everything. I have no doubt in the rainy season that forest would be green and lovely. But the dust had made it a dismal gray. We had chartered a truck at Uruajan to take us over this last lap of the trip. The road was full of sudden ups and downs. We were jolted almost out of our skins. Nothing worse in the way of riding could be imagined. Yet terrible as was that road, and it was a trial beyond measure to body and spirit, the volcano was well worth it. It is one of the sights of a lifetime. Indeed, few men or women ever have the opportunity to see a natural wonder such as this new volcano—a phenomenon of first rate scientific importance. Our truck was able to land us not more than 1,000 feet from the immense lava field which surrounded the cone. The cone was perfectly symmetrical and apparently had three craters, one large one at its top and two lesser ones lower down. From them ascended a vast column of smoke. There was but little wind to disturb it and this smoke rose to an immense height, spreading out finally in a great cloud. The cone, so it was estimated, was then 1,500 feet up in the air and continually growing by the ash and stones flung forth from the craters. These stones, most of them of great size, went straight up 1,000 feet or more—such was the mighty force with which they were expelled. As they fell clear of the smoke, they looked like flocks of birds against the sky. Every 6 or 8 second there was a kind of ex-

Above: Stones of great size went up from the crater 1,000 feet or more—such was the mighty force with which they were expelled.

Below: The surrounding volcanic cones were of all sizes—some small, others 2,000 to 2500 feet high.

It was estimated that the cone was 1500 feet high and continually growing by the ash and stones flung forth from the crater.



plosion—that is, there would be a sudden and greater puff of smoke (puff is such a poor word to use for a volume of smoke that must have been several hundreds of feet in diameter), and there was a constant noise that resembled the beating of surf upon the shore—only such a gigantic surf as the ocean never knew.

Of course it was quite impossible to even roughly calculate the size of the lava field about the cone. In most places it certainly was a kilometer in width—perhaps more—and the lava was constantly spreading. The face of the lava was a wall from 20 to 50 feet high. As far as we could see, the advance was by the breaking off of large segments from the face of the lava. When this occurred we could see that behind the face the lava was molten. Towards the two villages where the Indians live there was a valley and here unquestionably the lava will find the line of least resistance and engulf the houses of these poor people. Man has no power to stop the irresistible forward movement of that mass of molten lava. He is as helpless as was King Canute before the rising tide.

From a little hill in the vicinity I counted 27 volcanic cones—cones long extinct and many of them covered with vegetation; some, indeed, with trees of considerable size upon them. Others were mere bare cinder heaps—and on that dreadful road over which we came we passed lava beds innumerable. It was a region once of tremendous volcanic activity. If only a few of those extinct volcanos were going off at the same time, the place was an inferno. These old volcanic cones were of all sizes—some of them were small, others 2,000 or 2,500 feet high. Probably thousands of years have passed since they were formed.

The sight of the new volcano in daylight was impressive. But the sight at night was spectacular beyond adequate description. Then it was seen the whole top of the cone was incandescent. Down its side flowed rivers of flaming white-hot fire. The smoke was no longer black—it was pure flame and the rocks that were thrown out were red-hot. They fell in great arcs like a thousand sky rockets being discharged simultaneously, and the lava bed was lit up by hundreds of fires where cracks in its surface disclosed its fiery interior. All the Fourths of July we have celebrated, were they rolled into one, would not rival this magnificent pyrotechnical display.

Since my visit to the volcano, as I gather from what others have told me, it has increased in violence. Now for 40 kilometers around it has showered the country with ashes. Even Uruapan, a city the 20,000 inhabitants, is shaken with a deadly fear. The Indians in the region have had to flee. The herbage for the cattle has been destroyed, so the situation is serious. It may be the damage done already is a mere prelude to the damage yet to come.

This new volcano of course will be studied by scientists, yet no scientist knows how long its activity may last. It may continue for years, or it may die down soon. But just now it is in all its vigor. There is a possibility—not a probability—it will grow and grow until it reaches the majestic proportions of snow-clad Popocatepetl itself. You never can tell. But beyond doubt it is a marvelous exhibition of the unknown and hidden forces beneath the surface of the earth. Perhaps its most remarkable feature is that it is no outbreak of an old volcano—no antique crater which renews its fires—this is a volcano that started from the level of a cornfield.

SERVICES GLIMPSES

Consul Joseph F. Burt with one 11-lb. and one 8½-lb. rainbow trout which he caught at Los Lagos, Chile, during a vacation in February.

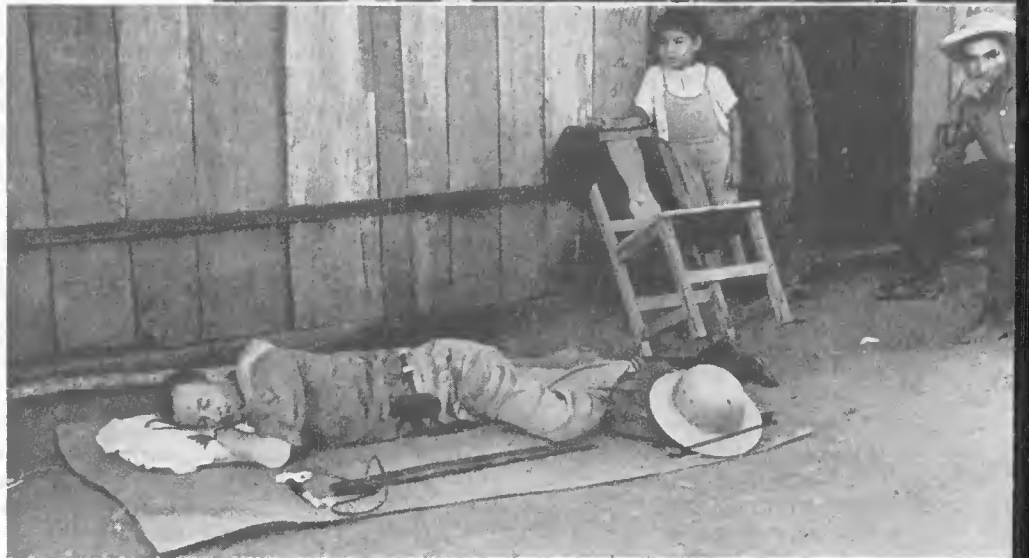


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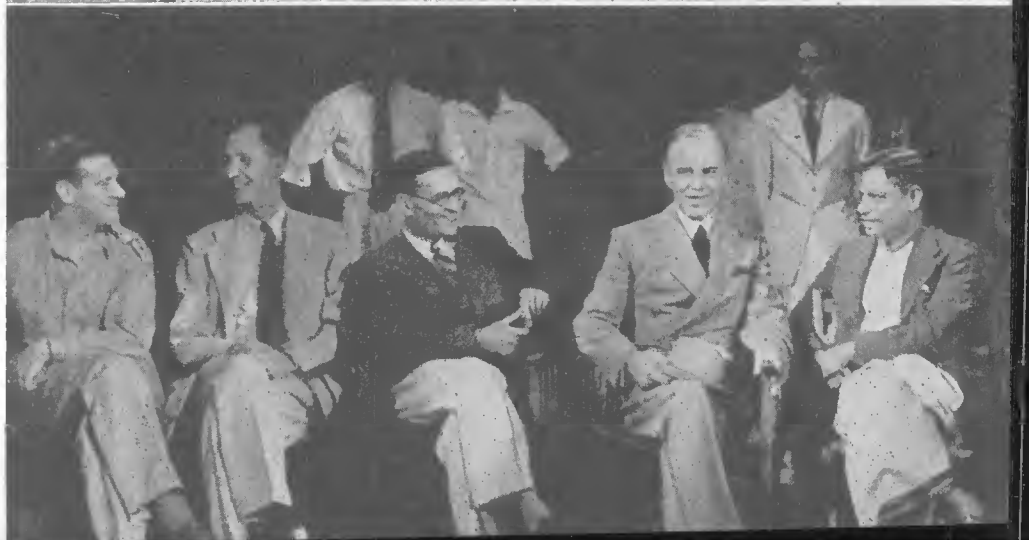
This is the first picture the JOURNAL has received by microfilm. The Editors were pleased to hear from the Consul General in Zurich, all mail facilities to and from Switzerland having been discontinued some months ago. The picture shows Consul General Sam E. Woods and Mr. Hugo E. Prager, President of the Society of Swiss Friends of the United States of America.



Agricultural Attaché Mallory explains that he is hard at work in this picture.



Photograph taken during Mr. William Phillips's recent trip to India, at the showing of an Indian motion picture at a Madras studio. Left to right: Major Richard Heppner, who accompanied Mr. Phillips; Vice Consul Nicholas Feld, Consul Roy E. B. Bower, Mr. William Phillips, Mr. S. S. Vasan, proprietor of Gemini Studios.



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Tomorrow's Foreign Service

By EMIL KEKICH

TO VETERANS of the Foreign Service of the United States memories of the auguries of international destiny imperfectly presented to sight in 1919, and of the succeeding lapses in competency, no doubt are livelier these days and more haunting. Since world affairs have come to one of the most dramatic stages in their annals it is natural there should be among people everywhere discourses anew about a possible meeting place for the common objective of nations: the reasonable mastery of their internal and external living.

Perhaps Tennyson's age of the parliament of man, his federation of the world and a kindly earth lapped in universal law, at long last may be arriving. Certainly American citizens familiar with the principles and methods of industry associations would not seem to be loathe, for at least one of many reasons, to embrace the idea of governments aligning themselves to obtain mutual benefits. The one reason would be the startling analogy between the concept of an international confederation of nations set up with balance and good sense and union in the American manner by competing private enterprises.

On a relatively minuscule scale, of course, American industry associations are formed for the betterment of the members. Their objects consist of the development of industry in service to the public; the conduct of research and experiments in manufacture and marketing; the improvement of relations between employes and employers; dissemination of accurate statistical information; the elimination of competitive abuses, and the holding of periodic meetings in a spirit of friendly give and take. Industry association membership invariably comprises large progressive companies—sometimes not so progressive—medium-sized and slow moving little units, all intensely individualistic. The executives of the association strive to bring the various members into the harmony of operating one for all and all for one within the limits of law and human nature. In practice intrigues, misunderstandings and prejudices occur chiefly the result of ignorance and indifference toward the long view, so that there is need for the continuing process of education, of

hammering in the direction of community rights and duties versus exclusive sectional interests. There, indeed, are elements in miniature of a federation of nations, each individually sacrificing something (and not necessarily legal entity) for the good of the whole, and promoting actions in concert with the dignity and responsibility of that good democratic practice which may be defined the constructive recognition of the very imperfections of men.

Odds on the erection of a world council or group of councils, according to the outlook at the moment, are probably good. Whether or not it happens in precisely this way or that the United States, moral leader and creditor among nations, is constrained to undertake weighty burdens in international affairs. To begin with, relief activities over the world, the United States supplying the major volume of the material needed, are likely to assume prodigious proportions. Almost simultaneously disintegrated economic structures abroad will have to begin to be rehabilitated, again American money and equipment and skills largely to be depended upon. The devising of means to maintain the full employment everywhere that only war apparently could achieve looms a most urgent task in the post-war scene.

Diplomatists, in the capacity of trained observers of foreign conditions, presumably should furnish certain facts essential to the correct drawing up of the principles of a combination of nations. The policies would be submitted by legislators to their people in digestible form, be approved and formally settled in principle, then turned over to the diplomatic experts for negotiation, administration and execution. The answer to one of the anomalies of civilization, man's past inability to exercise the same ingenuity for construction as for destruction, thus would appear to rest on the efficiency of diplomacy during and after the formation of an international association, and in very high degree on America's servants of the profession.

In many countries events and public opinion have been changing the theory and practice of diplomacy, the transition on the whole characterized by progress, despite periods of violence, from the nar-

Emil Kekich is Secretary of the American Match Manufacturers' Association; former consultant of the War Production Board, and former American Commercial Attaché.



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row idea of extreme nationalism to that of the community of nations in mutual questions of resources, trade, finance, with their strong magnetisms for disputes. Excessive exaltation of "my country right or wrong" is a philosophy that, after all, began crumbling under the impulses of the war of 1914-18 and the subsequent peace negotiations. Such extremist thought and the opposite of unctuously loving people to death, in the aftermaths of the present global conflict in all probability shall not be considered too far apart from some golden mean. At all events diplomacy inherits the determinant and beneficial influence of American pioneering in awareness to the necessity and utility in synthesizing international political and cultural relations with economics. The increasing scope of commerce and finance, stimulated by the sensational advance in communications and transportation, accentuate the likelihood of reemphasis on economics, as a more or less integral part of politics and culture, in international dealings. So the duties in prospect for the Foreign Service Officers of the United States in what might be called politico-socio-economics can but fairly leap to the senses and thrill the blood.

The implications of the work going on at present in economic reporting alone are perfectly staggering. There has never been, for example, such informational reciprocity as now between the American Government and American business, and between governments of the United Nations. Immeasurably less secrets of domestic and international production and trade accordingly exist than formerly. Moreover the possibilities of a world of substance and forms undreamed of a few years ago lie in the greatly lessened general disposition of people to wallow in the splendors of isolation, and the consequent endeavor to maintain reticence and duplicity once considered essential to successful individual and national business operations. In other words, circumstances have generated the forfeit of a multitude of old beliefs, the creation of an intellectual assent to the principle that free exchange of economic and political facts among nations bears similar ratio to world welfare that the interchange of cultural ideas does. The vast phenomenal flow of economic information, the work of countless men, must be highly significant of futurity in the pursuits of peace.

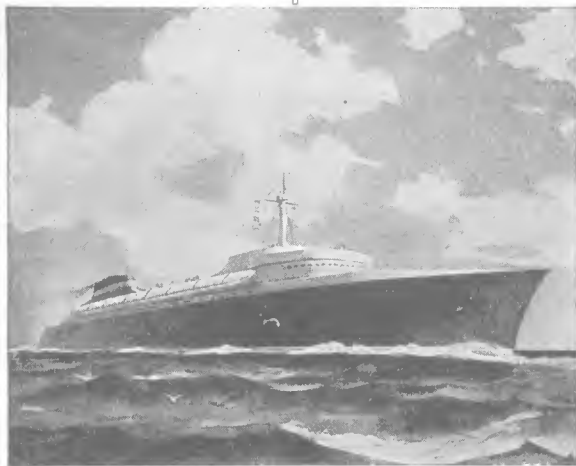
It has been edifying in the handling of certain problems in the War Production Board, though not particularly surprising, to watch firsthand how excellently, with what grasp and splendid disregard of red tape, officials of the State Department in Washington and in the field secured and analyzed comprehensive and complicated economic data vital

to the war effort. The speed and finesse with which this was done merely reflected a part of the virile, dynamic organization of democracy in gear. Pressure on the Government to take and distribute the fruits of training and experience, however, gave greater play to individual officers' imaginations, to their open acceptance of how much was not known, or could be known, and to the surer pursuit of logic under the duress of military need.

The post-war problems of materials and manpower and commerce obviously involve unprecedented world data on natural resources and substitutes, on conservation and allocation of supplies by scientific formula, on approaches to solutions of new production and distribution questions. The American Government, and by the same token the governments with whom it has to deal, is certain to require infinitely better available information on the current, perishable conditions of life in most countries than in the past. Foreign Service officers will have to comb the earth for every scrap of pertinent economic and political information with the keen perception the public knowledge of the mistakes of yesterday and the day before is too broad, the desire of the masses for uninterrupted production in peace too great, to admit of insensate failure.

It is a safe assumption, then, that America's Foreign Service officers can sense that they have been destined to lead much harder, fuller, peacetime lives. The basic pre-war experience of the officers and their war labors should have prepared them well for adjustments to the wider, heavier pressures coming. One will find career diplomatists executives extraordinary in coordinating international politics with economics in geopolitical fashion, less the unsavory connotations. We can envisage these officers—now reputed by foreigners to be among the world's best in the profession—far surpassing their predecessors by virtue of the automatic needs of the times. They will have streamlined themselves in their specialty of integrating the complexities of political negotiations, to do which means the acquisition of greater facility in plotting specific economic and cultural aims. The normal knowledge of the arts and sciences of the well-read diplomatic executives will need more to be complemented by that of accounting, chemistry, engineering and merchandising, in order properly to direct their staffs to given ends. With many specialists to assist them they shall have to function on a large scale; dig deep in the currents of life in the lands accrediting them, and acquire the finest sensitivity to their meanings; make positive judgments in adherence to discernment evolved from experience; develop techniques in written and verbal presentations of truths so that texts and figures speak with the new vividness and

JUNE, 1943



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vitality demanded. It may be imagined, too, that in the most difficult circumstances the officers face the necessity of continuing the qualities of calm, courage and detachment distinguishing the ideals of their noble calling, and above all the essential humility so becoming to representatives of the United States.

Resilient man, by nature a backslider—and who can blame him for the slaving destiny that is his—advances regardless. Trial and error apparently show him the wisdom of following the rocky course of stumbling, falling and fighting on. Failure impels the creature to fresh thrusts forward,—proof he learns repentance,—to resume the plodding that is painfully slow although promising because so hard won. Out of the majesty of the suffering and learning in this and the previous World War peoples surely can abound in the hope for a long day of clear horizons. Not that the millenium could be around the curves of tomorrow, but that evidences do point to grand opportunities in building the basis for wisdom to look at the stars more intelligently. Indubitably great as is tomorrow's challenge to the Foreign Service Officers of the United States, the American citizen should feel they have ample mental and moral equipment, actual and latent, to meet it head-on.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 301)

THE NEGRO IN THE CARIBBEAN, by Eric Williams. The Williams Press, Inc., Albany, N. Y. Pp. 119. 1942.

The Trinidad-born author of this handy and valuable little survey is now professor of Social and Political Science at Howard University in Washington. His treatment of his subject is sympathetic and enthusiastic verging on the zealous, but it is marked more by sentiment than by clear, cold analysis.

Professor Williams on occasion mingles his geographical and historical references in a single paragraph to include the French, Dutch, Spanish, British or American possessions, thus creating a feeling of kaleidoscopic movement rather than one of calm conviction. Several admonitions regarding Hitler and the Nazi attitude reflect the thought that the Third Reich's race doctrines are particularly objectional to the Negro people whether they reside in the Caribbean or elsewhere.

Biologically speaking, the Negro in the Caribbean is most predominant in Haiti, Jamaica, the British Windward Islands and in the Dutch Islands. The race is less important numerically in the former

Spanish settlements which were home, not exile, to the white settlers that came in earlier generations from Spain. A little known fact is brought out, i.e., one-third of the population of Trinidad, two-fifths of British Guiana, and one-half of Dutch Guiana consists of Javanese.

The history of the Negro in the Caribbean is in many respects the history of sugar. It was sugar that changed the islands from pirates' nests to rich agricultural colonies, which were at once an incentive to and developed by the slave trade. This region subsequently became the prize of war and of diplomacy which was coveted and fought for by the diplomats of Madrid, London and Paris and by their armies and navies in the New World. From 1640 to 1667, following the introduction of sugar, the wealth of Barbados increased forty times. Between 1660 and 1813 St. Lucia changed hands seven times. But the "black man emancipated from above by legislation and from below by revolution remained the slave of sugar."

Dr. Williams asserts that there is a native middle class made up of mulattoes, and descendants of the emancipated, who, after painful struggles to enter the professions have largely monopolized them and have more lately entered the government services. The author generally implies that middle class and middle color are synonymous. Major Wood's (now Lord Halifax) report to the Colonial Office following his visit in 1921 to the British West Indies recommended elected membership in the legislative councils for representatives of the middle classes and advised that "We shall be wise if we avoid the mistake of endeavoring to withhold a concession ultimately inevitable until it has been robbed by delay of most of its usefulness and of all its grace."

In his conclusions, Williams declares that "the United States cannot be a military friend and an economic enemy with the Caribbean," and that "some scheme, if the Good Neighbor Policy is to survive, will have to be devised by which agricultural surpluses that normally went to Europe will be consumed in the Western Hemisphere." This idea is being carried out by the United States through the action of a number of agencies such as the State Department, the Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Interior, the Lend-Lease Administration and others.

As commentary, it should be pointed out that many of the economic, social, and agricultural problems which Dr. Williams takes up are not essentially determined by racial considerations.

The book contains extremely helpful reference notes and a selected bibliography.

WILLARD F. BARBER.

(Continued on page 317)

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SOUTHERN and STANDARD ENGRAVERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE GREEK WHITE BOOK, published by the American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C., 1943. 121pp. Cloth Edition, \$2.00; Paper Edition, \$1.50.

This compilation of diplomatic documents relating to Italian aggression against Greece includes a preface by the Greek Prime Minister, the text of the Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement between Greece and Italy, and correspondence mainly between the Greek Minister in Rome and the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, covering the period from the Italian aggression against Albania down to the entry of Italy into the war (April 7, 1939-June 10, 1940), the period of Italian provocations (June 10-October 28, 1940), and the Italian aggression (October 28, 1940).

The last document in the book is an order of the General commanding the Italian Division of Ferrara (October 28, 1940). It clearly establishes that the sudden attack upon Greece had been premeditated for a long time back, and is a fitting conclusion to a record of knavery and gangsterism rarely equalled in the world's history.

One cheering note is the remark made to the Greek Minister in Rome on August 7, 1940 by Signor Benini, Under Secretary of State for Albanian Affairs:

"He presumed that I, no less than he, would see the advantages of a sincere collaboration, and now especially, when it was already certain that England had lost the war, this avenue offered wide possibilities."

So much for Fascist crystal-gazing.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

NEWSPAPER CHINESE BY THE INDUCTIVE METHOD, edited by Herrlee Glessner Creel and Teng Ssu-yü. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1943, 265 pp.

As Professor Creel states, newspaper Chinese is not, as might be thought by analogy with English, simple for anyone with some reading knowledge of Chinese. It is a special idiom, with peculiarities of usage and phraseology which may occasionally puzzle even well-educated Chinese. The volume *Newspaper Chinese* is not, in consequence, suited for the use of persons beginning the study of the Chinese language. It presents no short cut, but it does offer comparatively simple initial studies in newspaper Chinese for use of persons already having some knowledge of the written language.

The text contains forty selections from newspapers of which thirty-seven are news items, two

are advertisements and one is an editorial, comprising forty-six pages of Chinese text. The greater part of the book consists of notes containing full definitions of all characters and terms appearing in articles, making reference to dictionaries unnecessary. Location of these definitions is made easy by use of numbers appearing after the character each of the first five times it appears. There are also exercises in Chinese on use of vocabulary introduced by the text. English translations of the text material and exercises are published in a separate volume, for use of students working by themselves.

This book is simpler and covers less ground than the book *Modern Newspaper Chinese* by Brandt, with which past and present attachés for Chinese language study presumably are familiar.

EDWARD E. RICE.

HOPE DEFERRED, by Jeannette Seletz. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1943. 536 pp. \$2.75.

This is a novel by a new author, in which she takes her hero from student days through hospital internship into practice, showing life, according to the publicity blurb, "as it is in the medical world." To this reviewer, it seemed to present only the grim side of this life, and particularly the hopeless struggle against death. Doctors bring life into the world, too, as well as ushering it out.

It is unfortunate that the author chose to picture the unhappy side, for her style is smooth and easy, and reads well. Her pictures of hospital life are vivid and colorful and her writing excellent. Her characters are types rather than individuals, and there is triteness and overwriting in her descriptions of their emotions and reactions. One feels that the hospital scenes were more real to Miss Seletz than the characters she had created.

The book produced such an unpleasant effect upon the reviewer that it was submitted to a pre-Med student, who sat up until the small hours to finish it. It can therefore be recommended with a clear conscience to medically-minded Foreign Service Officers, but if you are about to have an operation it may influence you into deciding to die in your own bed, instead of at the hospital, and if you are susceptible to suggestion, you will find your next headache possessing all the characteristics of a brain tumor.

H. G. KELLY.

BIRTHS

PHELAN. A daughter, Margaret Mary, was born on May 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Phelan at Agua Prieta where Mr. Phelan is Vice Consul.



35 Trade "Embassies"

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OH YEAH!

Almost anything can happen in darkest Africa. Now there's the oysters that grow on trees! Well not exactly, perhaps, it's like this:

Along the edges of the salty estuaries that finger back into the interior behind Libreville in French Equatorial Africa, there are trees with aerial roots. The roots push out from the trunk, the larger branches and even from the smaller branches, falling sometimes to the swampy earth or to the water's surface from a height of thirty to forty feet. The water of the swamp is tide water and it rises and falls about eight feet with the tide. Kissing the briny surface at low tide, the pendant roots are submerged at high tide and floating oysters attach themselves to them. At the return of low tide, the roots and oysters are exposed to view which gives the impression that the oysters are growing on the trees.

Like peaches in Georgia or oranges in California, the oysters are "picked." They are gathered at low tide by men in boats who go from tree to tree, cutting them loose with large knives and collecting them in baskets which hang from their necks.

LAURENCE W. TAYLOR
American Consul, Brazzaville

Cotorro, Habana, Cuba.

American Embassy,
Havana, Cuba.

DEAR SIR:

I write you once more because I wish known, in what time I go to study aviation in United States, and pleasure that you make I go soon to United States, and when you like see me send me a letter, saying that I go because I like to enjoy to the Air force of the United States.

I has a friend whom are radio men in airplane-bomber I pleasure you because I thing you are good man.

I like to known because when the United States don't admit me I offer me to Canada.

As expecting your letter

your very truly,

THE WOMEN'S RESERVE, USNR

(Continued from page 304)

The final constant is that the training program exists to meet the needs of the Navy. Officer candidates and enlistees alike, at their respective indoctrination schools, receive four weeks of basic train-

ing as Apprentice Seamen. Indoctrination is more than a matter of uniforming, inoculation, drill and instruction. These are, however, the outward and visible signs. During the time required to effect this transformation, classification and selection go on, both for officer-candidates and for enlistees. At the end of four weeks' training, promotion to Midshipman takes place for officer-candidates, promotion to Seamen Second Class for enlistees. And here the training program divides into its many special branches.

Of the four hundred officer-candidates entering the Navy each month, part go on, after four weeks of general indoctrination, to another four weeks of advanced indoctrination preparatory to commissioning and assignment to a wide range of administrative and technical duties. Part, after the initial course, enter the eight weeks' communications school, a small number are sent by-monthly as commissioned officers to a two months' Supplies and Accounts course at Radcliffe College, and periodically a few officers enter the nine months' Aerology course at either Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or the University of California at Los Angeles. The staffs for training schools, for the supervision of enlisted women on duty, for the Districts, and the personnel for many kinds of billets in the Bureaus and in the field, are drawn from the first group. Communications officers, the specially trained Supplies and Accounts officers, and the Aerology officers fill billets wherever replacement is possible.

An exception to the above general account of the officer and enlisted training within Naval Training Schools set up at colleges over the country, exists in the case of WAVES who have entered as civilian doctors. These women are commissioned immediately, without general indoctrination, and are sent to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland, where they are enrolled for the course in Navy medicine given all officer-doctors.

Mentioned earlier in this article, a special school, operated on a separate plan, is to be established when the course in Japanese language instruction at the University of Colorado is opened to women about July 1st. While graduates of the school will be commissioned officers, the majority of the students will enter as civilians, and commissioning will not take place until a number of months of the year-long course have been successfully completed. However, women already members of the Women's Reserve, either enlistees or officers, who can meet the requirements, will also be enrolled.

The classification and selection of enlistees produces every two weeks the candidates for special training as Yeomen, Storekeepers and Radiomen;



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for the aviation training as Aerographer's Mates, Aviation Metalsmiths, Aviation Machinests' Mates, and Specialists (T), which latter rating covers Control Tower Operators, Link Trainer Instructors, and Synthetic Device Instructors; and the quotas to receive medical orientation for rating as Pharmacists' Mates or Hospital Apprentices in the Hospital Corps. A substantial proportion of each recruit class is ordered directly to duty as Seaman Second Class; a number are found qualified for rating as Yeoman Third Class without further training, and a few are rated Specialists (S) and ordered to duty to assist in the supervision of barracks on duty stations or at training schools. Selection of all these quotas is carried out by a trained staff which utilizes interviews, tests, and other standardized methods of estimating aptitude and skill. Preference on the part of the recruit is weighed into the final decision. Assignment conforms to the over-all demands of the Navy.

The Women's Reserve is a service—not a career. A majority of the women recognize this when they enlist. A few do not. However, they soon learn that "assignment conforms to the over-all demands of the Navy." Many find themselves detailed to work calling for the identical background and experience of their civilian vocation. Most of those so placed feel that the assignment is the best possible for them. A few do not. Some few have left civilian life to "escape" certain kinds of work. Again, most recognize that if their past experience can be utilized by the Navy to advantage, it must be so used, regardless of their personal desire to "learn a new trade," so to speak. And of course, there are the types of assignments where women actually do learn new types of work—leave their own experience behind them, except as it has taught them to be adaptable to new conditions—new situations. Here again, some are happy to be entering into a new field, some are regretful that they cannot continue with the old. But always, assignments are made to the advantage of the Navy—not of the woman—even as they are among the men.

However, on the whole, in line with the general trend of increased selection and classification of the individual Navy man, as careful an analysis as time and other factors permit, is made of the qualifications of the individual Woman Reservist, and assignments wherever possible are made accordingly. In cases where women are especially experienced in a technical field, this experience is used wherever billets permit. If such women have to be assigned to other billets because of the urgency of replace-

ment in those billets, they may later be shifted to billets opening up which demand their background. However, the general policy of the assignment of members of the Women's Reserve is one of stability. These women were brought into the Navy to more or less stabilize the shore positions of the Navy. They are trained, either in school, or on the job, for certain billets, and it is to the advantage of the Navy that they remain in those billets. Technically, a woman may ask for change of duty, via request through the chain of command, even as may the men—but there is, in all probability, even less chance of her request being granted than in the case of the man.

At present the largest group of WAVES to be assigned to a single area are on duty in Washington, D. C. This is true because the greatest share of the desk work of the Navy is done in Washington, and the greatest share of the officer WAVES have been trained either for administrative or communication details, and, at least in the early stages of WAVE training, the largest numbers of enlisted WAVES to be rated were the yeoman and storekeeper group.

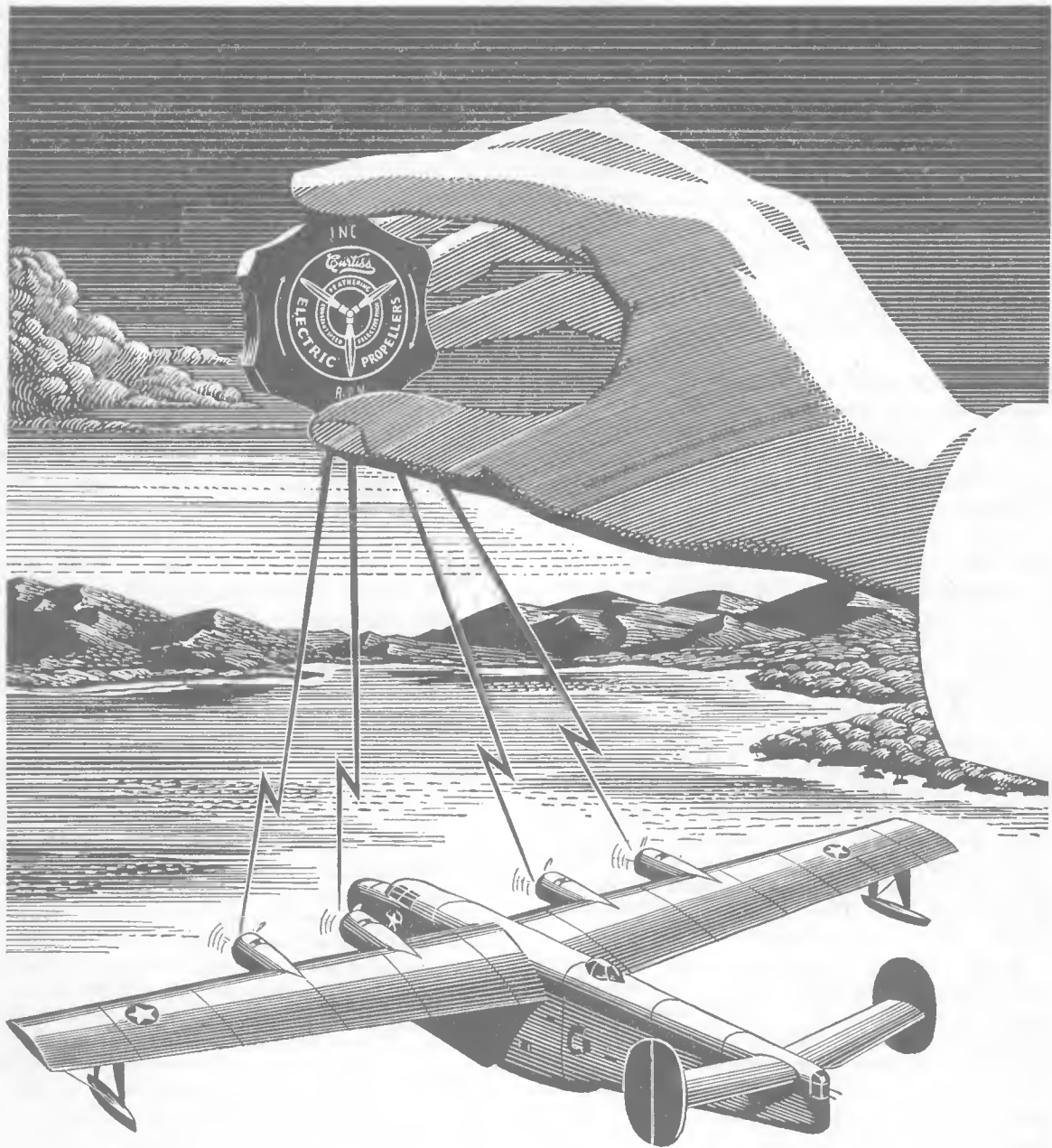
Four WAVE officers and two enlisted WAVES are on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General. The officers are experienced women lawyers. One is detailed as an analyst of the tax situation of the various states as affecting Naval operation; another is doing research and editorial work in preparation of material for a revised edition of "Laws Relating to the Navy, Annotated." Still another is editing and digesting opinions of the Judge Advocate General, and decisions of the Secretary of the Navy, for publication.

There are over one hundred WAVE officers in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. A small number of these women work directly with the Women's Reserve program. The remainder are assigned to duties ranging from working with the settlement of affairs of Ship's Service on ships lost at sea, to the analyzing of and coding of classification questionnaires relating to officer's previous civilian and Naval experience, as a guide to future duty assignments of the men.

Practically all of the WAVES billeted in the Bureau of Ordnance are mathematicians or technicians. One is an architect; another a lawyer. All of the officers are working on confidential material, including production and progress scheduling details, and material sources research. All of the enlisted WAVES assigned to the Bureau have had some experience with business machines.

(Continued on page 322)

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JUNE, 1943

321

In the Bureau of Yards and Docks a WAVE is detailed to the camouflage workshop, and has acted as instructor to a group of the Navy's Construction Battalion. Other WAVES are assigned to the office of the Chief of the Bureau, to Secret Files, to Administration and Personnel, and to the Real Estate Division. One is in War Plans Division; another in the Construction Department's Aviation Division.

In the Bureau of Aeronautics, WAVE officers are at work writing training manuals; others are in the Training Film Section, the Photographic Library, and in a number of technical offices. Enlisted WAVES are assigned to a majority of the offices of this Bureau, including a number of Specialist (P) ratings with previous experience in photography.

Dozens of WAVES have been assigned to the Bureau of Ships; a number are detailed to the Radio and Sound Division of the Bureau, others are in the offices of Supervisors of Shipbuilding, and Inspectors of Machinery in various localities outside of Washington.

WAVE officers in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts include a market research analyst, a woman lawyer working on purchasing contracts, a dietician working on a new cook book for the Navy, and a writer editing the Bureau's daily bulletin. There are hundreds of WAVE officers in the field working through the Bureau as assistant disbursing and supply officers all over the nation.

The office of Public Relations in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy has a large number of WAVES on its staff. One is in charge of the photographic files; another, an experienced radio station manager in civilian life, is assistant in the radio division; the news room of the Press Division has a distinctly feminine atmosphere these days; other WAVES are in the Review Section, the Mail Office, and the office of the Communique Officer.

WAVE officers are assigned to the Administration Office of the Secretary, and in the Office of Procurement and Material. Enlisted WAVES are assigned throughout the Secretary's establishment, including the Secretary's own office.

The Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, originally set his quota of enlisted WAVES as thirty. Within three months after that office received its original quota, the Headquarters of the U. S. Fleet already carried over one hundred enlisted WAVES on its roster, so quickly had the request gone out for "more" based on the ability displayed by the initial group.

The preceding paragraphs touch but lightly on the assignments of WAVES in Washington. WAVES

are in the Office of the Cable Censor—they are in the wind tunnel and the personnel office of the Navy Yard—they are staffing the weather shack of the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, and a round dozen are animating motion pictures out at the Photographic Science Laboratory. And, in typical Navy style, there are the Communicators—hundreds of them—living in their own "communication barracks," having their own recreation rooms, keeping their watches on duty round the clock—but the work of this group cannot be told, however important their service.

And out over the country, the WAVES are replacing men by the hundreds. Dieticians are serving as commissary officers at such places as the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, Rhode Island; mechanical draftsmen are at work out at Treasure Island; ground instructors are on the air field at Jacksonville. Enlisted WAVES are beginning to swarm like bees over the air stations—serving as parachute riggers, aviation machinists' mates, aviation metalsmiths, control tower operators, aerographer's mates, and link training instructors. From Lakehurst, New Jersey, to Pasco, Washington, WAVES in their denim blue coveralls are bringing the planes in to safe landings, keeping check on the weather for the pilots, mapping the course of the skyways, repairing the motors of the big planes—and perhaps coming closer to the war and its meaning than the WAVES at their desks in Washington and Chicago and Cedar Falls, Iowa.

But whether these women are out "in the field," or in the world's capital—whether they sit at a desk and sign memorandums and type confidential mail—or live and work amidst the constant hum of the airplane motor and the color and excitement of a big flying station—these women are doing a remarkable job of service and adaptation, according to the Navy men who are their commanding officers. So well have they performed their assigned duties, that one Bureau has requested over 27,000 WAVES for "immediate detail." That Bureau, as will other stations and activities, must wait for its total complement until the women are enlisted and trained. Such, then, is the tremendous task now facing the Women's Reserve. Its members have, by their coordinated sincerity and effort, made the personnel of the Women's Reserve acceptable to Navy men as very necessary and worthy colleagues . . . a recognition which monthly raises "the sights" higher in relation to numbers to be trained and made available for service. Even as non-combatants, women are new at this game of war—but new or not, they are winning their spurs.



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TO ROOSEVELT 1943

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LETTER TO THE EDITORS

117 East 30th Street
New York, N. Y.
May 3, 1943.

Editor
American Foreign Service Journal
State Department
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:

In your December issue you published an article on "The First Woman Enters the French Foreign Service" by Clark E. Husted, Jr., in which your author says "France . . . has now admitted the first French woman to the Foreign Service." It goes on to say: "this year Mlle. Borel came through to be one among three who finally got a coveted position among several hundred applicants."

Mlle. Borel passed the Foreign Service examinations some ten, twelve or fifteen years ago and has been in the Foreign Office for years, so she was not just recently "given a post in the Foreign Office in Vichy" as stated. She came to Vichy from Paris like many other members of the Foreign Office.

Her work for years has consisted in censoring

movies and in charge of a department in the Section of Cultural Relations which for many years was presided over by Jean Marx.

She had a "con-soeur" also in Foreign Affairs—who was the first to pass the examination I have forgotten.

I have known Mlle. Borel intimately for years and have had occasions to work with her.

These statements have little or no importance but show great unfamiliarity with the French scene.

Yours very truly,

THERESE BONNEY.

IN MEMORIAM

WAKEFIELD. Mrs. E. A. Wakefield, wife of retired Foreign Service Officer E. A. Wakefield, died on May 4 in Seattle, Washington.

GARVIN. John T. Garvin, former non-career Vice Consul, died April 26 in Washington, D. C.

PEARL. Flag Officer W. W. Duncan Pearl, son of Colonel and Mrs. F. Warren Pearl of the American Embassy, London, died in active service in the R. A. F. on March 26.

Greetings in Australia...

■ When teased, 'roos cuff with their front feet or strike with their tails; but here they meet a friendly delegation. This picture helped to illustrate a recent GEOGRAPHIC article on Sydney . . . Can you supply any human-interest pictures or timely narratives on the places *you* visit? As a traveling Foreign Service Officer, you have the qualifications to help this educational magazine. You need not write a complete manuscript at first. Just send a brief outline, together with photographs, for editorial consideration. THE GEOGRAPHIC makes liberal payment for all material accepted for publication.

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



Photographed in Sydney for
the *National Geographic*
Magazine by Howell Walker.

National Geographic Magazine

ALPINE TRAINING FOR SWITZERLAND'S TROOPS

(Continued from page 290)

lowing night some of the patrols camp at high altitudes. Warm sleeping bags and the protection of some rocks enable them to enjoy a good rest.

Upon conclusion of the course outstanding graduates receive the coveted high alpine insignia. These men promise to continue on their own accord their own training and that of their comrades. It is up to these experts to see that the spirit of alpine soldiers is retained in the Swiss Army and that their training is never at a standstill.

The Swiss Army bicycle patrol is another unit which has to undergo strenuous training. Riding in a certain time limit over difficult mountain terrain, and crossing alpine passes partly covered with snow and ice is not an easy assignment.

The Swiss Army command stresses moreover courses for all soldiers to acquire courage and toughness. Leaping through underbrush and over

various obstacles into gravel pits and stony riverbeds; swimming across rivers with full packs on their backs, etc., are tasks designed for the brave. Swiss soldiers, expert marksmen and skiers all, are also drilled regularly in the art of setting mines, in camouflage, flame-throwing, etc.

A carefully-conceived system keeps mobilized men on duty for a given number of months. After this period of service they return to civilian life for a time, with their jobs always held open for them. They are replaced at the front by other men who in their turn must assume the duties of watching and training. In this manner, throughout the war emergency, Swiss citizens are enabled to retain their efficiency both in Army and in civilian life.

Identification of Caricature on Page 297

W. Perry George, member of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, and member of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.

JOURNAL'S MISTAKE

In the April issue, page 195, the photograph of the Embassy luncheon at Chungking shows AMBASSADOR GAUSS and *not* AMBASSADOR JOHNSON, as the caption erroneously read.

REFORMS PROPOSED FOR THE BRITISH FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 286)

would redound to the increased efficiency of the service.

Language training, utilization of women in the service, improvement of the non-career service, strengthening of the personnel system, are topics which, with those mentioned above, merit careful consideration. The columns of the JOURNAL could serve a useful purpose in encouraging constructive discussion of these and related problems, the timeliness and importance of which are emphasized in the British White Paper described above.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT ON FOREIGN SERVICE REFORMS

(Continued from page 287)

to join the crew of a river boat on the Volga. In the new post-war world the diplomatist who understands a democratic nation and knows how to handle it will not discover it in drawing-rooms or even predominantly in universities.

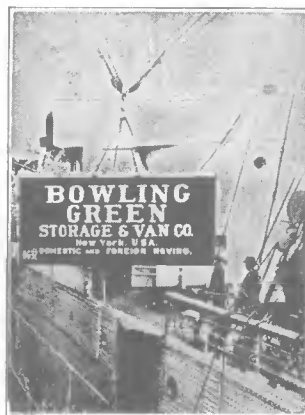
Whether we shall ever get a Foreign Service composed of men who can feel at home among all classes in the modern world will depend largely on the boards which interview candidates, admit them to the Service and afterwards promote them. It seems that at every stage these boards will be composed exclusively of civil servants and largely of senior members of the Foreign Service. If the intention is to preserve its old traditions, its prejudices, its ultra-conservative outlook and social exclusiveness unchanged, this is the ideal way to ensure it. These senior officials will choose only young men who conform to the rigid standards of their own younger days and they will promote those who conform to perfection. Under such direction the reformed Service will never quit the ancient ruts. These boards should include outsiders, even rank outsiders, who will scrutinise candidates and records with the eyes of the profane crowd—perhaps a “reporter” who has worked abroad, perhaps a

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schoolmaster, certainly a man of business, and assuredly someone from the Labour movement. Until this is done there will be no break with tradition.

Everyone realises that the technique of diplomacy has been transformed in the last half-century. The days are long since over when the ambassador, sometimes a great personality, acted boldly on his own initiative, hampered only by written instructions which might be already out of date when they reached him by courier. The telephone and aeroplane have changed all that. To-day, for any business of the first importance, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Eden flies to Washington, and even Mr. Molotov is relatively mobile. Much current business must be negotiated between experts.

Does this mean that embassies will lose their importance in the future? Far from it, if their new function is grasped. Mr. Eden's White Paper stuck to the traditional conception when it said that

"the function of the Diplomatic Service . . . is broadly . . . to represent His Majesty's Government in foreign countries and to be their channel of communication with foreign governments."

That function, steadily dwindling in importance, cannot be ignored; but will much of it remain if the major questions that hinge on power are transferred to a World Authority or even to Mr. Churchill's Continental Councils? The time is coming when we should regard an embassy primarily as a social centre, where representatives of all the activities of two nations are helped to get into touch. Already the consuls do this for the traders of the two countries. There is contact between the embassy staff and the press. But should we not go much farther afield? For a time, thanks to Mr. Lloyd George, a Labour attaché, himself drawn from the British Labour movement, was placed on the staff of two or three embassies. Someone at the Paris Embassy, for example, should make it his business to get to know the French educational world. We need a scientific section to organise the contacts of research workers in many fields. In a peasant country like Jugoslavia or Bulgaria, it would be helpful and even indispensable to have at least one man on the staff who came from a farm. The less we consider kings (if any survive) in the Balkans, and the more respectfully we deal with peasants, the greater in the future will be our influence. There should also be a woman in every embassy to make contact with women's movements and organisations. Diplomacy, in short, must be conceived as a service of liaison not merely between governments but between peoples. For this the reforms make no provision save in the field of trade. Should we not provide for the inclusion in the For-

eign Service of men and women specially qualified to organise all such contacts? A Selection Board should look for them, for example, among journalists, broadcasters, trade unionists, and at the universities or Chatham House, and invite the ablest of them to enter the Foreign Service.

But we may have to conceive the Foreign Service in terms very much broader than those of this White Paper. Our relations with foreign peoples depend even more upon our merchants, bankers, engineers, shippers and journalists who live and work abroad, than on the qualities of our professional diplomatists. If these men are arrogant, insular, poor linguists and unsuitably educated, all our relations with other peoples will suffer, as in the past they have suffered, notably in Asia. It is generally realised that a hard struggle lies before us after the war, if we are to recover and retain our full share of the world's trade. Much can be done through progress on the technical side, by financial backing and organised marketing. But dare we neglect the human side of all this effort—the personal impression which Englishmen abroad make on the peoples among whom they live and travel?

The White Paper begins to take an interest in the education of candidates for the Foreign Service only after they have passed through a university at the age of 21 to 23. To my thinking we should start very much earlier, round about 15, to give boys and girls who may be active abroad, whether as traders, shippers, bankers, journalists, consuls or diplomatists, some education that will fit them for foreign service, conceived in this wider sense. I mean much more than some specialisation on languages, the history of other peoples and similar studies. They should be sent abroad in large numbers in the formative years between 15 and 21, to schools or colleges in their future scene of activity, where they will win friends and grasp the mental outlook of distant peoples far more readily than they are likely to do if they go out untrained in later life. I mean, to put the suggestion concretely, that fifty boys or young men should be sent every year to Indian schools or colleges, and as many to China, there to study and play and talk on equal terms with Indian or Chinese youngsters of their own age. If we had done this a generation ago our relationship with these Eastern peoples would have been happier than it is to-day. There is a yawning gap in our whole system of education. A seafaring and trading people ought to devise a much more ambitious training for foreign service than we have ever yet imagined. Our present methods belong to the days of sand and quill pens.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 299)

80,000 souls which greeted him two days later in the National Stadium at a meeting organized by "La Unión para la Victoria," an organization which contributed greatly to lining Chile up on the side of the United Nations and now is dedicating itself to assuring victory for those same nations. There were the crowds which cheered the Vice President at the special race meeting arranged in his honor, the crowds of laborers which assembled to welcome him to the coal mines of Lota and Coronel, the crowds of country folk which gathered at the stations wherever the special train passed carrying him on a three-day journey to the south of Chile. Crowds in the northern nitrate and copper fields, crowds when he visited *fundos* and laborers' dwellings, crowds in Concepcion, crowds in Vaparaiso and Autofagasta, crowds at the universities, crowds in the *Congreso*, when that august body did him homage, and last but not least the crowd which made the American Embassy literally bulge on the evening Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers entertained in his honor. But it was always a friendly crowd, a cheery crowd, a well-ordered crowd—for the most part a crowd which wished to see one of whom they hoped much, one who they knew had their problems at heart and who, though they may not have known exactly why, they felt would bring to them better days, a brighter future and rewards for which it was worth striving.

It was this feeling of kinship, confidence and love displayed by the Chileans which contributed more than any other factor to the success of Mr. Wallace's visit to Chile. Success is almost an understatement, for, while everyone had expected success, no one had foreseen the character of the triumph which characterized the visit, for, as one foreign diplomat put it, he had never considered the "Chilean people capable of such enthusiasm."

Then, too, perhaps no one had realized exactly the extent of the Vice President's power to give of himself. President Ríos had stated prior to the visit that he wanted no group or class of Chilean to feel that they had been denied the privilege of meeting and knowing the Vice President. This resulted in a ten-day program so jammed with engagements that only a person of truly remarkable physical endurance could have stood up under it. But the Vice President took it all in his stride and, in addition to the formal luncheon by the Armed Forces (significant in itself in a country where not so long ago the Army was accused of being pro-German in sentiment), the reception by the conservative So-

ciudad Nacional de Agricultura, the state banquet, the visit to the American industrial plants, the visits to the Chilcan fruit-packing plant, vineyards, dairies and universities, and the countless other official engagements which he attended, he still was able to squeeze in the things which were close to his heart—visits to workmen's homes, interviews with social workers, labor leaders and agriculturists, and some exercise.

The Vice President's diverse interests attracted all types to him, and no one was more surprised or pleased than President Ríos himself at the pacifying effect of the political armistice in which the visit was held. In spite of the agreement made by all political parties to put aside their differences and to join together in entertaining Mr. Wallace, even President Ríos had not believed that in Chile, of Latin heritage, where political differences amount to personal feuds, it would really be possible for the experiment to turn out successfully. It did, however, and Liberal, Socialist, Communist, Conservative, Democrat and *Falangista* for the first time in the country's history forgot their petty quarrels and fraternized heartily. A picture which would have been worth much to a Chilean cameraman was afforded by Mr. Wallace, one evening on his southern trip, seated on a sofa in his private car, flanked on his right by the Secretary General of the Communist Party and on his left by the President of the Conservative Party, all three deeply absorbed in conversation.

It was this southern trip which really marked the high point of the Vice President's Chilean visit. In the first place it enabled him to see the picturesque Chilean countryside and to talk with citizens not of the capital, for, like so many countries of which the capital is not representative, Santiago is not real Chile. It also afforded one of the most picturesque and spontaneous events of the entire visit, the reception staged by some 6,000 coal miners at the sports stadium at Lota for the Vice President. Mr. Wallace must have sensed that these workers constituted an audience which expected much from him, for he responded with what many considered the best speech of his Chilean days. Two quotations suffice to indicate the high tone of his words on this occasion:

"On all fronts—mines, factories, battlefronts—men of the people are forging victory. . . .

"If we are really convinced that we are fighting for a peace for the mass of the people, we will have an easy task. We will be able to produce without strikes or sabotage with the strong cooperation of valiant arms and alert brains.

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dent Roosevelt that those who draft the peace terms must act bearing in mind the whole world. There are now no privileged peoples. We, the sons of the United States, are not a superior race, nor are the Nazis. And we cannot carry on economic warfare without sowing the seeds of a military war. After the victory we will use all our power to construct an economic peace which shall be just, Christian and lasting."

Prior to the Vice President's arrival one frequently heard it laughingly said (perhaps from Totalitarian inspiration) that Wallace was pronounced in Spanish "Váyase" ("Go away"). Once the Vice President had stepped on Chilean soil this joke was heard no more. In fact, in true Chilean fashion he was given the nickname of "Quédese" ("Remain").

The average Chilean has a very endearing quality—a childlike naïveté in human relations. He either likes a person or he doesn't, and there's not very much the individual concerned can do about it. However, this instinct, as in children, is usually correct. The Vice President, by his simplicity, by his sincere interest in human beings and by his ability to speak to Chileans in their own language, captured as no other visitor has done, Chilean sympathies. They took him to their hearts and he rose to the occasion. To say that the visit improved relations between Chile and the United States would be to speak bromidically. The lively and warm spirit which the Chilean hosts displayed throughout the entire visit established one thing beyond the shadow of a doubt: that the majority of Chileans, from the most reactionary Conservatives to the extreme leftists, is today pro-United States.

CECIL B. LYON.

ST. LUCIA, BRITISH WEST INDIES

In less than a year the Consulate at St. Lucia has been called upon twice to issue Form No. 87. First, on July 1, 1942, when Miss Patsy Andrieux, the Consulate's clerk, was married to Capt. E. H. Berkenkamp, U.S.A.A.F., and again on April 10, 1943, when Miss Priscilla Wright, daughter of the Administrator of St. Lucia, was married to Lieut. C. Alphonso Smith, U.S.N.R. Among those present at the latter wedding were an American Admiral, Colonel, Commander, two Lieut. Commanders and two Majors; a British Lieut. Colonel, Lieut. Commander and a Major, and Army and Navy officers of lesser rank, both American and British, too numerous to mention.

H. L. MILBOURNE.

BERMUDA

The Colony was one of the centers of world interest between April 19 and 30, when delegates of the United States and of Great Britain convened at "The Horizons," on the South Shore of Paget Parish, for the purpose of studying the Refugee problem.

In the absence of the Governor (Viscount Knollys, who had but recently gone to England) the Acting Governor, the Honorable William L. Murphy, presided at the opening session to welcome the conferees, with responses by the Chairman of the Delegations, the Honorable Willis H. Dodds, President of Princeton University, and the Right Honorable Richard Law, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The other members of the delegations were:

United States—The Honorable Scott W. Lucas, President pro tempore of the United States Senate. The Honorable Sol Bloom, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

Great Britain—The Right Honorable Osbert Peake, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Right Honorable George Hall, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty.

Much credit for the holding of the conference in Bermuda is due to the Honorable F. Goodwin Gosling, member of Bermuda's Legislative Council, who sponsored a joint resolution of the two Houses calling attention to the desirable geographical location of the Islands for such meetings.

Bermuda hospitality was extended to the entire membership of both delegations during their stay, and the closing event was a joint dinner at the Belmont Manor Hotel on April 28, tendered by the two delegations to the Acting Governor and high ranking military, naval and civil officials in the Colony.

The Department and Foreign Service were ably represented by Mr. R. Borden Reams, Secretary of the American Delegation, Mr. Howard Bucknell, Mr. Julian Foster and Mr. Robert Clark Alexander.

The JOURNAL's Field Correspondent was fortunate in having the entire membership of both delegations, including the four United States press correspondents, at "Durham," at an informal reception on April 24 and at a luncheon in honor of the American and British delegates on the 26th.

The American delegation left for the United States by Clipper on May 2.

WILLIAM H. BECK.

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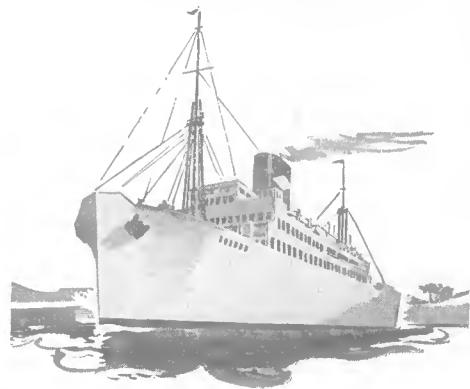
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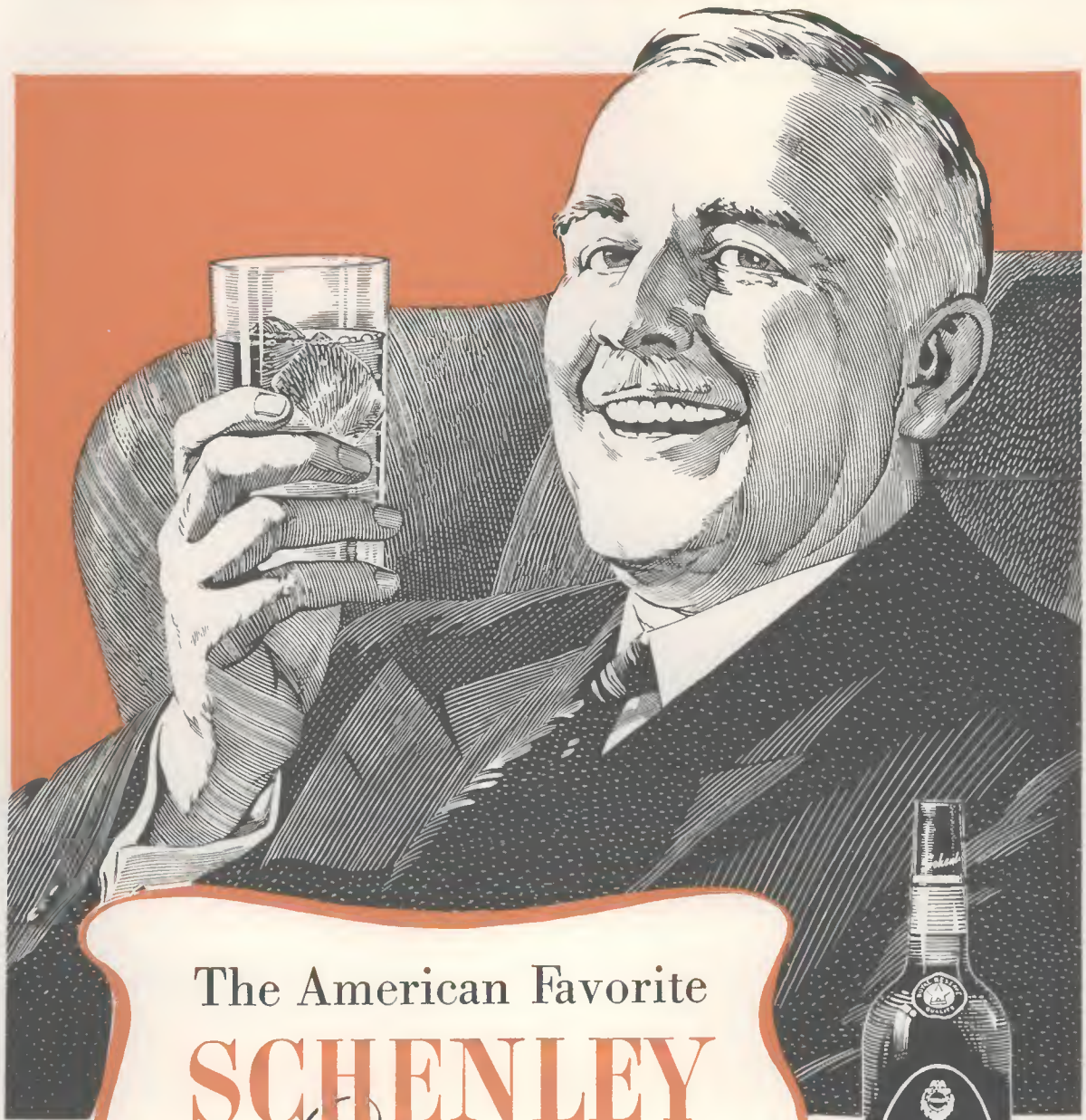
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		E. V. Anderson, Cairo	27
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		Julia M. Maugin, Lima	28
		Robert H. Jones, Lisbon	28
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		Winfield Scott, Paramaribo	29
		John Davies, Chungking	29
		Lionel S. Mordecai, Cartagena	29
		James M. Bowcock, Tenerife	29
		Felix Cole, Algiers	30
		Stella Davis, Pretoria	30
		Kathleen C. Taylor, Mexico, D.F.	30
		Harold E. Johnson, Dakar	30
		May	
		Kenneth Wernimont, ara	1
		Lillian D. Christensen, Buenos Aires	1
		Joseph J. Magarn, Paramaribo	1
		Anthony Gembs, Lima	1
		Julian L. Nugent, Jr., Puerto Cortés	1
		J. Jeerson Jones, III, Puerto de la Cruz	1
		Mary Ross Goheen, Quito	3
		G. Wallace LaRue, Algiers	3
		Guy Harden, Pretoria	3
		Harold C. Roser, Jr., Chungking	3
		Edward G. Miller, Jr., Rio de Janeiro	3
		Herman Moss, Belfast	4
		Dimitri A. Shoetsoff, Algiers	4
		Lynn W. Franklin, Niagara Falls	4
		Montgomery H. Colladay, London	4
		Mrs. Arnlioth G. Heltberg	4
		Thomas D. Bowie, Madrid	5
		Frederick Winant, Madrid	5
		Frederick Hibbard, Department of State	6
		E. L. Wallman, San José	6
		Ernest L. Stancliff, Mexico D.F.	8
		Kathryn E. Adkinson, Lisbon	8
		Henriette J. Humphries, Bilbao	8
		A. G. Holm, Godthaab	8
		Edwin S. Morby, Malmö	8
		Robert Rossow, Jr., Panama	10
		George D. LaMont, Winnepeg	10
		Charles M. Gerrity, Dublin	10
		John W. Burnett, Ankara	10
		Elizabeth K. Patton, Lisbon	10
		Felicitas Pozzobon	10
		William J. Ford, London	10
		Sara May MacDonell, London	10
		George D. Hopper, St. John's	11
		Thomas F. O'Brien, London	11
		Waldo Ruess, Algiers	11
		Beverly White, Rio de Janeiro	11
		Marjorie C. Canterbury, London	11
		Roger L. Heacock, São Paulo	11
		Louise E. Wiess, London	11
		Leslie Albion Squires, Cairo	11
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V. Lansing Collins, Sydney	13		
H. J. L'Heureux, Algiers	14		
J. W. Walstrom, Buenos Aires	14		
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Gladys R. Davidson, Istanbul	15		
M. E. Malige, Martinique	16		
Edward L. Neville, retired	16		
Loella M. Drivness, Stockholm	16		
Archie M. Andrews, Jr., London	16		
Albert E. Brownbridge	16		
George D. Hooper, St. John	16		
Park J. Wollam, Cali	17		
Claire Mackay, Bogotá	19		
William W. Heard, retired	19		
Ellen Claine Wilson, London	20		
Kathryn M. Geohegan, Buenos Aires	20		
Albert Gerberich, San José	20		
Ralph C. Busser, retired	20		
Keld Christensen, Ankara	21		
John Goodyear, Dakar	22		
Robert McBride, Algiers	22		
Ruth H. Cross, São Paulo	22		
R. M. Scotten, Quito	22		
James T. Harakas, Algiers	23		
Jeane E. Parker, Rio de Janeiro	26		
Charles Dickerson, Jr., Department of State	26		
A. J. Thomas, Jr., Puntarenas, Costa Rica	26		
Beverly White, Rio de Janeiro	26		
George L. Phillips, Bahia	26		
Hugo William Alberts, Lima	26		
Ellen Collins	26		
Charlotte Jarezak	27		
Homer M. Byington, Montreal	27		
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