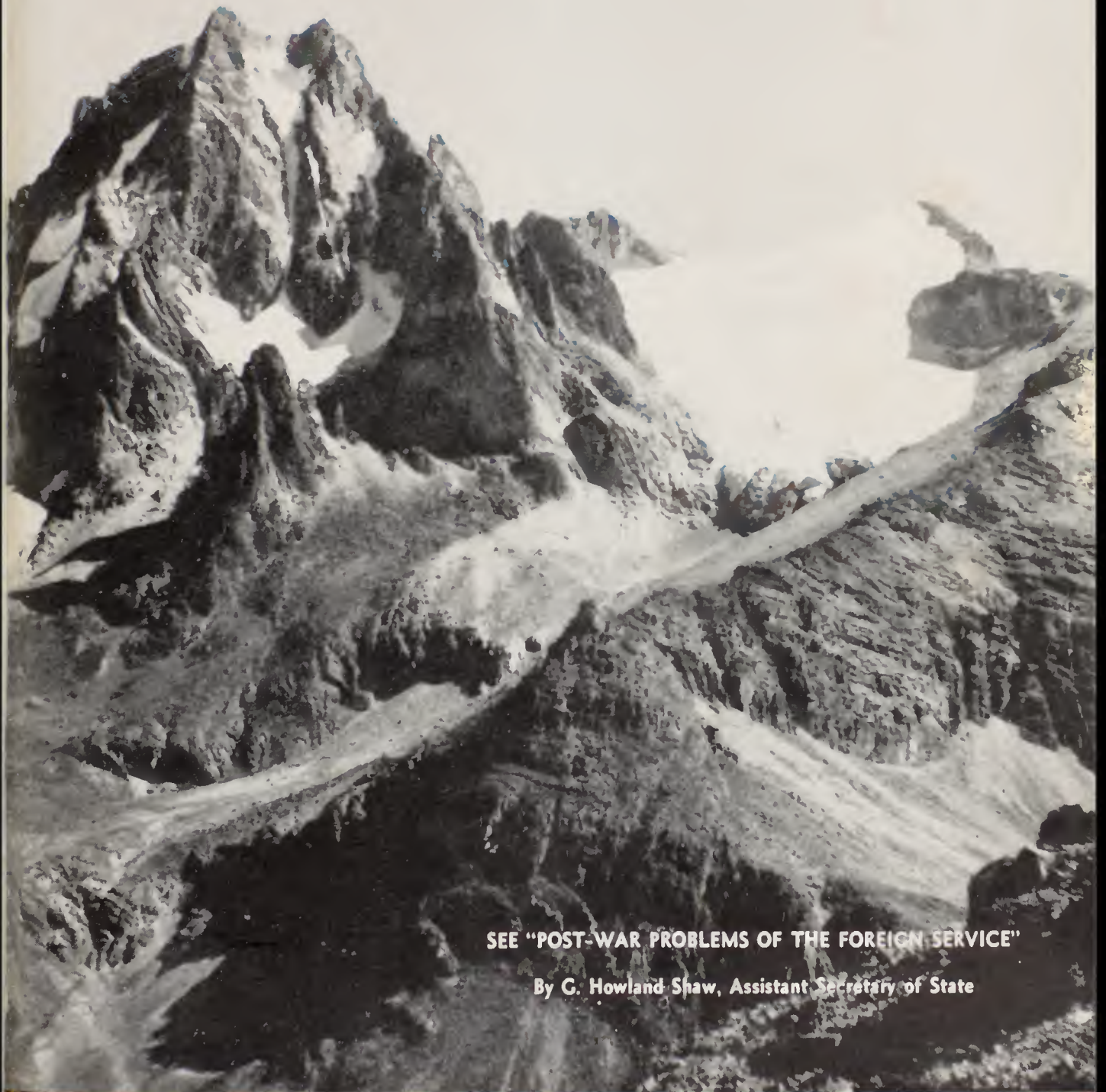


The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 21, NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1944



SEE "POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE"

By G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State



The Bottle of Algiers 1815-1816



How long since you've had an "Old Fashioned?"

American whiskey has helped celebrate every victory in America's history... for American whiskey is older than the United States. And the "Old Fashioned" was famous when American fighting men *first* landed in Algiers... way back in 1815.

Renew your acquaintance with this grand old American drink at the first opportunity. And let your friends in on the secret—the matchless aroma, full flavor, and smooth richness of SCHENLEY Royal

Reserve, America's finest whiskey... good in any type of drink.

Just to remind you, here's how an "Old Fashioned" is made:

1. To $\frac{1}{2}$ lump of sugar add 2 dashes of Angostura Bitters and 6 drops of water.
2. Crush and dissolve sugar.
3. Add 2 ounces of Schenley Royal Reserve.
4. Garnish with 1 slice of orange, 1 slice of lemon, 1 slice pineapple, 1 cherry.
5. Add ice, stir gently, and serve.

Schenley International Corporation
Empire State Building, New York



AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKEY . .

This rallying cry is appearing in Schenley advertising throughout Latin America



CONTENTS

FEBRUARY, 1944

Cover Picture Snow on the Equator, Mt. Kenya. <i>Photo by E. Talbot Smith</i>	
The Foreign Service at the Moscow Conference.....	61
<i>By George V. Allen</i>	
Press Comment	61
Post-War Problems of the Foreign Service.....	65
<i>By G. Howland Shaw</i>	
Internment in Manila (Continued from the January issue)	67
<i>By Nathaniel P. Davis</i>	
Revised Procedure for Effecting Foreign Service Transfers	70
<i>By Walton C. Ferris</i>	
Mormugao Mission	71
<i>By Ray L. Thurston</i>	
Editors' Column	71
Our December Editorial. Letters to the Editors.....	75
News from the Field.....	78
The Bookshelf	80
<i>Francis D. de Wolf, Review Editor</i>	
UNRRA	82
<i>By Cecil B. Lyon</i>	
The Shape of Cars to Come.....	84
<i>By Henry S. Villard</i>	
"The Department of State Speaks." photos.....	87
Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship	88
Service Glimpses	90
In Memoriam	92
Births	92
Visitors	112

Issued monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

FEBRUARY, 1944



First IN AIRCRAFT WAR PRODUCTION

Douglas is the only manufacturer of all three types of 4-engine land planes used by U. S. Military Forces. This is in addition to production of dive bombers, attack bombers, cargo and transport airplanes. Operating 50% more plants than the next largest aircraft company, Douglas built one-sixth (by weight) of all planes made in the U. S. last year.

Douglas
AIRCRAFT COMPANY
Santa Monica, Calif.

LONG BEACH, EL SEGUNDO, DAGGETT, CALIF.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA CITY, CHICAGO

★
Member, Aircraft War Production Council, Inc

... she knows I'm choosy

... and so are all Chesterfield smokers. They've caught on to the Milder Better-Tasting cigarette that really Satisfies ... and nothing else will do. They expect more smoking pleasure, and Chesterfield gives it to them every time ... yes, every time, with the Right Combination of the world's best cigarette tobaccos.

CHESTERFIELD
They Satisfy

Chesterfield
 CIGARETTES
 THE MILD & MILDLY TOBACCO

Chesterfield
 CIGARETTES
 LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
 BUY
 MORE
 BONDS

Copyright 1944, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corp.	93
American Security and Trust Company	89
Association of Pacific Fisheries	110
Bowling Green Storage & Van Co.	100
Calvert School	107
Campbell, W. D. & Co.	110
Chase National Bank	107
Douglas Aircraft Company	57
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	60
Grace Line	104
Harris & Ewing	97
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	105
Leggett, Francis H. & Company	59
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	58
Mayflower Hotel	101
Montgomery Ward	103
National Geographic Magazine	96
National City Bank	92
National Distillers Corp.	95
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	109
Schenley Products	II & III COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington	89
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	108
Southern and Standard Engravers	93
Texaco Petroleum Products	102
Tyner, Miss E. J.	110
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	106
United Fruit Company	106
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Westinghouse Electric International Co.	91

Please mention THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL when writing to advertisers.

FEBRUARY, 1944

Premier FOOD PRODUCTS

WHEREVER you go throughout the world you can enjoy PREMIER FOOD PRODUCTS. Let them follow you by availing yourself of Francis H. Leggett & Company's PERSONALIZED EXPORT SERVICE developed solely for the convenience of foreign service officers and their families.

Not only will you enjoy the finest of American foods, selected and prepared according to most rigid standards, but you will be assured of efficient service down to the minutest details of packing and shipping.

Many foreign service families have for years enjoyed the convenience of this service. We invite your correspondence with reference to it.

Address: EXPORT DIVISION

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & COMPANY

HUDSON RIVER, 27TH TO 28TH STREETS
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., U. S. A.

Producing for War *Preparing for Peace*

FOR THE FIRST TIME since Pearl Harbor, the forces of freedom hold the initiative on every fighting front in this global war. The leaders of four of the great Allied nations have met and agreed upon courses of cooperative future action designed to speed the day of victory.

We of the Firestone organization are determined that until the war is won, our resources and our efforts shall continue to be concentrated on the primary job of supplying our armed forces with the equipment they need to defeat our enemies. But we also realize that victory, when it comes, will be hollow indeed if we are not prepared to do our part in making this world a better place in which to live by supplying America and the other nations with products which will provide greater comfort, greater safety, greater economy and greater value.

Today, Firestone plants throughout the world are producing the materials of war in ever-increasing quantities. Under the impetus of war-time pressure, more scientific, technological and engineering advancements have been made during the past two years than in any other similar period in history. And many of the new machines, new methods and new materials, which we have developed to accelerate the output of rubber, metal and plastic products for our fighting men, can be readily adapted to the manufacture of civilian products.

Thus, in producing for war, Firestone is also preparing for peace.

John W. Thomas
Chairman

THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 21, NO. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1944

The Foreign Service at the Moscow Conference

By GEORGE V. ALLEN, *Department of State*

ON the eve of the conference between Mr. Hull, Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov at Moscow, a well known American weekly carried an article questioning the ability and suitability of some of the members of the American delegation. The tone of the article clearly implied that the Secretary of State had made an inadequate choice of assistants.

The Secretary did not know of this suggestion until it was too late to do anything about it. However, the results of the conference have been received with reasonable satisfaction in the country as a whole, and the Foreign Service and Departmental officers who were pilloried by the distinguished magazine are back at their desks with warm letters from the Secretary and a feeling of not having come out badly in the argument.

Some might take the line that a public attack on American representatives as they enter into discussions with foreign representatives is unpatriotic in that it undermines the confidence of foreign officials in whatever the Americans may

say. Others may believe that such an attack, on the contrary, is in the public interest in that it puts the foreign officials off their guard, or perhaps spurs on the Americans with a lash. In the case of the Moscow conference, there is no reason to think it made any difference whatever, but at any rate it furnishes a point of departure for this article.

The delegation left the Washington airport on October 7, in two of the large and comfortable C-54 transport planes of the Army Transport Command.

In the first plane, with the Secretary of State, were Green H. Hackworth, James C. Dunn, Michael J. McDermott, Cecil W. Gray, Colonel Harry A. McBride, the Secretary's private physician, and certain military personnel. In the second plane were Charles E. Bohlen, William A. Fowler, Philip E. Mosely, Cavendish W. Cannon, Henry P. Leverich, Frederick G. Reinhardt, George A. Morlock, and myself. In addition, a spare crew for emergency purposes and various military personnel filled the planes comfortably.

The first day we flew four hours, to



George V. Allen

Florida. Both planes flew together, often within sight, and in frequent radio communication. On the morning of the second day, we reached San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Secretary was finding the flight highly enjoyable, and sat in the co-pilot seat during most of the flight over the West Indies Islands, and according to one of the officers of his crew "he helped land the plane at San Juan."

At this point the delegation separated into two groups. The Secretary's party included Messrs. Hackworth, Dunn, Gray, Bohlen, and Colonel Harry A. McBride, a former Foreign Service officer who had been detailed to the State Department for the duration of the conference. The Navy Department had also detailed another former Foreign Service officer, Commander Keith Merrill, to accompany the Secretary on a part of the voyage. The remainder of the delegation continued to Natal, Dakar and North Africa, when the two parties rejoined.

Before the delegation left Washington, it was decided that for security reasons no advance information could be given the diplomatic and consular officers along the route, all communications and arrangements being left in the hands of the War Department. This decision resulted in some unfortunate misunderstandings along the route, which, although serving to "confuse the enemy," also resulted in a good deal of confusion among our own officers. In Brazil, for instance, Ambassador Caffery learned from the United States Commanding General in Rio that the Secretary of State's planes were arriving in Natal. The natural conclusion was reached that the Secretary would be on board, and Ambassador Caffery, the Foreign Minister of Brazil, and Major General Walsh flew to Natal. There was some momentary embarrassment, but much amusement and good spirits were shown by all concerned even though the distinguished delegation found none of the principal American delegates in our party.

A similar misunderstanding occurred in Dakar, where Admiral Glassford and Consul General Maynard B. Barnes were expecting the Secretary to arrive. Cavendish Cannon and George Morlock did what they could to fill in the discrepancy. Although Morlock's unfortunate slip on the steps in descending from the plane marred the dignity and solemnity of the reception, it broke the tension as well. All of us had been sleeping in our clothes during the major part of the nine-hour flight, and there was little possibility for any pretensions to importance. The Admiral and his staff successfully hid the disappointment they undoubtedly felt at not being able to greet the Secretary, and the stay in

Dakar was made most pleasant by their courtesies.

At Casablanca we were met by Consul General Russell and by Messrs. Murphy, Reber, and McBride from Algiers. The latter had come to greet his father. When the Secretary's party arrived the full delegation proceeded together via Algiers, Cairo and Teheran to Moscow. At Algiers we were joined by Ambassador Averell Harriman and Mr. Henry P. Leverich, who had come on by separate plane from London. At Tehran Mr. John D. Jernegan joined the delegation.

In discussing the role of career officers at Moscow, it should be emphasized at the outset that the results of the conference represented a personal triumph for one individual, the Secretary of State. Such assistance as the staff from Washington and Ambassador Harriman and his staff in Moscow were able to give was merely in the nature of supporting members of a cast in which there was one star. Those who were privileged to attend the conference witnessed a performance by Mr. Hull that has rarely been equalled in modern statesmanship. The qualities of honor and honesty which were evident in his speech and bearing, his personal dignity, and the sincerity with which he represented the highest interests of the United States, combined to impress the Soviet and British delegations to an ever-increasing extent as the conference progressed. When he spoke, there was a realization that a genuine representative of the American people was speaking and that consequently what he said would stick. With Ambassador Harriman as Mr. Hull's forceful and active associate, the United States contributed generously to the Moscow discussions.

At the plenary sessions of the conference which convened each afternoon at 4 p.m. at Spiridonovka House, the four or five principal delegates of each of the three nations sat around a large oval table. Behind each of the three Foreign Ministers was a small table at which sat his interpreter and such subordinate members of the delegation as were concerned with the subject being discussed. Mr. Bohlen acted as the American interpreter at all of the plenary sessions.

At these sessions only the Foreign Ministers spoke for their respective governments, with rare exceptions. Each of Mr. Molotov's statements, in Russian, was translated into English by his interpreter, and each statement by Mr. Hull was repeated in Russian by Mr. Bohlen. Similarly, Mr. Eden's statements were put into Russian by his interpreter.

Mr. Bohlen, through his considerable association with Secretary Hull and his intimate knowledge of the subject matter under discussion, was in a position to contribute remarkably to the success of the



The signing of the Moscow Pact

discussions. His sound knowledge of Russian, the warmth and assurance of his voice, and his outstanding personality combined to give the American delegation a highly effective interpreter. It would be wrong to give any impression, however, that Mr. Bohlen acted at the conference merely as an interpreter. He did interpret, and, while his work in this field was an important contribution to the success of the negotiations, it was not Mr. Bohlen's principal role. As an active member of the American delegation, his knowledge and advice were indispensable and his direct contacts with Russian and British officials outside of the plenary sessions were a great factor in the American representation at Moscow.

While on the subject of interpreting, mention should be made of the very important contribution in this field rendered by Mr. Mosely. Although the fact that he is not a Foreign Service officer places him outside the immediate subject of the present article, the general acclaim which he received from the British and Russian as well as American officials present makes it impossible to leave the subject of interpreting without paying respects to his

unusual achievements. During sub-committee meetings and the drafting sessions at the Soviet Foreign Office Mr. Mosely frequently was called upon by general consent to do the interpreting not only for the American representatives but those of the other two countries as well, due to the general recognition of his superior knowledge of the Russian language. He also ably assisted Mr. Bohlen at the plenary sessions, with whispered advice and suggestions. Mr. Mosely's intimate knowledge of Russian history and policy also made his work of interpreting of secondary, though great, importance.

Of the Foreign Service officers on the delegation, the officer who participated to the greatest extent in the negotiations, aside from Mr. Bohlen, was Mr. Cavendish Cannon. Mr. Cannon was called on to participate in all of the discussions pertaining to the Balkans and the Mediterranean area, and worked long into the night on a wide variety of subjects. Following the conference, he was instructed to return to Washington via London to acquaint the Embassy with the details of the conference and to carry on certain further discussions.

Mr. Reinhardt served as the Secretary General

of the American delegation and was responsible for such matters as physical arrangements, office space, clerical assistance, transportation, finance, et cetera. Because of his knowledge of Russian and his experience both in Moscow and in Washington in the handling of American-Soviet relations, he was utilized to a very considerable extent in the political as well as the technical sphere.

Through Mr. Cecil W. Gray, as the close associate of the Secretary at all times, the Foreign Service contributed to the conference in a more intimate manner than can be described in exact language. Through counsel both to the Secretary and to the members of the delegation on all matters involving personnel relationships, Mr. Gray served not as a buffer for the Secretary but as the gateway to him.

Mr. Henry P. Leverich was the adviser on questions pertaining to Germany. While much of the work on which he participated was of a nature not for discussion here, his advice and assistance were in frequent demand. Meetings which he and Mr. Cannon attended sometimes started at the Soviet Foreign Office at 11 p.m. and lasted until early hours.

The youngest Foreign Service officer on the delegation, Mr. John D. Jernegan, was at the same time the most experienced officer in matters pertaining to Iran, and was depended on to carry the principal responsibilities in this field. The results of the subsequent conference in Tehran between the President, Stalin and Churchill, as far as Iran is concerned, were in great part a consequence of the work of Mr. Jernegan at Moscow and later at Tehran, where he is stationed.

It is difficult to cover, in this account, the work performed at Moscow by a former Foreign Service officer, Mr. James C. Dunn. The confidence which the Secretary placed in his judgment and ability resulted in his being called on to serve in a capacity which the military would call Chief of Staff, or a football coach, quarterback. He was looked to by the members of the delegation to keep the show going, and he did. His role was a difficult and sometimes delicate one in negotiations with the other delegations and with officials in Moscow of United Nations Governments which were not represented at the conference. He negotiated with the British and Soviet officials in an easy, informal yet positive manner which created the warmth of feeling in return necessary for the success of the discussions.

The Foreign Service can also claim another member of the delegation, Colonel Harry A. McBride,

(Continued on page 111)

PRESS COMMENT

MR. HULL

It is given to few men in our public life to achieve their greatest success on the further side of 70. Secretary Stimson is in that select company. Now Secretary Hull, for the part he played in the Moscow agreements, has joined it. Many circumstances and many persons conspired to bring about a meeting of minds on the part of the four powers meeting in Moscow. There was, for instance, the recognition of the dynamic and decisive reality of Russia. No plan for the security of postwar Europe could hope to succeed without the wholehearted cooperation of the Soviet Union. And that cooperation could be obtained only by acquiescing in the leadership ascertained by the Russians in eastern Europe. It is in this context that the new solidarity must be judged.

Mr. Hull's great contribution to the result, however, was much more than that of a missionary. In him the Russians recognized a man who was prepared to back agreement with his reputation for sincerity and high-mindedness. That accounts for the cordiality attending the birth of the four-power modus and for the pledge of its development. Certainly the rapport would have lacked something in both warmth and mutual trust without Mr. Hull's participation. The Russians know, as we know, that the agreements are assured of the support of the American people in great part because Mr. Hull put his name to them.

It must be a matter of singular satisfaction to the Secretary of State that he should thus find out in Moscow how much strength has been imparted to his diplomacy by the confidence which is reposed in him by his own people. In truth, he has become a symbol as a man of conviction. That that symbol has become the instrument for steering our country along a path that can lead only to peace and concord is cause for general gratification. We welcome Mr. Hull back from his triumph. He is already among our historical figures. In the annals of our continental story he is assured of a niche among our outstanding statesmen. By riveting our association with the three powers into a grand coalition, he has done a general's job in bringing about the downfall of Hitler, and, before he is mustered out, he will have been regarded as an artificer of an ampler life for all mankind.—*Washington Post*, November 12, 1943.

Post-War Problems of the Foreign Service

By G. HOWLAND SHAW, Assistant Secretary of State

THE editorial entitled "Increased Personnel for the Foreign Service" in the December issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL so seriously misinterprets the thoughts concerning the Foreign Service which I set forth in summary form in the talk which I gave at the World Trade Dinner in New York on October 26 last that some further clarification is clearly in order.

The writer of the editorial states that "If we interpret Mr. Shaw's remarks correctly, no immediate expansion of the career Service is contemplated": "There is no intention apparent to build upon the foundations of the career Service as established by the Rogers Act," and "Rather than expand the corps of trained and selected officers after the war by reinstating the former system of competitive career examinations, present plans seem to call for the utilization of a miscellaneous group of attachés * * *"

These words, it seems to me, ignore several things. In the first place, they ignore an important sentence of my remarks at the World Trade Dinner. I said: "It is probable that instead of one type of examination for entrance to the Service, we shall have several different types to enable an even broader recruiting than at present." That sentence can hardly be interpreted as compatible with any intention not to reinstate the former system of competitive career examinations. In the second place, the editorial writer, unless by the word "immediate" he refers to the present War period, is in error as to our intentions with respect to the career Service since there is a very definite intention to expand that Service after the War. On the other hand, if the present was what he had in mind, he has failed to give consideration to the fact that recruiting has had to be abandoned as a result of the Selective Service Act. That has been one of the major facts with which we have had to contend since Pearl Harbor.

It is our intention, and it always has been our intention, to hold a regular Foreign Service examination immediately after the War and presumably we shall obtain a large number of successful candidates between the ages of 21 and 35 or perhaps even older if it is thought wise to modify temporarily the upper age limit. Before this examina-

tion can be held and before the successful candidates can be integrated into the career Service, the demands of the post-War period will be upon us. They are upon us now. How are we to meet them? There are two ways. We can hold with the writer of the editorial that "the average individual Foreign Service officer is better fitted to handle the coming post-War duties abroad than any group of specialists and technicians" and in that case we shall decline to recruit specialists outside the Service. Of course, even if this view of the capabilities of the average Foreign Service officer is accepted, the problem remains of whether the Foreign Service, depleted in numbers as it is now and will be still further at the close of the War, will *quantitatively* be capable of handling the work in the field. But leaving this obvious difficulty aside, the consequence of the policy favored by the editorial writer would be to invite and justify attempts by other departments and agencies to set up their own foreign services to handle important and interesting work which the Foreign Service, if properly staffed, can and should handle. Judging from the experience of the past few years, there can be no doubt that such attempts would be promptly and energetically made. If successful, the result would be a major setback for the Foreign Service from which it would take years to recover. On the other hand, we can deal with the post-War problems of the Foreign Service in a very different and far wiser way. In collaboration with other departments and agencies of the Government we can supplement, within prescribed limits, the existing Service in the ways suggested in my talk and in so doing we can insure that the Service is adequate to carry on, not only the more usual and general types of work, but also the specialized types for which there is a steadily growing demand. Eventually, with the building up of an adequate corps of specialists within the career Service, we should have a diminishing need to recruit specialists from the outside, although I personally believe that it will always be desirable to draw upon other departments of the Government in the manner suggested in my talk—at least by means of temporary details. But these last are long-range plans

(Continued on page 107)

Internment in Manila

(Continued from the January issue)

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

Photographs by Vice Consul Charles H. Stephan

VIII. Recreation and Welfare.

In our small group there was little scope for organized recreational and welfare activities. Several informal study groups were formed, some of which proved abortive. There was a good library in the house which was augmented by contributions of books owned by members of the group.

For physical exercise courts were laid out for croquet, badminton, and deck tennis. We purchased a set of horseshoes for horseshoe pitching. A ping pong table and equipment belonging to the Baldwin family was much appreciated, particularly during the rainy season when outdoor activities were necessarily reduced. And then there was always work to be done in the garden!

On Easter Sunday, 1942, most of the members of our group attended divine service at Santo Tomas, where both Catholic and Protestant services were held. Shortly before Easter we had asked the guard to obtain from the commandant at Santo Tomas permission for us to attend the church services. The guard on duty at that time, who happened to be a particularly obliging one, arranged with a friend, who drove a Japanese school bus, to take us in a group. After the service I went to the office of the commandant to thank him for his courtesy in permitting us to be present. He was quite surprised to see me and it developed that the guard had arranged the expedition without the formality of consulting his superiors. I had assured him that the bus driver would be adequately rewarded and this put both in so good a humor that on the return journey they insisted that we take advantage of the opportunity for shopping. In fact, they made quite an outing of the whole affair.

The only other occasion on which we were permitted to attend church services was a year later on Easter Sunday, 1943. I had asked the Bureau of External Affairs to permit us to attend services at Santo Tomas or at a church in the city on Christmas but the permission had not been granted. As Easter, 1943, approached I again took up in writing the matter of religious services and asked either that we be permitted to attend church or that clergymen be permitted to visit us. The latter course

was adopted and passes were issued to Father John D. Lalor, an Irish Priest of St. Columba's Society, to hold confession, mass and communion in the morning and to Bishop Norman Binsted of the Protestant Episcopal Church to hold services with a sermon and communion in the afternoon. When thanking the authorities, I asked that similar permits be granted at regular fortnightly or monthly intervals and both Bishop Binsted and Father Lalor had said that they would approach the authorities with a similar request. Whether they did so, I do not know; my request remained unanswered.

Bishop Binsted had visited us previously on April 21, 1942, to greet us and inquire as to our welfare. At that time we discussed the question of regular religious services. He agreed to endeavor to get permission for us to go to church on Sundays, or, failing that, for him to come to the house. The next time I saw the bishop, when he came to arrange for the Easter service in 1943, he told me that he had endeavored to make such arrangements but the authorities had not been willing to adopt either suggestion.

IX. Relations with the Japanese Authorities.

During the first weeks of our internment we received two or three visits from Consul General Niihro, who expressed interest in our welfare and inquired as to our needs. It soon developed that there was very little he could do for us as the military authorities were in complete control and he obviously had little influence with them. For instance, we had been told that we were to receive no communication from the outside. I asked Mr. Niihro if we might at least receive the daily newspaper which was now published under close Japanese supervision. Although he referred to this request as a minor matter, he was unwilling to grant it himself or transmit it to the military authorities. On each visit he expressed concern for our health and assured us that in case of illness a doctor would be called or necessary arrangements made to transport the patient to the hospital. However, as reported above, no doctor was ever provided by the Japanese authorities. At the time of his last visit



A Friday morning. The weekly shopping party starts for the market with accompanying armed guard. September 1942.



Supper in the Garden of the Consular Internment Camp.



A view of the "Bachelors' Dormitory." November 1942.

Mr. Nihiro told us that his office was being closed and we learned shortly afterward that he had left Manila. During this period we also received a visit from the Chief of the Japanese Military Police, who said he had come to inquire as to our welfare and also assured me that adequate medical attention would be provided. None was. This was the only time I saw this colonel and communications addressed to him remained unanswered.

With the exception of the above-mentioned informal visits, we were left severely alone by Japanese officers and officials until February 17, 1942, when we received a call from Mr. A. Kodaki and Mr. S. Tsurumi. The former introduced himself as Chief of the Bureau of External Affairs of the Japanese Military Administration and Mr. Tsurumi as Commandant of the internment camp at Santo Tomas. The visit was somewhat ceremonious in character. Both gentlemen were in the uniform of "civilian officers," and both wore their swords.

Thereafter Mr. Tsurumi or one of his assistants called on an average of about once a month from February until November, 1942, but not at regular intervals and without advance notice. We had no satisfactory means of communicating with him between visits as we had no telephone and no access to postal or messenger service. On several occasions we sent notes through one of our guards; once the guard refused to forward an urgent message requesting permission for Miss Whitney to visit a dentist for emergency treatment. By trial and error we finally learned that the only sure way of communicating with the authorities was to send a member of our group to Santo Tomas with a note. This involved persuading a guard to accompany him.

The military authorities, beyond posting enlisted men as guards, left us almost entirely alone. Officers frequently visited the premises to inspect the guards but seldom went beyond that. Occasionally

an officer would make a casual inspection of the house but they interfered not at all with individual internees. During the early months of internment inspectors arrived almost daily and during one short period they seemed determined to go upstairs and look at the bedrooms; for what purpose I never discovered, nor did the officers themselves seem to know.

X. Communications

An unsatisfactory feature of our internment at Manila was our inability to communicate with families in the United States or with the Department and failure to receive word from them except at most irregular intervals. I may say that this condition is also one seriously affecting the morale and perhaps even the mental health of internees elsewhere in the Philippines.

The day after our internment I sent word to the Honorary Swiss Consul telling him where we were interned and asking him to call. He replied to the effect that he would visit us as soon as he could obtain permission from the Japanese Consul General. That permission apparently was never granted for Mr. Sidler did not visit us nor did anyone representing the Swiss Consulate. This is not said by way of complaint against the Swiss authorities, for I am aware of the fact that the Japanese Government does not recognize the official standing of foreign consular officers in the Philippines.

We assumed during the first days of our internment that we would soon be visited or communicated with by some representative of the protecting power or of the International Red Cross and, except for the above mentioned attempt to get in touch with the Swiss Consul, I took no immediate steps to communicate with the Department. However, as time passed and no word was received from the outside world the matter became one of growing concern. Mr. Steintorf and I both mentioned to Consul Gen-

eral Niihro at the time of his last informal visit our desire to send word to the Department of our welfare. Mr. Niihro said he would inquire as to what might be done but there the matter rested. It was not until February 17, 1942, at the time of Mr. Tsurumi's first call, that we were able to send any word to the outside world. On that occasion Mr. Tsurumi agreed to forward a letter to Ambassador Grew which we had endeavored to send on January 28 through the good offices of one of the guards. On May 11, 1942, we received written acknowledgment from Mr. Grew of the receipt of my letter, but no acknowledgment was ever made of the receipt of two telegrams, one to Mr. Grew and one to Consul General Lockhart, which Mr. Tsurumi accepted on April 12, and I have no way of knowing whether they ever went beyond the military administration in Manila, to which Mr. Tsurumi assured me he had promptly delivered them for despatch. Mr. Grew's letter was therefore the first written communication we received from any source. Subsequently communication was established with the Swiss Legation in Tokyo through the Japanese Military Administration in Manila and the Foreign Office.

The only personal letters from relatives in the United States received by any of the consular internees during the entire period of our internment were two letters from my wife dated June 8 and June 15, 1942, respectively, and both delivered on October 17, 1942. These letters, sent through Red Cross channels, had apparently been carried on the first exchange ship.

During the entire period of internment but nine telegrams were received through the Red Cross at various times and by various members of the group, all "canned" Christmas and New Year greetings. The Secretary's New Year greeting was received on April 2, 1943. The channel through which this message was sent was not disclosed.

Several of us despatched telegrams and letters through the Red Cross but to none of these was any direct acknowledgment ever received.

XI. Negotiations for Exchange.

A subject uppermost in our minds almost from the first moment of internment was the possibility of exchange or repatriation. Whatever may have been the private thoughts of individual internees, we adopted the position outwardly that we were certain to be exchanged as diplomatic and consular officials and speculation was confined largely to the date when such anticipated exchange would be effected. When Mr. Kodaki and Mr. Tsurumi paid their first visit to us on February 17, 1942, as described above, they informed Mr. Steintorf and me

that an agreement had been reached between the American and Japanese Governments for the exchange of diplomatic officers at Lorengo Marques. They stated that they were not informed as to details of the agreement and did not know just when we would leave Manila, but they left no doubt in our minds that the Foreign Service personnel at Manila was covered by the exchange agreement.

On March 12, when Mr. Tsurumi called to deliver our first monthly allotments of funds from the Japanese Military Administration, I asked him as to progress of negotiations for our departure and he replied that there was difficulty in arranging suitable means of transportation. On April 1, Mr. Tsurumi called again, accompanied by Mr. Okazaki and another former employee of the Japanese Consulate General, and asked to see the passports of all members of our group. They examined the passports and took notes of the particulars thereof. They informed us that they had instructions from Tokyo to make this check so as to be sure that they had the correct names of all persons who were to be included in the forthcoming diplomatic exchange. They stated that they still were without definite instructions as to the date of departure. Although Mr. Tsurumi did say that while his instructions regarding the British and Dutch consuls were clear, those about the Americans were "not clear," Mr. Steintorf and I both understood him to be referring to a garbled telegram, not to any doubt as to our exchange, since Mr. Okazaki had said in an aside to Mr. Steintorf that we would have to be in Shanghai by the 20th of April. This examination of passports and Mr. Okazaki's remark dispelled any doubts that may have existed in our minds as to the imminence of our exchange; and the significance of the date—April first—was lost upon us all.

On June 2nd Mr. Yamagouchi, representing Mr. Tsumuri, informed us that Mrs. Lockhart and Mrs. Parsons were "on the list to go to Shanghai about June 15." Two days later Mr. Tsumuri called on Mrs. Lockhart and Mrs. Parsons. I was present during the conversation. He informed them that they should be ready to leave early the next morning and would be taken to Shanghai. I asked what information he had regarding the rest of us and he answered with an embarrassed laugh that he did not know. He said that the British and Dutch consular officials had not yet left and he did not know when they would go. He added that he was still awaiting airmail instructions from Tokyo with regard to the American group and that he "thought" that those who were in transit would "go soon" but as to those who were stationed in Manila he was doubtful.

On June 29th I had a further opportunity to talk

to Mr. Tsurumi. He told me that the two Japanese exchange vessels were already on route, one from Yokohama and one from Shanghai and that neither would call at Manila. He added that a second exchange would take place "in the next few months" and he "hoped" that we might be included. That is all he could or would say. Grasping at straws, we joined Mr. Tsurumi in "hoping" and estimated that the earliest possible date of departure would be in November, 1942.

On August 6th Mr. Yamagouchi informed me that he and Mr. Tsurumi had read a newspaper account of the British exchange then in progress but they had received no instructions for the inclusion of any British nationals in the Philippines nor had they any new instructions regarding the American consular group. He said that he and Mr. Tsurumi would like "to see us sent home" and that they did not know what was delaying matters. They therefore suggested that we submit a written petition to the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines requesting that we be exchanged. I asked whether such a petition to the military authorities would be wise or whether it might not be better to present the matter by telegraph to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo. I said that as a matter of fact such a telegram had already been prepared and that it had been held for delivery to Mr. Tsurumi at the first opportunity. I showed the proposed message to Mr. Yamagouchi and he ex-

pressed the opinion that it would perhaps be best to handle the matter in that way.

After his departure I called a meeting of the career officers. We were loath to address a petition to the military commander but concluded that Mr. Yamagouchi's suggestion might have been made for a definite purpose and might well have been inspired by some higher authority. After very careful consideration we concluded that the suggestion should not be ignored and that, while we were unwilling to submit a petition, we would be well-advised to address a communication to the Commander in Chief inviting attention to our presence in Manila. A letter was thereupon prepared. This letter was sent to Mr. Tsurumi under cover of one in which I stated, "In view of the letter and telegram to the Swiss Minister, Tokyo, which Mr. Yamagouchi kindly accepted for transmission, you may decide that the enclosed letter would not serve a useful purpose at this time. You will know best what to do and I will be deeply grateful if you will, in your own discretion, forward the letter to the Commander in Chief through the appropriate channels or return it to me." Mr. Tsurumi informed me verbally on a subsequent occasion that the letter had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief. I received no written acknowledgment nor was the matter ever referred to again.

From that date until July 23, 1943, we had no

(Continued on page 108)

Vice Consul Charles Whitaker milks his goat while his son, Pavlito, looks on.



Mrs. Sarah Parsons serves tea to Consul General Davis and Mrs. Abbott in the garden of the Consular Internment Camp at Manila—April 1942.



Revised Procedure for Effecting Transfers in the Foreign Service

By WALTON C. FERRIS

Division of Foreign Service Personnel

FOREIGN Service Officers have sometimes remarked, "Ask for Calcutta, and you get Stockholm." It has even been said that the date of submission — April fool's day — is the joker in the transfer record card system. There are described below some important revisions in transfer procedure which are now being put into effect in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and which, it is hoped, will render obsolete the time-honored chestnuts quoted above. To speak seriously, these changes should ensure that the demonstrated and latent abilities of all Foreign Service Officers will be used to the best advantage and in the right places in the difficult years ahead.

The revisions, which consist of applying modern business indexing methods to existing files and records, are also made necessary by the increase in size of the Foreign Service, which ten years ago numbered only 700 officers, and now has 860 officers, besides about 400 temporary—or Auxiliary—officers. With a smaller Service, and no urgent wartime problems, it was possible for a small headquarters staff in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel to carry, so to speak, "under their hats" most of the information needed to handle transfer questions as they arose. The point has now clearly been reached, however, when such a method of handling no longer yields the best results; and with the certainty that, after the war, the resumed Foreign Service examinations will increase the size of the Service to keep pace with heavier demands upon it, a new transfer procedure is imperative.

The new procedure will include the following features:

(1) A revised transfer record card, prepared for use in a mechanical selection process known as "Key Sort," which will show preferences not only for posts, but also for one or more of the principal types of work done in the Foreign Service (administrative, political, consular, politico-economic, commercial reporting and trade promotion, financial reporting and negotiation, economic warfare and intelligence, agriculture, cultural relations, representation):

(2) A revised efficiency report form, which is designed to bring out, not only the factors that have usually been discussed in such reports, but also demonstrated ability or apparent aptitude for one

or more of the types of Foreign Service work just enumerated (see (1), above);

(3) Another set of cards of "Key Sort" type, by the use of which the Department will be able to select Foreign Service Officers for given positions, on the basis of demonstrated capacity or apparent aptitude for various types of Foreign Service work, and on the basis of availability for assignment to a given post at a given time, as shown by all information in the Department's files.

The necessary new equipment and forms to put these changes into effect have been ordered, and the revised transfer record cards will be forwarded to diplomatic and consular offices in time for use on April 1, 1944.

Although the cards themselves are to some extent self-explanatory, it is appropriate to explain in the JOURNAL what the Department has in mind, and why it is important that all Foreign Service Officers give the Department their full cooperation by filling out the cards with meticulous care, and submitting them punctually.

The basic concept that every member of the professional Foreign Service should be able to turn his hand to any of the types of work likely to arise at a Foreign Service post, has at times been criticized as a "jack-of-all-trades-and-master-of-none" concept. Any such criticism is based upon a misunderstanding of terms, and is as unjustifiable as it would be to call a lawyer a "jack-of-all-trades" because he professed to be proficient in torts, and contracts, in court procedure and in the drafting of corporate charters. Just as no man can claim to be a well-rounded lawyer who is not proficient in using those tools of his trade, similarly no one can claim to be a well-rounded Foreign Service Officer who does not have the necessary equipment of his profession. Defined in one way, this essential equipment is ability as an observer, a reporter, an administrator, a coordinator, and a negotiator; and an officer without these attributes should not expect the higher posts in the service.

The aim of the "Key Sort" revisions goes beyond this, however, and looks to the additional and specialized equipment that each officer should acquire in order to achieve his maximum usefulness. An officer may, for example, demonstrate special apti-

(Continued on page 106)

Mormugao Mission

By RAY L. THURSTON, *American Vice Consul*

URGENT

"STATE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON (D. C.)

1 October 4 Thurston Mrs. Kleven Lichtman
American Export Lines and myself arrived
Mormugao today Address Palace Hotel

PRESTON"

Thus did the newly established American consular office at Mormugao, Portuguese India, announce to the outside world that it was ready to do business in connection with the exchange of American and Japanese nationals scheduled to take place between October 15 and October 21, 1943. Consul Donovan at Bombay had made all possible preliminary arrangements for the exchange, and now the ball had been passed to Consul General Preston who had come all the way from Lourenco Marques to make the touchdown.

The message quoted has the sound and authentic tone of an official telegram transmitted through long-established channels. Actually the despatch of the communication was preceded by almost an hour of diligent conversation with a telegraph clerk who had apparently never handled a cable addressed to the capital city of the United States and was therefore understandably confused with respect to such nuances as the difference between the State of Washington and the city of that name located within the District of Columbia. A fortnight later this self-same clerk was dealing nonchalantly with personal, official and press cables destined for the four corners of the globe.

"Address Palace Hotel": Is there not a suggestion of elegant comfort and convenience in the name, or better still in the correct appellation, Hotel Antigo Palacio? The name does not literally lie, for the hotel is old and was once a palace. Constructed in 1615, it long served as a local center of authority for Portuguese colonial officials, and there are many whispered stories among the native Goanese of tortures carried on within its walls in the name of the Holy Inquisition which persisted in remote Portuguese India for some years after the European homeland had lost its inquisitorial zeal. Each room has its gory tradition. Consul General Preston insisted that what loss of sleep he suffered was the result of the spartan hardness of his bed

and not the very noisy ghosts clanking around in Room number 9 where particularly bloody murders and suicides seemed to have culminated two or three centuries ago. Those of us in rooms less favored by history were more concerned with the racket caused by crows and chickens strolling and pecking on the tile roof of the hotel immediately above our beds, a process which almost inevitably began about daybreak, particularly on those mornings following a midnight session with a badly garbled code telegram. Even without a preliminary alarm from the birds, we could rely for our awakening on the metallic sounds coming from our plumbing-less bathrooms where washtubs were shoved around and filled with hot water each morning; from the swish of the sweeper's broom on the verandah; or the more gentle spraying of water by the *mali* (gardener) on the verandah flowerpots. One sound never disturbed our slumbers, the ringing of a telephone, for the Hotel Antigo Palacio continues to rely on that leisurely procedure known as the "chit system." As long as there are small boys in India without anything else to do than carry messages, the system will persist in full vitality.

Despite the inconveniences of the Hotel Antigo Palacio it was exceedingly well suited to our purposes. Situated halfway up a steep hill running from the harbor area to the edge of the Mormugao plateau, where a crumbling Portuguese fort surveys a breath-taking view of sea, island, and estuary, the Hotel Antigo Palacio is only a two minute walk from the water's edge, or, for that matter, from almost any given point within the dock area.

By descending the central stairway of the building, we could find within the same structure the offices of some of the port officials, and from the lower exit one could proceed on foot to the network of warehouses and railway tracks constituting the Mormugao Harbor; by ascending the stairway from an intermediate landing one reached a winding road shaded by banyan trees, leading to the postal and telegraph office, the office of the Captain of the Port, the Collector of Customs, *et al.* At the head of this important stairway was a sign reading "No Thoroughfare" which was blatantly disregarded by all and sundry who preferred the shade and convenience of the cool, dungeon-like passageway provided by the hotel to a circuitous path connecting the Mormugao Road with the port below.

Of the seven rooms available at the Hotel, three were occupied by the American consular group which before the tenth of October had swollen to six members with the arrival of Vice Consul Wagner and Clerks Warden and Iyer from Bombay. The long wide verandah adjacent to our rooms was transformed into official quarters by the acquisition of desks, tables, typewriters, a filing cabinet, a cash box and a safe. Interspersed incongruously among these official paraphernalia was some cane-seated lounge chairs with the extended foot rests so characteristic of "mofussil" India, a few tables covered with white cloth for the inevitable five o'clock tea, and a host of flower boxes holding brightly colored blooms. It was in this atmosphere that cables and reports were drafted and visitors received.

The Postmaster of Mormugao cooperated with the "exchange effort" by maintaining the telegraph office on a twenty-four hour basis, and it was not unusual to be awakened at one or two o'clock in the morning by a cable-bearing messenger, to climb carefully out of the shroud of mosquito-netting encasing one's bed, and drowsily to decipher a scribbled code message under a dim electric bulb hanging twenty feet above the floor level. Combined quarters took on a new and formidable meaning in those unreal hours of early morning. These incursions of the Postmaster upon our sleep were fully forgiven when during the course of our last evening in Mormugao he appeared at our dinner table dressed in a resplendent white uniform and through the medium and through the medium of his dhoti-clad interpreter delivered a stirring farewell speech couched in terms of poignant sorrow at our imminent departure. His oratory concluded with the presentation of a collection of rare Goanese stamps as a token of the friendship which had

been developed during our mutual struggle to keep the outside world fully informed with respect to goings on in Goa.

Once ensconced at the Hotel Antigo Palacio, we were confronted with the problem of communication with other portions of Goa, for Mormugao consists virtually only of the port itself, the offices of some port official and steamship agents, the post and telegraph office, the residences of a few port officials, and a ferry wharf. Four or five miles to the east and also facing the sea lies the small town of Vasco da Gama where Burmah-Shell and Standard Vacuum Oil maintain large storage tanks, and the broad principal thoroughfares are lined with small shops. The Portuguese Fiscal Director of Goa and the British Vice Consul maintain their headquarters at Vasco da Gama. The town is also a residential area for many of the Portuguese and Goanese having diverse employment in Mormugao Harbor. Between Mormugao and Vasco da Gama

there is telephone service and an excellent road, and if an automobile is lacking, one can travel between the two towns by rail.

To reach the capital of the colony, officially known as Nova Goa but more popularly known by the Indian name of Panjim, is quite another matter. As the crow flies, Panjim is about 7 miles from Mormugao. It can in fact be seen quite easily in a clear day from the ridge running behind the Port of Mormugao. If one wished to communicate on urgent matters with an official in Nova Goa (and virtually all the Portuguese officials had their offices in the capital), it was necessary in view of the lack of a telephone link either to send a telegram, which had to be transmitted in Portuguese, or to send a messenger with a chit and instructions to bring back a reply, or to go personally to attend



Trilingualism in Mormugao Harbor. (From top to bottom: Portuguese, English, and Marathi.)

The SS *Teia Maru* at Mormugao. The curious Goanese watch the vessel from a crumbling fort on the cliff above the port where a large stone cross is a prominent landmark and makes an odd juxtaposition with the Rising Sun painted on the vessel. The jetty protecting the harbor may be seen in the background, while across the water is the Island of Goa with a white smudge at the promontory of Cabo—the palace of the Governor General.



American Consular Office, Verandah, Hotel Antigo Palacio, Mormugao. At the left, Vice Consul Wagner; at right, Consul General Preston.



Photos by Vice Consul Thurston

Hotel Antigo Palacio, Mormugao.



American Consular Staff, Mormugao. From left to right: Clerk Kleven; Vice Consul Thurston, Consul General Preston, Vice Consul Wagner, Clerk Warden, and Clerk Iyer.



*Photo by Gabriel Lichtman,
American Export Lines*

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 21 FEBRUARY, 1944 No. 2

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN
SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$2.50 a year, or 25 cents a copy. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions.

Copyright, 1944, by the American Foreign Service Association

The reprinting of any article or portion of an article from this publication is strictly forbidden without permission from the editors.

JOURNAL STAFF

HENRY S. VILLARD, <i>Chairman</i>	}	Editorial Board
LEO D. STURGEON		
HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR.		
W. PERRY GEORGE		
CECIL LYON		
JANE WILSON, <i>Managing Editor</i>		
GEORGE V. ALLEN		<i>Business Manager</i>
WILLIAM E. DECOURCY		<i>Treasurer</i>

EDITORS' COLUMN

The Editors are deeply grateful to Assistant Secretary Shaw for his article "Post War Problems of the Foreign Service" which appears on page 65 in this edition of the JOURNAL. It will prove of extreme interest to all Foreign Service Officers.

Several facts are clear from Mr. Shaw's unequivocal message to the Service. Competitive career examinations will be reinstated after the war, probably of different and as yet unexplained types. Specialists will be recruited from other departments and agencies in order to make it unnecessary for these branches of the government to set up their own foreign services. An increasingly large group of "specialists" will be built up within the Service. The Auxiliary Service as such will disappear.

We are glad to have the objectives of the Department thus defined. It is reassuring to know that the underlying principle of the entrance examination is not to be abandoned—except in the case of supplementary officers from other agencies—and that there is no intention to retain such an emergency device as a Foreign Service Auxiliary. However, the fundamental fact also remains that the complexion of the career is to be changed by the incorporation of individuals who had not elected to make the Foreign Service their life's work.

It is well to have these things fully in mind when

facing the future. If the character of the Service is to change, if specialists are to take the place of the all-around Foreign Service Officer, then the men who have devoted themselves to a "career" as they understood it should be thoroughly aware of what is going on. Possibly they will feel that in the light of different circumstances, such changes are for the best.

The Rogers Act of 1924 represented an important step forward but its main accomplishment was a sound foundation on which to build. The Act did not solve all our problems, or provide against every future contingency. It was rather a means to an end, than an end, but conservative administration and what now seems like a lack of foresight have resulted in restricting the development of the Foreign Service. A false economy has been practiced in the treatment of personnel, and while during the years between World War I and World War II it was entirely obvious that the instrument for the conduct of our foreign relations required building up and strengthening as never before, the Foreign Service actually experienced the severest form of economy both in its appropriations and in its personnel.

We agree that the demands of the post-war period are upon us now. We have said as much in this column before but it is the nature of the approach apparently being made to this problem to which we object. As brought out in one of the Letters to the Editors printed in this issue, the true answer lies in a strengthening of the Foreign Service along the lines established by the Rogers Act, within a broadened framework, and with an enlightened view to the needs of the country in the conduct of its foreign policy.

The editors wish to state categorically that they are not champions of the doctrine that the average Foreign Service officer can do anything and everything. We believe that the Foreign Service as now constituted under the Rogers Act can best be developed to meet the needs of the future by resumption of recruitment for the career Foreign Service, together with the development and expansion of the existing special training program, the retention as long as necessary of members of the Auxiliary, and the temporary detail of experts from the State Department and other Government agencies.

At the termination of the war many vacancies will exist in the Foreign Service. Hundreds of qualified candidates, including highly trained specialists in every field, will be available from the armed forces, from the Foreign Service Auxiliary, and from Government departments and agencies.

The Foreign Service reinforced by these recruits and developed by the steps described above, will then be in a position fully to meet its enlarged responsibilities.

Our December Editorial

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

2 Congress Street
Belfast, Maine
January 15, 1944

To the Editors of the
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I congratulate the JOURNAL upon its statement, in the December number, that the proposed "utilization of a miscellaneous group of attachés" in the Foreign Service is undesirable. The attachés in contemplation, apparently, are to be technicians and specialists to deal with post-war problems, and the JOURNAL correctly states that "the average individual Foreign Service Officer is better fitted to handle coming post-war duties abroad than any group of technicians or specialists recruited from civil life in the United States."

If the plan were adopted, no doubt, efforts would be made to recruit efficient specialists, but it is highly probable that they would turn out to be unsuccessful members of their own professions in search of an easy job. Indeed, is it not obvious that at the conclusion of the war no really capable technicians would even think of abandoning the great opportunities offered by the great industries to enter the Foreign Service by the side door?

The past experience of the Department of State is certainly not such as to encourage projects to dilute its competent staff of permanent officers with further experiments. Twenty odd years ago, when the Department of Commerce was engaged in a certain rivalry with the Department of State, our own Department played with the idea of creating a class of "commercial consuls" who were to be "experts" and five or six were actually appointed. They all turned out to be failures and the scheme was abandoned. In the meantime the Department of Commerce went ahead with its ambitious project of setting up what was, in effect, a duplicate consular service of its very own, by appointing numerous commercial attachés. These attachés, at first, were to forge ahead on independent lines, having nothing to do with the regular missions, but it was soon perceived that this would not do, whereupon they were linked up with the missions. Eventually, as we all know, it was realized that these attachés were covering the same ground as the consuls, and after the expenditure of millions of dollars, the situation was liquidated by the complete withdrawal of the Department of Commerce from a field where it did not belong, and the attachés, themselves, were taken

over by the Department of State as Foreign Service Officers.

The Department of State, in my judgment, should strengthen its corps of Foreign Service Officers by every means but without loading itself up with supposed specialists to satisfy some passing mood. If the plan referred to in the JOURNAL should be adopted the propagandists who now seem to be a part of our regular system of government will no doubt sing the praises of a streamlined Department, but in the end it will be the plain Foreign Service Officer who will be found doing the work. His adaptability has been tested in almost every field and will not fail us at the conclusion of the war.

It is difficult to believe that the already amazing increase in Foreign Service staffs everywhere is inadequate to meet future demands for years to come. It is far more certain that what is required is not greater numbers but closer supervision and better use of existing personnel. When I read (page 664 of the JOURNAL) that in our formerly modest Legation in Stockholm we have a staff of 125 of whom 25 are engaged in propaganda work, I am reminded of the old Circumlocution Office, and pray that our new Under Secretary, whose skill as an administrator is ranked so high, will find time to swing his axe in the right direction.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT P. SKINNER.

Department of State
Washington
January 17, 1944

Mr. Henry S. Villard, Editor,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

DEAR MR. VILLARD:

I have read with great interest the editorials in the last two issues of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL regarding the methods by which we should expand the Foreign Service in preparation for the manifold new responsibilities which will devolve upon us immediately after the war. The post-war period will double the constructive work which our Service will be called upon to do in connection with political, economic, relief, and rehabilitation problems.

Although it may be necessary, to meet immediate needs, for special technical and scientific personnel

to be assigned temporarily for special duty at foreign posts from without the ranks of the career service. I submit that the most imperative need is to expand from within in the normal manner an organization which has the unity, individuality, and esprit-de-corps of our career service. It may prove necessary even to double the number of personnel at present in the Service in order to build it up to sufficient strength.

I believe that in order to be ready to accomplish this objective, Congress should be asked immediately for the necessary appropriations. I believe, furthermore, that such a request would be received sympathetically in Congress if submitted now. A Senator who has just returned from abroad has said that, in his opinion, the State Department should not hesitate to ask Congress for many times the amount of its present appropriations. He added that it is essential to build up our Foreign Service substantially at this time and that the Department should not merely ask for a few more officers and clerks here and there but should use its imagination and plan a large enough establishment to meet the demands which will undoubtedly be made upon it at the close of the war. If funds have already been made available, this will permit, at the coming of peace, the entry into the Service without delay of a number of duly qualified men mustered out of the military services. Meanwhile, a certain amount of recruiting should still be possible.

It is hoped that the State Department will take advantage of the psychological moment to act now, since if action is delayed it may enter the post-war period with an inadequate organization abroad and find that it has asked for too little too late.

Sincerely yours,

HALLETT JOHNSON.

American Consulate
Niagara Falls, Canada
January 3, 1944.

GENTLEMEN:

With reference to the last paragraph of your editorial in the December JOURNAL, permit me to state as follows:

It has never occurred to me and it is possible that it has never occurred to those members of our Foreign Service with long years of proven loyalty and ability, that Mr. Shaw has had in mind anything at all not beneficial and helpful to the strengthening and usefulness of our Foreign Service. During times like these through which we are passing, other departments endeavor to send their own

trained men to the foreign field in order to analyze and gather information which the members of our Foreign Service are trained to understand. But at present, with the abnormal demand for services, we are understaffed in many posts, which means that we cannot give the services required as promptly and efficiently as we might were we properly staffed. And it will be recalled that during the last war, due to this latter situation, the Department of Commerce established and sent, at great expense, their own personnel into the foreign field, which later resulted in the amalgamation of such personnel into our Service without the examination and training, in many instances, required of Foreign Service Officers.

I quite agree with you that our experienced Foreign Service Officers should be instructed to supply the information required by the agencies of our Government, and should be immediately supplied with the personnel necessary to assist them in this work upon their request, if necessary. I am inclined to believe that this is also the thought guiding Mr. Shaw's policy and that every effort is being made by him to prevent a recurrence of what happened in the last war. I also believe that such personnel sent out at the present time should, if they are to be maintained, enter our Services as soon as practicable on the basis provided by the Rogers Act.

It is true that it may have a bad effect on the morale of many of our officers who have had many years of service, to have men sent to the field in the Auxiliary Service as well as other agencies of our Government, who, while they may have had training along certain lines, have not had the training provided under the Rogers Act, and who are receiving salaries as high as or higher than those of trained career officers, but I believe that when such officers realize that what is being done is for the preservation of the Foreign Service, that the policy will be given their whole-hearted support. Most of our men are in the Service for what they can give to the Service and they realize that an officer's effectiveness and usefulness is lost to a great extent when he begins to use it for his personal gain.

Had the Department years ago not required its officers to be proficient in every branch of the Service (Jack-of-all-trades) and had allowed them to specialize as they are now doing, we would not find it as difficult as it is at the present time to provide the required specialists. I thoroughly believe that these specialists must be provided if we do not have them already available in the Service.

Very truly yours,

LYNN W. FRANKLIN.
American Consul.

American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba.
December 31, 1943.

TO THE EDITORS:

May I congratulate the Editors on the timely editorial in the December JOURNAL and its decision to invite expressions of opinion from the men in the field.

It must come as a shock to all members of the Service that since active steps have not been taken to train officers already in the Service for such special jobs as we are called upon to perform, men in other walks of life who have not been able to pass the Foreign Service entrance examinations, who have not had to serve at unpleasant and unhealthful posts and to undergo the various hardships and training the rest of the officers have experienced, can now enter our Service at any salary grade in competition with experienced career officers.

For several years now there has been little mention of Service spirit and whatever the causes may be there is no doubt that it is time to strengthen that very necessary factor in the Foreign Service. The State Department has had more than its share of problems to handle during the past fifteen years of international confusion and the successful efforts of the Department to obtain adequate financial support from Congress has greatly benefitted officers in the field. However, there appears to have been an unavoidable lack of attention to a number of administrative matters which are necessary continually to train officers already in the Service and to maintain the efficiency of the Service to such a pitch as to make unnecessary the assignment of experts and others outside the Service except for the most temporary and most technical of activities.

As stated in your editorial, the trained Foreign Service Officer has amply demonstrated his ability to handle most of the tasks assigned to specialists and technicians in the Auxiliary branch. More than that, during the long history of the Foreign Service, the trained officers in the field have traditionally been expected to handle any situation that confronted them and a reference to the archives of the Service will show how well they have carried out their responsibilities.

It may be true that modern times occasionally call for more technical, if not more varied, responsibilities than in the past, but efforts should be made to meet these new activities with more modern methods of training our career personnel. The time has past when Foreign Service School training at the beginning of an officer's career should be considered all the instruction he should have. Just as troops are given special preparation for action in new theaters of war, or as special training is given in preparation for each new campaign, our officers

in the field should be brought to the Department for preparation for their new problems of the post-war world. The system of calling in for instruction the officers handling the war-time control work should be developed to cover all other phases of our new activities. Of course, if Foreign Service Officers prove unable to carry out their duties after such special training there would be no other alternative to bringing in specialists from the outside, but until it can be reasonably demonstrated that our officers are not adequate after training, the plan should be given a trial.

Parenthetically it should be stated that the previous experience of many of the officials of other agencies who are undertaking special work in the field is no more connected with the work they are doing than that of Foreign Service Officers. It is also noticeable that the technical knowledge of many of the experts sent by other agencies to the field is of relatively little use to them and they are forced to call upon the Foreign Service for assistance to such an extent that the Foreign Service Officers could perform their activities with such special assistance which is available locally whenever needed.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD F. BOYCE.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.,
January 4, 1944.

DEAR SIR:

The editorial in the December issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL raises a point which is of great interest to every Foreign Service Officer. I, for one, am deeply concerned over the lowered morale which is apparent in the Foreign Service and which may be partially attributed to the employment, and probable future absorption into the Service, of Auxiliary Officers at salaries exceeding those of not only older, but trained and experienced Foreign Service Officers. The continuation of such a policy can only result in a progressive disintegration of the Career Service as we have known it since the Rogers Act.

There will unquestionably be a need for increased personnel after the war. I feel that the members of the armed forces who have risked their lives to defend the principles which the Foreign Service represents should be permitted to enter the Foreign Service by competitive examination in the post-war period and I am firmly convinced that the highest and most desirable type of Foreign Service Officer can be obtained from this immense reservoir of manpower. Auxiliary officers could be allowed to take this same examination.

Sincerely yours,

J. KENLY BACON, *Foreign Service Officer.*

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*
 FUSS, JOHN—*New Zealand*
 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*
 WEST, GEORGE—*Sweden*
 LORD, JOHN H.—*Jamaica*
 MAGNUSON, ERIC W.—*Central Canada*
 MEMMINGER, ROBERT B.—*Uruguay*
 MILBOURNE, H. L.—*St. Lucia*
 MINTER, JOHN R.—*Southern Australia*
 OCHELTREE, JOHN B.—*Greenland*
 PAGE, EDWARD, JR.—*U.S.S.R.*
 PALMER, JOSEPH, 2ND—*British East Africa*
 TRIOLO, JAMES S.—*Colombia*
 TURNER, MASON—*Western Australia*
 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR R.—*Panama*



PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS BY AMBASSADOR MACVEAGH TO KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA. CAIRO, EGYPT. DECEMBER 9, 1943.

Bottom row (l. to r.): Ambassador MacVeagh; King Peter; H. E. Bojidar Pouritch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia; Second row: Walworth Barbour, Second Secretary; Lt. Col. William S. Moore, Military Attache; Lt. Commander John T. Harding, Naval Attache; H. E. Vladislav Markovitch, Minister of the Court; Back row: Col. Rakitch, Senior A. D. C.; Henry A. Hill, Special Assistant to the Ambassador; Lt. Col. Radojeic, A. D. C.; Arthur W. Parsons, Special Assistant to the Ambassador; M. Mirkovitch, Chief of Protocol (with hand on head); Andrew B. Foster, Second Secretary; Major Zobenica, A. D. C.; Dr. Gjurgjevitch, Secretary to King's Chancellery (face hidden).

TEHRAN

December 11, 1943.

Among recent visitors to the somewhat isolated post of Tehran were the following, listed more or less alphabetically: George Allen, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department; General H. H. Arnold, U.S.A.A.F.; Edouard Benes, Prague, but try London; Major John Boettiger, U. S. Army; Sir Alan Brooke, British Army; Admiral Wilson Brown, U. S. Navy; Chip Bohlen, U. S. Embassy, Moscow; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Foreign Office, London; Cavendish Cannon, State Department; Winston Churchill, 10 Downing Street, London; Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Embassy, Moscow; Sir Andrew Cunningham, British Navy; Sir John Dill, British Army; James Dunn, State Department; Anthony Eden, Foreign Office, London; William Fowler, State Department; Green Hackworth, State Department; Averill Harriman, U. S. Embassy, Moscow; Harry Hopkins, White House, Washington; Cordell Hull, State Department; General Patrick Hurley, U. S. Army; General Sir Hastings Ismay, British Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. Navy; James Landis, U. S. Legation, Cairo; Admiral William Leahy, U. S. Navy; Henry P. Leverich, State Department; Mike MacDermott, State Department; Frederick Marsh, USO and Hollywood; General George C. Marshall, U. S. Army; Admiral Ross McIntyre, U. S. Navy; M. Molotov, Foreign Office, Moscow; Phil Mosely,

State Department, Washington; Donald Nelson, WPB, Washington; Sir Charles Portal, R.A.F.; Fred Reinhart, State Department; Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, U. S. Army; Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House, Washington; General Breton Somerville, U. S. Army; Joseph Stalin, The Kremlin, Moscow; M. Veshinsky, Foreign Office, Moscow; Marshal Klim Voroshilov, Soviet Army; General E. M. Watson, U. S. Army; John Winant, U. S. Embassy, London. This list is not inclusive by any means, but it will serve in the absence of a current Who's Who, de Brett's Peerage, and other works of reference.

RICHARD FORD.

LA GUAIRA

December 23, 1943.

Mrs. Maurice M. Bernbaum, wife of Third Secretary Bernbaum, exhibited two oil paintings, "La Florida" and "Enrique," during November at the Salon Annual de Artes del Ateneo de Caracas. The art critic of "El Universal," Alberto Junjent, wrote "En el sector pictorico se destacan particularmente Betty Hahn Bernbaum mostrando un temperamento lleno de posibilidades en su oleo "Enrique." Mrs. Bernbaum is now preparing new paintings to enter in the annual exhibit of local and foreign artists to be held in January at the Museo de Bellas Artes in Caobos, Caracas.

CARL BREUER.

BERMUDA

En route to Lisbon, The Honorable R. Henry Norweb, Minister to Portugal, and Mrs. Norweb visited in Bermuda. This photograph, taken November 19, 1943, in the office of Brigadier General Alden G. Strong at Bermuda Base Command, shows, left to right, William H. Beck, Consul General in Bermuda; Mrs. Norweb; General Strong; Mr. Norweb.

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps



The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

LEND-LEASE, WEAPON FOR VICTORY, by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1944. xiv, 358 pages. \$3.00.

Mr. Stettinius' book is manifestly destined to be one of the important memoirs of the war. It is and will long remain by far the best source of first-hand information about our remarkable policy of war-aid to our allies, both before and after Pearl Harbor.

The story is tense and exciting. Step by step, it reflects and measures the changing mood of the American people during the first great crises of the war. We started as neutrals, imbued with the spirit of cash and carry, and the curious idea that the trade in arms might lead us into a "foreign" war. Gradually the realities made their impact on opinion. The consequences of German victory to the security of the United States were dramatized in the fate of Europe. People began more and more clearly to understand the pattern of German purpose, and they entered upon a nervous calculus of the forces arrayed with and against us. In the exchange of destroyers for bases, and the shipment of small arms to Britain during the Spring of 1940, we indicated the nature of our response to the danger. During the great debate on the Lend-Lease bill, in January and February, 1941, the reorientation of American opinion was completed.

Events had largely undone the disastrous effects of bad education. The passage of the Lend-Lease Act is one of the greatest modern monuments to the political imagination and intelligence of the American people. The Lend-Lease Act, passed before we had been physically bombed, was a clear victory of our instinct of self-preservation over our repugnance for war, and over the dismal consequences of twenty-five years of mis-education and German propaganda. The first part of Mr. Stettinius' book is a first-rate chronicle of the events which constitute that preliminary victory.

The second part of the book describes the ways in which our resources went to war during the long period before we were ready to send our troops. From the point of view of administration, the subject has a special interest of its own. Procurement for lend-lease purposes was not only coordinated with procurement for our own forces; it was made an integral part of that process of procurement. It

is one of Mr. Stettinius' greatest achievements as Lend-Lease Administrator that the lend-lease operation did not become a factor of confusion in our vast job of economic mobilization. On the contrary, it was an influence throughout in the direction not only of coordination within the United States, but of coordination between the war production programs of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Some of the most important and successful combined activities of the three governments arose out of the necessities of the lend-lease program.

Mr. Stettinius has put into his report all the color and drama of his former job as Lend-Lease Administrator. Beyond its richness in episode and anecdote, however, there is a useful portrayal of many of the most urgent problems of wartime administration, especially those which relate to the wise conduct of relations among allies. The lend-lease program is an ideal vantage point from which to observe the way in which our machinery for running the war actually works, and Mr. Stettinius takes admirable advantage of his opportunity. The book is full of material on the functioning of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the other Combined Boards, and on the relationships which have developed among the United Nations on supply matters.

The lend-lease program has been an immense weapon for victory, permitting and hastening the use of our production in the war. It is a weapon of victory in another sense as well. It has given rise to habits of international cooperation which can help us, if we will be helped, in our quest for future security.

EUGENE V. ROSTOW.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS, by Philip Leonard Green, Hastings House, 1942, 214 pp. \$2.00.

One of the more curious aspects of the war is the vast amount of geography which the American people have learned and are yet unlikely to learn. While this abysmal ignorance of even the fundamentals of the world in which we live doubtless fails to reflect any great credit on our educational system or on the breadth of our previous national interests, it

does demonstrate the rather interesting fact that once we make up our minds it is time to learn something we go at the process on all fours. The most drastic area of this new conversion has been the great growth of interest in Latin America, probably most violent because the earlier void was most disgraceful. (After all, until recent weeks there has been no particular reason why the average American citizen should know the principal exports in 1937 of Guadalcanal.)

On top of the great welter of books, good, bad and indifferent, about Latin America Mr. Green out of his vast experience in the area adds another book of his own which is both good and different. This time he has sketched the origins, history, and present practice of Pan Americanism. Beginning with the early interest of Simon Bolivar in some type of American federation for protection against possible aggression from without the hemisphere, he traces subsequent utterances favoring the movement, and outlines the American conferences prior to the Lima conference of 1889. He then of course details the subsequent conferences through the Rio meeting of last January.

Not content with this, he proceeds to name and write a descriptive paragraph on each agency in the United States Government, permanent and emergency, every inter-American body, every academic institution, and every organization of business men which has an interest in Pan Americanism. To say that this compilation is imposing would be an understatement. It additionally makes a most useful reference work, even for those who make a living out of professional Pan Americanism. (Incidentally, it would be a good deal more useful if the index were more complete.)

The final section, without trying to answer them, suggest the variety of questions in relations between the American republics which the post-war period must inevitably raise.

One rather interesting part is a short tribute to a somewhat neglected figure in the long struggle to make Pan Americanism respectable. This was John Barrett, first Director General of the present Pan American Union, a man who spent years of his life prior to 1920 tirelessly marching up and down the United States exhorting the indifferent citizen to learn more and still more about the other countries in the hemisphere. The succeeding years have amply justified his undying faith in his cause. Both he and the present Director General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who has been called the twenty-second American republic, are worthy inheritors of a cause sired by Simon Bolivar and Henry Clay.

JOHN F. MELBY.

PARADOX ISLE, by Carol Bache. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1943. 184 pp. \$2.50.

Japan is an island full of paradoxes, and no Westerner can ever hope to understand the quirks of the Japanese mentality. This is Miss Bache's thesis, and she proves it, in a series of essays and stories, brightly written, ranging from the humorous story of the humble burglar who fell asleep in Miss Bache's bath and remained to live an honest life, through the pathos of the simple Japanese policeman, beuddled into cruelty by propaganda, to the grim story of the General, who saved his medal, but not his wife. The book closes with an excellent essay, comparing the reception of our first Minister to Japan, Townsend Harris, with that of our last Ambassador, Mr. Grew.

Although the book jacket romantically presents Miss Bache as "an agent of the Military Intelligence Division" of the War Department, she was, in fact, an employee of the Office of the Military Attaché at the Embassy in Tokyo, and therefore in an excellent position to see, to know, and to understand. She lived in Tokyo for 14 years, and her observations are based on her long study and collection of paradoxes, which she early substituted for her search for the "real Japan," which, she says, no Westerner has ever found.

"Foreigners who have elected to adopt the life and civilization of Japan, even to native dress and food, are never quite at home. There is always an anxious, self-conscious air about them; none of the ease that comes from a common sense of values, nor the quick, careless give and take that makes for real fellowship."

Miss Bache, in spite of her modest disclaimer of any ability to comprehend the Japanese, has a nice way of putting her finger on the essential qualities of the Japanese which baffle the Occidental. For example—

"... The abstraction that we know and value as truth does not appear in their code. In fact, there is no word for that precise thing in their language. Sometimes, in dealing with the West, Japan has found it advisable to conform to our inscrutable demand for accuracy; but it was not done on principle; it was never a question of right and wrong; merely a concession to expediency at the moment."

Paradox Isle should be read by those Americans who regard the Japanese as similar to themselves—misguided at present, but with our own principles and beliefs in their hearts. It might help, in the postwar settlement, for such Americans to really comprehend how different from ours the mental, moral and emotional outlook of the Japanese is.

HELEN G. KELLY.

(Continued on page 92)

UNRRA

By CECIL B. LYON, *Department of State*

MUCH has been written concerning the results of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference which was held recently at Atlantic City yet no where have I seen mentioned its most significant feature. UNRRA set a precedent in international negotiation. For centuries it has been the custom for diplomats to negotiate before signing an agreement. With UNRRA the procedure was reversed.¹ On November 9, 1943, the representatives of forty-four Nations met in the East Room of the White House and signed the agreement which gave birth to UNRRA. The next day in a special train, the delegates and staffs of advisors set forth for the New Jersey Coast and there settled down to three weeks of intensive negotiation. Twenty-one days of concentrated labor during which there were moments when the newly built edifice appeared about to collapse, but which in the end produced results so encouraging as to cause at least some of the delegates to speculate as to whether this placing of the cart before the horse in international affairs may not constitute an intelligent precedent. In any event no one can deny that it furnished the successful approach to the problems of UNRRA. These problems are so staggering in their magnitude that their successful solution will require all the fortitude, patience and resources of the humane Powers which have associated themselves in common cause to furnish relief and rehabilitation to the victims of Axis aggression. These nations, representing two-thirds of the world's population, are to be faced with the misery of fourteen millions of displaced persons, exclusive of those in Russia, in the Far East and in the armed forces, disrupted communications and vast areas of land left charred and barren by the retreating Hun and Jap. These are but some of the problems which await the ministrations of the UNRRA field representatives who will follow closely upon the heels of the United Nations' armies of liberation.

How to set up the machinery which would facilitate the solution of these difficulties was the problem which occupied the thoughts of most of the delegates travelling across the wind swept Jersey flatlands the bright, cold morning of November 10th.

Arriving at the Hotel Claridge, Atlantic City, the official headquarters of the meeting, the delegations were greeted with the inevitable fanfare, which be-

decks international conferences—armed military guards barring the hotel entrances to the curious, cameramen snapping photographs of the new arrivals, newspaper reporters eagerly seeking interviews; (withal it was an atmosphere which has accompanied international conference since the Congress of Vienna to the present). Such an atmosphere is inevitable, where some six hundred persons, including delegates, staffs and secretaries find themselves suddenly thrown together for a single purpose, which requires that they work, lunch, dine and even breakfast together. The problems which have drawn them together must constitute their major source of conversation. Soon the habits of the delegates became known and if the Luxembourg delegate was wanted and could not be found in the Hotel dining room, where with rare exceptions all gathered three times daily, he was certain to be dining with other epicures at the *Kuife & Fork*, the *Neptune Grill* or *Hackneys*. Work was the principal occupation, though lightened by an occasional cocktail party. Some of the delegates even rode horses along the beach of a Sunday, and at one time or another, everyone walked along the boardwalk. For distraction there were the elevators. Had it not been for the elevators, the arrangements would have been too perfect for this world, but the human frailty cropped out in the Claridge's three whimsical elevators. If you asked to be taken to the tenth floor, you were invariably deposited on the eighteenth or sixteenth. The Netherlands delegate summed the subject up by declaring that the elevators were managed by Gremlins. But the elevators had to be coped with daily and consequently they were taken philosophically. So was the delayed arrival of the Soviet delegation, which was ice bound five days en route. But the Russians finally appeared upon the stage and little by little they thawed out. It was not long before their women secretaries bought smart new dresses at the stores on the boardwalk, applied rouge and lipstick and went dancing in the evenings at the Mayfair Bar with the young secretaries of other delegations. Even the South Americans who for the most part are allergic to Communism, relaxed and decided that perhaps after all these Soviets were human.

And with the coming of the Soviets, the Conference got seriously under way. Its accomplishments were perhaps best summarized at the final session by the British delegate, Colonel John Llewellyn.

¹Literally, of course, my assertion is incorrect for over a year's negotiation through normal diplomatic channels preceded the signing of the agreement.

whose appointment as British Minister of Transport was announced while he was at Atlantic City, when he said that the Conference had: (1) Recommended to those having financial authority in the member countries a financial plan which is fair to all, one which sets a target at which all must aim, and one which, if the Governments are able to accept it, will ensure that the UNRRA Administration has the wherewithal to do its work; (2) Decided unanimously that war needs must come first and that nothing will be done which might impede the quickest liberation of all countries overrun by the Axis; (3) Agreed also without question, that existing supply and allocating agencies are to be used—not only for purchasing goods, foods, and raw materials paid for by the UNRRA Administration funds, but also for similar article paid for by certain occupied countries which are fortunate enough to possess funds of their own (i.e. France, Netherlands, Soviet Russia and certain others); (4) Established that the distribution of food and materials that are in short supply will be fair to and between all occupied areas, whether countries can pay or not; (5) Produced and agreed upon comprehensive reports on distributing policies, on health, on methods of dealing with displaced persons and on welfare; (6) Set up permanent Committees for Supplies, Financial Control, Regional for Europe and Regional for Far East; also standing technical committees on health, displaced persons, welfare, industrial rehabilitation, and agriculture to which each member Nation may appoint delegates if it intends to participate in the work; (7) Appointed as Director General a man of great experience, Herbert H. Lehman, Ex-Governor of New York State, to whom the job of administering UNRRA was entrusted.

What does all this mean in practice? Briefly that as our armies of liberation move on to other areas UNRRA will step in with food, medicine, clothing, shelter, and will also help these countries to restore their production facilities to meet their own relief needs.

UNRRA during this relief period will try to see that the children and aged persons get proper and scientific feeding. It will also furnish technical advice on agricultural rehabilitation and assistance in the care and handling of displaced persons. At times it may be necessary for UNRRA to assist in repairing essential public utility or transport services.

In his address to the Delegates on November 9, President Roosevelt said that we mean business in this war in a political and humanitarian sense just as surely as we mean business in a military sense and he emphasized UNRRA's function of "helping people to help themselves." This was the theme

which characterized the Conference and we see it framing the objectives of UNRRA which briefly are: to render every possible assistance to people in all areas liberated from the enemy domination, to meet as promptly and effectively as possible, their basic needs for food, fuel, clothing, emergency shelter, public health and medical care and other essentials, and to care for and aid in the repatriation of those who by reason of the war have been displaced from their homes. Long range industrial, provincial, economic and social reconstruction or development fall outside the scope of UNRRA. In summary UNRRA is concerned only with basic relief and rehabilitation needs.

Obviously vast supplies will be required to meet these needs. To obtain these in a war girt world is not easy. An attempt will be made to build up stockpiles so that the goods will be available when and where needed. These factors are hard to determine, for no one knows whence the enemies will be driven out and in what order areas will be liberated. To purchase the needed materials in competition with the armies' purchasing agents would be folly, and for this reason it was provided that the existing supply and allocating agencies will be used.

The financing of UNRRA was obviously one of the questions upon which it was most difficult to reach agreement. The American proposal that each member nation contribute one per cent of its national income, such income to be determined by the nation in question, was the plan which was ultimately adopted. For some of the smaller American Republics, whose citizens often lack "pan, techo y abrigo," (bread, roof and overcoat), not to mention shoes, to furnish their share of the total goal of two and one half billion dollars will require great sacrifice. Naturally, it remains for the constitutional bodies of the countries concerned to decide whether or not they will adopt the recommendation that one per cent of the national income be contributed. However, if the spirit of helpful cooperation which was displayed by the delegates of the American Republics at Atlantic City is indicative of the feelings of the legislators at home, congressional approval will not be long in forthcoming. Many of these countries will in practice gain more from UNRRA in the way of purchases than they will contribute, since many of the supplies required by UNRRA must be purchased in South American markets. As President Roosevelt said in his speech of welcome to the delegates: "We shall have to utilize the production of all the world to balance the want of all the world." It is fortuitous therefore that the largest group which history records of unself-seeking representatives gathered together at

(Continued on page 99)

The Shape of Cars to Come

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

OUT of the welter of speculation anent the post-war world, nothing emerges as of greater interest to the American public than the shape of cars to come. International security, leagues to enforce peace and four-power alliances all have their proper place in the scheme of things, but what most concerns that presently inert body known as the motoring public is how soon after the armistice the new models will be out and what they are going to look like.

In the all-out effort of total war, Americans have sternly suppressed the inevitable yearnings for their favorite outdoor sport. Unpatriotic or subversive ideas, such as represented by shiny new convertible coupés or 4-door-sedans, have been repressed into the subconscious. But with the Moscow, Cairo and Tehran conferences behind them, and with the dawn of victory on the discernible horizon, the thoughts of erstwhile pleasure drivers are beginning to stray furtively to the 1945—or perhaps the 1946—version of what used to be the principal common carrier of the U. S. A.

While the actual form of the vehicle to issue from the designing boards is still as uncertain as the date on which Hitler and Tojo will cry “uncondi-

tional surrender,” enough material is being dreamed up by the industry to warrant at least a preliminary conjecture as to what is to be in store when the veil is lifted on that new and better world the motorist is waiting for.

It is an axiom that war-time development of such a product as the automobile must directly affect its manufacture in the ensuing days of peace. The wave of the future in motor car designing may bring in such features as one-piece plastic bodies, glass roofs and all-round vision, engines over the rear axle, and enormously increased efficiency through the use of high octane airplane-type fuel. Air conditioning, electric heating, built-in radios, and fog-piercing lamps will probably be standard equipment, while new methods of body construction evolved through tank design will contribute to smooth, safe, and perhaps sound-proof riding. The gear shift lever may well become a vestigial remnant and automatic speed changes through the accelerator a universal practice. Such refinements as radio telephones, as well as superchargers giving extra high cruising speed with amazingly low gasoline consumption, are not wholly within the realm of the mystical. Automatic tops, when found, will be vastly improved



“... what concerns the motoring public is how soon after the armistice the new models will be out and what they are going to look like.”

"... we shall have the novel spectacle of customer chasing salesman rather than salesman chasing customer."



and will actually work. Who knows—some master engineering mind of World War II may also develop a battery in which the juice will be unaffected by cold weather or prolonged inactivity? Even the Utopian dream of every motorist who has to park in city streets may be realized in the immediate post-war incarnation with the introduction of four-wheel drive and four-wheel steering, enabling a car to move crabwise to and from the curb.

It is safe to say that the evolution of the people's car after the war will be strongly influenced by that practically living piece of machinery, the jeep, which goes more places and does more things, with sturdier construction and less cost, than any article of transportation yet devised by man. Its streamlined brother may be the prototype for the cheap and handy vehicle which is going to be demanded by several millions of car-starved citizens rarin' to go somewhere—but with pocketbooks adjusted to the new level of income taxes and the national economy.

Mechanical research in the aircraft industry, one hears, will be applied to the peace-time product of the motor assembly line, to such an extent that design will be advanced by ten years at a minimum. That is to say the car of 1947 or 1948 will look like what the car of 1957 or 1958 would have been if there were no war experience to serve as guide. Naturally, we cannot expect the exact technique that goes into a Flying Fortress or Liberator bomber to appear in the sedans or sport roadsters of the future, but the lessons learned from building the sleek and strong fighter planes now swarming across the skies will undoubtedly be manifest in many ways.

The sudden release of strategic materials like aluminum may be a significant factor in the type of cars which will clog our traffic arteries after the war. Tremendously stepped-up production for military needs may leave great surpluses when the bells of peace ring out, and present a problem of what to do and how. Coupled with the task of converting factories to normal again, interesting results may be produced. Already rumor has it that one famous Pacific coast aircraft builder is planning to turn the situation to advantage by putting out a small car made entirely of airplane materials, to sell for just under \$300. This vehicle in the embryo is not designed to have wings, but with high-test gasoline and a small horsepower motor it is slated to give at least 40 miles to the gallon and guaranteed to fit into the most unlikely parking space in the downtown area. If the supply were to be anything like the demand at this price, the resulting congestion on the highways and byways will make the memory of Sunday driving a very faded recollection indeed.

While the use of plastic will unquestionably be a part of ultra-modern design, it would be folly to assume that the steel companies will go out of business for that reason. Plastic liquids poured into molds will create bodies, steering wheels and accessories but not chassis, axles, bolts, springs, bumpers or indeed engines. Experienced drivers will no doubt prefer steel for their framework and essential parts, thank you, rather than trust to a new-fangled hardened liquid in the key spots. The stress and strain of post-war driving will be something to reckon with too, when the call of the open road is answered in joyful chorus by hordes of unleashed drivers. A tough, heavy-duty body will be an A-1

requisite when the thousands of ex-tank chauffeurs, or ex-flyers who have been zooming at the enemy, take to the transcontinental highways. Cars will have to absorb punishment, and like it, from the veterans who may think themselves momentarily at Guadalcanal or over Hamburg. For the sake of safety when the pent-up driving urge is released, dealers say that the basic construction must continue, as in the past, to be on the side of weight and stability.

Likewise, there will be no feather-light car of aluminum, magnesium or some war-developed alloy, unless for such limited purposes as fetching the groceries from the cross-roads store or running over to the beach for a noon-day swim. For one thing, even half a gale would be dangerous to a car that could be pushed around like a baby carriage, and the North American continent is noted for its big winds, storms, and wide open spaces. The alloys in combination with steel may be much in evidence, but cannot be expected to carry the load alone.

It goes without saying that the market for automotive products as soon as hostilities cease will be a brisk one. Thousands of shabby cars, getting shabbier day by day, are roaming the streets of America on A or B cards and will continue to do so until the last re-tread is worn too thin for the tire inspector. In happier days, it would be an affront to one's pride to ride around in these antediluvian samples from forgotten motor salons. The moment that rationing is off, the buyers will be flocking round the sales agencies like pigeons round a box of popcorn. So great will be the pressure to get rid of the four, five or six year old models—not to speak of the countless left-overs from the earlier 1940's—that we shall have the novel spectacle of customer chasing salesman rather than salesman chasing customer. For a long time to come it will be quite unnecessary for a commission man to high-pressure his prospects into signing on the dotted line, for there simply won't be enough cars to go around.

Statistically speaking, the demand for cars is certain to be enormous when the ration boards fold up. Our output is estimated to have reached 3¾ million units in 1941, and even if this figure were to be attained immediately it would in no way meet the desire to turn in that old bus and buy a new one. Added to our domestic requirements will be the thirsty overseas market, since only Great Britain and Canada in addition to ourselves will be in any position to resume production fairly quickly. Figures recently published show that at the end of 1938 the world's total stock of cars and taxis amounted to approximately 35 million units, of

which 25 millions were in the United States. (This had risen to 27½ millions in 1940.) Europe's stock in those days numbered only 4½ million units, and by the time the fighting is over the depletion will have been very substantial. Worn-out vehicles, many of them unfit for further use, will everywhere be the rule rather than the exception, and the best pre-war British production of less than 400,000 units (in 1937) would not go far to remedy the lack. One must remember, too, that the British public, second only to the American in its addiction to business or pleasure driving, will demand satisfaction before many cars are exported to the continent.

Unfortunately, despite the powerful craving that will certainly afflict Americans to acquire one of those super-modern cars of tomorrow, the post-war driver will have to curb that impulse for an unspecified and distressing interval before peace-time production gets into swing. Sober reality indicates that from two to three years will be required for the industry to catch up with orders and that the first models offered to private citizens will for the most part scarcely be distinguishable from the 1940 or 1941 variety. Retooling of plants, modernization programs, labor and material problems will present a staggering picture to an industry that went out of business as far as the public was concerned coincident with Pearl Harbor. The dream car of the post-war era is assuredly going to materialize, but not for a while just yet.

On the premise that 1944 will see a showdown in Europe anyway, new cars will probably appear in 1945. But for many months thereafter they will look a great deal like their predecessors of the ante-bellum period. Making the automobile plants turn their present plane production back into automobiles will not be a fast process, and during the gradual readjustment to normalcy, cars will doubtless have to be rationed. Obviously this will not be the time to place the dream car on the market. The change is likely to come only slowly. But when it does come, the knowledge gained from war will be put to excellent use—in construction, design, operation and maintenance.

The public stands to gain in the long run, but it will have to exercise some of the patience it has acquired at the rationing board before it can celebrate the new order in motoring. As someone has said, however, it's worth while waiting for something worth while, and the ultimate reward may be unparalleled comfort and convenience for a nation that was largely conditioned to living on wheels before Mars reared his ugly head.

Meanwhile, may the day be speeded is the prayer of every man who owns one—or would if he could.

Left to right: Mr. Michael McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information; Mr. Richard Harkness of the National Broadcasting Company; and Mr. James C. Dunn, Political Adviser to the Secretary of State on European Affairs.



"THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE SPEAKS"

These photographs were taken in the Secretary's Conference Room at the first of a series of broadcasts, over the National Broadcasting Company, in which are portrayed the role of the Department of State in carrying into effect the foreign policy of the Government of the United States as determined and expressed by the Congress and the President. The series, titled "The Department of State Speaks" is heard from 7:00 to 7:30 p.m. EWT, Saturdays for four weeks beginning January 8th.

Photos by Ralph S. Duter of the Photographic Section

Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius



Mr. Leo Pasvolsky—Special Assistant to the Secretary of State in charge of Post-War Planning.



Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

THE Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1944. Applications should be in *duplicate* and addressed to the Honorable G. Howland Shaw, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must also be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of \$1,200 and may, in the discretion of the committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until the recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be gov-

erned by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall therefore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable G. Howland Shaw, Chairman; Mr. Wilfred Wottrich, Manufacturers Trust Company; Mr. A. B. Fisk, Manufacturers Trust Company; and the Honorable Breckinridge Long.

G. HOWLAND SHAW,
*Chairman, Advisory Committee,
Oliver Bishop Harriman
Foreign Service Scholarship.*

Miss Genevieve Mary Doyle, daughter of Albert M. Doyle, now assigned to the Department, has been granted a half share in the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship for 1943-44. Miss Doyle is a student at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in New York City.

THE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET "Packing for Overseas Shipment"

with detailed instructions for use of Foreign Service Officers in places where expert packing service is not available.

If this is not on file at your post, write for a copy.

INSURANCE for Foreign Service Officers

1. Annual policies covering fire, lightning, theft, marine and transportation hazards.
2. Trip policies: (a) covering general average and salvage charges, sinking and stranding, fire and collision; (b) the above plus theft and pilferage; (c) all risks of transportation and navigation (excluding breakage unless from external causes, fresh water damage and war risks).
3. War risks coverage, only when goods are actually on board the vessel.
4. Baggage insurance policies.
5. Jewelry and fur policies, all risks except war.

Write or telegraph (with confirmation following) giving amount and date of policy, origin and destination of trip.

Security Storage Company of Washington

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET
DIstrict 4040

*a safe depository
for over 50 years at*

Affiliated with the American Security and Trust Co.



WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

Foreign service officers the world over realize the advantages of a banking connection in the Nation's Capital. American Security has for years handled the banking, trust, and safe deposit needs of officials stationed abroad, giving special attention to requirements of such clients.

No matter where you may be stationed, you will find that the maintenance of a Washington banking connection gives you added security and convenience in financial transactions. We invite your inquiry.

AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: Fifteenth St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
(Opposite the United States Treasury)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital	\$3,400,000.00
Surplus	\$4,400,000.00

MEMBER:
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



TORRID AFRICA!

This photo taken during a cold spell in Algiers comes under the heading of propaganda to impress the subjects' families how uncomfortable they are! Actually, they report, the situation has picked up now.

Left to right: Messrs. Wailes, McBride, Chapin and Horner.



Farewell party given by Ambassador James B. Stewart, on November 28, 1943, for William P. Cochran, Second Secretary, at Managua, Nicaragua. In the photograph, left to right, William P. Cochran, Ambassador Stewart, and Edward B. Lawson, American Commercial Attaché. The staff of the Embassy was present and a good time was enjoyed by all.

SERVICE GLIMPSES

Photograph of the late Minister William C. Burdett and family received just prior to his death on January 14th in Wellington.



Chargé d'Affaires Robert McClintock and Mrs. McClintock taken at the Legation in Helsinki.

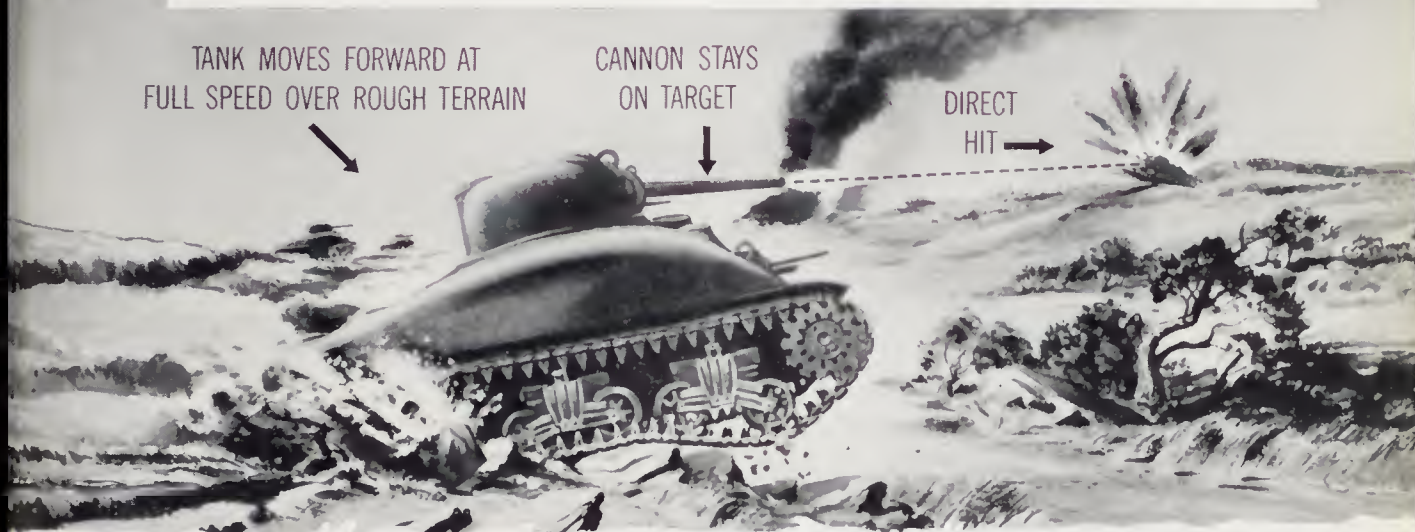


Vice Consul Kenneth Pendar talks to Si Mohamed El Glaoui nephew and Kalipha of the Pasha of Marrakech at the distribution of American cotton goods to the poor Arab school children of Marrakech.



"Give us a gun stabilizer so our tanks can fire while charging ahead"

That was the demand of the Allied armies. Westinghouse answered with a gyro-device, more sensitive than a carpenter's level, which increases the accuracy of tank cannon fire by 500 per cent as the massive giants roar ahead on the roughest battlefields. Westinghouse is constantly using its talents to give the United Nations' fighting men unequalled weapons to match their unequalled valor. The necessity of winning a war has caused a thousand inventions. Skill and ingenuity have reached new heights — as typified by the gyro-stabilizer for tank cannon.



And what will this mean to our peacetime world?



Westinghouse is a Reliable
and Creative Company

Westinghouse research men and technicians have developed many amazing new uses for electronics, found new and better plastics, and contributed to the creation of lighter, stronger metals, to meet the demands of war.

Westinghouse plants, expanded for war, will set new standards for better peacetime living—richer radio, television, even more efficient refrigerators, electric cookers, fans, irons, and hosts of other home appliances.

Look to your Westinghouse dealer for the FIRST, the most practical, the most dependable equipment to increase your post-war comfort, pleasure and safety. Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall St., New York 5, U.S.A.

Westinghouse

OFFICES AND DISTRIBUTORS EVERYWHERE . . . PLANTS IN 25 CITIES





Overseas Branches

ARGENTINA Buenos Aires Flores (Buenos Aires) Plaza Once (Buenos Aires) Rosario	CUBA Havana Cuatro Caminos (Havana) Galiano (Havana) La Lonja (Havana) Caibarien Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	PERU Lima
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo	ENGLAND London 117, Old Broad St. 11, Waterloo Place	PUERTO RICO San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	INDIA Bombay	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA Panama
CHILE Santiago Valparaiso	MEXICO Mexico City	URUGUAY Montevideo
COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Medellin	VENEZUELA Caracas	

66 BRANCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK

*Correspondent Banks in Every Commercially
Important City of the World*

When traveling carry NCB Letters of Credit
or Travelers' Checks. They safeguard and
make your money easily available for your use.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

IN MEMORIAM

HASBROUCK. Francis Maldon Hasbrouck, Special Assistant in Montevideo, died at his post on October 29.

STIMSON. Frederic J. Stimson, former Ambassador to Argentina, died at Dedham, Mass., on November 19.

DANIELS. Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Honorable Josephus Daniels, former Ambassador to Mexico, died on December 19 in Raleigh, North Carolina.

SLAVENS. Mrs. Alice Goodrich Slavens, mother of Foreign Service Officer Stanley G. Slavens, died on November 25 in San Antonio, Texas.

BAX. Miss Emily Bax, for many years assigned to the London Embassy, died on January 4 in New York City.

BIRTHS

MCCLINTOCK. A son, Robert Davis, was born in Stockholm on August 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mills McClintock.

WILSON. A daughter, Martha LeRoy, was born on December 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Evan Wilson in Washington, D. C.

ACHILLES. A son, Stephen, was born on December 13 to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Achilles in Washington, D. C.

LAMPSON. A son, Butler Wright, was born on December 23 to Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Lampson in Washington, D. C.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 81)

CHINA, by Kwok Ying Fung. Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1943. 192 pp. \$5.00.

An excellent glimpse of China through photographs—the old China which remains in marble and tile and misty gorges, explaining and perpetuating an ageless culture unsurpassed—the new China, proud of its past, energetically gathering to its traditional culture Singer sewing machines, serious students, spinners and steel, planning through strength and war to a new era when “the nation that can laugh will live.”

Twenty photographers, Chinese and American, have contributed eighty-four photographs of excellent composition and subject matter. The author contributes a sentence of explanation or Chinese philosophy about each picture, and twenty-one pages

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

of text giving a comprehensive introduction to Chinese life, thought, and history.

The book is the logical complement to *THIS IS AMERICA*, a recent photographic publication by Eleanor Roosevelt and Frances Cooke Macgregor, in which Mrs. Roosevelt says, "Perhaps the students from China who come to our schools and universities will be our best interpreters in the even closer relationship of the future." This is a phase of the new culture of China, currently being accelerated by a planned cultural relations program between China and America, a phase on which Mr. Fung comments in his introduction to *CHINA*. "The Chinese are again taking advantage of the fresh importation of ideas and are shaping them to renovate the old edifice, making it more suitable to the needs of the modern Chinese people."

CHINA contains no new ideas. Mr. Fung has been content to say better and in fewer words the story of his people, and to present a group of photographs to feed the nostalgia of the Old China Hand. *THIS IS AMERICA* tells how we arrived; *CHINA* tells where they are going.

WILLIAM H. DENNIS.

MIRACLE IN HELLAS: THE GREEKS FIGHT ON. by Betty Wason. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1943. pp. 263. \$2.75.

In "Miracle in Hellas" Betty Wason has caught and portrayed the exalted, heroic spirit which moved the Greeks to rise up and hurl back Mussolini's Legions, emboldened them to undertake a hopeless resistance against the overwhelming Nazi might, and now sustains their souls in a vicious martyrdom which has broken their bodies.

Miss Wason arrived in Greece in August, 1941, along with the whole crew of American correspondents then chasing the war all over the continent of Europe, who had headed for Greece when the in-offensive Greek naval auxiliary *Helli* was sunk in Tinos harbor by an unknown (Italian) submarine. As the weeks went by without further fire works, her prosperous colleagues took to the road again to investigate better wars and better bars in Belgrade, Bucharest and Budapest. Miss Wason, a free-lance without an expense account, stayed on and got the biggest break of her life by having the field practically to herself when the Italian attack came on October 28, 1940. Her loose connection with Transradio Press was soon supplemented by a contract with Columbia Broadcasting system and orders from "Newsweek" and "PM," and she thrived until the German invasion cut off commu-

AMERICAN EASTERN TRADING & SHIPPING CO., S.A.E.

Alexandria and Suez (Egypt)

Branches or Agents in:

Alexandria, Egypt	Jaffa, Palestine
Cairo, Egypt	Jerusalem, Palestine
Port Said, Egypt	Haifa, Palestine
Suez, Egypt	Beirut, Lebanon
Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Iskenderon, Turkey
Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Damascus, Syria
Djibouti, French Somaliland	Ankara, Turkey
Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Izmir, Turkey
Jedda, Arabia	Istanbul, Turkey
Nicosia, Cyprus	Valetta, Malta

AMERICAN IRAQI SHIPPING CO., LTD.

(Only American-Owned Shipping Firm
in Persian Gulf)

Basrah and Baghdad (Iraq)

Branches or Agents in:

Baghdad, Iraq	Bandar Abbas, Iran
Basrah, Iraq	Teheran, Iran
Khorramshahr, Iran	Bahrein, Bahrein Islands
Bandar Shahpour, Iran	Ras Tannurah, Saudi Arabia
Abadan, Iran	Koweit, Arabia
Bushire, Iran	Mosul, Iraq



New York Representatives
AMERICAN EASTERN CORP.

Near East Division

30 Rockefeller Plaza Circle 6-0333
New York 20, N. Y.

nications and made further work impossible.

The period of Miss Wason's stay in Greece covered an unusually dramatic phase of the war. Epic material abounded: the patriotic fervor of an individualistic people united in resisting the invasion of their beloved homeland: the dash and courage of the poorly equipped but confident Greek *evzones*: the elation of victories: the resolute decision to go down fighting before the mechanized might of the Nazi war machine; the momentary panic and confusion of the final breakup; and the dignity and self-respect of an ennobled people in suffering the occupation.

Miss Wason understandably does not do real justice to this rich material, which would challenge a Gibbon or a Byron. She tries hard, though, and her heart is in the right place. She indulges but rarely in the journalistic desire, which has overwhelmed most of her hook-writing colleagues, to pronounce pontifical judgments on persons and events about which they know little or nothing. When she does yield to the temptation, she is at her worst. When she tells simply and straightforwardly about what Betty Wason of Delphi, Indiana, saw with her own eyes or heard from her Greek friends or her Armenian maid, she is at her best.

The historian will not profit greatly from Miss Wason's effort. The first half of the volume, covering the period of her residence in Greece, contains a number of inaccuracies; the last half, devoted to guerrilla warfare and underground resistance under the occupation, is largely fiction. But what Miss Wason lacks in facts, she makes up for by an impressively lively and engaging imagination. On the whole, this fancy is based upon a real appreciation for the Greek atmosphere and an understanding of the spirit of the people. The book is the more readable for it and leaves an impression which I believe is essentially correct.

A feature of the publication which further commends it is the publisher's generous arrangement under which 40 per cent of the price (2.75) of every copy purchased from the Greek War Relief Association, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City, goes for Greek relief.

FOY D. KOHLER.

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, 1920-1942: A TREATISE.
by Manley O. Hudson (New York, the Macmillan Company, 1943, \$7.00).

Whether, in the international organization of the future, the Permanent Court of International Justice continues to function in its present form or is

replaced by some other judicial organ, this analysis of the functional problems confronting an international tribunal is of evident and outstanding importance.

Nine years ago, in 1934, Mr. Hudson brought out a treatise on the Permanent Court of International Justice. The volume now published is an elaboration and continuation of the earlier work from a fresh approach. The need for the new volume has arisen partly from the developments which nine years have brought in the history of the Court. It is also to be noted that in 1936 the League of Nations elected Mr. Hudson a judge of the Court. This volume, therefore, is an outgrowth of the author's practical experience as a judge as well as of his vast scholarship.

Part I of the volume contains a brief but fully documented and notable survey of the precursors of the Court and of "abortive proposals." The treatment here given to the Central American Court of Justice, "the first international court in modern history to be endowed with continuing functions"—a fact quite generally overlooked—is worthy of special mention. Part I also contains studies of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, international commissions of inquiry, proposals relating to an International Prize Court, and the unratified 1937 convention for an International Criminal Court. It is to be regretted that a discussion could not have been included of the United Nations' Commission for the investigation of War Crimes which is now being established.

The remaining Parts of the volume are devoted to the Permanent Court of International Justice: its creation, organization, finances, jurisdiction, procedure, etc. For those dealing with international affairs and international law in general, Part VI, "Application of Law by the Permanent Court of International Justice," is of particular interest. Judge Hudson's discussion of the process by which the Court finds the law to be applied in a given case is an illuminating and frank treatment of a question lying at the heart of an international tribunal's functioning. His discussion of the place of equity in international law is a step along a hitherto little travelled path.

Among the items in the appendix to the volume there is a table setting forth the work of the Court by years: number of new cases introduced, number of decisions rendered, etc. According to this table, the peak of the Court's work seemed to have been reached in the years 1931-1932. Thereafter, as the general international situation became more and more troubled, the Court's business in terms of new cases steadily declined, a circumstance which students and planners of international organization



To Our Friends in the
DIPLOMATIC CORPS
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR MANY YEARS, it has been our privilege to supply fine wines and spirits to members of American Embassies, Legations and Consulates. So we are now happy to report that, although distillation of alcohol for beverage purposes has been temporarily stopped, we have been able to set aside certain of our inventories for your use. We cordially invite your patronage, as well as any inquiry you may have regarding our products.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS EXPORT COMPANY
120 Broadway New York 5, N. Y., U. S. A.



OLD TAYLOR and **OLD GRAND-DAD** are straight bourbon whiskies. **OLD CROW** is straight whiskey—bourbon or rye. **MOUNT VERNON** and **OLD OVERHOLT** are straight rye whiskies. **RON MERITO** Puerto Rican Rum. **LEJON** California Brandy. **MARQUES DEL MERITO** Ports and Sherries. **BELLOWS & CO.** Ports. **HARTLEY** Dry California Sherry. **LEJON** Dry Vermouth. **INGLENOOK NAPA VALLEY** Red and White Wines. **CHATEAU LEJON** Red and White Wines.

NOW, MORE THAN EVER, YOUR COUNTRYMEN want facts

. . . and you can help provide them, by sending to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE narratives and photographs that portray your travel experiences as a Foreign Service Officer. Because geographic facts are necessary to the understanding of our military problems, your knowledge of geography can be very helpful to your fellow Americans. The Magazine makes generous payment for material accepted. If you have an article in mind, you are invited to submit to the Editor a brief outline for preliminary consideration.

Right: Sikhs discuss the news. Photographed for *Geographic* by Maynard Owen Williams at the Golden Temple of Spirituality, Amritsar, India.



The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE—Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor—Washington 6, D. C.

might well study. Judge Hudson's statement (page 606) that "the hulk of the cases before the Court have turned either on jurisdictional points, or on the interpretation of treaty texts" is also worthy of note.

The book is marked by the exhaustive research and the high standards of accuracy for which Judge Hudson is well known.

RUTH BACON.

COMBINED OPERATIONS. 155 pages. Price \$2.00. New York, 1943.

What's the trouble with me anyway? Is it because I suffered from preconceived ideas or was seeking a perfection which I could not find? As you may surmise I was not entirely pleased but if you have read this far bear with me a little longer. I want to be fair.

This volume has all the "makings" of a good book. You respect the foresight and knowledge of

long range planning, you are amazed at the sheer, brazen courage of these red blooded commandos, you shed a sincere tear of sympathy and regret at the maiming and killing of men sublimely brave and you hate the enemy just a little more, not because the book teaches hate but because you get a further view of the disaster which the enemy has brought upon innocent and courageous people. That is a recital which should stir the imagination and quicken the pulse of any reader and the factual information presented is timely and detailed.

Why then was I at all disappointed? There are several possible reasons; first of all with my own approach. I somehow expected blood and thunder of the old dime novel type and found instead a thrilling but a dignified and conservative recital.

And then, too, the book is written in English—I mean English English—which occasionally, not frequently, seemed strange to my "savage" western ears. And there were flashes of British humor which somehow left me mystified.

I think one of the greatest difficulties, however,

was the faithfulness and the accuracy with which the author describes the characters which cross the stage of his narrative. I am speaking seriously indeed and not poking fun at British tokens of distinction which Americans as well as Britons necessarily respect. But just looking at it from the standpoint of a story and using entirely fictitious names and designations it is a bit disconcerting to pause between infantry landing ships and parachute troops on the one hand and an actual and heroic raid on the other to hear of the appointment of Sir John Doe, A.B.C., D.E.F.G., H.I.J., K.L.M., N.O., (now Duke Doe of something or other and something else). This *in length* is an accurate presentation. True, it is not repeated in whole throughout the volume but constantly there appear in varying forms and for different actors segments of such designations which seemed to me greatly to retard the fast moving drama of the book. On the other hand as a contribution to the informative nature of the volume such insertions will probably be of much usefulness.

In conclusion the book is interesting and well written but not a "thriller." It presents a wealth

of information and commands respect for the author and for the brave men whose deeds he records.

HARVEY BOYD OTTERMAN.

FIJIS LIKE DONALD DUCK— AND "WESTERNS"

Animated cartoons are very popular in the theaters of the Fiji Islands. As regards feature films, European members of the audiences generally prefer comedies, musicals, adventure stories, and war films; the Fijis themselves like "westerns" and mysteries.

Films are imported through either New Zealand or Australia, about 85 per cent of those shown being United States productions and 15 per cent British. A small number of Indian films, in the Hindi (Urdu) language, are received direct from India.

Many of the pictures, with the exception of news reels, are several years old when they reach the Fiji Islands.

There are 10 theaters on the islands—the largest having seating accommodations for 875. Most of the theaters have one showing a night, six nights a week, with a matinee on Wednesday or Saturday—*From the Foreign Commerce Weekly.*



1905 FROM ROOSEVELT

TO ROOSEVELT 1944

*When you visit Washington be photographed by the
Photographers of National Notables*

THE HARRIS & EWING PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS SERVICE IS NATIONALLY KNOWN

HARRIS & EWING
1313 F STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NAational 8700



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

A BEAUTIFUL illustration faultlessly reproduced requires a printing plate perfect in every detail. We submit this as an example of the skill and experience of our craftsmen.

SOUTHERN and STANDARD ENGRAVERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNRRA

(Continued from page 83)

this time, determined to help their fellow man. The share of this humanitarian burden which is allocated to the United States is far from light, a billion three hundred million dollars is roughly our quota. Still when one considers that this represents less than the cost to us of five days of war, it does not appear great. In any event, we know it is small in comparison to what we spent following the last World War, or what certain statesmen prefer to call the first phase of the World War. When the total amount spent by the U. S. for relief in Europe amounted to almost 4 per cent of our national income for 1919. The present job is far larger but as more nations are engaged in it each one carries a lesser burden. To make UNRRA's funds go as far as possible, it was decided that those liberated areas which have bonafide exchange assets to pay for their relief imposed should do so.

In its December issue, the *Nation* carries an article entitled "The Indian Skeleton at Atlantic City." The title gives a fair idea of the substance. However, the *Nation*, notwithstanding, it seems clear that once the scope of UNRRA which is outlined above had been determined, India's famine problem falls without the scope of UNRRA, whose field of operation is the liberated areas, the scorched cities and plains through which the fiends of war have passed. This in no sense implies hard heartedness or lack of sympathy on the part of UNRRA for the suffering of one of its members, quite the contrary. The Chairman of the Conference, made this clear at the final plenary meeting when he said UNRRA was grateful for the fact that India's special situation had not prevented her from joining the work of the Conference and he expressed the hope that the ravages of famines and disease would soon be brought under effective control. Furthermore, since India's famine is principally a transportation problem, there is nothing which UNRRA could add to the efforts now being made by the government of India to relieve this situation.

The tact of the Chairman, Mr. Dean Acheson, on this occasion was but the final indication of his superb performance as Chairman of the Conference, a performance in which was combined equanimity, grace, personal charm and great parliamentary skill. It was a performance which won for the Assistant Secretary of State not only the affection and admiration of his fellow delegates but clearly marked him as the outstanding personality of the Conference.

* * * * *

The Mayfair Bar on the ground floor of the Hotel Claridge was the nightly rendezvous of many of the

delegates. It had a loud Jazz band the favorite tune of which was "Pistol Packin' Mamma," in the singing of which many of the Bar's patrons joined with particular emphasis on the line "Lay that pistol down." This might serve as the marching song of UNRRA—for when the pistol is laid down, the field workers of UNRRA backed by the humane populace of nations will take up the vast burden of succor. May their powers be equal to their noble aspirations.

REPLY TO SAGITTARIUS

See page 384 of the July issue

If we're knocking at the diplomatic gate,
Dear lads,
If we're coming to the sacred halls of state,
Dear lads;
It's because of a faint suspicion
Men would keep us in submission.
A condition we can't help but deprecate.

You say that certain countries are quite blind,
Dear lads,
To the premise that a female has a mind,
Dear lads;
And a feminine delegation
Would be viewed with consternation—
Confirmation we must really stay behind.

Since we're barred from filling diplomatic posts,
Dear lads,
And would be personae non gratae to our hosts,
Dear lads;
Could it be masculine finesse
Has caused the present global mess?
We confess we can't quite understand your boasts.

If conform to foreign prejudice we must,
Dear lads,
Then we hope you'll still be very fair and just,
Dear lads;
And not take the lame position
That we're ruled by intuition.
A proposition too absurd to be discussed.

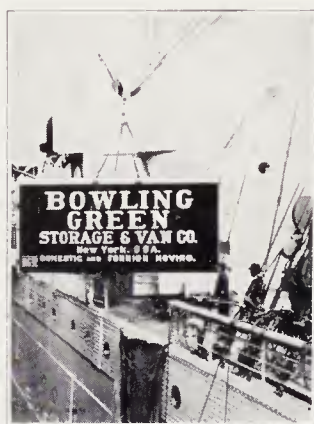
Are you certain that your motives are quite clear,
Dear lads,
That there isn't just a little bit of fear,
Dear lads;
That we'll find a trifle hoary
The oft-repeated story
Of the glory of just helping your career?

—*Libra*.

COMPLETE SAFETY

**DOOR TO DOOR
MOVING
THE WORLD OVER**

**FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
REMOVALS in safe steel lift
vans, wooden vans or cases.**



**STORAGE of household effects,
Works of Art, furniture, office
records and private automobiles.**

Washington Representative:
FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY
1701 FLORIDA AVE.—ADams 5600

**BOWLING GREEN
STORAGE & VAN CO.**

Cable Address: Bowlingvan
248-252 West 65th Street
New York, N. Y.

MEMBER
ALLIED VAN LINES

MORMUGAO MISSION

(Continued from page 72)

to the business at hand. Since telegrams sent from Mormugaot to Nova Goa were sometimes delayed as much as twenty-four hours in transmission and messengers were likely to vanish in thin air en route, the prudent course was to set forth on the journey with the full realization that at least the major portion of a working day would thus be lost. The trip contains in fact the elements of a minor adventure.

The traveller to Panjim has two choices: the maritime cum land route via Dona Paula and the land cum ferry route via Cortalim. To ensure the success of the former method it is necessary two hours in advance to despatch a motor car to Dona Paula to await the arrival of the good launch *Patria* which twice a day sets out from Mormugao for the thirty minute crossing of the Zuary estuary separating Mormugao Peninsula from the Island of Goa. If the monsoon season is not over, and it was definitely not during the earlier part of our stay in the colony, the voyage may be rough. Disembarkation at Dona Paula wharf is mildly exciting, for the launch pounds violently against the jetty as the passengers wait for the split second when they can leap ashore. Then, if the driver, who understands only Konkani and Portuguese but takes action on the basis of instructions in English if accompanied by gestures, has in fact brought the automobile to Dona Paula, one has only to ride five miles across the Island of Goa to Panjim with its neatly laid out streets, large public buildings, and many shops. "A little bit of Paris in the jungle," the capital of Goa has been called, not without a degree of truth.

Since the government offices at Panjim are normally open only from 12 noon to 5 p.m., and the trip by the morning launch from Mormugao brings one to the capital about 11 a.m., there is naught to do in the interval save visit the shops which though sadly depleted of their wares still have some perfumes and liquors of continental origin for sale. The principal marketplace faces a modest quay on the Mandovi estuary where in peacetime small 500 ton coastal steamers from Bombay used to debouch many Goanese passengers returning to their native land after a sojourn in Bombay which paid them well for their culinary aptitude. . . . Adjacent to the quay is the Governor General's official quarters in a three storied rectangular structure several centuries old not unlike many seen in Mexico and Italy. However, His Excellency resides several miles from Panjim in a baronial castle far out on the Island of Goa at a place called "Cabo" where he has a commanding view of the sea approaches to his realm.

The other route to Panjim involves the use of an

automobile for the entire journey. A circuitous road winds through palm groves and paddy fields to Cortalim on the mainland whence a small ferryboat carries on each trip one automobile and passengers across an inland waterway to the Island of Goa. This ferry service operates once every hour, though by honking of horn and waving of red flags it is possible to obtain use of the vessel for a "crossing extraordinary" at a slight increase in the usual rate. The crossing is indeed extraordinary in that the automobile must be driven aboard the small boat on removable steel supports which threaten to give way at any moment as the water in the choppy estuary moves the vessel to and fro, and that both ferry and automobile are rocked at precarious angles in the "transito" if wind and tide are not just right—and they never are.

The road journey via Cortalim is about 22 miles long, but owing to the vagaries of the ferry service, from 1½ to 2 hours may be required to reach Panjim. When the British Consul at Panjim gives a dinner party, his Mormugao guests arrange among themselves to stagger departures so that no one waits too long for the ferry at Cortalim. It is possible for the first guests to leave home at 5 p.m., reach the Consul's residence at 7 p.m., stay until 12 midnight, and get home at about 2 a.m. The long drive through the weird shadows of the jungle, the risky business of driving onto the Cortalim ferry and the fatigue which naturally follows a sociable evening make necessary a hardy endurance in these persons residing in Mormugao and attempting to lead a social life in Nova Goa. There are compensations though in the flaming crimson of the sunset on the outward journey and the moonlight illumination of the water on the homeward trip as the ferry slowly chugs its way to Cortalim.

As the time for the arrival of the exchange vessels grew nearer, more and more visitors arrived in Mormugao. The hotel was soon overflowing with American, Swiss, British and Red Cross officials, not to mention shipping experts. The Swedish representative in charge of Japanese interests resided in splendid isolation in a bungalow on the plateau, while American, British, and Indian journalists crowded into rustic bungalows near the town. The press maintained a constant vigil outside our small office on the verandah on the assumption, right or wrong, that it was the fountainhead of news about the exchange. The facilities of the hotel were completely swamped, and getting a meal was a major operation. Apparently attracted by the human horde, droves of black flies descended upon the hotel verandah when meals were served, and it became commonplace to ladle out half a dozen flies from the soup and to continue the consumption



Washington's Finest Hotel

■ Favorite meeting place of Foreign Service men in the Nation's Capital. Four blocks from the Department of State. Convenient to all points of interest in Washington. Exclusive Men's Bar, Famous food, Coffee Shop, Gay Cocktail Lounge. Air Conditioned in the summer.

The
MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. MACK, General Manager



This trade-mark
is a symbol of
quality petroleum
products. There is
a Texaco Product
for every purpose.

The Texas Company

Manufacturers of
TEXACO
Petroleum Products

thereof without qualms. We became experts at one-handed eating, the other hand being used as a fan to keep the annoying insects at a respectable distance. Fish curry was the almost daily dish, and by some stroke of fortune the flies did not seem attracted by this piece de resistance. Truth to tell, we sympathized with the attitude of the flies after a time.

On October 13 and 14 wireless messages were received from the *Teia Maru* and *Gripsholm* indicating that the Japanese vessel would arrive during the morning of the 15th but that the *Gripsholm* had been delayed owing to bad weather and would at the earliest arrive in the afternoon of the 16th. All plans for the transfer of repatriates and relief cargo had been nicely calculated on the basis of a simultaneous arrival of the two vessels, and the unavoidable delay of the *Gripsholm* set the shore organization scurrying to devise a new operating schedule. Finishing touches were put on the extensive physical arrangements in the dock area adjacent to the prospective berths of the exchange ships. The "American Control Office" in Shed D was equipped with desks, benches, typewriters, ceiling fans, lights, drinking water, and decorated with signs containing instructions for the benefit of the American repatriates. Railway wagons were shunted to positions where they formed an obstacle between the Japanese and American sections of the dock area. Temporary barriers consisting of bamboo fencing covered with burlap were quickly thrown up. Definite corridors for the physical exchange of repatriates were laid out. Identification badges were issued to the officials and workers who were entitled to enter the restricted area near the dock. All was in readiness.

As the *Teia Maru* steamed into Mormugao Harbor during the morning of October 15, hundreds of curious Goanese watched the spectacle from the hillside behind the port. Already on the vessel was a member of our consular group who had gone out with the Port Health Officer's launch to board the ship and to deliver urgent mail to Consul General Nathaniel P. Davis, leader of the Foreign Service Officers and American clerks who had been interned at Manila since early in 1942. In this mail was a telegram from the Secretary: "I send to you and to each member of the Foreign Service group my heartiest congratulations on the ending of your long and trying ordeal. Your friends in the Department and the Foreign Service join with me in wishing you a speedy voyage home and rejoice with you in your anticipated reunions with families and friends."

The consular officer from ashore was literally bombarded with questions about the outside world, about the war, about the Department, and about the

Service by the Foreign Service repatriates crowded into the stateroom of the Swiss Delegate. But soon the discussion turned to the exchange itself, and the excellent organization established on the *Teia Maru* by the American Committee began to function almost at once. The baggage sub-committee initiated arrangements for the taking ashore of the thousands of pieces of hold luggage where it could be sorted according to port of departure and visited by the repatriates to replenish the meagre supply of clothing to which they had access in their crowded cabins and bunks; the welfare sub-committee undertook the task of handling hundreds of inquiries which had been received at the Consulate at Bombay regarding the welfare and whereabouts of Americans still in Japanese-controlled territory; the mail and telegram sub-committee gladly stepped in to take over the job of handling the hundreds of communications from repatriates for their friends and relatives all over the world for transmission by courier to the Consulate at Bombay, which despatched the letters and telegrams to their destination; the sub-committee for sick persons submitted a full report on all cases of illness aboard for transmission to the Department; the accommodations sub-committee got in touch with the representative ashore of the American Export Lines to make such preliminary plans for allocation of cabins on the *Gripsholm* as might be possible pending the arrival of that vessel; Consuls Mooers and Kuykendall plunged into the work of checking difficult citizenship cases; Consul Sokobin was put in charge of organizing a Foreign Service group to work in the American Control Office ashore in connection with the signing of promissory notes; and Consul General Davis assumed the delicate problem of relations with the press. Exceedingly helpful in all these matters was Claude Buss, a former Foreign Service Officer and up until the Japanese occupation, Executive Secretary to the American High Commissioner in the Philippines.

When the *Gripsholm* berthed in the afternoon of October 16, immediate contact was made with Foreign Service Officers William Langdon and Donald Smith and also with the representatives of the American Export Lines. Their plans for the signing of promissory notes and allocation of cabins had been so well formulated that it was possible to call all repatriates into the American Control Office the following day, complete the promissory notes, and allocate cabins without confusion or discomfort. It was a source of satisfaction to everyone and a tribute to the preliminary work of the Department, The American Export Lines, and the American organization on the *Teia Maru* that only twenty-four hours after the arrival of the *Gripsholm*, everything was in readiness for the physical transfer of



WARDS

A great central source of supply

Today, more than ever, it is important to select your source with extreme care. Dependability, permanency and responsibility, coupled with products of modern design and sound values are no doubt the guiding factors in the selection of each of your sources. Concentrate your dealings in Montgomery Ward and be assured of these basic advantages. Procure all your varied requirements from this Strong Central Source of Supply.

Wards have been in business 71 years—in the export business 57 years. This great corporation has production alliances with many leading industries—a constant research and engineering program—huge annual operations to effect better products, competitively priced. Representative of profitable lines available to you today at Montgomery Wards are:

Farm Equipment	Sound Equipment
Automotive Products	Sporting Goods
Tools and Hardware	Electrical Goods
Building Supplies	House Furnishings
Paints and Enamels	Dinner and Glassware

For information write or cable Montgomery Ward.

MONTGOMERY WARD

EXPORT DIVISION

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

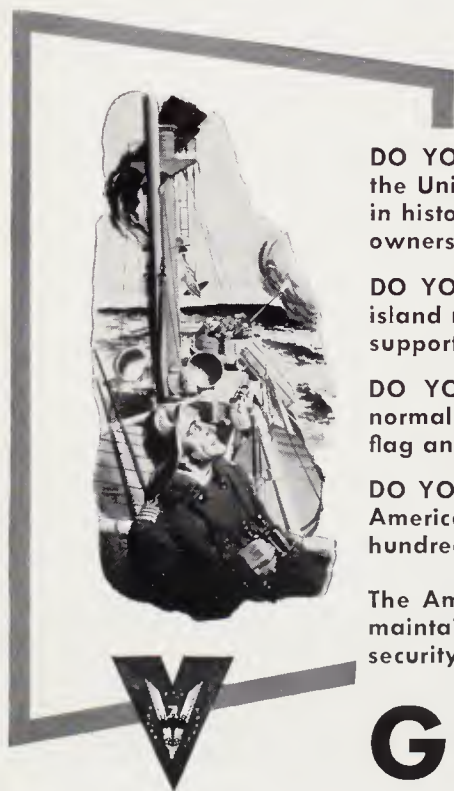
the American repatriates from the *Teia Maru* to the Swedish vessel. That the Japanese whose organizational proclivities are proverbial were not ready for the physical exchange until the morning of October 19 did not detract from our own smug content. It was in any event a pleasure to be able to transmit the following cable to the Department: "27 Nineteenth American Interests far East Repatriation Physical exchange Japanese and American nationals commenced at eight a.m. today and was completed by ten a.m. without incident."

The hectic days during which the exchange vessels remained in the jungle-girt port of Mormugao will never be forgotten by those who were there: the picnic-like atmosphere of the dock area in the afternoons when the sun was low and passengers from both vessels were permitted to stretch their legs ashore (the Japanese repatriates inevitably organizing themselves into competing relay teams and groups performing calisthenics); the happy expression on the faces of the American repatriates as they walked from imprisonment to freedom; the continual movement until 3 a.m. each morning of railway wagons and large harbor cranes shifting relief supplies from the *Gripsholm* to the *Teia Maru*; the tables loaded with huge quantities of good food for the first meal the American repatriates had aboard the *Gripsholm*; an official luncheon given by Cap-

tain Ericsson of the *Gripsholm* when hearty "skols" accompanied the many toasts to the Portuguese official guests for their large share in making the exchange a success; the unfortunate death of an American missionary-repatriate on the *Gripsholm* one evening and the subsequent all-night excursion of Vice Consul Wagner who had to obtain the permission of the proper officials for the burial of the deceased in a "British Protestant Cemetery" at Dona Paula where no one had been interred since Napoleonic times; and the exciting last minute dash of a courier from the Consulate at Bombay bringing with him 20,000 units of insulin to be placed on the *Teia Maru* before its departure.

The *Teia Maru* departed on October 21; the *Gripsholm*, the following day. The "special correspondent" of the *Nova Goa Herald* wistfully reported the aftermath in the October 23 issue: "And look at the harbor soon after the boat has left. The feverish life of the last few days has ceased instantly. The cars are already offering lower prices. Peace has returned. The authorities have not yet returned. They are waiting for a few days more to settle their accounts and papers. We return otherwise to the useless life of the olden days when there were no boats in the harbor."

The "authorities" entrained for Bombay on October 28. The "Mission to Mormugao" was ended.



HE knows . . . do you?

DO YOU KNOW that the huge 30,000,000-ton merchant fleet of the United States is doing the greatest war time transportation job in history under the highly efficient management of American ship-owners, operators, and personnel?

DO YOU KNOW that the United States has become a vulnerable island nation and will require a great Navy and Merchant Marine, supported by a great Air Force, to guarantee its future security?

DO YOU KNOW that America's foreign trade can never grow normally without a large fleet of merchant ships under its own flag and manned by its own crews?

DO YOU KNOW that the American Merchant Marine can become America's number one industry and provide peacetime jobs for hundreds of thousands of our young men?

The American people have learned by experience that they must maintain and develop this new big industry to guarantee their security upon the seas and to build up their world commerce.

GRACE LINE

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

“via All America”

... to
**Central and South America
and the West Indies**

All America Cables and Radio, with its own direct facilities to 68 points in 24 countries and islands in the Western Hemisphere, where it maintains its own offices, assures fast, accurate and secret service to Central and South America and the West Indies.

Cablegrams “via All America” may be sent from the Company’s head office at 67 Broad Street, New York, or from any of its branch offices in New York City or Washington, D. C. They will be accepted at all offices of Western Union in the United States. When messages are filed for transmission over the All America system at Western Union offices, the sender should insert on the face of the message the routing indicator “via ALL AMERICA”, for which no charge is made.

ALL AMERICA CABLES AND RADIO, INC.

Main Office: 67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.



An
IT&T
Associate

To the Foreign Service Officers of the United States

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY puts at your disposal its service in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of Foreign Service Officers. Our Washington office specializes in this service.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

Eugene Halley, *Acting Manager*

1415 K ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide."



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

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR EFFECTING TRANSFERS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 70)

tude for such positions as executive officer in large posts, or personnel work, or administration of divisions in the Department of State; in which case he will have shown "administrative" ability and be so designated in the "Key Sort" system. Or he may achieve a reputation as a political analyst and reporter; or as being adept in handling foreign exchange, currency stabilization, and similar problems; or as an agricultural specialist; or as an officer with an encyclopedic knowledge of the *Regulations* on consular subjects, and skill in applying them to practical situations. Every able Foreign Service Officer is apt to develop specialized tastes and abilities of this sort early in his career.

The process of training an officer so that he becomes, not only a well-rounded officer, but also one with the specialized equipment for which he is best fitted, cannot be a hit-or-miss process. It must, on the other hand, be approached with the greatest care and forethought, by both the officer concerned and the Department: although with recognition of the fact that immediate practical needs frequently interrupt or change the Department's plans in individual cases. This concept of officer training is by no means new, and research would probably show that Elihu Root and Wilbur J. Carr had it in mind as far back as 1906, as have all responsible administrators in this field ever since. The innovations that have been described above represent the views of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel as to the presently important fields of specialization, although it is recognized that each of the types mentioned could be sub-divided and that there may be some types which do not fit well into any of them. Officers having special interests not listed on the transfer record cards—for example, international air transport, or other phases of communications, fisheries, narcotics control, etc.—should mention them at the bottom of the transfer record card under "Remarks," and they will be appropriately listed by the Department.

It should be added that the Department intends to rely to the fullest possible extent upon the expressed interests and desires of officers, in effecting transfers; and that the "Key Sort" device will supply it with the ability to do so easily and rapidly. It will, in effect, be a constantly up-to-date index, enabling the Department, for example, to list within half an hour every Class Six officer having fluency in Spanish, ability at financial reporting and negotiation, and the physical stamina to work in La Paz; or, similarly, to prepare a list of officers having any

other desired set of qualifications and specifications.

In preparing such lists, the Department will, of course, consult not only the transfer record cards, which express only the officer's own opinions, but also the corresponding set of "Key Sort" cards which will summarize the opinions of others (principal officers, inspectors, Chiefs of Division and other Department officers) on the same points, as recorded in the officers' dossier in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. It will thus be seen that each officer will find it to his advantage to make his own opinions on these points available to the Department: for that will give him his "day in court"; and his own statements may well offer him an opportunity, either immediately or at any time in his future career, for a desirable position which no one would otherwise have thought of offering him.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 65)

and meanwhile the demands of the post-War period will have to be met and will be met if not by a Foreign Service of the United States under the administration of the Department of State, then by a group of foreign services specializing along distinct lines, directly responsive to the needs of particular departments and administered independently of the Department of State.

The Wartime record of the career Foreign Service has been magnificent and one in which all of us take pride. It is in no sense a detraction from that record, however, but a matter of simple justice and fairness to point out that without the valued and loyal support of the Foreign Service Auxiliary we should not have been able to meet the heavy burdens which have been placed upon us.

With the end of the War the Foreign Service Auxiliary will disappear. Many of the War services which have been carried on through this means will, at least in part, continue for an indefinite period while still other responsibilities must be assumed and discharged. It is of vital importance that we have a Foreign Service fully adequate to meet these future demands and that this Service be administered by the Department of State. Ways and means for bringing about this fundamental and essential objective should receive the careful and constant consideration of each and every one of us in the Foreign Service.

In this connection and by way of conclusion, I should like to express my regret upon reading in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL words which indicate that the doctrine that the average Foreign Service officer can do anything and everything still apparently finds its champions. That doctrine has



LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, the Chase National Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SOLVE SCHOOL PROBLEMS With Calvert "SCHOOL-AT-HOME"

Your child's education must not suffer because a good school is not available. Wherever you live, Calvert School will give your child sound schooling. Courses of study are developed in the famous, 16-year-old Calvert Day School in Baltimore.

**60,000 Children Educated
by "School-at-Home"**

From kindergarten through first year high, children of Embassy officials, Army and Navy officers and others are educated by Calvert Courses. Daily lessons, books, materials provided. Transfer to other schools at any time.

Send for Catalog

Write for complete Catalog today, giving ages, present grades of children.

CALVERT  SCHOOL

132 Tuscany Rd., Baltimore 10,
Md., U. S. A.

Emblems of Quality Petroleum Products



**Socony-Vacuum
Oil Co., Inc.**

26 BROADWAY • NEW YORK CITY

hampered the development of the Foreign Service in the past. I hope it will not have a similar hampering effect in the future at a particularly critical time in the history of the Service.

INTERMENT IN MANILA

(Continued from page 69)

official word from the Japanese authorities regarding exchange negotiations. Every time I saw a responsible official of the Bureau of External Affairs I asked about the matter and every time I received noncommittal or clearly evasive replies, always to the general effect that we would go "soon" but all obviously intended to convey no definite information or assurances. However, in letters received from the Minister of Switzerland in Tokyo during this period there were several intimations that negotiations were in progress or even that an agreement was about to be concluded. Thus with a letter dated September 18, 1942, there was enclosed a copy of a letter to Mr. A. Sidler, the former Swiss Consul in Manila, with the remark, "Herewith enclosed you will find the answer I sent Mr. Sidler . . . as it is very possible that you will have left Manila by the time Mr. Sidler gets my letter"; and in a letter dated November 30th the Minister stated, "The list of the consular staff at Manila is appreciated and negotiations for the inclusion of all these persons in the next American exchange are going on."

On July 23, 1943, Mr. Masaki told me that he was "instructed" to inform me "that there would be an exchange vessel between Japan and the United States in October or November"; that all members of the consular group would be on it; and quite a few people interned at Santo Tomas as well.

Nothing further was heard from the Japanese on the subject of exchange until August 5th when Mr. Okazaki handed me a copy of what purported to be the official list of American citizens to be repatriated from Manila. The twenty-four members of the consular group headed the list. Mr. Steintorf and I examined it and found to our dismay that none of the High Commissioner's staff was included.

From then until the date of our departure—September 26th—I had numerous conversations with Mr. Okazaki, Mr. Kodaki and others regarding detailed arrangements for the handling of baggage, etc. Much time was devoted to an effort to obtain possession of personal property of members of both the consular and High Commissioner's groups stored at various places in Manila, with but small success. This matter will be discussed in a separate despatch.

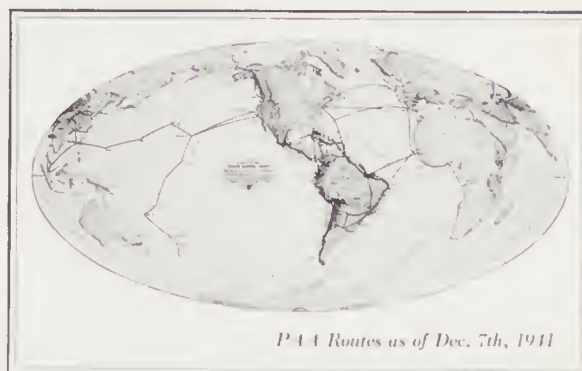
When I learned that the members of the office of the former High Commissioner who were interned

with us, numbering twelve persons, were not to be repatriated. I asked Mr. Okazaki whether or not they would be permitted to remain at the Baldwin house. The persons concerned were naturally anxious to know what their future status would be in order to make the necessary personal arrangements and they felt that this information would probably be more readily obtained before my departure than after. I pressed Mr. Okazaki on several occasions for information on this point but did not get a definite decision. He told me that his personal view was that "the authorities would find it inconvenient" to continue to maintain a separate place of internment for so small a group but that no change was contemplated "for the present."

Therefore, a few days before my departure I called a meeting of the High Commissioner group and suggested that they elect a president to represent them in dealing with the Japanese authorities. Mr. Donald Cochran, who had been attached to the office of the High Commissioner as an export control officer, was selected, and on the eve of our departure we closed out the books of the combined camp and I delivered the balance of funds on hand to Mr. Cochran against his receipt.

Shortly after five o'clock in the morning of September 26, 1943, Mr. Okazaki arrived with a bus to take the Foreign Service party to the railway station for the journey to San Fernando where we were to board the Japanese repatriation ship *Teia Maru*. Heavy baggage had been sent to the station two days before. At the station we joined the repatriates from Santo Tomas and Los Banos and found a number of cars reserved for the repatriation party attached to the regular morning train. Japanese military police rode in each car and at each stop they descended and watched the exits. If, as it appeared, the purpose was to prevent any repatriate from leaving the train (and so missing repatriation), the precaution was a wholly unnecessary one. The trip to San Fernando was without incident. Upon arrival there the presence of all members of the repatriation party was verified and we were taken on board the *Teia Maru*, which sailed promptly.

In making arrangements for our departure Mr. Okazaki showed a willingness—even a desire—to facilitate matters for us in every way within his discretion and to accord us all proper courtesies. He informed us that according to his instructions from Tokyo each repatriate would be permitted to take only three trunks and two suitcases. He was willing to define a trunk as any container of reasonable size and weight to be placed in the hold and a suitcase as any piece of luggage small enough to be placed under a berth in a ship's cabin. In addi-



PAA Routes as of Dec. 7th, 1941

Air Service in the Future

• Above are Pan American's air routes as of December 7, 1941—the day America entered war. Even then the Clippers spanned 100,000 miles of global skyways, linked 63 different lands. Today these skyways are even longer. And, although now geared to the needs of war, they are quickly convertible to the needs of peace.

Pan American, in its 257,000,000 miles of over-ocean flight experience, has bridged every ocean of the world and every continent . . . established weather stations, observation posts, and radio location ranges from Equator outposts to the Pole.

From Pan American's present wartime activity will come a breath-taking pattern for peacetime world aviation.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS



THE SYSTEM OF THE CLIPPERS

**IN NEW YORK CITY
SHOP BY PROXY
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
NO CHARGE**

Ask me to attend to your orders.
One letter for everything.
Conversant with sending by Diplomatic Pouch or
United States Despatch Agent.
Send to me for Concise Charted Spanish Grammar by
Edwin Schoenrich, Foreign Service Officer.

MISS E. J. TYNER

112 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 5-5479
IF NO ANSWER CALL LEX. 2-2300

CABLE ADDRESS
TYNERPOIL

Canned Salmon



An Appetizing, Nutritious, Easily Kept
and Transported
Sea Food

**ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC
FISHERIES**

SKINNER BLDG., SEATTLE

Foreign Service Officers and personnel are cordially invited to visit our show rooms, where our complete line of office equipment is on display.

THE W. D. CAMPBELL COMPANY

*Government Contractors — Business Furniture
Exclusive Agents for Standard Desks and
Gunlocke Chairs*

1014 15TH ST., N. W. (Investment Building)
Free Parking in Building WASH., D. C.

Our advertisers are friends of the Service and of the JOURNAL. If you cooperate with them whenever possible, and mention the JOURNAL to them, it will help your Staff to produce a better and more useful publication.

tion to the two suitcases he would not object to our carrying with us small hand pieces such as briefcases, overnight bags, etc.

We were also informed that all printed matter was contraband. I asked for special permission to bring with me a file of the Official Journal of the Japanese Military Administration at Manila, which I had kept in the hope of presenting it to the Department. Mr. Okazaki said he could not authorize that himself but would refer the matter to the military authorities. He subsequently told me that to his regret they would not accede.

Written matter of all kinds was contraband. Again Mr. Okazaki stated that he was prepared to make a reasonable exception to this blanket prohibition to the extent of permitting us to take with us personal papers of no military value or significance such as insurance policies, birth certificates, business letters, receipts, etc.

Photographs were also prohibited but Mr. Okazaki informed me that family portraits and pictures of purely sentimental value which included no landscape would be passed.

As to cameras, field glasses and firearms (of which latter we had none), he stated that these should be wrapped separately, marked with the name of the owner, and given to him for delivery to the purser of the *Teia Maru*, who would return them upon arrival of the vessel at Mormugao.

Finally, Mr. Okazaki informed me that each repatriate would be permitted to carry up to 1,000 yen or 1,000 Japanese military pesos. I replied that local currency resources of the group would not average more than 100 pesos per person.

He stated that the authorities did not wish to cause us any inconvenience and that he personally did not even wish to examine our baggage prior to departure. He said that if we would "play ball with him he would play ball with us." I assured him that we would conscientiously observe his instructions even to the extent of removing from our luggage all newspapers used as wrapping and packing material.

Mr. Okazaki kept his promise. Our baggage was not examined nor were we asked to declare our money or to exhibit personal papers or photographs.

It required two trips of the bus to transfer us and our hand baggage from the Baldwin house to the station and we were escorted on both trips by a representative of the Japanese Military Administration and an official of that organization also accompanied us on the train to San Fernando. The cars provided for repatriates were ordinary third-class coaches but one first-class compartment was reserved for Mrs. Whitaker, who was expecting a baby within a very few days.

XII. Conclusion

Despite many minor and petty annoyances and despite the absence of regular and easy access to a responsible official of the Japanese Military Administration, I have no hesitancy in saying that in my opinion the treatment accorded us by our captors was correct and that we received every consideration and courtesy which we could reasonably expect in the circumstances.

In conclusion I can only say that I consider that we were very fortunate in the officials with whom we had to deal; that the lot of the Foreign Service personnel interned at Manila could have been very much worse; but that, despite everything favorable that may be said, every one of the Foreign Service internees is devoutly thankful to the Department for the patient and unceasing efforts which succeeded in obtaining our release. When all is said and done the experience was not a pleasant one but I doubt if permanent ill effects were suffered by anyone and there is no reason why, after a reasonable period of recuperation, we should not all be able, as we are anxious, to play our full part in the work of the Service.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL P. DAVIS,

Foreign Service Officer, detailed as Inspector.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 61)

who was detailed to the Secretary for the occasion by the War Department. Colonel McBride has had many years of experience in the Foreign Service and in the Department, where he was Mr. Gray's predecessor as the principal assistant to the Secretary, and he and Mr. Gray have served as the principal liaison between the Secretary of State and the Foreign Service during the past decade. His position at Moscow was that of confidential adviser to the Secretary.

The picture of the Foreign Service at Moscow would not be complete without a reference to the outstanding work done at the conference by the Foreign Service clerks. The five such clerks assigned to the delegation were: Messrs. Rhones (from Algiers), Waddel (from Cairo), Burnet (from Ankara), Newton (from Beirut), and Hallum (from Baghdad). Without their experience and training in the Foreign Service, the delegation would have found it extremely difficult to function. Their knowledge of how to go about their work made it possible for the delegation to begin functioning immediately and to keep going in high gear.

While the Foreign Service officers regularly as-

signed to the Embassy at Moscow had to give their principal attention, during the congerence, to their own work, each of them was called on to give part of their time to conference activities. Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Counselor of the Embassy and *Chargé d'Affaires* at the time we arrived, was particularly active in connection with the Four-Nation Declaration, to which China was included as a signatory. Mr. Hamilton's service in China and as Chief of the Far Eastern Division in the State Department and his friendly personal relations with the Chinese Ambassador in Moscow were utilized in a matter of great importance and considerable delicacy. Llewellyn ("Tommy") Thompson and Frances Stevens, Second Secretaries, gave much of their time to conference affairs, and their knowledge of the Russian language and of the Soviet Government were in continual demand. Warwick Perkins, as executive officer of the Embassy, had to cope with the administrative problems presented by the influx of a delegation of this size into his jurisdiction. Bland Calder handled the financial problems, and John Melby, aside from having his bedroom at Spaso House taken up for office space, had the commissary problems of the delegates at the Embassy added to his regular duties.

Although the work of the Foreign Service at Moscow is under particular consideration in this article, the duties of the departmental officer are listed here. Mr. Hackworth was one of the authors of and agent for the Four-Nation Declaration. Mr. McDermott handled the press. Mr. Fowler was responsible for the economic work. Mr. Mosely was the adviser on Eastern European history and politics. Mr. Morlock acted as Mr. Hull's confidential secretary, while my own duties related to discussions concerning Turkey and Iran. The accomplishments of Mr. Hackworth and Mr. McDermott, although outside the terms of reference here, were of the greatest importance and could well be the subject of a special article.

The last plenary session was held on October 30, when the Four Nation Declaration was signed. We expected to leave the following morning, but weather conditions would not permit. During the next three days we remained "on call," waiting for a break in the weather but meanwhile busy at work on the final touches of a number of conference matters. As it turned out, the three extra days were among the most useful of the conference. The experience of these final days served to emphasize that the Moscow Conference served merely to establish the basis of American-British-Soviet relations and that their maintenance will depend upon continuing discussions on an ever-widening range of subjects.

VISITORS

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

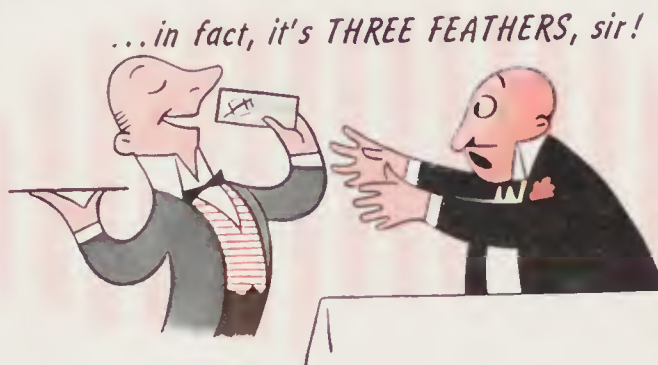
<i>December</i>			
Marian A. Richterardt, Tehran	10	John E. Worner, Dominican Republic	23
Nathaniel P. Davis	10	Margaret V. Welch, Madrid	23
Helen Wallin, Lisbon	10	Harry Hoffman, Jr.	23
Allen V. Freeman, Caracas	10	Carvel Painter, Lisbon	24
Frances Whitney	11	Virginia K. Moory, Madrid	24
Doyle C. McDonough, Department	13	Philip P. Williams, Buenos Aires	24
Irene E. Beam	13	Jane V. Newkick, Lisbon	24
Prescott Childs	13	P. Henry Mueller, Cairo	24
Russell B. Jordan, Ottawa	13	Demetra Panagos	27
Norma Lemmon	13	Ora Mae Merritt, Sydney	27
Jessie C. Mann	13	Emma B. Brooker, Lisbon	27
Julia Krenz, Montreal	13	Edmund B. Montgomery	27
Dorothy St. Clair, Habana	13	Virginia A. Coates	28
Mannel J. Codoner, Monterey	13	Robert D. Murphy	28
Margaret Menzel, San Jose	14	William L. Marsh, Cairo	28
Earle O. Titus, Madrid	14	H. D. Rolison, Sydney	29
George M. Abbott	14	Sofia P. Kearney, Tangier	29
Elizabeth Jeanne Van Kuyk, Madrid	14	Michael R. Gannett	29
Jane McLain, Algiers	15	Margaret E. Rea, La Paz	29
Edith A. Abell, London	15	Sydney B. Redecker, Madrid	29
Jerome R. Lavalles, Dakar	15	Jeffrey R. Crockett, London	29
Phyllis J. Bowers, Beirut	15	J. L. Salvage, China	30
Robert A. Stein, Arabia	15	Warder B. Jenkins, Cairo	30
Arline Haffter	15	Russell Abraham, Helsinki	30
Virginia W. Collins, Habana	15	Hope E. Graham, Sydney	30
Frederick T. Merrill, Istanbul	16	Maynard Barnes, Dakar	30
C. M. Kamdel, Stockholm	16	Mary Ironside	30
David I. Ferber, Dominican Republic	16	J. Holbrook Chapman, Algiers	31
Betty L. Zwolanek, Ankara	16	Carolyn C. Jacobs, Ontario	31
Elizabeth L. Cole, Trinidad	16	Joseph W. Schultz, Valpariso	31
John K. Emmerson, Chungking	16	Maurice Pasquet, Rabat	31
George R. Canty, Buenos Aires	16	Reed P. Clark	31
Bruce Rogers, New Delhi	16		
J. Wiltmore Turner	17	<i>January</i>	
Philip G. Cottell, Quito	17	Alex. Alexopoulos, Cairo	1
Samuel Welles, London	17	Robert T. Hunt	3
Daniel L. Horowitz, Chile	17	William P. Cochran, Jr.	3
Marcel E. Malige, Tunis	18	Inez Viterbo, Buenos Aires	3
Robert F. Schneider	19	J. Marvin Perlman	3
Milton C. Rewinkel, Lisbon	20	William A. Ehelebe, Paramaribo	3
Jeff D. Mathew, Cairo	20	William H. Beck, Bermuda	3
Elsie A. Forbes	20	W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., Beirut	3
Christian Hans Nelsen, Dakar	20	Alexander A. Klieforth, Colombia	3
F. Lester Sutton, Basra	20	Ann T. Aragon, Managua	3
Alexander B. Royce, Algiers	20	Austin J. Rittenhouse, Maracaibo	3
Phyllis Sills, Asuncion	20	H. C. Willbourne, Chungking	4
Marsi E. Richardson, Buenos Aires	21	John P. Coffey, Manila	4
Edna Belle Wood, Lapaz	21	William J. Ford, London	4
LaMar D. Mulluir, Moscow	21	Samuel G. Welles, London	4
Archie L. Smithers, London	23	Richard B. Haven, Department	4
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Tehran	23	Archibald A. McFadyen, Jr., Chungking	5
		Edward A. Symans, Istanbul	5
		Victor M. Hodge, Madrid	5
		Jean Ware Nelson	6
		Geraldine M. Oliva	6
		Robert Black	6
		Alan N. Steyne	7



...but it's whiskey, sir...



...moreover, it's American whiskey, sir...



...in fact, it's **THREE FEATHERS**, sir!



YANQUI Y SODA: *A new twist to an old whiskey standby. Here's how to make it: 1. Pour an ounce and one-half of Three Feathers in a highball glass. 2. Add ice, if you like ice, in your tall drinks. 3. Fill glass with soda. 4. Twist a piece of lemon peel over drink, and serve.*

Smart people choose American whiskey nowadays

Wherever whiskey is known . . . and where isn't it? . . . *American* whiskey is rapidly acquiring a name to conjure with.

People are waking up to the fact that America, too, has its whiskey tradition . . . and are drawing conclusions from the fact that world sales of American whiskeys top those of any other kind.

From there to a passion for **THREE FEATHERS** is just a step. For **THREE FEATHERS** is the American whiskey *par excellence* . . . smooth, mellow, satisfying.

Are *you* overlooking something fine from your own land? Try **THREE FEATHERS** in what Latin America is rapidly learning to call a "Yanqui y Soda"!

OLDTYME DISTILLERS CORPORATION, Empire State Building, New York

THREE FEATHERS

THE AMERICAN WHISKEY
PAR EXCELLENCE

This rallying cry is appearing in all Schenley advertising in Latin America





SPECIAL MISSION

To make American Foreign Service members at home in New York is The Waldorf's special mission. Gracious living, personal attentiveness, privacy, all are yours at The Waldorf.

Foreign Department:
MR. F. DELL'AGNESE

Latin American Department:
MRS. B. LAZO STEINMAN

SPECIAL 25% DISCOUNT TO ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA