

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 21, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1944





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The Gripsholm entering New York Harbor

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JANUARY, 1944



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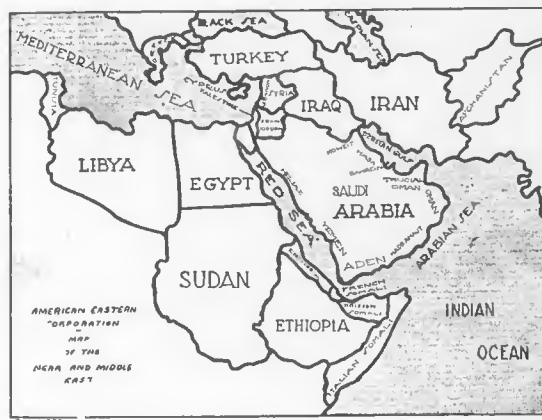
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 21, NO. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1944

Internment in Manila

Extracts from a Report by Consul General Nathaniel P. Davis on the Internment of Foreign Service Personnel at Manila

On board Repatriation Ship
MS GRIPSHOLM,
October 25, 1943.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, upon the departure of this vessel from Mormugao, of the Department's instruction of August 30, 1943, directing me to submit a report on the internment of Foreign Service personnel at Manila.

It will be appreciated, I am sure, that under the circumstances I must rely largely upon my own memory and that of my colleagues, who have been consulted in the preparation of this despatch.

I. Events Leading up to Internment

When it became evident to me during the latter part of December 1941 that the American forces would be unable to defend Manila, and since it was almost certain that the Foreign Service personnel then in the city would have no opportunity to escape, I devoted much thought to the attitude we should adopt and the plans we should make for the welfare and safety of the group. I came to the conclusion that we should proceed on the assumption that the Foreign Service personnel would be interned immediately subsequent to the occupation of the city by the Japanese forces, and this without reference to the question as to whether or not American citizens generally would be interned. As a

natural corollary of this assumption, it seemed desirable to me that all of the Foreign Service officers and clerks and their families should be together when the occupation took place and that I should make every effort to keep them together. It seemed to me that the objective should be so to conduct ourselves and so to endeavor to deal with the enemy forces as to enhance the possibility of our repatriation or exchange. I was acutely conscious of the fact that, being taken captive on soil over which the United States claimed sovereignty, we would have no right to exchange or repatriation on the ground of diplomatic status. However, I felt that we should assume the attitude vis-a-vis the Japanese that we were entitled to exchange and to assume in my conversations with them that there was no question thereof. In fact, it seemed to me that if we should go to the length of insisting upon internment, and if the Japanese would intern us, even though they interned no one else, this position would be strengthened. I also came to the conclusion that until the actual internment took place I should leave the outward direction of affairs and all negotiations with the Japanese authorities in the hands of Mr. Steintorf rather than to assume control myself; the reason for this being that Mr. Steintorf was known as the principal officer at Manila and was personally acquainted with the Japanese consular officers who had been stationed there and with whom we hoped to establish contact as soon as they should be released by the arrival of the

Japanese forces. It seemed that for me, unknown to them, to appear before them as the ranking American officer would only cause confusion and might result in delays when prompt action might be necessary. Of course, I kept in constant contact with Mr. Steintorf and consulted and advised with him but actual negotiations were carried on by him and credit for the satisfactory way in which these matters were handled belongs properly to him.

On the evening of Friday, January 2, 1942, two Japanese officers appeared at the Manila Hotel, where most of the Foreign Service group had assembled. This was the first ocular evidence any of us had of the actual occupation of the city. These officers stated that the Japanese Army would require a certain number of rooms that night; these being provided, other residents of the hotel would not be disturbed. In making these rooms available some of the Foreign Service officers were required to move but everyone had a bed for the night. When we arose the next morning we found quite a number of Japanese officers in the hotel and sentries posted at all entrances. No one was permitted to enter or leave. No instructions were issued or notices posted other than an unsigned typewritten notice to the effect that the premises had been taken over by the Japanese Military and anyone damaging them would be subject to punishment under military law. Meals were served in the dining-room as usual. We were not told to remain on the premises, we were just left there and ignored. And that was that.

This situation continued through Saturday, January 3, and until early afternoon on January 4, when Consul General Katsumi Niihro, who had

been the principal Japanese consular officer stationed in Manila at the outbreak of the war, telephoned to Mr. Steintorf and stated that the consular personnel was to be interned in Mr. Steintorf's residence. I was present in Mr. Steintorf's room during the ensuing telephone conversation but took no direct part in it. Mr. Steintorf replied that it would be quite impossible to intern the Foreign Service group in his house for the reasons that (1) the group numbered twenty-seven persons and his house contained but two bedrooms, and (2) the house had suffered damage from Japanese bombs in the course of one of the attacks on Nichols Field, which was located not far from his residence. Mr. Niihro expressed surprise that the group was so large but accepted Mr. Steintorf's explanation that there was a number of officers and clerks caught in Manila in transit to other posts and all detailed to his office. Mr. Niihro then said that since Mr. Steintorf's house was inadequate he would arrange for us to be interned at any other place we might select subject to approval by the "competent authorities." Just who was the competent authority in the premises was never made clear but since the arrangements for our removal from the hotel and installation at the place of internment were carried out under the supervision of the Japanese military police we assumed that the decision was made by that organization. Mr. Steintorf pointed out to Consul General Niihro that it would be very difficult to select a place of internment since he was effectively barred by the sentries from leaving the hotel and Mr. Niihro replied that he would send a representative and a motor car to conduct Mr. Steintorf on a tour of inspection of possible houses. I



Messrs. Davis, North (of the Treasury Department), Sokobin and Stephan playing croquet during internment.

thereupon called a meeting of all of the officers in the hotel and we discussed possible places. The consensus of opinion was that the most suitable and available house would be the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Newland Baldwin and Mr. Carlos Young at No. 1 Naushon Road, Pasay. Messrs. Young and Baldwin were respectively president and vice-president of Macondray and Company, a well-known American importing firm. When the representative of Consul General Niihro appeared, he and Mr. Steintorf proceeded to the Bay View Hotel, where the Baldwins and Mr. Young were in temporary residence, to ask if they would object to the use of their house as a consular internment camp.

It was not definitely known at that time whether or not American citizens generally were to be interned but the indications were strongly in that direction. Many Americans had already been directed to proceed to Rizal Stadium or to one of the buildings of the University of the Philippines for "registration," and as they were advised to take with them food and clothing for three days it was a natural conclusion that registration would lead directly to internment, as in fact it did for the great majority. The Baldwins and Mr. Young were still at the hotel but had been informed that they should be prepared to "register" on the following day and they expressed entire willingness to our internment in their residence—in fact, they welcomed it, as use of their premises for that purpose would presumably serve to preserve them from less desirable uses.

Mr. Steintorf and his conductor then drove to the Baldwin house and, after a cursory inspection, decided that it would be satisfactory.

The next morning, Monday January 5, Consul General Niihro telephoned and stated that the "competent authorities" had approved of the plan to use the Baldwin house and that we should be ready to leave about noon. He stated that cars and trucks would be provided to transport us and our baggage. Shortly after noon Vice Consul Kawaminami appeared. Our baggage was then loaded in trucks (which had been commandeered by the Japanese from local firms) and after a hurried luncheon we



BEFORE INTERNMENT
Mr. Davis' passport picture taken at the time of his departure on an inspection trip.



AFTER INTERNMENT
Mr. Davis, taken during the last months in the Philippine Islands.

entered a fleet of motor cars which was awaiting us. Each car had a Japanese chauffeur accompanied by a Japanese military policeman; and each radiator was adorned with a Japanese flag. Preceded by the baggage trucks, we drove in cortège to the Baldwin house.

We were received by two gardeners who had remained on the premises when the family moved away during the period of hostilities.

The reception committee at the Baldwin house, in addition to the two above mentioned Filipino gardeners, consisted of half a dozen macaws in a large cage directly in front of the entrance, their raucous calls adding no little to the confusion of our arrival, and a swarm of hungry cats which converged on us from all directions. One became a household pet and remained with us until the end.

As soon as the baggage was unloaded the cars and trucks and most of the gendarmes disappeared. The Japanese interpreter and two gendarmes remained and subjected our baggage to a rather cursory examination. The interpreter volunteered the information that they were looking primarily for arms as they feared that we would be so depressed by our internment that some of us might attempt suicide. I may state at this point parenthetically that immediately prior to the occupation all firearms belonging to residents of the Manila Hotel had been surrendered to the municipal police.

When the baggage examination was completed

the interpreter told me that gendarmes would be left on guard "to protect our lives and property." He thereupon departed and the two gendarmes installed themselves in a small room on the ground floor immediately adjacent to the main entrance, which came to be known as the guards' room and which was used by them continuously thereafter. After a few weeks the gendarmes were withdrawn from the premises and the duty of guarding us was turned over to soldiers of the Manila defense garrison. Until November, 1942, the two guards on duty at the Baldwin house lived on the premises, sleeping in the room referred to above and cooking a part of their meals in our kitchen. Guards were changed at about weekly intervals.

From November onwards guard duty was placed on a patrol basis and sentries were changed at intervals of one or two hours; the heds were removed from the guards' room and regular use of our kitchen ceased.

An inspection of the house showed that it contained five bedrooms and two suites, each suite consisting of a bedroom, sitting-room and bath, and there were three other baths adjoining or available to the bedrooms. There were not twenty-seven heds in the house, and for the first night many of us slept on sofas or on cushions on the floor.

On Tuesday morning, January 6, we prevailed upon the gendarmes to permit Vice Consul Whitaker to return to the Manila Hotel, under guard, where he obtained possession of his automobile and then visited various shops and the public market to purchase food, table silver and other supplies. Before the occupation, a notice, bearing the consular seal and Mr. Steintorf's signature, had been pasted on the windshield of this car reading, "This automobile is used on official business of the United States Government." This placard remained on the car during the entire time that Mr. Whitaker was able to use it in the business of the internment camp and no objection was ever raised by any Japanese officer or policeman.

II. Description of Premises

The Baldwin residence is a large private dwelling house at No. 1 Naushon Road, corner of F. B. Harrison Street, directly across Naushon Road from the Manila Polo Club and within a short block of Dewey Boulevard, which skirts Manila Bay. The house was built in about the year 1920 and is of stucco construction with a steel frame designed to make it earthquake proof. The roof is of painted galvanized iron.

Other buildings on the premises consist of a large garage with five servants' rooms above and a shower and toilet; a laundry; a tool-house containing also

servants quarters; and a large screened summer-house which we used as a reading and recreation room. The grounds, comprising approximately three acres, contain the vegetable garden, formal flower gardens, shrubs, fruit and shade trees, and a large expanse of lawn. The entire place is surrounded by a bougainvillea hedge with only three entrances, all facing Naushon Road. The north boundary of the premises is Naushon Road, the east F. B. Harrison, the west Meadowbrook Lane, and the south boundary adjoins the private residences of Messrs. A. S. Schwartz, Stanley C. Pinkerton, and Roy G. Doolan. These three residences were occupied by Japanese military or naval personnel. It will be seen that the house and grounds contained adequate space for our party. While we were somewhat crowded in the sleeping quarters, it must be admitted that in the circumstances we were fortunate in our place of internment.

III. Composition of the Group

The original group interned at the Baldwin house on January 5, 1942, consisted of the following Foreign Service personnel:

Consul and Mrs. George M. Ahhott and child.

Clerk Robert Burton.

Clerk John Coffey.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Peter Constan.

Consul General Nathaniel P. Davis.

Vice Consul E. W. A. Hoffmann.

Consul and Mrs. C. Porter Kuykendall.

Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, wife of the American Consul General, Shanghai.

Consul Horatio T. Mooers.

Clerk Lloyd M. Parks.

Consul and Mrs. Karl L. Rankin.

Consul Samuel Sokobin.

Consul and Mrs. Paul P. Steintorf.

Vice Consul Charles H. Stephan.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Whitaker and two children.

Clerk Frances Whitney.

In addition to the above, there were with us Mrs. Walter H. Parsons and Miss Alice Erdelyi. Mrs. Parsons, the former Miss Sara Saunders of Raleigh, N. C., is the wife of Dr. Walter H. Parsons, a Canadian surgeon practicing in Shanghai. She was a fellow-passenger with Mrs. Frank Lockhart on the *President Grant* which arrived at Manila on December 4, 1941, and shared a room with Mrs. Lockhart at the Manila Hotel. I authorized Mrs. Parsons' inclusion in the Foreign Service group as Mrs. Lockhart's companion. In discussing her status with the Japanese officials some time after our internment I described her as a companion.

The Gripsholm Docks



The two years in which they waited for their relatives and friends, interned in Jap camps, to return to America seemed short by comparison with the interminable moments on the pier before the repatriated Americans stepped off the *Gripsholm*. Warned not to come to the pier, since the Government's "pan-elling" of every passenger on the exchange liner was to take all day, and possibly part of the next, anxious relatives met the boat anyway. In the center with reporters crowding around them are the George Abbotts.

Claude A. Buss, former Foreign Service Officer and up to the time of internment Executive Assistant of the High Commissioner to the Philippines, who arrived on the *Gripsholm*.



The Charles H. Whitakers, whose youngest child, Gretchen Penelope, was born aboard the *Teia Maru* en route from the Philippine Islands to Mormugao, Portuguese Goa.

Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott and their 4-year-old daughter, Anne.



They asked if that was equivalent to a servant and I replied that it was not, but that Mrs. Lockhart, being an elderly lady and not in robust health, needed someone to assist her and Mrs. Parsons was with her for that purpose. The Japanese officials thereupon decided to consider her as a "member of Mrs. Lockhart's suite." Miss Erdelyi is a Hungarian citizen of Jewish race who had left Hungary as a refugee and was employed by Vice Consul Whitaker as a child's nurse. She accompanied our party as a servant in the Whitaker household.

During May, 1942, Miss Erdelyi's services were dispensed with and on June 5th Mrs. Lockhart and Mrs. Parsons were taken to Shanghai.

On October 20, 1942, Mr. Kuroda, Commandant of the Santo Tomas internment camp, called and stated that the military authorities were considering the desirability of closing the internment camp known as the Ynchausti house, where members of the staff of the High Commissioner's office were interned, and he was examining the possibility of transferring those persons to the Baldwin house. He indicated that the civilian officials of the Bureau of External Affairs preferred to maintain the position in status quo, but that they might be compelled by the military to make a change. It is my opinion that the motive was a desire on the part of the military to occupy the Ynchausti house, an opinion supported by the fact that Japanese nationals did move in as soon as the Americans moved out. I stated that we would be happy to welcome any American citizens added to our group to the extent that our facilities permitted but that the house was not large enough nor were the kitchen facilities adequate to absorb the entire High Commissioner's group. I said the number we could take would depend upon the extent to which we could enlarge our premises and suggested that possibly one or more residences adjoining the Baldwin property might be included within our compound. Mr. Kuroda indicated by his manner that there was little likelihood of any addition to our premises and said that in any event he did not think it probable that all of the High Commissioner's group would be transferred but, in the event of the closing of the Ynchausti house, he would like to send us a few of the older or high ranking persons.

On October 23 Mr. Sokobin and I, accompanied by a guard, called upon Mr. Gray and learned that of the twenty-six persons at the Ynchausti house it was expected that two would be released, these being Mrs. Virginia Hewlett and a Chinese maid. Of the remainder, twelve had elected to enter the Santo Tomas internment camp and twelve desired to join us in the Baldwin house. I informed Mr. Gray that, while we had envisaged not more than

five or six, we could, by making further readjustments, take in twelve persons. It was made perfectly clear to all parties concerned that the consular group would be more than glad to welcome as many persons as desired to come as could possibly be sheltered and fed but that we could hardly make the selection. Complete agreement was reached on this score and the effect of Mr. Kodaki's implication, whether deliberate or not, that we were trying to avoid receiving members of the High Commissioner's group was successfully dispelled.

The next day Mr. Kuroda called again and said that since we had arranged to take in twelve members of the High Commissioner's group, the latter had received instructions to prepare to move not later than the last day of the month.

The next week was a busy one as it was necessary, in order to accommodate our new colleagues in internment (one married couple, five ladies and five bachelors), to rearrange the distribution of bedrooms, to make certain minor structural alterations in order to provide a large enough dormitory for eleven bachelors, to transform the screened porch into a bedroom, to prepare two servants rooms over the garage for occupancy by internees, and to install a shower bath on the porch adjoining the new bachelors' dormitory. This work was completed by October 31st and on that day our new colleagues arrived. These were:

Donald L. Cochran, Export Control Officer.

Thomas Copello, Gardener.

Gordon Ells, Chief Clerk.

Mrs. Ells.

Mrs. Elise Flahavan, Clerk.

Mrs. Bertha Greusel, Clerk.

Mrs. Ruth Lovell, Clerk.

Edward Mack, Watchman.

Reynolds B. North, Frozen Funds Control Officer.

Miss Margaret Pierce, Clerk.

Albert E. Price, Frozen Funds Control Officer.

Mrs. Mona Raymond, Private Secretary to Mrs. Sayre.

It will therefore be seen that the population of the Foreign Service internment camp ranged from a low of twenty-four to a high of thirty-six.

IV. Organization

On the first evening of our internment, after the authorities had completed baggage inspection, temporary bed assignments had been made for the night and we had partaken of a frugal picnic supper, I called the entire group together for our first general meeting as internees. I pointed out that our immediate and perhaps long-range future was fraught with uncertainty. We did not know how

(Continued on page 48)

Prediction for 1944

BY HENRY J. TAYLOR

Author of "Men in Motion," and Foreign Correspondent in 17 Countries

I BELIEVE the Moscow Conference will have a very direct effect on the length of the war.

The German leadership knows perfectly well that Germany has a wasting asset in this war—a running sore. I was in Berlin on the eve of Pearl Harbor and it was as evident to the German leadership as it was to us that from the day America entered the war, Germany's only hope of salvaging her national life was through either defeating the Russian armies or making peace with the U.S.S.R. It has always been obvious to the German leadership that Germany could make no separate peace with either the United States or Great Britain.

On strictly military grounds, the best opinion which I am able to determine of our own military people and the British military leaders is that Germany could fight through this winter and through next year into the fall of 1944.

That estimate is a careful weighing of all the purely military factors, the German manpower situation, German transportation and food limitations, the cumulative effect of our bombings, our ability to bring our troops into contact with the enemy, and the other logistic factors involved.

Their view is that Germany could fight through this winter and then stage something of a revival as the buds come out in the spring, the fields begin to bloom and the relief of the passage of the winter makes itself felt on the Germans. But, with the

punishment we have in store for Germany during 1944, as the fall of 1944 comes on and Germany faces again the prospect of another winter such as the present winter the important military leaders of the United Nations estimate that then, at that time, Germany will not sustain her army and the army will not sustain itself. But the war has clearly been blown up out of the strictly military phase into the political and psychological area where anything may happen. Therefore, before the winter of 1944, if through such vastly impressive evidences as the outcome of the Moscow Conference our German enemy becomes completely and absolutely convinced that Germany cannot in any way make a separate peace with Russia the military estimates for the fall of 1944 go out the window.

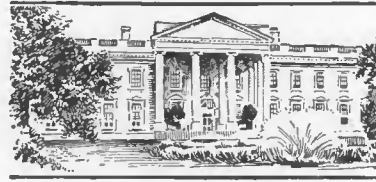
In that case, I would expect Germany to forecast her own defeat a long time before she knows it must occur and that Germany will then toss in the sponge.

Based on my observations in Germany, I am convinced that Mr. Hull's splendid success in the meeting with Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov will have immense significance on the length of the war through convincing the Germans that at long last a Russian peace is impossible. For these reasons I believe our people can now, for the first time, stop guessing and rationally estimate the date of Germany's defeat in Europe at some time earlier than the winter of 1944.



Henry J. Taylor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



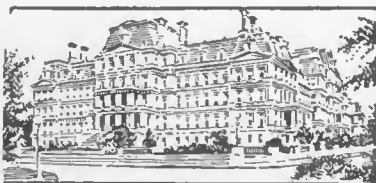
Christmas, 1943.

To the American Foreign Service:

In sending you this Christmas message, I do so with more than the usual awareness that another year has passed. It is only upon looking back that we can realize fully the magnitude of the events of the year which is now ending. We are one year nearer peace, when the Foreign Service will again take up its traditional role of our first line of defense in peace time. This will bring you new and difficult responsibilities. I have confidence that you will discharge them well.

In sending you this Christmas greeting, therefore, my thoughts turn only briefly to the past. They turn more urgently toward the future and to the part you will play in helping to build a new and better world.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



WASHINGTON
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To the American Foreign Service:

I am glad that this opportunity to send a message to the Foreign Service follows so closely upon my return from Moscow. From that experience, as always when I have been abroad, I feel a closer connection with those in the field. The loyal and devoted members of the Service who worked with me in Moscow and who so efficiently collaborated with our delegation en route are typical. With them in mind, I extend my thanks to all of you for your devotion to duty and for your response to the heavy demands which have been placed upon you during the past year.

Today events are moving rapidly, and their cumulative effect becomes more and more apparent. They indicate that for all of us a new future is ahead. For you in the Foreign Service the changes which this future will bring may be more sharply accentuated than for many of us who remain at home. This will be especially true of those of you who will represent our country in the war-torn areas of Europe and of the Far East during the painful period of reconstruction.

At this Christmas time, when families should be together, my best wish for you would be that you could now be reunited with your families. I am aware that for many of you this is not possible and has not been possible since the beginning of the war. You are soldiers at posts of duty, and this painful separation is part of your sacrifice in the service of your country. The time will come when it will no longer be necessary. In the meantime, we must all pledge our every endeavor toward faithful performance of our current tasks and toward the building of a future in which there will be, in the most real sense, peace on earth, good will toward men.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT ADDIS ABABA AND PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE TO EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE

*From an official despatch from
Minister John K. Caldwell*

FROM the time we began our journey from Cairo by the Air Transport Command until we arrived in Addis Ababa we received such cooperation and assistance from the Army personnel that I must express our thanks and our admiration for the efficiency of the service. I regret that I am unable to list by name each of those to whom we were indebted on that journey, but I must commend the pilot of the plane which brought us to Addis Ababa, Captain Pipkin, for his skillful handling of the heavily loaded plane over difficult terrain and for his courteous attention to the needs of this unusual journey, including adding to our party in Asmara and transporting with us on the plane to Addis Ababa Mr. Yilma Deressa and Mr. Tessame. Delegates to the Food Conference, who arrived in Gura the day before we were to leave for this city.

We left Asmara at 8:15 A.M. and arrived at Addis Ababa at 10:45 A.M. on August 26th. At the airport we were met by: Blatta Ephraim Tewolde Medhen, Under Secretary of State (acting head of the Foreign Office); Betwaded Makonnen Indalkachew, Minister of the Interior (now Prime Minister); the Minister of the Pen; the Emperor's Private Secretary, several other members of the Government, the First Secretaries of the British and Belgian Legations, and a group of American missionaries. Two automobiles from the Palace took us at once to the premises to be occupied as our Legation, where we were met

by Mrs. H. Hanson (an American missionary who gives part of her time as housekeeper and unofficial consultant at the Palace). On the orders of the Emperor Mrs. Hanson had provided a provisional staff of servants in the Legation and provisions sufficient for the first few days of our occupancy.

As no automobile suitable for Legation use could be hired here and the car supplied by the Department cannot be expected to arrive for many months, the Emperor very generously placed one of his cars, with a driver, at the disposal of the Legation. While this Legation occupies an excellent site, it is situated, like all other Legations here, outside the city and is some two and a half miles from the business district, with no public means of transportation available anywhere in this vicinity, and the loan of this car is, therefore, much appreciated.

On August 27th the First Secretary, Mr. Winslow, called at the Foreign Office and arranged for me to call the following day, at which time I saw

the Under Secretary of State and delivered my informal request for an audience with the Emperor to present my letter of credence, with which was enclosed a copy of my proposed remarks for that occasion.

On August 31st the Under Secretary of State called at the Legation at 10:15 A.M. with two Palace cars carrying American flags and escorted me in the first car to the Palace; the second car followed with the First Secretary, Mr. Winslow, and



The American Minister presents his letter to the Emperor

the representative of the Lend Lease Administration, Mr. Norman Walker, who had accompanied me from Cairo, and who was included in our party regardless of the fact that he was without formal dress for the occasion. After inspecting the detachment of the Imperial Guard drawn up in front of the Palace we were escorted to a waiting room in the Palace and almost immediately thereafter to the large audience room at the end of which the Emperor was standing, with a line of dignitaries down each side of the room. With the three bows prescribed by local protocol, and customary in other courts, I proceeded to a designated spot, some yards in front of the Emperor and delivered the speech. The Emperor then read in Amharic his reply, an English translation of which was handed to me. I then advanced and handed to the Emperor my letter of credence and the letter from the President thanking the Emperor for the framed and autographed photograph of the Emperor which was sent to the President by the hand of the Chief Ethiopian Delegate to the Food Conference, Mr. Yilma Deressa in May of this year. After I had been introduced by the Under Secretary of State to each of the dignitaries in the two lines I approached the Emperor

and after asking and receiving his permission presented Mr. Winslow and Mr. Walker who had remained at the opposite end of the room until this time. They then retired and were presented to the Ethiopian dignitaries, while I had a few minutes conversation with the Emperor in which he expressed his pleasure at the reopening of our Legation and extended his welcome to me personally. During this conversation the Emperor spoke in Amharic, which was translated into English by the Emperor's Private Secretary, who also translated my remarks in English into Amharic. After this brief conversation I retired, again with the usual three bows.

The Emperor provided an armed guard of Ethiopian soldiers for the Legation until we could arrange for our own guards, and with this guard drawn up in formal order at the base of the flagpole already in place in front of the Legation building (and which may be an inheritance from the Japanese Consulate formerly here) the American flag was ceremoniously run up on August 28, 1943.

The Legation may be considered as open to the public from September 1, 1943, since the needs of all who have called have been given attention.



Minister and Mrs. Caldwell being received at the Royal Palace

Time Changeth All

By CECIL B. LYON, *Second Secretary, Santiago, Chile*

“WHY on earth do you want to go into the Foreign Service? At best it's a namby-pamby, dilettante sort of career. I don't imagine you will do a full day's work for the rest of your life,” Uncle George's words still ring in my ears. The Foreign Service was Old-Worldly, it was undemocratic, it was the haven of well-heeled aesthetes, who languidly evolved from snobbish whippersnappers to cosmopolitan stuffed shirts—or at least so thought Uncle George.

Were Uncle George to visit us today at Santiago, Chile, I fear he would have a rude awakening.

The war has brought to the United States Foreign Service a multitude of problems and perplexities and above all an almost unbelievable increase in work. By the same token it has afforded numerous opportunities for constructive employment and increased a thousand-fold the Service's potentialities for real service. Consequently, in many parts of the world, not only in the war areas, and near war areas, but even here in South America, “the Magazine of the arsenal of Democracy,” it has been necessary to augment greatly the official personnel in order to keep pace with the ever increasing tasks and daily expanding variety of assignments.

Santiago is a typical case. When I was assigned here five years ago as Third Secretary of Embassy, the staff consisted of the Ambassador, a Counselor of Embassy, two secretaries, three attachés, Army and Navy and Commercial, a Consul General, plus a handful of clerks and stenographers. Today we are well over 200 persons, our ranks having been augmented by a Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, a First Secretary, Four Second Secretaries, five Vice Consuls, a Military Air Attaché, four Assistant Military Attachés, five Assistant Naval Attachés, a Cultural Relations Assistant, five senior Economic Analysts, one Economic Analyst, an Agricultural Analyst, six junior Economic analysts, and various Special Assistants to the Ambassador. The story is the same at Lima, at Buenos Aires, at Rio de Janeiro, and to a greater or lesser degree throughout all of Latin America. This increase has been no idle frittering away of the taxpayers' money. It constitutes a vitally necessary part of our war effort. But why is such an increase in personnel necessary, is the obvious question. A

typical answer is found in the fact that when the Board of Economic Warfare (now FEA) was faced with the task of stretching out the considerably reduced amount of our exportable goods among a greatly increased number of Latin American purchasers, whom the war had cut off entirely from European markets, it found that if it was to perform its tasks successfully (which involved among other things the granting of export licenses), it would require far more exacting information than the Governments of the other American republics were in position to give. In Chile, for example, the Foreign Office admitted quite frankly that they did not have sufficient personnel for making the necessary investigations. They explained that if we really must have this information, they would be glad to do all possible within their physical limitations to help us to obtain it, but they were not in a position to assist very much. We obviously needed this information since an essential part of our task is to maintain the economic stability of our Southern neighbors. Therefore, there was nothing for us to do but to provide ourselves with the personnel necessary for its gathering. This explains that large and important section of the Embassy which now handles priorities.

Then there is the question of the purchase of strategic war materials, which in Chile are copper, nitrate, iron, tungsten and other needed metals. This work, which falls under the direct supervision of the Special Representative of the Office of Economic Warfare, who is at the same time Special Assistant and Advisor to the Ambassador, also requires additional personnel. Other activities in Chile resulting from the war, include our food purchasing project and the planting of guayule (rubber) which require the presence of an agricultural assistant; subversive activities, in the prevention of which we cooperate with the Chilean officials; our cultural programs including the press, radio, moving pictures (those vital molders of public opinion which we have neglected too much for too long), the proclaimed list, a powerful weapon in our economic war against the enemy; and last but not least, the manifold ramifications which result from being an ally and one of the United Nations.

But it is not only in size that the Embassy has changed. Like everything else, the pattern of diplomatic life has altered. In Uncle George's conception, a Foreign Service Officer was called about ten or half past, when his valet arrived bearing a breakfast tray, with its inevitable pile of crested envelopes, invitations to State Balls, dinners at the palace and hillets doux. Upon arising, our young hero would array himself as for the races at Ascot, be whisked in his Rolls Royce (complete with chauffeur and footman), to the Chancery. There he would dictate a few hasty replies to his letters and then possibly get down to the real business of the day—a friendly chat by phone with the Foreign Minister. This accomplished, the remainder of the day was devoted, or at least so thought Uncle George, to cocktail parties, luncheons at the Ritz and a continuous round of social events. It would be amusing for my revered Uncle to see me now. By half past eight in the morning, I am either jammed into a motor bus hurtling down the Avenida Bilbao or bouncing along on my motorcycle, not a very diplomatic means of locomotion to be sure, but very useful when one's ration of gasoline is small and one must travel six miles daily between one's suburban villa and the Chancery. By nine, I am at my desk, a quick review of the local press and a look through the daily cabled instructions from the State Department is rarely completed before the telephone starts ringing, a performance which it keeps up incessantly throughout the day. The Foreign Office wants to arrange the details of the visit to Chile of Vice President Wallace, the British Embassy wants to know whether we're in accord with their view on the exchange of Axis diplomats; or an irate Chilean calls me up to complain that an article in an American magazine is insulting to Chile, and spells ruination of the Good-Neighbor policy. The editor of the newspaper *El Americano* is desperate, claiming he has only enough newsprint left for ten days' publication; priorities *must* be arranged for a representative of the Chilean Government to fly to New York two days hence to be present at the transfer of the vessels of the Cia Sud American de Vapores to the War Shipping Administration; the National Library wants biographic data on General Eisenhower; the Polish Minister informs me there is to be a Te Deum next week; or—shades of Uncle George—there has been a row between the Committee of the Allied War Relief and a local hospital over the fact that both groups have selected the same night for their benefit performances—so it goes all day long.

At eleven I must attend a meeting of the Scholarship Committee, which passes on the applications of

Chilean students applying for scholarships to go to the United States. Next I attend the preview of an American moving picture on which our local moving picture committee, consisting of ten representatives in Chile of the principal American moving picture producers working in close liaison with the Embassy, must pass, since the film has been reported as damaging to our war effort. On my way back from this meeting I stop at the Chile-United States Cultural Institute to arrange for a talk by Jo Davidson who is in Chile doing a bust of the President of the Republic. Here I see a large group of Chilean and American women who are receiving instruction in first aid.

I usually have a quick luncheon on the floor of our office building where there is a club for the employees of the Nitrate Sales Corporation.

Another thing which would also shock Uncle George, who always envisaged a Chancery as a comfortable stone house set in a large garden in a quiet street, with glass port-cochire and a grilled front door invariably opened by an aged retainer in blue livery with brass buttons, is the fact that our Chancery is located in one of the most modern office buildings in the centre of Santiago's business district and resembles nothing so much as a large office, of, for example, an exporting firm. But I am wandering from the Nitrate Club which is located on the tenth floor of our office building. After an excellent, brief lunch, for which I pay the equivalent of about thirty-five cents, I descend to the Chancery on the ninth floor.

Afternoon are equally busy. Today I must work an hour or so on one of the political reports which I must prepare every few days or draft a cable on the local press reaction to President Roosevelt's latest speech. After this I have to dash to the airport to meet a delegation of American labor leaders touring South America.

In Chile now the principal duty of one senior Secretary is to follow closely and to keep Washington amply informed on the Chilean labor situation and conditions throughout the country. Later in the afternoon I attend the weekly meeting of the local Cooperation Committee.

By this time Uncle George will have begun to think that I do no office work at all. However, from 5 until 7 in the evening is always one of the busiest parts of my day, for we have a diplomatic pouch to the United States four times a week. This mail is supposed to close at 6 p.m. and there is invariably a rush to get the despatches signed for it. Evening is also the favorite time for conference at the Foreign Office, for the Chilean working day

(Continued on page 41)

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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 improvement of the Service.

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EDITORS' COLUMN

Never before has America displayed such interest in the foreign scene. Never has an American Government listened to so insistent a public demand for active participation in world affairs. The Government appears to listen sympathetically, and we believe this is good.

If our so-called isolation is a thing of the past, and world affairs are our affairs, it will be the part of common prudence to preserve intact the asset we now have in our Foreign Service. Such an organization cannot be improvised. Moreover, wisdom dictates that upon the existing firm foundation we should build and expand in preparation for the wider responsibilities which will devolve upon our shoulders immediately after the war.

Unfortunately, there is danger that the Foreign Service will not be adequately equipped and fortified in the realm of administrative needs to meet the new demands which will be made upon it. One cannot undertake new tasks with an instrument that was forged for a narrower purpose. The organization of the Foreign Service, and the public attitude toward it, has long been geared to that restricted and cautious outlook which in the past has usually characterized our relations with the rest of the world.

In other words, the traditional conservatism of our foreign policy has been reflected in the administration of the Foreign Service. This is at once apparent in any historical examination of this branch of the government service. The salary scale has remained virtually unchanged in the present century. We have furnished figures in this column to show the slow average rate of promotion from class to class, and there are in fact legal and regulatory provisions which restrict advancement. The lately acquired principle of representation allowances has been far from a uniform benefit in application, while that of regular home leave at government expense more often than not is effective in theory rather than in practice. Unless our officers are enabled to rise at a satisfying rate in their chosen profession, to hold their own in the sphere of social intercourse, and to keep in close touch with the American way of life, they are of necessity seriously handicapped.

These are a few of the things which must concern the career personnel in adapting itself to the changed conditions of the post-war period. If our officers are to engage in that broader activity which the conduct of our foreign relations will require, provision must be made for modernized administrative practices. The time to plan for such up-to-date machinery is now, when the value and the need of our foreign service is apparent to all.

It is our conviction that early steps in that direction are necessary to encourage our representatives abroad in the belief that their services are understood and appreciated. The opportunity to prepare the Foreign Service for its future program is directly at our doorstep, for in the post war era events will already have overtaken us.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Arrival of The Gripsholm

Foreign Service Personnel arriving from Manila looked none the worse for wear after their long ordeal and the restful trip home. They have mostly been granted leave before receiving their assignments. CHARLES E. WHITAKER has been notified of his assignment to Caracas.

Mr. NATHANIEL P. DAVIS is quoted as saying that the Japs never questioned him on American affairs and were generally "pretty decent" to him and other American officials held.

The Manila personnel has been begging for literature on the "organization of the State Department," so that they can get "caught up" on everything that has been going on during their two-year confinement. Their impression of the State Department received since their return is a bewildered one of initialed divisions of which they did not know the existence, and of attempting to locate Departmental personnel who now occupy SEVENTEEN different buildings in Washington.

Memorial Plaque

The Associated Press recently ran an article by Paul Field entitled "The Heroes of State," which describes the Association's Memorial Plaque in the State Department Building erected in honor of Diplomatic and Consular Officers who while on active duty lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances.

"In its 160 years of existence," says Mr. Field, "the Department and its men have experienced a full share of violence." He goes on to describe the causes of death of these Heroes of State: earthquake, death on the frozen steppes of Russia, murder, disappearance on the *Cyclops*, etc. "When all the returns are in," continues the item, "it will be found, as always, that these tight-lipped, self-effacing, businesslike Men from State have contributed their full share toward winning of the war."

New Training Course

A new training course has been mapped out by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel for Auxiliary Vice Consuls in the Department preparing to proceed to the field.

This course lasts for several weeks and is intended to give the officer a general picture of the Department's work and to enable him to re-visit the various divisions and to make further inquiries as needed.

For approximately 12 days during this training period arrangements are made for the new officers to visit some of the divisions where various officials give talks on the scope and duties of the division concerned. The officer goes to the lectures prepared to take notes on these courses which are of a general nature in view of the fact that members of the instruction group will proceed to various parts of the world. The talks occupy only a part of each morning after which the officer reports back for duty to the place of his regular assignment in the department.

During the period of November 26-December 10 the group was addressed by:

Mr. A. W. J. Grotjohan—Mail Room.

Mr. John H. Bruins—Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

Mr. Howard K. Travers—Visa Division.

Mr. Louis L. Widmer—Division of Accounts.

Mr. Thomas Burke—Division of International Communications.

Mr. Raymond H. Geist—Division of Communications and Records.

Mr. Francis H. Russell—Division of World Trade Intelligence.

Mr. John R. Wood—Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Mr. James H. Keeley—Special Division.

Mr. John J. Scanlan—Passport Division.

Mr. George G. Riddiford—Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Mr. Laurence Duggan—Political Adviser.

Mr. John G. Erhardt—Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

Heard in the Corridors

... On November 4 a fire alarm sounded throughout the building, bringing officials and clerks thronging to the corridors. Fire engines gonged into the south court, and as soon as "ward incinerator" was bruited around, everyone hung out of the windows in intense enjoyment. . . .

... As of December 1 MRS. WARREN DELANO ROBBINS resigned as Chief of the Office of Foreign Service Furnishings. . . .

... Word comes from JAMES S. MOOSE that his putting on a dress suit in the July heat of Jidda (in which he appears in a photo in the September issue of the JOURNAL when he presented his credentials to the Amir Faisal) *was an act of heroism*. . . .

... JAMES E. BROWN, formerly in the Division of Exports and Requirements recently abolished, is now assigned to the Secretary's office. . . .

... The Passport Division has moved from its old offices in the main building to the Winder Building. . . .

... WILLIAM D. MORELAND, who has for four years been on the "night-shift" in the Secretary's office, has been assigned to Baghdad. . . .

... SUMNER WELLES' column appears every Wednesday in the *Washington Post*. . . .

... The "Message," a Belgian Review published in London reproduced, in the October issue, the article "... the Bravest are the Belgians" by PERRY LAUKHUFF in the August issue of the JOURNAL. . . .

... JULIUS C. HOLMES who resigned from the Foreign Service in 1937 to become the Vice President of the New York World's Fair, is now a Brigadier General in the Army. . . .

... That old story is still going the rounds about the political appointee at Tampico, in the old malarial days, who liked his post so much that he kept a coffin in the Consulate to scare home his successors. . . .

... Vice Admiral WILLIAM A. GLASSFORD, Personal Representative of the President at Dakar, was designated by the President as his Special Representative with the rank of Ambassador to attend the inauguration at Monrovia of Mr. W. V. S. Tubman as President of Liberia on January 3, 1944. . . .

Odd War Story

Have you heard the tale relayed by Commander Rodman Wanamaker? . . . On a recent trip to London, he had been detailed to carry Navy pouch No. 37 to the Embassy. He guarded it every minute of every hour until he delivered it to a veteran aide. . . . "Never felt so homesick," confessed the aide,

as he opened the pouch. "Wish I could crawl into this and get back home to the States." . . . Next day he died. . . . His ashes were taken back to New York in pouch No. 37.

Model Trade Letter

American Embassy,
Chungking, November 21, 1943.

TO THE JOURNAL:

I know that you don't ordinarily handle trade opportunities, but it occurs to me you might be able to bring to the attention of some latter-day Dick Whittington the exceptional market that exists in Chungking for cats. A good mouser is quoted currently at US\$50, but it is understood that cats of good conformation and aggressive instincts have changed hands at US\$75 or even US\$100. No pedigree is required and little attention is paid to length of fur, comeliness or disposition.

If technical difficulties should make the exportation of cats impractical, it is possible that some modern Pied Piper might be interested in tootling his way to fame and fortune. It is believed that a virtuoso of jive would have a following, as some of the local rat colony is suspected of having been stranded from one of Walt Disney's road companies. I was awakened one night by a slow, measured plop—plop, and turned on my light in time to see a rat solemnly trundling a full-sized cake of soap (US\$5 in the black market) across my bedroom floor, end over end. Another Chungking resident had the experience of waking up just in time to see his teeth (which, like the stars, come out at night) being dragged across the floor by a rat. Buttons are a great delicacy and our rats perform great feats of leaping and climbing to get at them. Sometimes a coat hanging in a closet is found with its buttons reduced by half in size, with tooth marks all around the perimeter. Sometimes the buttons are missing entirely, but are found later, providently tucked in corners of various bureau drawers.

After a satisfying meal of buttons and soap, our rats like nothing better than a romp over the bed of some sleeping person. They are full of innocent curiosity. Figuratively, they all get into my hair, but one night I was awakened by one that had literally got into my hair. Their love of fun and other engaging characteristics would doubtless endear them to any lover of rats, but as for me, Mr. Disney can have them.

Sincerely,

J. BARTLETT RICHARDS.

American
Embassy
Building,
Berlin



Berlin Embassy Bombed

Ten embassies or legations were destroyed or damaged in the RAF raids on Berlin during the last week in November according to various news-broadcasts. These are: American, British, Argentine, Eire, Finnish, French, Portuguese, Swedish, Swiss, and Turkish.

The State Department received a message from Minister Leland Harrison in Bern to the effect that the American Embassy building in Berlin was struck by a bomb, or bombs, during the raid on Berlin on the night of November 23. The first report was that the building had to be completely abandoned by the Swiss who were administering the protection of American interests from this building. It has now been learned however, that although badly damaged, the Swiss are still occupying the ground floor.

This is the second time the Embassy has been bombed. On September 11, 1940, it was damaged slightly by one of the bombs dropped into central Berlin by British raiders. The extent of the damage was a dent in the wall of the office of First Secretary Donald R. Heath.

The Embassy, known as the Bluecher Palace, contains 100 rooms. It was given by Prussia to Marshall Bluecher for services against Napoleon. The United States Government bought it in 1931. Located on Unter den Linden, just inside Brandenburg Gate, the Embassy is next door to the garden of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, and is flanked on the other side by the Ministry of Munitions Building formerly the offices of Rudolph Hess.

Practically the entire block on which the Embassy is located was flattened by the raid.

State Department First Floor Equals 10 Nights in Barroom

The first floor of the staid State Department has become a drunkard's dream but it's only temporary.

Interior decorators created the illusion. They are searching for a heavy-wear color to replace the perishable cream-putty combination that has graced the Department's walls for generations and have daubed the walls, rainbow-like, with three hues:

1. A soft lettuce green embellished with a narrow border of boiled spinach shade.
2. What modists might call rose taupe, or heavy henna, with a frankfurter-red border.
3. A light tan leather, with cabbage green border.

Times Herald, Dec. 13, 1943.

Thomas Griffin Retires

The Secretary of State addressed the following letter to MR. THOMAS GRIFFIN who has been in the service of the Department of State continuously since April 26, 1910 and is retiring effective December 31, 1943. Mr. Griffin has been a research assistant in the Treaty Division since the organization of the Division on April 21, 1928.

"November 23, 1943

"MY DEAR MR. GRIFFIN:

"I am informed that upon the completion of thirty-three years of faithful and efficient service to your country in the Department of State you wish to avail yourself of your well-earned prerogative to retire. It is with sincere regret that I see you go, not only because you have at all times loyally and effectively discharged the important duties and re-

(Continued on page 40)

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
 BERRY, BURTON Y.—*Turkey*
 BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*
 BREUER, CARL—*Venezuela*
 BUELL, ROBERT L.—*Ceylon*
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
 CHILDS, J. RIVES—*North Africa*
 CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*
 DOW, EDWARD, JR.—*Egypt*
 DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*
 DUFF, WILLIAM—*India*
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
 FUESS, JOHN—*New Zealand*
 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*
 MEMMINGER, ROBERT B.—*Uruguay*
 MILBOURNE, H. L.—*St. Lucia*
 MINTER, JOHN R.—*Southern Australia*
 MITCHELL, REGINALD P.—*Haiti*
 OCHELTRIE, JOHN B.—*Greenland*
 PACE, EDWARD, JR.—*U.S.S.R.*
 PALMER, JOSEPH, 2ND—*British East Africa*
 TAYLOR, LAURENCE W.—*French Equatorial Africa, The
 Cameroons and Belgian Congo.*
 TRIOLO, JAMES S.—*Colombia*
 TURNER, MASON—*Western Australia*
 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR R.—*Panama*

LISBON



Ambassador Norweb presents his Letters of Credence as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Portuguese Government. The above picture taken at the President's palace at Belem shows from left to right: Captain Silva Monteiro, Aide, First Secretary Dickerson, Colonel Carvalhais, Lt. Colonel Fuqua, Counselor Kennan, Ambassador Norweb, Chief of Protocol Viana, First Secretary Crocker, Commander Demarest and Assistant Chief of Protocol Mendonca.

PORT ELIZABETH

VISIT OF THE GRIPSHOLM

For two days, November 3-4, Port Elizabeth became an important world news center from which correspondents sent out an estimated 100,000 words or more of press cables. This unusual condition was due to the presence in port of the Swedish M/V GRIPSHOLM having on board 1,507 repatriates—more than 1,200 of them Americans—from Far Eastern detention camps. Included in the passenger list under the heading "Official Personnel to be repatriated from Manila" were 25 names of Foreign Service officers and employees and their families, which incidentally was increased by one en route.

The visit took place under particularly favorable auspices. Landing and other arrangements proceeded smoothly according to schedule. The climate was at its best and the Mayor and citizens of Port Elizabeth spared no effort to make the all too short stay of the repatriates as pleasant as possible. Much hospitality was offered and several hundred of the passengers had the opportunity of spending the night ashore as guests in private houses. Never since the occasional visits of cruise ships in the halcyon pre-war days have so many Americans thronged the streets of Port Elizabeth, and from all appearances they thoroughly enjoyed their first time ashore in a free and friendly land since the beginning of their long period of detention. The work of the local Convoy Committee was an outstanding contribution to the success of the GRIPSHOLM'S call which will be long remembered. This purely voluntary organization provided an Information Bureau in the large Feathermarket Hall, where great values in ostrich feathers once changed hands, served light refreshments, arranged for overnight hospitality and performed many other services which were of the greatest assistance.

The Consulate had ten or more extremely busy



At Port Elizabeth in front of the City Hall during a reception given by the Mayor the afternoon of November 3rd, where refreshments, music and dancing were greatly enjoyed by some 200 of the repatriates on the *Gripsholm* including a large proportion of the Foreign Service personnel on board. Left to right: W. R. Langdon, F.S.O., Department's representative on board; Mrs. F. A. Henry, Senora E. Danis, D. W. Smith, F.S.O., Department's disbursing officer; Senor E. Danis, Spanish delegate on board; A. C. T. Bloer, Mayor of Port Elizabeth; W. C. Bureh, Chief A.E.L. Purser; Mrs. J. C. B. Mann, F.S. repatriate from Manila; F. A. Henry, American Consul at Port Elizabeth; Mrs. A. C. T. Bloer; Captain N. S. Ericsson, Master of the *Gripsholm*.

days with the telephone ringing constantly and what seemed like a never ending procession of boys with telegrams. Vice Consul Bob Rinden having left shortly before for a spell of duty at Durban, Fred Hunt came down from Johannesburg to help Consul Henry and had the opportunity of seeing many friends from his Shanghai days. Miss Dorothy St. Clair from the Legation at Pretoria, on leave to meet friends returning from China, soon found herself engulfed in the rush and greatly helped the regular staff at the period of peak load.

MRS. F. A. HENRY.

November 1, 1943.

Liberty Cavalcade

The Cape Midlands Liberty Cavalcade held in Port Elizabeth July 29-August 2 followed up its brilliant opening by Field Marshal Smuts with four days of splendid weather and crowded attendance. According to preliminary figures the Governor-

(Continued on page 43)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

SOUTH AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Waldo Frank, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc., New York, 1943. 389 pp. Price \$3.00.

If you want to read this story start with the last chapter, go back to page 63 and then read to the end. This is the only way you can possibly understand why the author traveled to South America and why he wrote a book. Part I can be skipped, as an inaccurate guide to what is non-essential in Brazil.

Waldo Frank went to South America to visit Argentina. His purpose was missionary: to awaken the Argentine public to the inner realities of this war, and to invoke a stand for Democracy and the Allies. As to his success, you must judge by the book, by reports of travelers, by residents who knew him, and by history. He is an old friend of the country, and a writer of more than twenty years' experience in Latin America. His style is that of a poet, his intentions are good, and he is blithely careless in statistics and fact. If you read this book too critically—as I am afraid I did—you will become exasperated with his inaccuracies, his sentimentalisms, and the disjointed superficiality of many of his conclusions. If you read it in a relaxed frame of mind you will enjoy his "sketches," and his panoramas of persons and things.

"South American Journey" is a running diary of Frank's lecture tour in Argentina and his travel and observations in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, all in 1942. It is more a reverie than an analysis, more a watercolor than a description. Fleeting glimpses, fleeting thoughts, arguments with himself, wistful reflections—all this at times harmonious and interesting, at others discordant and shallow. Traceable, however, is a sort of evolution in the writer's thinking—perhaps a sobering influence caused by the "Argentine Campaign" and the close race with death that this campaign entailed. Read the early pages and you will wonder how a writer who has made Latin America the subject of several books can afford repeatedly to confuse Spanish with Portuguese, misspell the names of places and things, give bad translations and garble geography. Or how such a writer can startlingly declare that "There is no Negro in Brazil" and that Brazil, with proper irrigation and air-cooling, could "comfortably support a population of nine hundred million." Read on a bit farther and you will find a fair chapter on Uruguay, a really absorbing journey to Tierra

del Fuego, and many sensitive impressions in "The Body of Brazil."

The "Argentine Campaign," with its ill-concluded lecture tour, is a political chapter and cannot be effectively appraised in the JOURNAL. The words he spoke and the moves he made are hard to evaluate. Did he stir his audiences, as he would have us believe? Was he the prophet-poet-friend of the average Argentine, as his book describes? Some skepticism is warranted by the author's manner: recurrent introspection and a certain smugness.

The last chapter has a number of redeeming passages, and serves the useful purpose of defining the writer's viewpoint on inter-American relations. Those who disbelieve in an affinity between Anglo-Saxon and Latin America will do well to consider how we complement one another emotionally. "The three Americas (North, Central and South) have nurtured different aspects of the Person, whose full growth in all dimensions is the heart of the common American religion of democracy. Our life is perilously centrifugal. The life of the other Americas is perilously subjective. We [through Science] save the lives of our children—but we lack values for the substance of this nurture. Our fellow Americans [through lack of Science] let their children die," but give to the personality of Man and the goal toward which he strives, the best of their study and the deepest of their reflections. "Variety, confused, is weakness; integrated, is life." That integration lies in a sense of common destiny, in the determination that the "New World" shall remain new, and in the joint championship, in dark hours, of values which an anguished world must live to learn again and again.

PARKER T. HART.

KNOWING THE WEATHER, by T. Maurice Longstreth. Macmillan Company, New York, 1943. Pp. 163. \$1.69.

A lively popular interest in weather, encouraged by air travel and perhaps provoked by wartime censorship of weather news, has brought forth a number of handy volumes designed to tell the layman how to tell the weather. The 150-page book by Mr. T. Maurice Longstreth on "Knowing the Weather" is one of these volumes. The author makes clear his approach in the preface which he aptly calls "Forecast." He says "The book is, I admit, innocent of calculus." This will appeal to many readers. The author's purpose is to present an interesting and timely résumé of weather knowledge useful to the

layman, especially in wartime when the common sources of weather reports and forecasts may be cut off. The book was released only five days before most of the censorship regulations prohibiting publication of weather reports in the United States were lifted and normal peacetime sources of domestic weather news were restored.

Mr. Longstreth is an experienced hand at writing readable books on popular subjects. One of his first called "Reading the Weather" came out in 1915. He writes in an entertaining manner and at times his vivid imagination dresses many a dry fact in an attractive style that makes them seem almost new. He says that *weather* is air in trouble and he explores the troubles of the atmosphere from an imaginary elevator that ascends from the ground through the troposphere, the stratosphere and the ionosphere. Air is aptly called a "democracy of gases that consent to mix but decline to lose their identities"—certainly a timely way to state a prosaic physical fact.

The author obviously has read modern meteorological literature. He touches lightly on some of the modern concepts of weather science and endeavors to give a comprehensive, though brief view of meteorological knowledge of interest and everyday use to the more than one hundred million people in this country who take note of weather for one reason or another. He writes briefly about the working tools of the forecaster, the common characteristics of cyclones and anticyclones, and the dangers of hurricanes and tornadoes. He presents several cloud photographs and devotes a few pages to weatherlore of the usual shepherd and mariner variety.

There are a few shortcomings that might have been avoided without burdening the reader with mathematics or scientific niceties outside his interests. For example, on page 7 volcanoes and weather are treated together in a way that implies a much more direct and current relationship than is justified, and on page 94 we read that air is "cooler because descending," a statement quite contrary to physical fact. The casual reader may not worry much about these scientific errors but they are regrettable because they add to already numerous popular misconceptions on weather phenomena. But on the whole Mr. Longstreth has succeeded in his purpose of writing a very readable hook for those who are interested in knowing the weather in a breezy and entertaining form.

F. W. REICHELDERFER,
Chief, United States Weather Bureau.

THE ARABS: A Short History, by Philip K. Hitti.
Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1943, 224 pp.

Many of our forces overseas are now based on Arab countries. Arab and other Moslem lands, waters and airs provide vital supply routes to a large proportion of the forces of our Allies. Since it is there that Americans in large numbers have already worked, trained and fought, and from there that we are pushing on, some accurate knowledge of the Moslem world is a matter of natural and legitimate interest to Americans generally.

To meet our need for a reliable interpreter of the Near East, we are fortunate in the services of Philip K. Hitti, an eminent American scholar of Arab background. *The Arabs* is a condensation of Professor Hitti's authoritative *History of the Arabs*, of which a second and revised edition has appeared. But let not the word "authoritative" cause alarm! Only a master of his subject can deal with such a long period of time, with such great historical movements and complicated events, and with a set of unfamiliar institutions which most of us know only by legend, in such a clear manner and with such a deft touch.

Professor Hitti also sets forth in an interesting and reasonable way the debt of the West to the Arabs, who caught the torch of civilization from the Byzantines, shielded and fed the flame through the Middle Ages and handed it on to the Western World. (Considerately, he does not ask what the West is doing with it.) His handling of controversial questions is calm and sympathetic. It is natural that the light reflected by the Crusades into Arab eyes is considerably different from that reflected into our own. It's also just as well for us to realize that *The Thousand and One Nights* is not, by the Arabs, held in particularly high esteem.

The book's readable quality does not prevent one from being aware of the vast knowledge of detail and the sane judgment from which it flows. A reading of *The Arabs* should whet a good number of appetites for further adventuring bites into the fruits of the Orient.

GORDON P. MERRIAM.

THE CHILEAN POPULAR FRONT, by John Reese Stevenson. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1942, pp. 155. \$1.50.

In his foreword to Mr. John Reese Stevenson's *The Chilean Popular Front*, a well written, concise survey of Chile's recent political evolution, Mr.

(Continued on page 34)

JOURNAL QUESTIONNAIRE

It will be of great help to the JOURNAL staff if subscribers will fill in the following questionnaire and mail to:

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

Which do you find most interesting?

(List in order of your preference with numbers 1-10 in the blank spaces)

1. Articles about the State Department (—)
2. Articles about Washington (—)
3. Articles about new developments in the U. S. (—)
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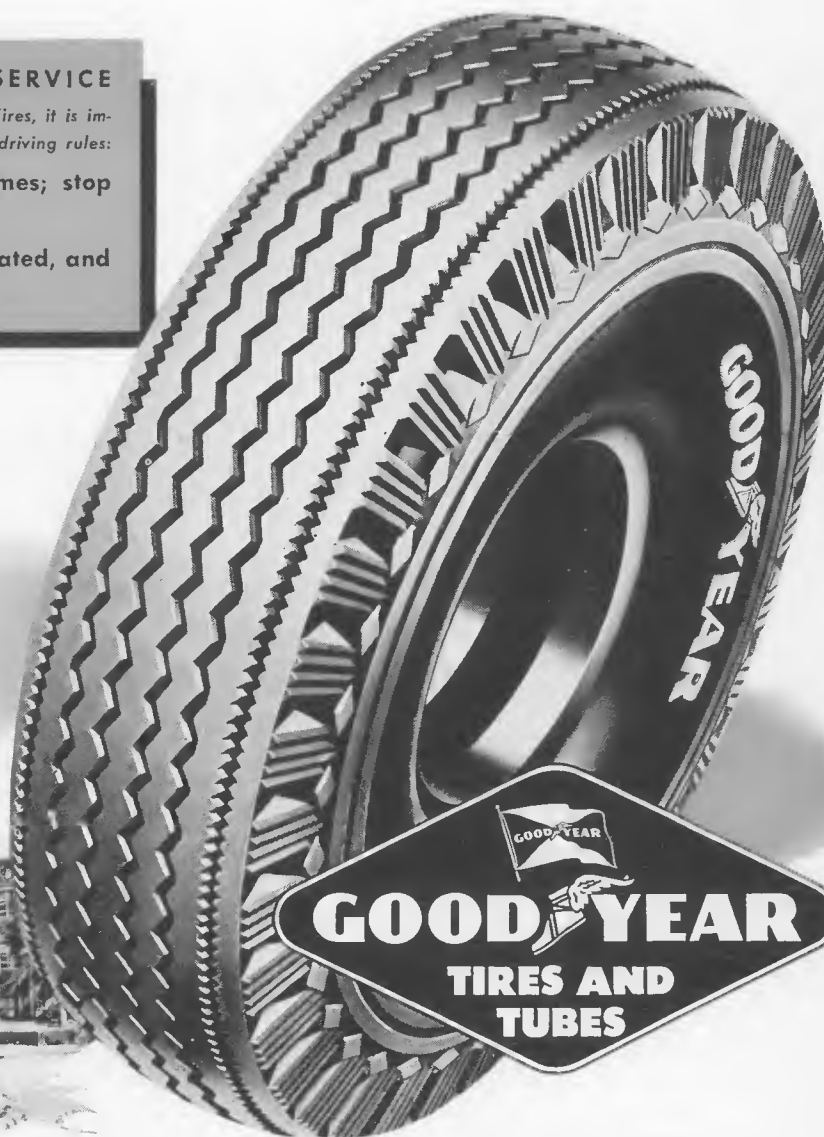
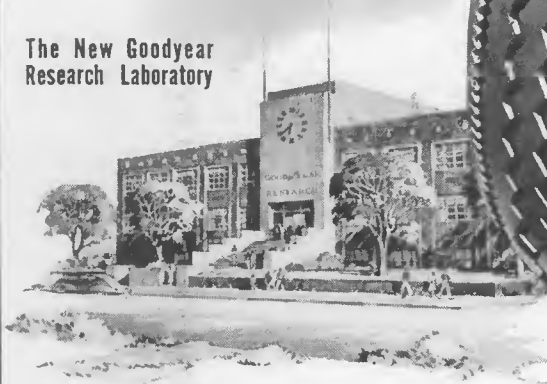
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Foreign Service Clerk Training

By ROBERT E. WARD, JR. *Division of Foreign Service Personnel*

IN line with the special attention which has been given to training in Government circles recently, a program of preliminary training for a group of eighty recently recruited women clerks for eventual assignment to the field was begun in the Department on November 15, 1943. In planning this program the needs of the service have of course received the primary emphasis but at the same time, the program has been so designed as to enable the Department to become sufficiently acquainted with the new personnel to determine more readily appropriate assignments as well as classify abilities and aptitudes for specific duties.

The lack of sufficient clerical applicants or personnel to handle the work in all government agencies in Washington during recent months became so acute that recruiting trips throughout the States became necessary. Several trips were made during the summer and fall of 1943 by members of the Division of Departmental Personnel to recruit necessary clerical and stenographic employees to fill existing vacancies in the Department. Applicants interested only in foreign assignments were told that they could be considered for work at foreign posts subject to individual approvals of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, after the completion of several months' satisfactory service in Washington. This possibility of eventual foreign assignment appealed to so many applicants that the employment of a select group resulted. As these employees entered on duty, they were placed on the regular Washington rolls of the Department of State and assigned for duty in various divisions.

It was felt that in addition to providing valu-

able training, a method of "learning by doing" would result in the accomplishment of considerable work in the Department. Therefore, a rotation of six assignments of 30 days for each was arranged, thus affording an opportunity to learn the principles underlying most or all of the duties clerks in foreign service are called upon to perform.

The assignments for groups of 15 to 20 trainees, excluding an occasional exception where broader training can be provided on a larger assignment, will include 30 days experience and training in each of the following divisions:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Special Training In</i>
Division of Communications and Records	Code work, Typing and Filing
Passport Division	Passport work
Visa Division	Visa work
Foreign Service Administration	Various clerical and stenographic work
Division of Accounts	Accounting work (for those to go abroad as accounting clerks)

Included in these assignments will be one month's work for each trainee on a shift of 4 p.m. to 12 midnight, and another month from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. All of the girls had been assigned to the Stenographic Section for training in Departmental stenographic and typing procedure before going in to this training school.

At the completion of each 30-day assignment a report will be furnished on every trainee covering her accomplishments and reporting on her accuracy in English usage, neatness of work, punctuality, special abilities, and initiative. In addition to the training in the divisions indicated,



Mr. Ward of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and Miss Ethel McDonald, Recruiting Officer of the Division of Departmental Personnel.

one final 30-day period, and any additional time required for arranging transportation will be spent in the office where experience will best fit the employee for the type of work proposed at her assigned post. For example, if it is determined that a trainee is best suited for code work, she will go back to the code room for final intensive instruction and experience. A person to be assigned as an accounting clerk will spend this time with the Division of Accounts.

At the end of five months' training a memorandum summarizing the interview comments, training reports, and previous personal history of each trainee will be prepared for use by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in making final selections for foreign service. Those not selected will be provided an opportunity to remain with the Department in Washington while those found suitable in every respect, will be notified of proposed assignment as to post and duties, subject of course, to the needs of the service and requests from the field for additional personnel.

Semi-monthly orientation meetings are held in

the conference room where Foreign Service Officers and officials of the Department address the group. These lectures usually deal with living habits and conditions in foreign countries and furnish information as to what is expected of foreign service clerks from the standpoint of work and conduct. Mr. Laurence Duggan, Political Adviser, gave the first lecture to the group on life in Latin America. Mr. Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Division of Communications and Records, was the speaker at the following meeting. Mr. Geist furnished valuable information to the trainees on the subject of life in some European countries. At forthcoming sessions, other speakers, including Mr. John Ross, Executive Officer, several of the Foreign Service Officers, the wife of a Foreign Service Officer and for the final lecture, Mr. John G. Erhardt, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel who attends many sessions will address the group. Each session includes a general discussion of the lecture, the training program and many problems arising

(Continued on page 32)

Mr. Geist addressing
the trainees.

*Photographs by
Ralph S. Duter of the
Photographic Section.*

The group photo-
graphed in the
Conference Room
of the State
Department.





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FOREIGN SERVICE CLERK TRAINING

(Continued from page 31)

during the assignments of the trainee groups.

In addition to many other new experiences in Washington, this is the first occasion for any of the girls to be assigned to night work and 24 of the group began night duty within 18 hours after being notified of the program. Each trainee has been informed that she will perform night duty for a total period of 2 months. This program has been accepted by the trainees with considerable enthusiasm and no complaints have been received. Approximately one-third of the girls have college training, none have less than high school education and all are, or should be by the end of the training program, expert stenographers. Fifty per cent have a slight background in a language. Free courses are being arranged now for additional training on their own time in one of three or four different languages and a few are taking language courses at special schools at their own expense.

The following advice concerning the training of junior Foreign Service Officers, which was tendered some years ago to principal officers, is equally applicable to Foreign Service clerks: "To this end, senior officers must have a distinctly friendly and personal interest in the beginner . . . and must carefully and sympathetically coach him in the duties which he has been assigned to learn. Otherwise the desired results will not be achieved." It is hoped that the officers and staff of the posts to which these new clerical trainees will be assigned within the next few months will not only find that the training given in the Department has been worth while, but will continue the work by giving as much of their personal interest to the new arrivals as they can. A cheering word of encouragement or a needed suggestion from time to time will do much toward helping these new employees in the process of orientation which is beginning here in the Department, but which can only be completed after they reach the field.

REFRESHING CANDOR IN 330

(From a recent letter to the American Consulate, Glasgow)

"In connection with the estate of the late—
— who died in —, California,
I sent a letter to — attorney at law. He
was looking for the next to skin. I never got a
reply. I claim next to skin. I hope you see my
point."

BETTY GRABLE
STARRING IN THE FORTHCOMING
20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 25)

Dana G. Munro says, "At a time when we are becoming more and more conscious of the value of Latin American support in a struggle to maintain democratic ideals against alien political philosophies, it is especially important to understand the internal political problems of the other nations of the continent. Only through such an understanding can the fullest measure of cooperation be achieved." To understand the internal political problems of Chile is not easy, for Chile is a land where Conservatives claim the responsibility for enacting the most advanced social legislation in the world, where Radicals are far from being radical, and where Socialists are no longer revolutionary. It is fortunate, therefore, that, like Walter Lippman, Mr. Stevenson possesses the rare gift of presenting a complicated subject in a clear, straightforward, comprehensible manner. He unravels the twisted threads of the political mesh and leaves us with a clear understanding of the component parts which form the seemingly intricate whole. His work should serve not only as an excellent primer for persons interested in gaining a working knowledge of the most politically emancipated of our southern continental neighbours (in fact, it should be made required reading for all such persons), but it should also prove to be an excellent antidote for the myriad, under-studied potpourris "South America in Five Easy Lessons" which have flooded the literary market in recent years. Mr. Stevenson spent several months in Chile, gathering material for his treatise. His studies were not limited to the printed record alone, but included countless interviews with the leading characters in the drama of which he writes.

After sketching briefly Chile's heritage, the Spanish influence, the struggle between Church and State, the geographical isolation of the country ("an island cut off from the rest of the world by the Pacific and the Andes"), and the development of the dominant political influences, Mr. Stevenson devotes the greater part of his work to Chile's political development since 1920, with particular emphasis on the political significance of the short-lived Popular Front, which today, if not dead, is indeed in a coma.

Though obviously partial to, or in any event more interested in, the activities on the leftist side of the ledger, the author has succeeded in presenting a thoroughly unbiased picture, and has never failed to give praise where praise is due. For example:

"Oligarchical rule suited perfectly the conditions and necessities of the nineteenth century. The complete submission of the lower classes to a social hierarchy was a solid basis for public peace

and progress.

"Chile was stable and orderly in the nineteenth century while the other states of Latin America were feeling the pangs of anarchy, bloody civil war, the repressive caudillo rule. Instead of the assumption of violence, the tradition of legalism and constitutionalism was ingrained in the Chilean mentality.

"Thanks in the main to this lack of violence and to the country's stability, the material progress of the nation was rapid: arable land of the central valley was made to yield a rich harvest of agricultural products; communications and transport were improved; industrious immigrants were induced to settle in Chile; cities grew rapidly and were carefully provided with beautiful parks and handsome public buildings; natural resources were diligently exploited, and rewarded Chile, particularly after the acquisition of the northern mineral region, with a magnificent prosperity. In her foreign relations Chile won world-wide recognition for her enterprise and industry as well as a deserved reputation for aggressive nationalism. . . ."

Only in his treatment of Gustavo Ross, the defeated presidential opponent of Pedro Aguirre Cerda, South America's first Popular Front president, does Mr. Stevenson descend from the unprejudiced disinterestedness which characterizes the rest of his writing. Here the author obviously has fallen victim to his informants, else he could not have dammed with such faint praise one who, whatever his shortcomings as a politician may be, is generally acknowledged in Chile as a financial genius, and is placed by some experts among the five greatest economists in the world. Mr. Stevenson's portrayal of the other leading personages: Arturo Alessandri, "El Leon," twice President and one of the outstanding political figures of the twentieth century Western Hemisphere; the oratorical Socialist Senator Marmaduke Grove; the imaginative Communist Deputy Contreras Labarca, and especially the educationally-minded Popular Front President himself, don Pedro Aguirre Cerda, are accurate and colorful, and give to the work a fillip which the run-of-the-mill historico-political treatise so often lacks.

The rightist elements in Chile possess a dominating fear of Communism in all its ramifications. This fear explains their hesitancy in coming out firmly and squarely in support of the cause of the United Nations. This has also motivated much of their policy and reactionary action during recent years. It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevenson did not go more deeply into the question of whether the Chilean Communist Party has any direct connection

(Continued on page 38)



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Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor—Washington 6, D. C.

National Geographic Magazine

Consul H. A. Boucher with a 12½ pound Rainbow Trout taken with a wet fly from Lake Tarawaro, near Rotorua, New Zealand.



Third Secretaries George West (at the tiller), Brewster Morris and David McKillop and friends in the cockpit of their Yankee Clipper on Stockholm's Mälaren lake—summer, 1943.

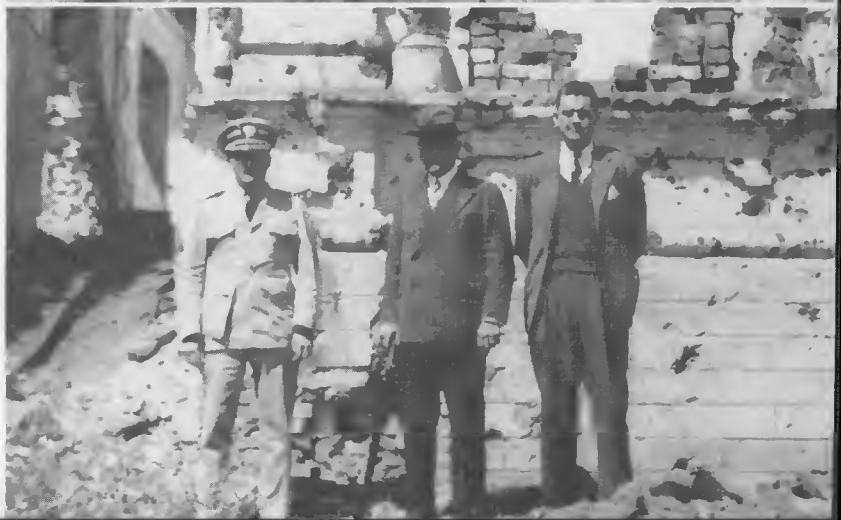


Service Glimpses

Robert Rinden, American Vice-Consul at Port Elizabeth, tends bar at "Dead Horse Gulch," Port Elizabeth Cavalcade.



August, 1943. Admiral Standley, Commander Lang, Assistant Naval Attaché, and Secretary Edward Poge, Jr., standing in front of the house they lived in in Stalingrad in the spring of 1942.



THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 34)

with Moscow. He might thus at least have laid a few ghosts. But perhaps that will serve as a topic for a future work, for Mr. Stevenson, whose initial study is so interesting, must not be permitted to stop here. The growing importance of hemispheric solidarity makes studies of the character of *The Chilean Popular Front* of especial current interest and importance to us. The increasing desire to know more of our powerful ally Russia and such influence as she may exert on our sister Republics is an equally arresting field of investigation, which it is hoped may prove irresistible to Mr. Stevenson's constructively inquisitive mind. CECIL B. LYON.

PROGRESS OF PAN-AMERICANISM: A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF LATIN-AMERICAN OPINION. Translated and edited by T. H. Reynolds, Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1942, pp. 418.

This volume apparently constitutes a reprinting of miscellaneous items which the editor was sufficiently interested in to collect for his scrapbook. There is no indication of the principles, if any, which formed the basis of selection. Purporting to be a survey of *Latin American* opinion, the volume contains a large number of speeches, statements and articles by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, the Honorable Cordell Hull, M. Paul Van Zeeland and Congressman Coffee; also included are editorials from United States newspapers and official documents of inter-American conferences.

Having put together such a complete hodgepodge, the editor failed to include either a table of contents or an index, thereby ensuring the complete uselessness of his work. J. E. JOHNSON.

COURSE IN DIPLOMACY STARTED BY RUSSIANS

MOSCOW, Nov. 3—Creation of a course in international relations at Moscow University for training specialists in diplomacy and foreign trade was announced today.

During the last two of a five-year course students are expected to specialize in a detailed study of the history, tradition and contemporary conditions of individual States.

Much attention will be paid to knowledge of foreign languages, and students will be expected to have mastered two on graduation. There are already 200 students enrolled.

New York Times, November 5, 1943.

THE CHARLES B. HOSMER AND THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for the two 1944-45 academic year above named scholarships amounting to \$300 each, and open to the children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association, may be made at any time to reach the American Foreign Service Association at the Department before May 31. Because applications have been received occasionally too late for consideration, their prompt submission will facilitate making the awards.

The scholarships may be used only to meet expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

No specific form of application is prescribed. It is, however, preferable if possible for the applicants to make them personally. They should submit a brief biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, supported by recent academic reports, and college or university which they desire to attend; proposed courses of study, a photograph of the applicant, and any other personal information which may be considered pertinent to the application.

THE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

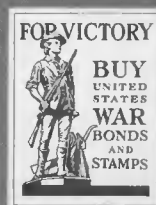
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL'S Scholarship of \$300 for the academic year 1944-45 which is open to children of members of the Foreign Service who are also members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories, may be applied for now or at any time to reach the editor of the JOURNAL by May 31, the final date for the receipt of applications.

This scholarship is provided for from the net income of the JOURNAL and is intended primarily for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those commencing the final year of such schools. Should no application be received in a given year for a scholarship in a preparatory school, the amount thereof may be awarded to a suitable and qualified college student.

No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit them personally, if possible, and should include a brief biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing supported by recent academic reports, the secondary school they wish to attend, plans after completion of secondary training, a photograph, and any other personal information which they may consider pertinent to the application.

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NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 21)

sponsibilities devolving upon you but also for the reason that you have maintained the high tradition of patriotic selflessness established by your father in his fifty-five years of devotion to duty in the Department before you. A total of eighty-eight years of service by father and son is a record of which your family can be justly proud and for which your Government is deeply beholden. It is a pleasure to thank you and to assure you that in leaving you take with you my earnest wishes for your future happiness and welfare.

"Sincerely yours,

"CORDELL HULL."

Mr. Thomas Griffin,
1202 Euclid Street, NW.,
Washington, D. C.

On November 23 Mr. Griffin was given a farewell party by friends and associates at the State Department. Mr. Griffin described the occasion as "the happiest day of my life except when I got married."

Mr. Griffin's father, Thomas Griffin, who died in 1921, was with the State Department for 55 years and at the time of his death was Chief of the Supply Division.

Foreign Service Sons in the Armed Forces

Son of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN JAMES MEILY:

Lt. John James Meily, Jr.—U. S. Marine Corps Aviation.

Son of HORATIO T. MOOERS:

Richard Clive Mooers, Army Engineers—somewhere in the Pacific.

Sons of Consul General and Mrs. LUCIEN MEMMINGER:

Lucien Memminger, Jr.—Tank Corps.

Charles G. Memminger—entered West Point after examination.

MARRIAGES

BRACKEN-WILKINSON. Miss Katherine Wilkinson, American Clerk at the Embassy in Montevideo, and Lt. Russell Bracken, USNR, were married in Brazil on November 5.

KINGSLEY-CLARK. Miss Martha Bush Clark, American Clerk at the Embassy in Montevideo, was married to Thomas D. Kingsley, Junior Economic Analyst in Montevideo, on November 8.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

BIRTHS

RICHARDS. A daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Richards, at Pretoria, where Mr. Richards is Second Secretary.

SMITH. A son, Richard Loxley, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Merlin E. Smith in Monterey where Mr. Smith is Vice Consul.

EMMONS. A daughter, Louise Hickok, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Emmons in Montevideo, where Mr. Emmons is Third Secretary.

McFAYDEN. A son, John Linwood, was born on September 20 to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald A. McFayden in Montevideo where Mr. McFayden is American Clerk.

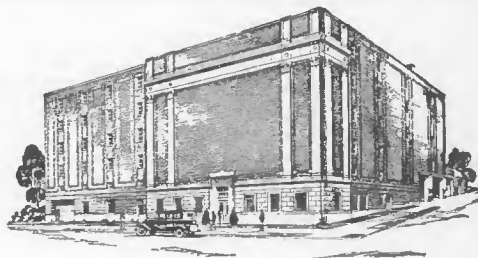
ANDERSON. A daughter, Susan Marguerita, was born on October 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart G. Anderson in Montevideo where Mr. Anderson is Third Secretary.

TIME CHANGETH ALL

(Continued from page 17)

starts late, usually about 11 a.m. As Chileans are accustomed to taking off two hours for luncheon, much of their real work is perforce not accomplished until the dusk hours.

My description thus far perhaps lays me open to the accusation of trying to make it appear that I do all the work of the Embassy. Nothing is farther from my thoughts and my own tasks are not nearly so varied or complicated as those of many other members of the Staff, each one of which is passing an equally full and harassing day. While I am conversing with the Papal Nuncio about the bombing of Rome, another Secretary is engaged with the head of the Exchange Control over some particularly knotty problem of exchange, a third is trying to appease officials of the Ministry of Commerce, who have just been informed that it has been necessary to reduce the allocation of petroleum for Chile; the Ambassador has been receiving a delegation of taxicab drivers, who wish to offer their aid to our cause; the First Secretary is arranging for an international radio hook-up over which Mr. Eric Johnston, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on a visit to Chile, will broadcast: the Cultural Attaché is perhaps presenting an American flag to the Escuela de Desarrollo, or studying the script of the lessons in English which are now broadcast by radio under the auspices of the Chilc-United States Cultural Institute, or interviewing an American publisher who is in search of Chilean manuscripts. Waldo Frank, Mrs. Blance Knopf, Nelson Rockefeller, Bishop Walsh, have all visited Chile recently and have been assisted in making local contacts by the Embassy. There are



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wreath laying ceremonies at which the Embassy must be represented; the universities have manifestations in which we must participate (the University of Chile, incidentally celebrated its 100th anniversary with fitting rituals only recently); visiting cameramen from the United States come to make moving pictures of Chilean industry and must be properly presented to business managers; visiting journalists come seeking interviews with Chilean leaders in all walks of life—in fact, there is never a dull moment.

At seven I must attend a *Velada*, a favorite form of entertainment in Chile, a ceremony consisting of a pot-pourri of speeches, music, and recitals, which are held on National Holidays, anniversaries and on all occasions when some form of public observance is thought necessary; attendance is of the essence.

And now at last Uncle George comes in for his own—for by nine o'clock, I must admit, we are usually dressing for dinner. Fortunately, Chileans dine late—one is asked for nine-thirty—or if it is a large formal affair—for ten—but one quickly learns that one never goes to the table here much under three-quarters of an hour or an hour after the time for which one is invited. Moreover, one is not expected to arrive on time. The newcomer who does so, usually has to wait alone and in semi-darkness while his host and hostess complete their toilettes. One of the more endearing qualities of Chile is that life is set at a pleasant tempo—at least for the Chileans; perhaps that is why they are so charming and their society so delightful. I hope to return here one day and really enjoy this country, for it is a rare diplomat who can actually relax at his post. His work is too constantly with him, even at social events. His duty being to interpret truly to his own Government the sentiment, atmosphere and trends of the country to which he is accredited he must be constantly alert for indications of these. At the same time he must seek opportunities of presenting his own country's point of view—so he is endowed with an omnipresent double task.

Nevertheless, I know of no more interesting work, and anyone who has ever been in "the Service" is miserable out of it. Wives, too, come to love it. Under present circumstances, however, they too are faced with countless new problems and demands. Here, in Chile, most of the Embassy wives, under the leadership of Mrs. Bowers, the Ambassador's wife, meet daily at the Embassy resi-

dence to sew and prepare supplies for the American Red Cross. Without exception, almost each has taken a course in First Aid Nursing. Many of them also do part time work at the first aid center. In addition, some of them work in Chilean charities, such as the *Gota de Leche* (a milk distributing center in the slums of Santiago), the *Protectora de la Infancia* (an orphanage), or in some hospital, and most of them contribute generously of their time and funds to the Chile-United States Cultural Institute. When our war vessels call at Chilean ports, the sailors can pass their time at a Canteen organized and staffed by the American women residents of hospitable Chile and on each naval visit, groups of several hundred sailors are farmed out among the American homes, where they are fed, entertained and lodged, for one or two nights, depending on the length of time the ship is in port and the number of men to be accommodated. These brief visits to American homes in foreign lands, where they are made to feel really welcome, are greatly appreciated by the men of our armed forces abroad. All this, however, places extra burdens on the Foreign Service wives, who in spite of reduced budgets, and increased taxes (plus a well-recognized local inflation), take it all in their stride. In them I know Uncle George would not be disillusioned. His admiration for them would be limitless—for he would realize only too well—how great is their task—to bear not only all the trials of the Foreign Service Officers; but to bear as well—the Foreign Service Officers!

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 23)

General's Fund will benefit to the extent of more than £60,000, well in excess of the £50,000 which was the target set by the Committee. A combination of well chosen attractions, patriotic fervor, good weather and the Prime Minister's visit all contributed to the successful result.

Among the leading attractions of Liberty Cavalcade was "Dead Horse Gulch," a replica of an old time Western frontier saloon and dance hall, which was organized by the American community in Port Elizabeth and was a tremendous success both from the entertainment and financial standpoint, furnishing a profit of over £2,500. In addition to two-gun cowboys and lovely cowgirl waitresses chosen from

the American women and their South African friends, the Gulch featured cowboy and hill billy songs, sweet and hot music by the R. A. F. band dressed as cowboys and The Merry Blackbirds. "The Uncrowned Kings of Swing." Hot dogs, hamburgers and "Wild Mustang Specials" were in great demand.

The Consulate aside from initial assistance given in bringing together the Americans who formed the Committee was well represented in the active proceedings by Bob Rinden who spent several very busy evenings behind the bar taming the "Wild Mustang Specials." Mrs. Henry helped in the kitchen department and Pamela Henry was one of the congenial waitresses.

AUCKLAND

November 17, 1943.

It has been learned with regret that Minister Burdett's arrival in New Zealand has been postponed because of illness. Vice Consul John Fuess and Mrs. Fuess arrived in Auckland on October 6; Vice Consul Jefferson Jones passed through Auckland on November 3 en route to his post at the Legation in Wellington; Vice Consul John Horner at Wellington will be departing shortly for the United States on leave.

As the Foreign Service all over the world has been acting in cooperation with the Armed Forces and other Agencies of the Government, so the business of the Consulate at Auckland has been increasingly concerned with liaison and cooperation with officers of our Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Red Cross, and other branches of the Government in this area. Like other cities abroad, Auckland has taken on certain aspects of an American city, and the Foreign Service Officer sometimes wonders if his assignment is really in the field.

In New Zealand the presence of American Servicemen has had the not unexpected effect of increasing visa work at the Consulate, and the citizenship section will no doubt feel the pressure of work as births begin to be reported. The naturalization of alien personnel in our Armed Forces will provide a new and important field of work.

Professor Allan Nevins, presently on a lecture tour for the Office of War Information, arrived in Auckland en route to Wellington on November 10.

New Zealand, long since recovered from the strangeness of the presence of so many Americans, has been treating them with unbounded generosity and hospitality, and this feeling of friendliness has been mutual on the part of our servicemen.

JOHN FUESS.

STOCKHOLM

November 8, 1943.

For no good reason that we can think of, the Legation challenged the British Legation to a soccer football match on Sunday, October 31. No one knows who proposed the idea or why we didn't choose a sport in which some of us had had some previous experience. It is rumored several of our local Norwegian employees and soccer enthusiasts were behind it. Anyway, eleven paunched, halding and short-breathed Americans wheezed out onto the Oestermalms football field on the day indicated to confront a tough team of British ex-pros in what turned out to be one of the best free-for-all shin kicking contests ever staged in Sweden. In fairness to our adversaries it must be admitted they were just as out of condition as we, but all of them had at least played the game before. Now that we have built up our alihi we have to admit we were licked 2 goals to 0.

There was no lack of supporters on both side lines. Several hundred "rooters" cheered on their favorite teams. As the underdogs we probably got more moral support from the bleachers than the British, and we certainly gave the crowd more laughs, although we acquired at the same time more skinned knees and bruised shins. There were no major casualties. Our most serious injury was suffered by Acting Military Attaché Colonel Turner, one of our star Forwards, who sustained several bad bruises in tussels with his far bulkier British colleague.

All equipment for the game was furnished by the Norwegian Legation, which runs an active athletic program for the numerous Norwegian refugees in Sweden. So we looked quite professional, the British in red jerseys and the Americans in blue. The American team may have looked quite impressive also, just before the game started, when they formed a circle around Captain Gordon Knox and apparently received important directions in strategy. Here is what Knox was actually telling us in that last minute field conference: "Yes, you can hit the ball with your head. . . . No, you mustn't touch it with your hands. . . . Never mind what you get penalized for, you'll find out when the referee blows his whistle. . . . Don't try to kiek a goal from mid field . . . try to pass it once in a while, but not with your hands . . . et cetera."

Nothing wrong with those directives, but they proved hard to follow. Somehow when you tried to butt the ball with your head it would bound off toward your own goal. When you occasionally

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would get the ball all to yourself and would try to take it forward, it had a way of tripping you up, which for some strange reason seemed to amuse the spectators. When you gave the ball a good boot, it had a way of glancing off in some totally unexpected direction. The upshot of all this was that the game was played in the American half of the field and the British goal keeper was the loneliest man on the field. He lay down and took a nap for part of the game.

But don't get the impression a good time was not had by all. After the game in the locker room several American players, dead tired from fruitlessly pursuing the illusive pigskin, were heard to inquire in all seriousness: "Whom do we play next?" So it is hard to judge whether the players or the spectators enjoyed the performance most.

The head of the Norwegian Sports Section, who was busy during the game taking moving pictures (presumably to demonstrate to his own people how the game should not be played), presented each of the teams with an appropriately engraved silver plate as a memento of the match. Our trophy is now reposing in solitary splendor on the mantelpiece in the Minister's office. To reciprocate the American and British teams plan to give some sort of "smoker" or cocktail party for the Norwegian "sportsmen" in the near future.

E. A. L.

MONTEVIDEO

The sudden death of Francis M. Hasbrouck, Special Assistant to the Ambassador, on October 29, 1943, came as a terrific shock to this Embassy. We all liked him so much. He was intelligent, cultured and erudite, yet ever tolerant and gay. His sense of humor never flagged; he was a raconteur par excellence. He was successful here in every respect. He virtually accomplished the Herculean task of driving German drugs from the Uruguayan market. He was equally effective in other phases of Proclaimed List work. Unfortunately, nature takes its inevitable toll. Long hours at a desk, arduous investigations and tenuous interviews, letters, reports, despatches, hard trips into the interior of Uruguay, constant effort and unrelenting drive. "Fran" Hasbrouck was not in the best of health when he arrived here. He never spared himself. He was doing his part in the war, and he gave his all.

The funeral services for Francis M. Hasbrouck were held in the Embassy residence. The great hall was filled with flowers. He had so many friends. Adios, "Fran" Hasbrouck, we miss you very much.



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INTERMENT IN MANILA

(Continued from page 10)

long we would be confined, what our relations would be with the authorities, or what contact we would have with our government. While I was hopeful that we would be exchanged, together with other diplomatic and consular officers from the Far East, we could not be certain of that and must be prepared, if necessary, to remain in internment until released by the recapture of the city or the end of the war. I may say that at that time—early in January 1942—I think all of us and most of the people with whom we came in contact expressed complete confidence that the American forces which had retreated to Bataan would shortly receive reinforcements and embark upon a victorious counter-offensive but, while we discussed such matters jauntily and with every show of confidence, I doubt if many of us in our hearts believed that events would take that course. Certainly, for my self, I envisaged but two possibilities as to our own future, (1) recognition of our status as diplomatic officers with consequent exchange or (2) internment for the duration of the war.

It was apparent to all of us that whether internment was to be short or long we would have to organize our community and assign definite duties for which individual members would be responsible. I therefore proposed that we elect officers to serve for one month. It was decided that the officers should be a president, who would exercise general supervision over all house activities and be the sole channel for contact between the internees and the Japanese authorities; a treasurer; a housekeeper; a storekeeper; a supervisor of laundry service; and a head gardener. These positions were filled for the first period as follows: President, Mr. Davis; Treasurer, Mr. Hoffmann; Housekeeper, Mrs. Rankin; Storekeeper, Mr. Rankin; Laundry Supervisor, Mrs. Steintorf; Head Gardener, Mr. Abbott. A roster of the other members of the community was prepared and duties assigned them in rotation, such as assisting in the kitchen, cleaning the premises, garden duty, garbage disposal, etc. The original intention to rotate officers on a monthly schedule was not adhered to. Mr. Hoffmann and I were retained in the positions to which we were first elected during the entire period of our internment. The position of housekeeper was filled variously by Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Steintorf, Mrs. Abbott, and Mrs. Raymond. Messrs. Rankin, Steintorf, and Eells served at one time or another as storekeeper, and laundry service was supervised by Mrs. Stein-

torf, Mrs. Rankin, and Mrs. Greusel. The position of head gardener was abandoned after several months.

After we had acquired a staff of domestic servants the rosters for kitchen and house cleaning duties were abandoned and the crews assigned to garden duty were made available for any special work as it became necessary, such as mowing the lawn, cleaning up debris after storms, repairing the electrical and plumbing equipment in the house, heavy moving, etc. A committee of ladies was formed to assist the housekeeper in her duties, Vice Consul Whitaker was made responsible for mechanical repairs and upkeep, and a committee of ladies was charged with the duty of mending men's clothing and household linen.

It was our original intention to hold a monthly general meeting of all internees, not only to elect officers for the ensuing month but to receive reports on operations to date and to decide upon any questions of policy that might arise. Three or four such meetings were held but it developed that they were not necessary for the proper functioning of the organization and as a matter of fact not particularly useful or even desirable. By a majority vote of the group it was therefore decided in July, 1942, to set up a small executive committee which would meet once a week and to which I, as president, would report on operations, particularly our financial status, the situation with regard to food supplies, and relations with the Japanese authorities, and that general meetings would be called whenever there might be announcements of general interest to be made or questions of broad policy to be discussed. The Executive Committee, as at first composed, consisted of all the career Foreign Service officers. After the addition to our group of some of the personnel of the former High Commissioner's office, the committee was expanded to include the four ranking men from the High Commissioner's group and our own non-career officers. Experience showed that the small committee was preferable to the general assembly and even to the larger committee in that it was more homogeneous in character and the members felt more at ease in expressing themselves frankly on matters which sometimes involved personal differences.

V. Finances

One of our first problems was how to finance the internment group. The Japanese authorities issued no instructions and offered no suggestions as to how this might be done. At the first meeting described above, after the election of a treasurer I called upon each member to report the amount of money in his or her possession, and it developed that by pooling



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our financial resources enough cash was available to operate for several months. Each adult member of the community was asked to contribute P50 (\$25) for a working fund. When this was exhausted a second contribution of P50 per person was called for, and so on. In this manner we paid our way from January 5th through the end of February 1942. At that time we still thought—in fact, were led by the Japanese authorities to believe—that we would be sent home in the near future, and we expected to be able to continue to pay our own way provided the authorities would make it possible for us to exchange United States currency, circulation of which had been declared illegal by decree of the Japanese military authorities, for local currency; and we approached the problem in our discussion with the authorities from that point of view. The latter, however, made it evident that they preferred to advance local currency rather than assist us in exchanging dollars for pesos. Mr. Tsurumi proposed to advance us the sum of P2500 per month as a “loan” from the Japanese Military Administration. I asked how he expected the loan to be repaid since I would be in no position to do so before exchange. He replied that presumably the Japanese Government would look to the American Government for repayment and the question of final settlement would be one between us and our own government. In the form of receipt which was prepared by the Japanese authorities I was required merely to acknowledge the receipt of funds for living expenses of the group with no indication as to whether the money was a loan or a grant. On a later occasion, when discussing a possible increase in the monthly allowance, I referred to it as a loan and Mr. Tsurumi laughingly replied that I might call it a loan if I wished—the inference being that he did not expect any repayment. At this writing I do not know whether the Japanese Government has asked the American Government for repayment or intends to do so, or whether the American Government expects to collect from the individual members of the group. At any rate, from March 1, 1942, until our release our living expenses were met from funds advanced by the Japanese Military Administration, and in a separate despatch I will submit a detailed financial report. The amount advanced remained at P2500 per month until November 1, 1942, when our group was augmented by the addition of twelve persons from the office of the High Commissioner. The monthly allowance was then increased to P3700 per month. Despite rapidly rising prices for all commodities, the amount proved to be adequate, but had we remained in Manila much longer we would have been faced with the necessity for either an upward adjustment

in the monthly allowance or a downward adjustment in our standard of living. During the early months we had lived well within our income and built up a reserve. During the later months we found it necessary to draw heavily on the reserve and at the time of our departure, when the balance in hand was turned over to the High Commissioner's group remaining in the house, the reserve had almost been depleted.

The funds thus received from the Japanese authorities were used exclusively for operating expenses and none of the money was made available to individuals for personal expenditures, such as clothing, tobacco, medicines, etc. I insisted that funds for such purposes must be obtained from other sources as otherwise the allowance from the Japanese would have proved insufficient for general use.

VI. Food and Supplies

When we were first interned no arrangements were made by the authorities for the purchase or delivery of food supplies and it became necessary for us to make our own arrangements. The guards apparently had no clear-cut instructions and each guard used his own discretion in permitting members of the community to go out on shopping expeditions. As a guard always accompanied the shopper and as we had the use of Mr. Whitaker's automobile during the first weeks, little difficulty was encountered in persuading a guard to permit one or two internees to go out on a morning's shopping expedition. The guards seemed to enjoy riding about the city in an automobile, both as a relief from the tedium of guarding our premises and as an opportunity to arouse the envy of their less fortunate comrades who had to walk or ride in public conveyances. It was not until early in June 1942 that shopping was placed on an organized basis. At that time Mr. Tsurumi, the then commandant at Santo Tomas internment camp who exercised general supervision over our establishment, informed us that two internees might make a weekly visit to the city market. In addition to such weekly shopping trips, our Filipino and Chinese servants made purchases for us at nearby stores and at the local market; in fact, one employee devoted his entire time to purchasing and delivering food and other supplies. For several months we employed a Filipino to act as market buyer, to whom the above mentioned employee reported each day with his shopping list. However, experience showed that we could obtain our supplies quite well and more cheaply without the intervention of a professional buyer and in April, 1943, his services were dispensed with.

The guards had instructions to examine every-

thing entering the premises and to record their findings in a daily journal.

We endeavored to maintain a diet as nearly comparable with pre-war standards as the circumstances would permit, but the variety and quality showed a constantly descending curve. As various items were placed under ration control we arranged with the authorities to receive the official rations.

During the first days we acquired a large supply of margarine as well as a fair supply of miscellaneous canned goods and canned and powdered milk, to which we added from time to time as occasion offered. We were able to obtain carabao milk for daily consumption so that the stock of canned and dried milk was held largely, though not entirely, in reserve for emergency.

Rice, the mainstay of our diet, we obtained regularly on ration from the NARIC (National Rice and Corn Corporation), whose organization was taken over by the Japanese authorities in toto immediately after the occupation and used as the rice rationing organization.

Fruit and vegetables in season were purchased from the local market as well as meat, fowl, eggs, and fish. Coffee and tea we obtained when and where we could.

As will be seen from the table below, the rations of certain articles were insufficient for our needs.

In addition to the official rations we received from the military authorities from May, 1942, to March, 1943, a monthly ration of wheat flour and yeast so that we were able to bake our own bread. When this flour ration was discontinued due to the exhaustion of stocks, we were reduced to using rice flour, ground from a part of our rationed rice. Our experiment in making bread with this flour were unsuccessful but it was used extensively for griddle cakes, etc.

The official rations as of the date of our departure were as follows:

Article	Quantity per person
Rice	300 grams per day
Cooking Fat	200 grams per month
Sugar	500 grams per month
Laundry Soap	200 grams per month
Matches	50 matches (1 box) per month

A typical day's menu is as follows:

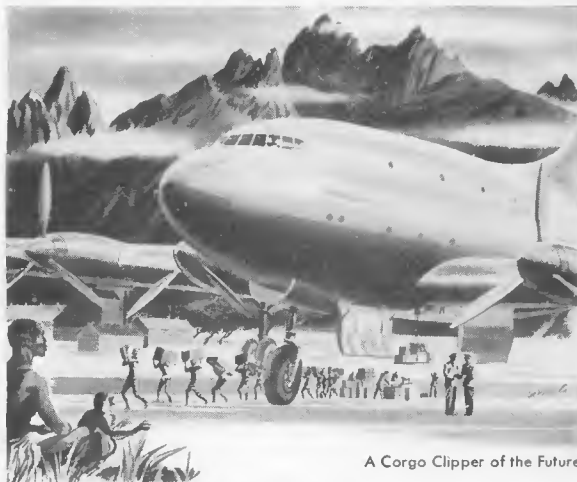
Breakfast: fruit, boiled rice with carabao milk, griddle cakes, rice bread, coffee.

Luncheon: carabao meat, two vegetables, custard.

Supper: fried rice, baked bananas, tomato or avocado salad, native fruit in season.

VII. Health and Medical Services

General health conditions remained remarkably



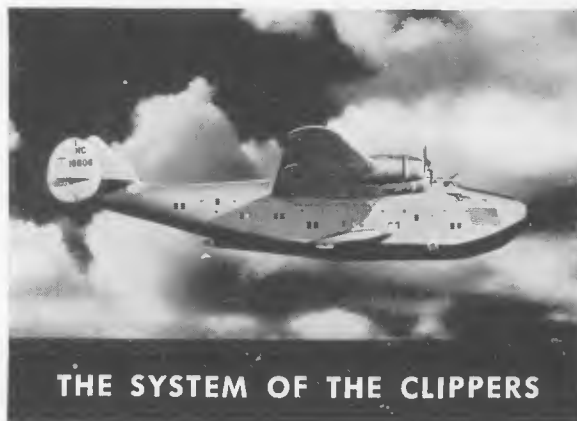
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good during the entire period of internment. There was the usual run of minor tropical ailments, such as irritating but not dangerous skin infections, fungus growths, and digestive and alimentary disturbances; and we had one abortive epidemic of dengue fever which attacked five or six members of the community. The most general complaints were eye-strain, due probably to a combination of diet and strong tropical sunlight; and inadequate dental treatment.

Although the Japanese authorities on several occasions expressed concern for our health and general welfare and assured me that in case of illness they would arrange for medical or hospital treatment, actually we made all such arrangements without any help from them.

Medical Treatment. One of our first acts was to arrange with Dr. Rufino Abriol, a Filipino physician formerly employed by the United States Public Health Services, to visit us each Monday morning. We paid him a flat rate of P10 per visit to cover his services and transportation. This payment was made from house funds as well as payments for the few medical supplies purchased on his recommendation for general use. Individual prescriptions were paid for with personal funds. Dr. Abriol also came on other occasions when summoned by the guards, who were quite willing to do so whenever in our opinion his presence was desired.

When we were placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of External Affairs, as described in Section IX of this despatch. Dr. Abriol's weekly pass was taken up and he was informed that it would be necessary for him to apply in person for a pass each time he desired to visit the group. I protested to the Bureau of External Affairs in writing, pointing out the importance of adequate medical supervision and the necessity for free access to the premises at any time for our medical advisor. This protest received favorable attention and Dr. Abriol was given a new pass authorizing his admission to the premises at any time.

Several weeks after we had concluded the above mentioned arrangements with Dr. Abriol we received an unsolicited visit from Dr. Sixto Orosio, who came in an automobile bearing the insignia of the Red Cross and stated that he had been designated by the Philippine Chapter to look after the health of all internees. He visited us more or less regularly three times a week for a period of two or three months and made no charge for his services. Some members of the community consulted him while others preferred to consult Dr. Abriol. I was always careful to receive both doctors and to discuss general health conditions with them. After the re-

organization of the Philippine Chapter of the Red Cross as an "independent unit" under Japanese control, Dr. Oroso lost the use of the Red Cross automobile, but he offered to continue his visits on a basis similar to our arrangement with Dr. Abriol. We did, in fact, pay him ten pesos a visit several times, but I soon found it expedient to discontinue his visits.

Medicines and medical supplies very soon became scarce in the open market in Manila, many remedies being entirely unobtainable and others to be had only in small quantities and at rapidly increasing prices. Dr. Abriol was of great assistance in obtaining medicines and supplies prescribed by himself or requested by individual members of the community.

On the advice of our attending physician members of the group were inoculated against cholera, dysentery and typhoid in January-February, 1942; again in September, 1942; and finally, in anticipation of our departure from the Philippines, in August-September, 1943, at which time we were also vaccinated against smallpox.

Dental Treatment. A constant problem was our inability to get prompt and adequate dental treatment. As a result of the enforced closing of American dental offices, members of the consular internment group came to rely entirely upon Dr. A. Q. Paguio, a Filipino dentist and former head of the dental faculty of the University of the Philippines, who in cooperation with some of his former associates and students had set up a clinic in one of the university buildings. Dr. Paguio was hindered by lack of time and progressive scarcity of materials from rendering all the services which he found to be requisite but he was always willing to do the best he could under difficult circumstances.

Dr. J. A. McAnlis, an American missionary dentist from Korea who was caught in Manila by the occupation, had maintained an office for some months and had been consulted by many of the internees. Late in December, 1942, the Japanese authorities required him to close his office and although he was not interned he was permitted to work in the dental clinic in the Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Shortly before our release, through the initiative of Mr. Carol Grinnell, Chairman of the Executive Committee at Santo Tomas, arrangements were made for Dr. McAnlis to bring his portable equipment to the Baldwin house, where he set up a temporary dental office in a small room above the garage and treated all internees requiring urgent attention.

Hospital Treatment. The Japanese authorities never raised serious objections to internees visiting the Philippine General Hospital for special treat-



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ment recommended by our medical advisor, al-
though, as described elsewhere in this despatch, ap-
plicants for passes were at times required to wait
several days or even weeks.

On six occasions it was necessary to hospitalize a
member of our group. In all but one case the
arrangements were made without advance notice
to or specific permission from the Japanese author-
ities. In the one case referred to, that of Mrs. Elise
Flahaven of the High Commissioner's staff, I re-
ported to the authorities in writing the recommenda-
tion of her physician that she undergo a serious
major operation and requested that a special pass
be issued permitting her to leave our place of intern-
ment and to remain at the hospital for an undeter-
mined period of time. This permission was prompt-
ly granted and the Bureau of External Affairs made
periodic inquiries at the hospital as to her condi-
tion and progress. In all other cases the patient
was sent to the hospital upon recommendation of
our attending physician and with the informal ap-
proval of the guards on duty at the house. In those
cases in which I subsequently reported the fact
to the Bureau of External Affairs it made no ob-
jection to the procedure we had followed.

I think it correct to state that, while the Japanese
authorities on numerous occasions expressed con-
cern for our health and assured me that they would
render all necessary assistance in the matter of hos-
pitalization, it was necessary for us in each instance
to take the initiative; but having taken it the author-
ities invariably approved what we had done.

(To be continued in the February issue)

WHAT TO DO?

West Los Angeles 25, Cal.
September 28, 1943.

To the hon: American Council

Tijuana, B. C. Mexico.

Dear Sir:

I write this few lines to let you know, that I have
three nice in that Town, and his mother, that was
my Sister passaway about three weeks ago, and my
nice left there without respect, and suport, and I
wish to have them in my side until the sorry pass it
over,

Can will you please let me know what I going to
do about it, to security a permit to let them to cross
border for a few months, she have every docu-
mentary evidence to show his present residence, in
Tijuana B. C. Mexico. & living there for several
Years, and if you do everything in your power to
help in this moment, I prommise to take care for
without to become Public charge. Thhanks you in
advance, Very Truly Yours.

Courtesy Gerald A. Mokma.

FOCUS

Before-going-to-sleep thoughts are shapeless,
Their jagged points confusion,
'Til the longed for surge of sleep
Soothingly engulfs the whole.

Waking-up thoughts are companionable,
Clear-cut and protective,
Propelling into action
For pleasant labors of the day.

J. W.

VISITORS

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

November

Elizabeth M. Post, London	8
Katherine O. Kellett, Managua	9
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Habana	9
Charles H. Ducote, Habana	9
James E. Oliphant, Jiddah	10
Marian A. Lichtwardt, Tehran	10
Katherine Sharp, London	10
Zoë A. Dagg, London	10
Sheldon T. Mills, New Delhi	10
Harry S. Oberdorf, Tampico	10
Katherine Burnburg	10
Mary Louise Green, Ciudad Trujillo	10
Paul J. Reveley, London	10
Robert W. Caldwell, Cairo	10
Paul C. Daniels, Bogotá	10
Robert F. Schneider, Santiago	11
Harold B. Minor, Tehran	11
John H. Marvin, Habana	11
Erwin F. Lundeen	12
Samuel J. Fletcher, Calcutta	12
C. H. Hall, Jr., Trinidad	12
W. B. Snidow, Bogotá	13
Charles V. Friedmann, Algiers	13
H. D. Finley, Mexico City	15
Elizabeth L. Cole	15
Joseph H. Shollenberger, Cairo	15
Lester L. Schnare, Tehran	15
Mary C. Doyle, Ciudad Trujillo	15
Ray Ground	15
W. E. Flournoy, Jr., Lisbon	15
Mary Jane Pardue, London	15
Walter Connelly, Rio de Janeiro	15
Otho T. Colelough, Ottawa	15
Ralph C. Busser, retired	16
Mary Jane Wood, Medellín	16
Margaret Hornstreet	16

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Robert Cavanaugh, Accra	18	Thelma E. Ward, London	2
Kathleen O'Shaughnessy, Buenos Aires	18	Thomas C. Maun, Montevideo	2
Margaret Strahley, Cairo	18	Archibald A. McFadyen, Jr., Montevideo	2
Agnes Denicore, Cairo	18	Alexander Heard	2
Lucile L. Watson, Cairo	18	George D. Lammell, Madrid	2
Edith Hough, Cairo	18	Kathryn H. Compton, London	2
John Logan, Hagan	19	Alan H. Steyne, London	2
Rachael Z. Dillon, Santiago	19	Edward M. Peterson	2
Kenneth J. Yearns, Calcutta	19	Eleanor Dudley, Algiers	2
Frances K. Fitzgerald, Caracas	20	Dorothy M. McLucas, London	2
Eleanor C. Bergmann, Ankara	20	Frances E. Nichol, Stockholm	2
Harry F. Hemmerick, Accra	20	James C. Quick, Port-au-Prince	2
Ruth Lee Keeler, Cairo	20	James R. Byrnes, Caracas	2
M. Albert Hill, Cairo	20	Nathaniel P. Davis	4
Harry Hoffman, Jr., New Delhi	20	Horatio Mooers	4
Marjorie A. Van Auken, Robat	20	C. Porter Kuykendall	6
Mildred Kloppenburg, Tehran	20	Paul C. Steintorf	6
Thomas J. Corey, Barcelona	22	George M. Abbott	6
Marie L. Gordan, La Paz	23	John Coffey	6
Louise C. Fallon, Cairo	23	R. C. Burton	6
Leslie A. Webb, Rio de Janeiro	23	Neil Parks	6
William E. Cole, Jr., Addis Ababa	23	K. L. Rankin	6
Clarence Boonstra, Habana	23	Peter Castan	6
Margaret E. Nickson, Nassau	24	Julia R. Farrell	6
Arlene A. Norquist, Stockholm	24	Samuel Sokobin	6
Grace C. Small, London	24	Charles H. Whitaker	6
Lillian Hornick, London	24	Sybillia D. Jones, Algiers	6
Martha Hill, London	24	Charles K. Stephan	7
David T. Ray, Managua	24	Frances Whitney	7
Gladys M. Turner, London	24	Wanda Lackenmacher, Algiers	7
Erwin P. Keeler, Department	26	Ellen F. Broom, Cairo	7
Clive E. Knowlson, Moscow	26	Jo E. Campbell, Algiers	7
Alton V. Freeman, Caracas	27	Stuart W. Rockwell, Panama	7
A. Edith Abell, London	27	John B. Okie, Lisbon	8
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Frank J. Hightower	29	William D. Moreland, Jr., Baghdad	8
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Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.	29	L. M. Parker, Lisbon	9
Arlene L. French	30	James G. McCarger, Ciudad Trujillo	9
Edward A. Symans, Istanbul	30	James W. Riddleberger, London	9
F. N. M. Brown	30	Albert H. Robbins, London	9
<i>December</i>		Paul D. Thompson, Dublin	9
Martha Painter	1	Roberta McKay, Lisbon	9
Margaret E. Miller	1	Francis A. O'Connell, La Paz	9
Mary Louise McKenzie	1	Hilda R. Hordern	9
William P. Cochran, Jr., Managua	1	William J. Ford, London	10
Marcelyn J. Creamer, Managua	1	Robert B. Streeper, Chungking	10
W. Walton Butterworth, Lisbon and Madrid	1	Neil Parks	10
Barnaby Conrad, Jr., Vigo	1	Margaret E. Coleman, Algiers	10
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