

*The* **AMERICAN**  
**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
**JOURNAL**

VOL. 21, NO. 3

MARCH, 1944



*See Journal's* PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION, *Page 131*



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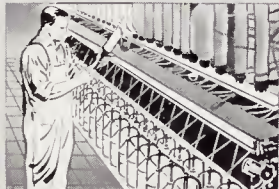
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 21, NO. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1944

## The Reorganized Department of State

By JOHN C. ROSS, *Director of the Office of Departmental Administration*

HISTORY will take into account the day of January 15, 1944. On that day, Secretary Hull issued an order reorganizing the Department of State. The organization of the Department had by no means been static in the last few years, but Departmental Order 1218 represents an administrative change proportionate to the rapidly increasing tempo of international relations during the war.

During the early war years, numerous piecemeal adjustments were made in the State Department's organization. But such adjustments were not adequate to meet rapidly changing international conditions, continually expanding overseas activities, and a mushroom growth of government agencies in Washington concerned with non-military operations abroad—operations which inevitably affect the foreign policy and relations of the United States.

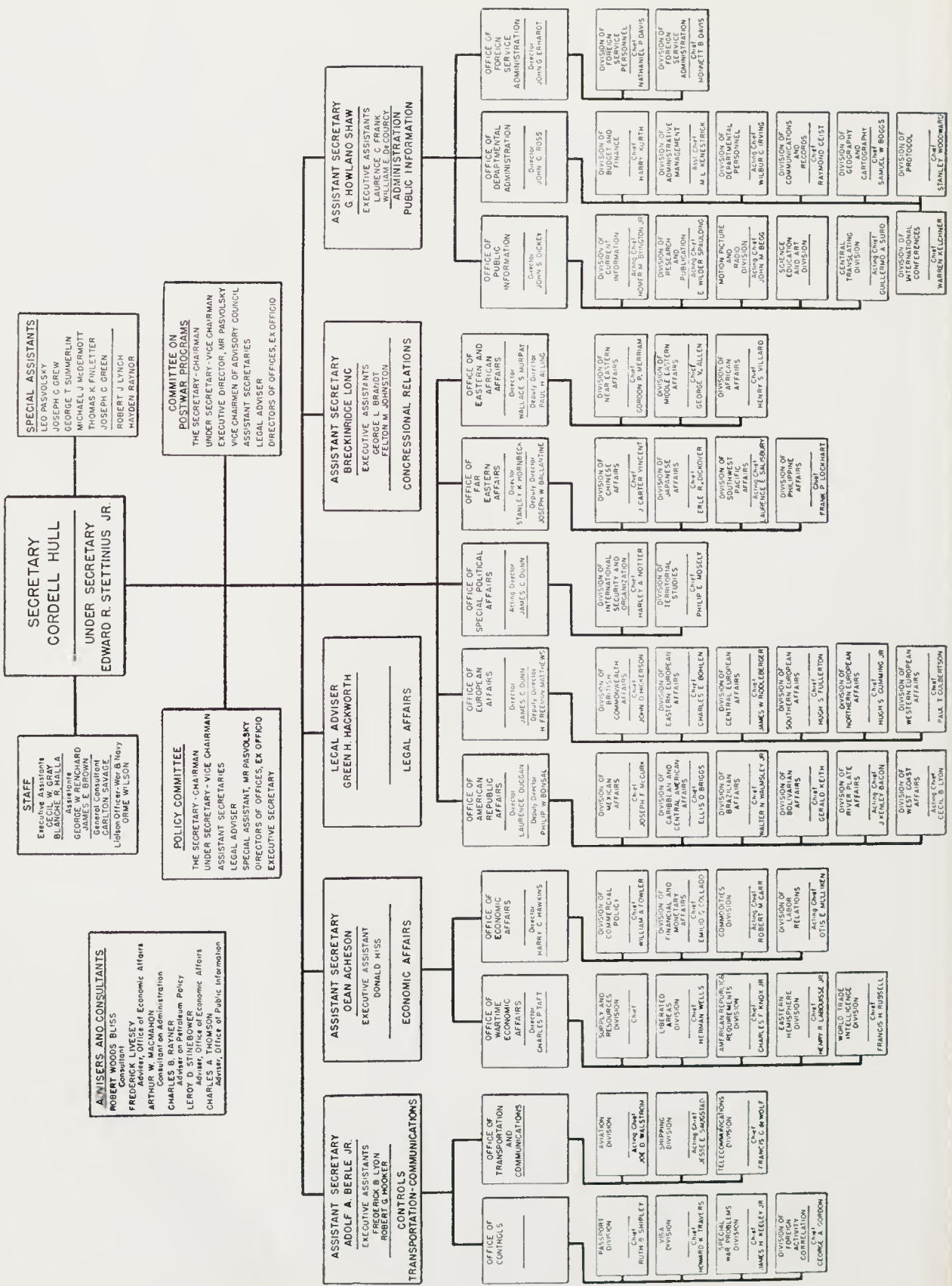
The Department has been justifiably proud of its reputation and responsibility as the principal agency of the Government concerned with our foreign policy and relations. It became apparent in the fall of 1943, however, that the Department's reputation was not what it had been, that further piecemeal adjustments could only lead to confusion worse confounded, and that fundamental changes in the basic structure of the Department had become essential in order to meet increasing responsibility effectively. Such changes were incorporated in Departmental Order 1218 of January 15, 1944.

The implications of this reorganization order are perhaps more far-reaching than the structural changes revealed by comparing the two charts accompanying this article, which show the organization of the Department before and after January 15th. Perhaps the most important implication—one which concerns the Foreign Service as well as the Department—is found in a new, affirmative attitude of progressive change. From now on, a continual process of prompt administrative adjustment to changing circumstances is indicated for the Department and, by implication, for the Foreign Service as well.

The vast increase in the Department's work since the outbreak of war is reflected in the increase of its personnel. In 1937, the Department had 800 employees. By the end of 1943, there were 3,000, an increase of 250 per cent. In all the years from 1918 to 1937, the Department added less than 300 employees to its rolls. The appropriation for the Department has increased from over \$2,000,000 in 1937 to over \$6,000,000 in 1943. Despite the fact that war closed the doors of many United States missions, the Foreign Service has experienced a corresponding expansion. In 1937, the total personnel in the Foreign Service was over 3,600; in 1943, it was 5,300. The appropriation for the Foreign Service increased from over \$11,000,000 in 1937 to over \$26,000,000 in 1943. In the year 1943, there

*(Continued on page 120)*

# ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE—JANUARY 15, 1944





# Public Reaction to the Department's Radio Broadcasts

By SCHUYLER FOSTER,  
*Office of Public Information, Department of State*

SOME 8,000,000 persons, according to estimates believed to be reliable, heard one or more of the four January radio programs which were broadcast under the title, "The State Department Speaks." This Saturday series, inaugurated by Under Secretary Stettinius and concluded by Secretary Hull, was a novel undertaking for the Department. Eleven Department officers, two ambassadors, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two United States Senators participated in these discussions of our foreign policy. In general, the press gave moderate attention to the broadcasts; and the *New York Times* published in full the second program which included a discussion of the Foreign Service. Favorable notice also appeared in the columns of the *Washington Star*, *Newsweek* and *Variety*, and elsewhere.

Communications prompted by the program have been received from forty-seven states, from Canada, and other countries as far away as the Fiji Islands. The greatest response came from the Eastern states, but interest was also high in the West and Middle West.

Of the first 2,500 letters and cards examined, almost all contained requests for the broadcast scripts (now available in a single booklet). Over a fifth of these correspondents also submitted questions or comments—both favorable and unfavorable. Of those offering comment, only about 2 per cent criticized the program as presented, and about 4 per cent were critical of our foreign policy; the others were favorable.

The educational and civic values of the series have been stressed in letters from college presidents, labor leaders, businessmen, leaders of women's organizations, enlisted men, officers, and others. One Iowa housewife has written: "tonight's broadcast revealed a picture of Democracy in action"; and a prominent Minnesota attorney has commented that "the Department does well to take the public into its confidence as much as possible." Group leaders, teachers and army chaplains have requested copies of the text for discussion in college, high school, and other groups.

Many listeners expressed their appreciation of this opportunity to become better acquainted with

the Department and the Foreign Service and their personnel. A correspondent in Wisconsin, for example, wrote that for the first time the Department "has shed its robe of austerity and appeared to me as a real American institution handled by actual living men." A Californian wrote, "I felt that I was being given some inside information and being taken into the confidence of the State Department." Typical of many comments on the value of the series is this excerpt from a Virginia letter: "This type of discussion is not only very educational, but is what the American people really need to help prepare them for future national and international conditions." A Marine sergeant about to leave for the Southwest Pacific wrote of the first program: "Its sincere presentation did much to make me . . . clear about the things for which I am about to fight." Many correspondents urged that the series be continued.

The most general criticism of foreign policy which appeared in comments on the radio programs has come from correspondents who expressed distrust of an alleged policy of "appeasement" of fascists abroad. Samuel Grafton and certain other commentators made similar observations.

Discussing such criticism of the Department, the *Saturday Evening Post* of February 12 carried an editorial entitled, "Folksy Broadcasts Won't Soothe the Anti-Hull Bloc." "The campaign against the State Department," said the *Post*, "is inspired by a small but implacable group. . . . The American people, as a whole, have found little fault with the State Department." Typical of the favorable comment in this field was that of a Tennessee correspondent who has written: "Ambassador Murphy's explanation of the coalition with Admiral Darlan was most illuminating. . . . I've heard a great deal of favorable comment about this (talk), none unfavorable."

Of the program, an international lawyer has written: "it sounds too stiff, and creaks," while the *Washington Post* editorially deplored the "style of radio salesmanship." On the other hand, a Philadelphia business man observed: "Some one conceived a great idea here, and its execution is superb."

(Continued on page 152)

In the Conference Room of the Secretary of State on January 29 are grouped the speakers for the radio program "The State Department Speaks": Left to right: N.B.C. announcer; Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long; Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Secretary Hull (Mr. McDermott is behind Mr. Hull); Mr. Richard Harkness, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Member of the Foreign Relations Committee, N. B.C. Announcer, and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn.

Mr. Robert Murphy and Assistant Secretary Shaw broadcasting on the Foreign Service.

*Photos by Ralph Dutter of the Photographic Section of the Department of State.*



*Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Director, Office of Economic Affairs, broadcast on January 22.*





*Malmes Market Cross  
Circa 1490*



*The Market Hall, Abingdon  
Often judged the most beautiful  
market or town hall in the whole  
of England.*



*A very simple market cross in  
the small village of Castle  
Coombe. The actual cross has  
gone, but there are traces of Sax-  
on carving on some of the stoue  
work.*

## Market Crosses of England

By J. D. U. WARD

ENGLAND differs from most of her neighbors on the mainland of Europe in having practically no peasants, in the true sense of that term. England's economy is more like America's than France's: small-scale producers of food who bring their goods to a market town, to do their own retailing, are relatively few.

In her market crosses, however, England still has reminders of an earlier and more primitive system, similar to that prevailing in many parts of Continental Europe. These crosses, dating from pre-Reformation times, are of particular interest.

When Christian missionaries first came to Britain they used to deliver their message of hope from the pagan pillars or obelisks which they found set up in various places. As time passed, the missionaries took to marking these preaching stations with the sign of the Cross, from which it was but a short step to erecting their own preaching crosses — usually a simple stone shaft, set on a short flight of steps and surmounted by a Cross. Large numbers of these preaching crosses survive, though from too many the Cross has gone and been replaced by a sundial, weathervane, or some meaningless decorative device.

Gradually the crosses came to be recognized centres and to be used for other purposes. Here were read various proclamations and here people foregathered to offer any goods which they had for sale

— whereupon it became clear that a roof would give welcome protection from the English weather. So the preaching crosses acquired roofs and became market crosses — as at Castle Coombe in Wiltshire.

It should be observed that there was at this stage no sacrilege. The cross still soared above the roof, significant as ever, for in those times there was less tendency than now, among the rank and file of people, to separate religion and the business of daily life. Indeed, so far from the idea of a market cross being anti-religious, one of the finest in England was built by a bishop.

While some of the preaching crosses were roofed quite simply, other crosses, specially designed as market crosses, were most elaborate, and their exquisite details and ornament, as well as the sacred emblem above, bore witness to the faith in which they were conceived. Very few market crosses of a kind pedantically to deserve the term "cross" survive. Of outstanding examples there are only three — at Salisbury, Malmesbury and Chichester — while three rather less distinguished examples may be seen at Shepton Mallet, Somerton and Cheddar, all these latter being in the same county of Somerset.

Probably the fine crosses at Salisbury, Malmesbury and Chichester were all built within 50 years of each other. The cross at Salisbury — the small city which boasts the tallest cathedral spire and the

most beautiful cathedral close in Britain — is sometimes considered to be slightly the oldest and to date from about 1450. It is known as the Poultry Cross, poultry being the chief of the goods which were sold under it. (Formerly, Salisbury had also another cross, known as the Cheese Cross, but that has gone.) The niches of the pentagonal shelter under which the market stalls were set up no longer retain the carved figures for which they were intended, but the cross itself is still in its place.

Malmesbury Cross, perhaps the best of the three, has lost its actual cross but keeps some of the figures of the saints. Generally thought to have been erected about the year 1490, the cross was thus described in the following words, written 400 years ago, between 1535 and 1545:—

There is a right fair and costly piece of work in the market place, made all of stone, and curiously vaulted, for poor market folks to stand dry when rain cometh. There be eight great pillars, and eight open arches, and the work is eight square. One great pillar in the middle beareth up the vault. The men of the town made this piece of work in hominum memoria.

Chichester Cross, the most elaborate of the three but impaired by "restoration" and various alterations and additions such as a clock in 1724, was designed and built about the year 1500 by Bishop Storey "for the shelter of poor cottagers who came to sell their produce and to relieve them of the usual market tolls." A weathervane now surmounts this cross, which stands quite near to the cathedral.

It is worthy of note that the term "cross" as still applied to buildings of the kind illustrated, whether or no the Cross itself is represented. Examples of the prefixes "poultry" and "cheese" have already been given. Nottingham used to have a "Malt Cross," and Oakham retains a "Butter Cross." Of course, not every market town boasted a cross of superb Gothic design with flying buttresses, but market crosses of one kind or another must have been very numerous. Of old, markets were not so far apart as they are in these days of railroads and automobiles; indeed, it has been said that the distribution of market towns, or rather the distances which separated one from another, was determined by the number of miles which a pig could walk in one day!

But this is a digression. Here it is more pertinent to note that the term "cross" was often applied to buildings which were constructed after the Reformation and even after the Puritan régime in the middle of the 17th century. In such instances "cross" is really a centuries-old colloquial survival and is an indication of the manner in which a tradition will live despite attempts to kill it. An example is the "Butter Cross" erected in 1683 at Witney, near Oxford.

In such a building as Witney's Butter Cross may be seen the further secularization and a hint of the gradual development of the market cross into a market hall or town hall. Instead of a mere roof on pillars, with a Cross above, men took to building

*(Continued on page 155)*

*The ancient preaching cross in the village of East Hagbourne, Berkshire. The original steps and shaft survive, but the cross itself has gone and a sundial (itself ancient now) has its place.*



*The "Butter Cross," Witney, near Oxford, built in 1683.*



*Chichester Market Cross, built by Bishop Storey, circa 1500.*



## 25TH ANNIVERSARY

# The Origin of the American Foreign Service Journal

By JAMES BARCLAY YOUNG  
*Foreign Service Officer, Retired*

NOW having completed a quarter of a century, the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL merits felicitation on this anniversary as well as our praise on its progress. In order to better appreciate that progress, a review of the first years of its career is timely.

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL's first number appeared in March, 1919, as the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, it having established itself as a more or less monthly publication under that title.

Whereas the Foreign Service Association developed from the enthusiasm of a few of the youthful consular officers on duty in the Department of State during the first World War, the JOURNAL (as the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN) can be said to be the outcome of the optimism of two of those officers, almost as an answer to their prayers. The mere fact that these two officers already had more than they could handle in their Departmental duties and as officers of the newly organized Association did not seem to deter them in their conviction that what the Service really required was a Service publication and that they were going to busy themselves with trying to create one. At the time it never occurred to me that it was quite possible that neither of us knew the slightest thing about starting a publication of any sort. I do not know what Wesley Frost knew about launching and running a printed periodical but to me he looked as though he ought to and I had enough confidence in his intelligence and in my own resourcefulness to give the idea serious and frequent thought. I never explored this matter of our relative knowledge of the subject as I imagine it might have discouraged us. Although I had come from a family of journalists, that did not influence me much in my determination to do something about the publication idea. What influenced me more than anything else was the fact that we had started an Association among the officers of the Service and were taking their money as dues and had almost nothing to offer them in return except we were organized and had their interests at heart and a lot of good intentions and some few plans. These plans, however, were all in various stages of incipiency, most of which appeared to

have abortive prospects. Even as low as the annual dues were, the agenda of the plans for services to the officer members appeared even lower, so far as I could see. Wesley Frost and I wanted to use the modest funds of the Association to the best purpose. I think we felt that the Association's total funds might eventually get involved in financing some plans which did not present the undoubted prospects of usefulness which a Service publication did. Although Wesley was on the Executive Committee and I attended all of the committee meetings ex-officio, there was nothing permanent about our serving as such, so that while we were among those running the Association, which had about gotten on its feet, we felt that we should see to it that the officers in the field got what might be most useful to them, provided it was possible of accomplishment.

The possibility or impossibility of prosecution of the Service organ plan never loomed large in my mind, as I had so little time to devote to it even if our plan became successful. There was one thing certain and that was, if a publication should be started, I could not assume any duties as editor, but I could lend a hand when my time permitted. It is possible that Wesley felt about the same way, as he was also devoid of spare time. In spite of this, he and I mulled over the publication idea and invariably arrived at a stalemate due to lack of time to devote to it and also due to the lack of facilities. There were no precedents, not a great amount of funds for the purpose, no dependable person experienced in such matters who might devote the necessary time to the project, if it were started. We had made no commitments and had not even included anything about a publication in any of the circular letters mailed out to officers by the Association.

There were quite a few skeptics around the Department of State who had not even approved of our having started the Association in the first place and who looked askance on almost everything connected with it. Almost the entire Department would have been shocked at the idea of a publication of any sort. The mere mention of printed matter, statements issuing from the Department into print,

made them wince as though they were gun-shy. That they would frown upon the product of our plan was evident to Wesley Frost and to me. This disapprobation did not bother us as we had confidence in our own sense of propriety as to what should or should not emanate from the official halls of the Department of State. Unfortunately, this confidence was not reciprocal. It was rank heresy, even presumption rife with danger of untold complications and inevitable embarrassment to the Department for young consular officers to think that they could publish a printed periodical which, under any circumstances would be diffused to the public and the press and all that it contained would be laid on the doorstep of the Department, leaving the Department holding the bag of responsibility for the indiscreet printed articles of indecorous young men.

This did not furnish an encouraging background for the ambitious plan which Wesley Frost and I were nurturing. However it did not retard our efforts. He and I went around to some of the other Departments in Washington to see what they had in the way of publications. These inquiries netted us little. We obtained some few ideas. Moreover, the late William Coffin, who was then on duty in the Department of State, was also enthusiastic over the proposed publication idea, even as nebulous as it was, and he gave us moral support and good advice.

Eventually, I worked up some material for publication and together with some supplied by Wesley Frost, this was sent to a printer in Washington to be put into type. The dummy was returned to the printer and his finished proof was received by us with disappointment. The format was bad, the paper was poor and the meager little thing was pathetically indignified for an emanation from an organization in the Department of State. The sample had no good features except that it provided a rehearsal for putting plans into effect. I showed the sample publication to Wesley without much comment except that of disappointment and he showed it to Mr. Wilbur Carr with some trepidation. The sample was unanimously rejected as disapproved on general lines, mostly on account of lack of dignity of format and size.

Although this first practical venture into print was somewhat of a frustration, it did not dishearten sufficiently to cause the abandonment of the idea, but it did bring it to another stalemate. Frost and Coffin and I mulled over the idea some more and discussed it in committee meetings and whenever time permitted, but outside of much optimism and complete lack of time and facilities and an almost total absence of the slightest prospect of putting this pet obsession into operation, we were getting

practically nowhere, except that we did not despair.

This is about where the answer to our prayers came in. One good day George Young walked into my office in the Department of State with a sample publication, a fairly well conceived proof on good paper and of about the same dimensions as the *JOURNAL* of today. The technical features of the sample presented favorable points. All in all, it had the earmarks of just what we were looking for. George Young had formerly been a consular officer and had served mostly in the Near East. His brother, Mr. J. W. Young, was a printer with a printing house in New York and between them they had prepared this sample publication. I was enthusiastic about it at the outset as it had generally favorable features, a good appearance and presented promising prospects. I immediately took it up to Wesley Frost and William Coffin and they likewise showed some enthusiasm over it. They approved of it in principle and at the next committee meeting we discussed it and decided to communicate with Mr. J. W. Young and his publishing house in New York. The result was he offered to print the periodical monthly for a certain price which I cannot now remember and he was to furnish the paper, clichés, etc., including illustrations (such as they were) and he had advertisement rights. The Association was to supply him with a certain amount of manuscript material for publication each month and he was to supply the rest of each publication. His ideas as to what constituted appropriate matter for interesting reading in a monthly periodical did not exactly enhance its qualities as a literary effort but after all the main thing was to get the *BULLETIN* going (as that was the name chosen for it). William Coffin increased his interest in the project and assisted from time to time in the starting of the periodical especially in the preparing of arrangements with the printer. He even went to New York to confer with the printer personally.

I cannot remember all of the details of the system adopted for the getting out of the publication but as I recall, proof was sent to me each month by the printer and I arranged to have the proof read by one of the several consular officers on duty in the Department and then to send it to Wesley Frost. This all sounds quite simple so far, except that there was one important feature with which each proof had to comply. This was the fact that each proof or dummy had to be sent to Mr. Wilbur Carr's office for his approval before it was accepted for publication. Now that I look back on this whole matter, I am surprised that the monthly *BULLETIN* ever got into print. Although this shunting of the proof around the Department to several overworked

officials who had little or no time to glance at it was a purely superfluous proceeding, it was in keeping with the desired procedure of those in the Department of State who were hesitant to put anything into print and to whom all type was bold and who did not place much confidence in what the officers of the Association might publish. Several years later this added requirement of the personal perusal of the Assistant Secretary of State was eliminated, resulting in expediting publication.

While it lasted, this requirement of submitting each proof for the approval of the Assistant Secretary of State came nearer than anything else to upsetting all of the publication plans. Mr. Carr, as everyone knows, was an extremely busy man doing a fine job and his desk was overworked and overburdened as he was. It was unfortunate that some more subordinate officer of the Department could not have undertaken his task. As it was, each month the proof of the BULLETIN rested somewhere on the Assistant Secretary's desk and days went by until it lay there well beyond the date when it should have been in print. Wesley Frost and I used to go to Mr. Carr's desk now and then after the proof had been on it for a week or more and lift the proof out from under a pile of papers and place it on top of the pile, but even at that our issues were usually about a month late. Fortunately, one month when the delay was particularly protracted there was a printers' strike, so the strike was used as an alibi although it had little or nothing to do with the delay.

The upshot of this extra control was that in the hurry to get the publication out after each delay the haste invariably produced mistakes which had not appeared in the proof, proof-reading was hurried and with the confusion the results began to show in the BULLETIN, which made little or no progress toward improvement in its merits as a publication. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether much progress could have been made in any case, as no one had much time to devote to the BULLETIN in its first year.

Among the misprints which appeared in the finished issue of the BULLETIN even after proofs had been read, the worst were always those which occurred too late for correction. I believe one of the first issues of the BULLETIN went out dated 1918 instead of 1919. One issue printed a picture of the port of Istanbul and the next issue printed the same picture with the title of some other port. This probably resulted from switching cuts in the printing office at the last minute.

These shortcomings were all regretted but there

was not much that could be done about them. Paramount was the fact that the Association had a Service organ, a monthly publication which, although it left much to be desired as to contents and general make-up and contained a considerable amount of what was nothing more nor less than rubbish, was nevertheless a printed periodical devoted to the interests of the Service and of the officers. Moreover, it was issued by the Association, of which they were members and to which they had contributed their dues.

At last the ambitious plan which had obsessed the authors of the publication idea had been put into practice. Although it appeared to be a going concern, it really could not be considered as such until several years later when the Association itself assumed the direct publication of its own periodical and terminated its contract with the printing firm in New York. That was a forward stride which made for the progress which has marked each year of the JOURNAL's career. I am not in a position to adequately review the magnificent career of the JOURNAL and the men and the milestones which have brought it to its present level as I left all direct association with the publication of the BULLETIN about the middle of 1920 when I proceeded abroad. A few years thereafter, 1924, the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN became the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in keeping with the reorganization of the Service whereby the Diplomatic and Consular Services were merged into the Foreign Service. The historical facts in the lives of the BULLETIN and of the JOURNAL can best be related by those who came to be associated with the publication after I left it.

It is unfortunate that the printer of the original BULLETIN had to be named Young, as Mr. J. W. Young added another Young to the Association's publication and thereby caused no end of confusion among consular officers all over the world who even up until today confuse me with George Young and also confuse his brother with mine, for no good reason except that the name is Young.

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## BIRTHS

RENCHARD. A son, George Ronald, was born on December 18 to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Renchard, in Washington, D. C.

FUESS. A son, James Henry, was born on January 4 to Mr. and Mrs. John Fuess in Auckland, New Zealand, where Mr. Fuess is Vice Consul.



Major General Ralph Royce, Commander, U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East; and Mr. Louis G. Dreyfus, U. S. Minister to Iran.



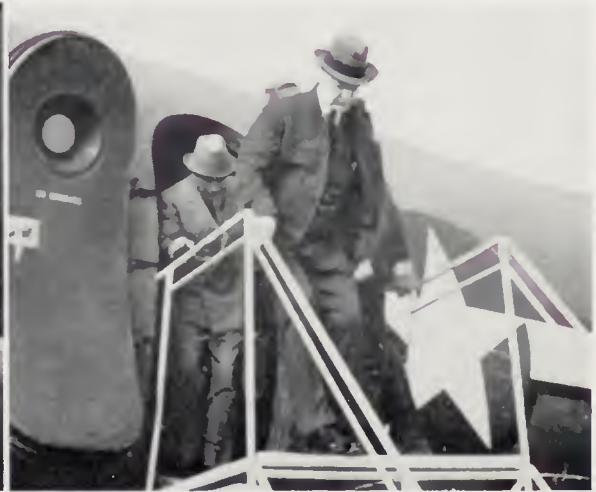
General Royce; Mr. Alexander Kirk, U. S. Minister to Egypt; the Secretary of State; Mr. Richard Casey, British Minister of State in Cairo.

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN CAIRO

En route to and from Moscow



Mr. Averill Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union.



The Secretary of State. Emerging from the plane is Mr. James C. Dunn, Department of State.

Miss Kathleen Harriman, daughter of the Ambassador, and Mrs. Joseph E. Jacobs, wife of the Counselor at Cairo.



General Patrick Hurley, the Secretary of State and General Royce.



**THE  
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*The American Foreign Service Association*

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

**EDITORS' COLUMN**

Those critics of the State Department who have maintained that it was hopelessly dedicated to the *status quo*, that in a world of change it remained an immovable rock of conservatism, were given a surprise in the middle of January. The rearrangement of duties and responsibilities described in our lead article this month represented the biggest development in the Department's internal organization since the introduction of dictographs and swivel chairs, and caused a flood of gossip to flow out of the corridors into every bureau-corner of the town.

To confound the cynics even more, the Department adopted a truly up-to-date medium to help bridge the gap between itself and the public. It staged a series of radio broadcasts which, we are pleased to report elsewhere, met with marked popular favor and which we trust will only be the forerunner of further contact of this kind with the people of the country. Such innovations might have been long postponed had not the war forced

upon the Department an unprecedented necessity of keeping up with the times. The alteration in precedents and procedures, it can safely be assumed, is only a start, for we have the promise implicit in Departmental Order No. 1218 that additional modifications and adjustments may be expected in the months to come.

Great as the need has been for an overhauling of the functional machinery at home, the administrative problems of the Foreign Service loom as of even greater interest to the officers in the field. In an effort to focus attention on questions pertaining to the career, the Editors are glad to announce on the opposite page a prize essay competition for the best suggestions on ways and means of improving the conduct of the Service. Through the generosity of certain members of its Committee of Judges and others, the JOURNAL is able to offer substantial compensation to the winners, and it confidently looks forward to a widespread response from those who have the betterment of the Foreign Service at heart.

Launching of its prize competition celebrates in fitting manner the JOURNAL's twenty-fifth anniversary, so felicitously described by Mr. James Barclay Young on another page. We have come a long way from the days when officers of the Department "would have been shocked at the idea of a periodical of any sort," when they would "wince" at the mere mention of a printed statement, and when it was "rank heresy" for presumptuous young consular officers to think they could get away with a publication "diffused to the public and the press." The present competition sponsored by the JOURNAL, it should be emphasized, has the backing of the responsible authorities in the Department, and in a circular instruction sent to the field on the subject it has been made clear that whatever an officer writes will in no way affect his efficiency record.

This last point, we hope, will be taken literally by all contestants. It is a point which we wish could be implanted on the minds of all contributors to the JOURNAL. There is unmistakable evidence, as brought out in one of the current letters to the Editor, that Foreign Service Officers as a rule are afraid to speak out frankly for fear their words will be used against them. The Editors consider that this is a mistaken attitude. There is good reason to believe that constructive thought is welcome, and in the case of the essays there is official assurance that criticism will be treated impersonally.

Nothing is to be gained these days by preserving the silence of inhibition. Unless officers lose such artificial restraints and stand squarely on their convictions, the progress they would like to see will never be realized.

## Letters to the Editors

Madras, India  
January 25, 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
c/o Department of State,  
Gentlemen:

The December 1943 issue of the JOURNAL has just been received at Madras. Your editorial invites comments on the proposal that the post-war personnel needs of the Service be partially met by recruiting specialists whose training and experience has been acquired in business or other non-government activities.

I, for one, am dismayed to read that such a proposal has been seriously considered. The Foreign Service is a basic part of the structure of our Government, not an ephemeral ornament subject to changing vogues. As such, it must be of granite, impervious to external forces. Basic in the character of the Foreign Service Officer must be selfless devotion to national interests. A sense of serving those interests efficiently must be the complete fulfilment of his occupational ambitions. Each stage in the evolution of the process to attract and select men for the Service has so far accepted this thesis and has been an improvement on the earlier stages. There is no great difficulty in finding young men of ability (although the new proposal implies the contrary): the problem is to select among them those whose temperament gives promise of a happy and successful career in public service. The recent "generations" of Foreign Service Officers prove that current methods of selection are satisfactory. These young men come almost directly from the universities into the Service, with little or no

intervening experience in organizations which will have permanently absorbed part of their loyalties. They are growing up with but one impersonal loyalty, one impersonal interest—the Nation.

The sudden demands of the war have forced the government to utilize the services of men from non-government life, for it is momentarily impossible to recruit the necessary personnel otherwise. We are today putting the proposed scheme for post-war recruitment to a good test. No one would deny the ability or the patriotism of these our temporary colleagues. But an impartial observer would also note that expertness in a special economic or cultural field is not, per se, a fundamental qualification for an officer representing his government abroad. Indeed, upon occasion, the narrowness of viewpoint of the expert and the ingrained loyalty to an earlier master, is something of a handicap.

What the proposal means, if I understand it correctly, is the adoption of a new doctrine, and one which is at such variance to that which has been in force as to undermine the present basis of Service strength and solidarity. It is as much as to say that special temperament and special training are not absolutely necessary in the personnel structure of the Department of State. Or, if the latter is admitted, the implication is that the bureau charged with the foreign affairs of the nation cannot quickly provide and train competent officers to handle its business after the war, and *faute de mieux* must therefore take what it can get from outside its own ranks.

I reject these notions, and if I were a young officer would be disheartened at the prospect of service under one of

*(Continued on page 146)*

### PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

An airmail circular instruction is being sent to the field announcing the JOURNAL'S prize essay competition.

The subject of the essay is: "Suggestions for improving the Foreign Service and Its Administration to Meet Its War and Post-War Responsibilities."

The competition is open to Foreign Service Officers on active duty, including those officers who have been promoted to the rank of Minister and Ambassador. The contest closes August 1, 1944, and essays mailed after that date will not be considered.

First prize	\$500
Second prize	300
Third prize	150

The Committee of Judges will be: The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, Sol Bloom, Joseph C. Grew, DeWitt Poole, Edith Nourse Rogers, U. Grant Smith and Hugh R. Wilson.

In sponsoring this competition the JOURNAL has been motivated by the considerable discussion of the Service which has appeared in the press during recent months and the Editors hope that as many officers as possible will enter the competition in order that the Service may benefit by their views on this subject which is of such direct interest to all.

# News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

## *Executive Committee Changes*

At a meeting of the Electoral College of the Foreign Service Association on January 27 HOWARD K. TRAVERS was elected a member of the Executive Committee to replace CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL who has left for his new post at Stockholm, and KENNETH KRENZ to replace FRANCIS L. SPALDING who has been assigned to Reykjavik.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on February 2nd Mr. Travers was appointed Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Krenz, Secretary-Treasurer.

## *Changes in the JOURNAL Staff*

CECIL B. LYON of the Division of West Coast Affairs on December 20, 1943, was elected a member of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL to replace CHARLES W. YOST who was scheduled to go to the field. Mr. Lyon was, until his recent assignment to the Department, Second Secretary in Santiago de Chile.

MRS. PHYLLIS MUSGRAVE has replaced MRS. KENNETH YEARNs on the JOURNAL Staff. Mrs. Yearns has left the United States to join her husband in Calcutta where he has been assigned as Consul. Mrs. Musgrave was in training in the Department for foreign service until her recent marriage.

## *Miss Bax of the Embassy*

We are all grieved to hear of the death, in New York City, on January 3, of MISS EMILY BAX, well known to the Foreign Service.

Miss Bax from 1902 to 1914 was secretary to three American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James, Joseph Coate, Whitelaw Reid and Walter Hines Page.

An Englishwoman, Miss Bax became an American citizen and was known to American newspaper correspondents in London and those having business with the American Ambassador there as "Miss Bax of the Embassy." She was the author of many articles in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and of the book entitled "Miss Bax of the Embassy," published in 1939.

## *Heard in the Corridors*

... Retired Consul General JOHN K. DAVIS visited the Department the end of January en route to Florida for a short stay. . . .

... From January 17 to January 28 another training course for Auxiliary Vice Consuls was held in the Department. . . .

... The office at St. Pierre-Miquelon has been closed, also the offices at Bone, Algeria; St. Lucia, British West Indies, and Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands. . . .

... PATRICIA FLETCHER, daughter of C. PAUL FLETCHER, now has a part-time position in the Passport Division. . . .

... Consul General FELIX COLE writes from Tunis: "I have read with great interest the article by Bernard Metz in the November issue. . . . I think it is a grand thing that the JOURNAL printed it. I would sign the story myself, with both hands. . . ."

... F.S.O. JAMES E. MCKENNA has been designated a Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary Shaw and assists visitors and telephone callers requiring information or guidance for the most efficient conduct of their business with the Department. . . .

... The flags flanking the Association's Memorial Plaque in the entrance to the State Department building have been freshly cleaned in keeping with the newly-painted entrance to the building. . . .

... MRS. FRANCES FERRIS DUFF, daughter of retired Consul General Cornelius Ferris, is now in the Office of Public Information of the Department. . . .

... GORDON H. MATTISON left the middle of February for a three months' course at Princeton University where he will study Arabic. . . .

## *This is a Record*

LEONARD A. BACHELDER, Vice Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, was appointed Vice Consul at that post in 1891. This is a record of 53 years. The division of Foreign Service Personnel informs the JOURNAL unofficially that they cannot remember anyone else with a record like that!

### *Where is Ceuta?*

Consul DOUGLAS FLOOD recently returned from Ceuta. He said everybody asks him "Where is Ceuta?" Even the mail room used to send the official mail incorrectly addressed to Spain, or to Morocco. Ceuta, says Mr. Flood, is in Spanish North Africa. He wrote a despatch to the Department entitled "Where is Ceuta?" giving the correct address. We tried to check up on the despatch, but it couldn't be found in the State Department. The question is now:

Where is the despatch on where is Ceuta?

### *Sons of FSOs in the Armed Forces*

Son of retired Foreign Service Officer JOHN K. DAVIS: Ensign J. Spencer Davis, recently graduated from USNR Midshipman's School at Notre Dame.

Son of LYNN W. FRANKLIN, Consul at Niagara Falls: Butler-Brayne Thornton Franklin, 17, enlisted in the Aviation Cadet Reserve.

Son of GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.: George Atcheson, III, Aviation Cadet, U. S. Naval Flight Preparatory School, Monmouth, Illinois.

### *Mulagutauny*

ROY E. B. BOWER writes from Madras:

"Nov. 1943 JOURNAL page 577 re. Ray: At least two other FSO's speak Tamil like natives. In fact Tamil is the native language of one of them, for he was born in Tamil-land. I forbear to mention names. Let them reveal their lights themselves if they want to.

"Indeed, I too claim to have a 'knowledge of Tamil,' for I have learned the word *mulagutauny*. Until I came to South India I always thought that this delicious stew was Irish in origin. It sounds like it, doesn't it, Mister Mulligan? *Mulagu* means pepper and *tawny* means water, in Tamil.

"Salaam—or as we Tamils would say, *Namas-karum!*"

### *Reprint*

We read in a recent New York newspaper the following question and answer:

Q. Who established the Mohammedan faith in the United States?

A. ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB, in the 1890's. He accepted Islam, added Muhammed to his name, resigned as American Consul at Manila and, after visiting India and the Near East, opened a mission in New York City.

### *Mr. Haerberle's Clock*

MRS. IDA HAEBERLE, widow of the late ARMINIUS T. HAEBERLE, has presented MR. HARRY HAVENS with a clock which had belonged to her husband.

The clock was made from the mahogany propeller of the first airplane ever seen in Peruambuco. It was presented to Mr. Haerberle, then assigned to that post, by the aviators of the plane which had been sent to Brazil for observations of a solar eclipse, but which was wrecked in a violent storm before serving this purpose.

"I am sure there is no one Mr. Haerberle would rather have given it to," wrote Mrs. Haerberle to Mr. Havens.

### *Swedish Lesson*

Did you know that the *holm* in *Gripsholm*, *Drottningholm*, and *Kungsholm* means "island," and these ships are named after famous castles in Sweden. The *Kungsholm*, the largest of the three is now being used as a transport; the next in size is the *Gripsholm*; and the smallest, the *Drottningholm* is ferrying wounded British soldiers home.

Unforgivable pun: One F.S.O. to another in Goa, "Have you heard? We must all leave our trunks in Mormugao." An expression of complete anguish sets the listener's countenance, then the first F.S.O. adds, "Because we're only going to take the *Gripsholm*."

### *Problem of Lions in Congo*

LEONARD J. CROMIE writes from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo:

"I was deeply moved by the article 'Problem of Water in Chungking' in the November 1943 issue of the JOURNAL. We have our problems in this part of the world, too. Witness the following translation from the Leopoldville *Courier d'Afrique* of December 15, 1943:

"Many packs of lions have rendered the country along the left bank of the Lomami extremely dangerous for natives as well as for the Whites who are obliged to work or travel there.

"In 1941 there were still only two natives eaten, a man and a woman. It appears that these unfortunates were only the hors d'oeuvre to the present feast, for the following year, in 1942, fourteen natives were devoured.

"The lions have already reached their nineteenth victim this year, all well identified. Almost all the family funerals have had to be conducted over a few fingers, a piece of jawbone, a few bloody shreds of flesh, etc.—all the remains which the

(Continued on page 167)

# News From the Field

## FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*  
BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*  
BERRY, BURTON Y.—*Turkey*  
BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*  
BREUER, CARL—*Venezuela*  
BUELL, ROBERT L.—*Ceylon*  
BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*  
CHILDS, J. RIVES—*North Africa*  
CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*  
DOW, EDWARD, JR.—*Egypt*  
DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*  
DUFF, WILLIAM—*India*  
FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*  
FUESS, JOHN—*New Zealand*  
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*

## AUSTRALIA



Ely E. Palmer, American Consul General, is photographed with Major Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, General MacArthur's Chief of Staff (left), and Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Commanding General of a Base Section (right), at an airport somewhere in Australia. (U. S. Signal Corps Photo)

## EASTERN CANADA

January's highlight for several of the Ontario consular offices was the visit which Ambassador and Mrs. Ray Atherton, accompanied by Special Assistant and Mrs. Dana Doten, paid to southern Ontario between January 17 and 22. The Ambassador addressed the Toronto Canadian Club on the 17th. That afternoon the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Matthews gave a reception for the Athertons and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Winship entertained at dinner for them. On the 18th the U. S. A. Men's Club and the American Women's Club of Toronto sponsored a record-breaking luncheon of 250 Americans at the King Edward Hotel, where the guests had the pleasure of hearing from both the Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton. The party visited several war industries in and near Toronto, and also went to Hamilton and London where the Ambassador addressed the Canadian Clubs and Niagara Falls where he spoke at a banquet given by the service clubs of that city.

On the 21st the Athertons and a party which included Consul General and Mrs. Winship, Consul and Mrs. Everett and Vice Consul and Mrs. Kelsey were guests of the Royal Canadian Navy at its excellent show "Meet The Navy," then playing at the Victoria Theater. During the intermission, tables were turned and the Ambassador's party supplied entertainment for the 3,000-odd other spectators. A battery of Klieg lights illuminated the boxes brilliantly, while Mr. and Mrs. Atherton shook hands, over and over again, with certain members of the cast for the benefit of newsreel photographers. The number almost immediately before the intermission consisted, appropriately enough, of a song named "You'll Get Used to It."

The Ambassador inspected every section of the Consulate General and chatted with all the officers and employees, a courtesy which was greatly appreciated but which left some members of the staff's distaff side in a considerable dither.

January 25th Consul General and Mrs. Winship went to Ottawa for a short visit as guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton.

Toronto again reports the loss of two officers but this time, they have been replaced. Their many friends here were loth to see Vice Consul and Mrs. P. C. Seddicum leave for Edmonton and wish them all the best in their new post. In but little more than three months in Toronto, Vice Consul and Mrs. W. H. Christensen acquired a number of friends who regret that they returned to the Caribbean area so soon. However, in the arrival of Vice Consul and Mrs. G. L. Tolman from Edmonton and Vice Consul and Mrs. Dwight Fisher from the De-

partment we feel that the loss of old friends will result in the making of new ones.

F. T. KELSEY.

## CARACAS

January 10, 1944.

The Ambassador, the Honorable Dr. Frank P. Corrigan and Mrs. Corrigan held a reception at the Embassy on January 8th at which a bronze bust of General López Contreras, former President of Venezuela, was presented to him. A distinguished and large group of high Venezuelan officials and diplomats took part in the cordial ceremony.

The bust had been made by the well-known American sculptor, Jo Davidson, at the same time he had made a bust of the present President, General Medina.

In presenting the bust Dr. Corrigan said in part: "We remember that many Venezuelan hearts were deeply moved when you, General López Contreras, voluntarily relinquished the presidency before the assembled Congress because they saw in this act a definite proof of the spirit of the Venezuela of which Simon Bolivar had dreamed."

In receiving the bust General López Contreras paid special tribute to the high esteem in which the Ambassador and Mrs. Corrigan are held in all Venezuelan circles.

CARL BREUER.

## WINNIPEG

January 29, 1944.

The enfant perdue, Alexander, son of Consul General and Mrs. A. W. Klieforth, on Sunday morning, January 16, 1944, breezed into town on the Winnipeg Limited only one-half hour late, in returning to the family fold after a separation of three years of hazardous adventures in foreign lands. It appears the bracing altitudes of Bogota and Cali ended Alexander with a dashing penchant for precipitous propulsion through space which in time sped him via the Gorgas' way station in Panama to Washington in search of spare parts. After a bit of priming in Winnipeg, Alexander is again raring to go: this time for a mean bazooka at the nearest arsenal in Washington, D. C., on or about February 15. The loss to the Foreign Service of Alexander's pleasant personality will be a distinct gain to his new comrades in arms.

And the Magnusons, between the Klieforth's' celebrated parties, were able to slip in a house-warming of their new home on January 23. Apparently the house-warming was a success to judge from the benign expressions of approval of the guests.

ERIK W. MAGNUSON.

## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

*GREECE AGAINST THE AXIS*, by Lt. Col. Stanley Casson. Washington: American Council on Public Affairs, 1943. pp. 150. \$2.50.

*Greece Against the Axis* recounts the story of Greek resistance as seen and participated in by one of the earliest British soldiers to be sent to the aid of the beleaguered country following the Italian attack of October 28, 1940, and one of the last to be evacuated when the Anglo-Greek forces withdrew before the Germans in April 1941.

*Greece Against the Axis* is by no means the only eyewitness account we have had of the four months of triumph by Greek troops over the Italians and the 30 days of resistance by Greek and British troops against the Germans. The volume contains many facts, however, which are not elsewhere recounted and is a valuable addition to the literature of this brief but outstanding period.

A controversial issue on which much light is shed by Colonel Casson is the question of the German attempt to justify their attack. The point is now largely academic, but of some interest. Throughout the four months between October 28, 1940 and April 6, 1941 (when German troops crossed into Greece and Yugoslavia), German diplomats in Athens assured the Greek Government that the fight between Greece and Italy did not concern the German Reich so long as Greece fought alone. The Greeks were warned, however, that if British troops "in substantial quantities" should come to Greece's aid, Germany would attack. As a result, the Greek Government strictly limited the aid which Britain might send, and, according to Colonel Casson, the British authorities scrupulously respected Greek wishes. The author points out that it was not until Germany had occupied Bulgaria and had large forces poised at the Greek frontier that Mr. Eden and General Wilson were able to convince the Greeks of the imminence of a German attack and to persuade the Greek Government that full British aid should be received. The Germans claimed, on entering Greece, that they had had no previous intention of attacking the country and had done so only because of the arrival of three British divisions on Greek soil. How ridiculous the German claims were is well shown by Colonel Casson's reports of German preparations in Bulgaria even before Mr. Eden's visit.

The American Council on Public Affairs has rendered a further service, in its efforts to enlighten

the American people on events at home and abroad, by the publication of this small but significant volume.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

*HENRY PONSONBY: QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRIVATE SECRETARY*. By Arthur Ponsonby. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1943. xvi, 425 pages. \$3.75.

During the long years of Queen Victoria's secluded widowhood, General Sir Henry Ponsonby, as her private secretary, was one of the small group of conscientious courtiers constrained to share her seclusion. His distinguished son, Lord Arthur Ponsonby, has now winnowed the vast collection of letters and memoranda left by his father to provide an intimate and amusing and revealing picture of life with Queen Victoria.

The great thing about being a queen, according to almost anybody's little daughter, is that you can do as you please. This, apparently, was also Queen Victoria's idea of queenship, though the limitations of constitutional monarchy thwarted her. She said she would not have Gladstone for her Prime Minister, but she had him. In lesser matters she ruled supreme. If she made up her mind to go to Balmoral on Tuesday, the Government could collapse on Monday and not stop her. She would not be advised. She never knew indecision because she was so exclusively governed by her private crotchets. The game Ponsonby had to play was to prevent affairs of state from being governed likewise. Yet Victoria had her solid and queenly virtues: she was not like Prince Edward, who, though better company, never mastered a state paper. She was eminent in being eminently serious.

Ponsonby was saved from what would otherwise have been a ghastly position (a single dinner at Balmoral must have been purgatory itself) by his humorous appreciation of the whole show. He recognized the comedy. Consequently, he was able to exercise the patience and tact needed to set right everything the queen threatened to set wrong. One did not say no, or even maybe, to Queen Victoria. Here is an example:

"The Queen asked me who could represent her [at the funeral of the Empress of Russia]. I said, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen said 'No, of course he couldn't.' I said 'Of course he couldn't.'

But as I did not know why, I got back to him in the course of conversation and said it was a pity he couldn't. So she telegraphed to ask him if he could and he said he would."

Ponsonby, it is evident, deserved well of his country.

One would like to quote the whole book. It is a mine of anecdote. The great figures of Victorian England parade by *en pantoufles*. Finally, the reader comes away from the vast entertainment with a knowledge of just how the crown, through the substitution of influence for power, continued to play a commanding role in the government of England.

LOUIS J. HALLE, JR.

*DIGEST OF INTERNATIONAL LAW*. Green Haywood Hackworth. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1943. Volume VII. Pages V, 709. \$1.75.

This last volume of the *Digest* contains chapters on "Interference with Neutral Commerce," "Prize" and "Neutrality."

The present reviewer, who has found the *Digest* invaluable both in his capacity as a teacher in international law and as an official of the Department, was so impressed with the conciseness, simplicity, and to the pointedness of the introductory notes, to say nothing of the whole set up of the *Digest*, that he approached a member of Mr. Hackworth's staff, who has had an important part in the preparation of this monumental work, with a view to finding out the mechanics of its undertaking. This is what he got:

"Introductory statements to material appear in many instances, giving in a brief and concise manner deductions to be made and conclusions to be drawn from material that follows. These statements should be most helpful to people who may not find time to examine all the material set forth and to draw their own conclusions. In some instances, especially where the subject is controversial, these statements do not appear, since the author apparently realized the difficulty of drawing conclusions in such situations without appearing to substitute his views for the divergent views reflected.

"The work is a *Digest* and not a *Compilation*. It was prepared with a view to making available material representative of prevailing expressions on the topics discussed and not for the purpose of setting out all material on the respective subjects, since as stated in the Preface to the work, the publication of all material would have resulted in the printing of hundreds of volumes. This would have greatly impaired its utility. The ma-

terial has been digested in brief compass. Net results as distinguished from mass production was the criterion. This rendered the author's task more difficult.

"While the first volume appeared in 1940, the author had already spent several years in the preparation of the material, the general outline and pattern for all of which he had carefully prepared in advance. It subsequently became a matter of working to the pattern. Considerable material had been selected and laid aside from time to time looking to its inclusion in a *Digest* for which the author had long felt a need. Practically the entire manuscript had been completed before Pearl Harbor. Otherwise, owing to the demands upon his time, it would have been impossible for him to have finished the project."

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

*EAGLE WINGS*, translated by Axel Gerhard Dehly. Maydell Publications, Amherst, Mass., 1943. 96 pp. \$1.00.

This little volume of translated Norwegian poetry contains selections from the poems of Bjørnson, Ibsen and Wergeland, and a brief biography accompanies each group.

These vigorous writers led no ivory tower existence. All played an important part in public life. Bjørnson, considered by many as Norway's greatest novelist and poet, became one of the great liberal leaders of the nineteenth century. Ibsen is better known to us as a dramatist than a poet but Mr. Dehly tells us that "Ibsen was first of all and by nature a poet and only by force of circumstances a writer of theatrical prose." Henrik Wergeland, exhibiting more than mere racial tolerance, in fact an understanding love of all mankind, led the movement for removing constitutional restrictions in Norway prohibiting the entry of Jews.

These gems among Norwegian poems serve as an appetizer and are too soon read.

J. W.

*GERMANS IN THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA. A SIXTEENTH CENTURY VENTURE*, by Germán Arciniegas. Translated by Angel Flores. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1943.

The present volume is one of a growing number of books by contemporary Latin Americans which are being presented in translation to the reading public in the United States. The aim of these translations, to give English speaking readers some acquaintance with the culture of our neighbors to the

(Continued on page 156)

# Report of the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association

for the year October 1, 1942 through September 30, 1943

THE Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association devoted a considerable amount of time during the year under review to study and discussion of the future of the Foreign Service and to consideration of various proposals for new Service legislation. It is unfortunately not possible to report in detail in this regard at the present time, but it may be said that the Committee is satisfied that its conclusions correctly reflected the views of the entire Service.

The more normal work connected with the management of the Association's affairs is summarized under separate headings below. Special mention may be made, however, of one accomplishment which is not only good news at the present time, but will be of importance to the Association for many years to come. This is the obtention of a definite ruling of the Treasury Department classifying the Association as a tax-exempt institution "under the provisions of Section 101 (8) of the Internal Revenue Code and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts." Under this ruling, legacies and dues received by the Association are not subject to payment of income tax either by the Association itself, or by the donor's estate or the paying members.

(1) *Protective Association.* (a) *Officers.* Because of transfers, Mr. James W. Riddleberger and Mr. Carl Strom resigned during the year as officers of the Protective Association, and the Executive Committee appointed Mr. Gilson Blake Vice-President, and Mr. James Henderson Secretary-Treasurer, to complete their terms. For the new fiscal year beginning March 1st, 1943, Mr. Hugh Fullerton was appointed President of the Protective Association, and Messrs. Blake and Henderson reappointed for new terms of office. Mr. Harry A. Havens continued to serve as Assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) *Group hospitalization and surgical benefits.* Effective December 23, 1942, officers who were members of the Protective Association automatically became eligible for hospitalization and surgical benefits without an increase in the group life insurance premiums, the cost of such benefits being paid from the Association's reserve fund.

In view of the favorable response to the question-

naire to officers asking whether they desired similar benefits for their wives and children, it was arranged, effective January 23, 1943, that upon payment of premiums officers' families could be included.

(c) *Group insurance for all permanent Foreign Service personnel of American nationality.* The Protective Association was very pleased to have been able to make arrangements prior to September 30, 1943, to include for group life insurance and hospitalization and surgical benefits all American nationals residing abroad in the permanent service of the United States Government as Foreign Service clerks, couriers, superintendents of construction, or other permanent miscellaneous employees of the Department of State. Notices to such personnel were dated October 1, 1943, the insurance to become effective March 1, 1944, provided that at least 75 per cent of the eligible personnel have submitted applications. The hospitalization benefits are not extended to dependents of persons included in this group, but prospective members have been requested to inform the Protective Association whether they would be interested in such coverage.

*Financial condition of the Association as of June 30, 1943.* The statements of cash receipts and disbursements for the general fund, scholarship fund, and the Charles B. Hosmer Bequest Fund, of the American Foreign Service Association were published in the December 1943 JOURNAL. The following is the auditor's statement of resources:

GENERAL FUND	
Cash in bank	\$1,811.53
U. S. Treasury bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ % at cost	4,892.19
Matured interest coupon	78.13
Dues receivable	1,634.50
Advance to Howard Fye Re- volving Fund	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,916.35
Deduct:	
Accounts payable:	
Amount due to AMERI- CAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in respect of dues collected	138.20

Other	38.23	
Deferred credit—Portion of dues collected in advance applicable to American Foreign Service Association	383.76	
Balance, representing surplus		\$ 9,851.16
SCHOLARSHIP FUND		
Cash in bank		\$ 489.13
U. S. Treasury bonds, at cost:		
\$8,000 face amount, 3½%	\$7,322.81	
\$7,000 face amount, 2½%	7,035.63	14,858.44
Matured interest coupons	125.02	
Total, representing principal and surplus		\$15,172.59
CHARLES B. HOSMER BEQUEST FUND		
U. S. Treasury bonds 2½% at cost		\$ 1,000.00
Matured interest coupon	4.19	
Total, representing principal and surplus		\$ 1,004.19

Particular attention of members is called to the item "Dues receivable." This total of \$1,634.50 represents 233 members who were in arrears as to payment of dues as of June 30, 1943.

*Howard Fyfe's Revolving Fund.* The revolving fund established for Mr. Fyfe, United States Despatch Agent at New York, is placed at his disposition by the Association to assist him with the personal advances he makes in connection with shipments for Foreign Service officers. The difficulties of communication and transportation have continued, and during this year Mr. Fyfe made advances to the Despatch Agents at New Orleans and San Francisco. The Executive Committee accordingly decided to increase the fund by \$500, to make a total of \$2,500.

*Membership in the Association.* As of June 30, 1943, there were enrolled 925 active, 117 associate, and 70 retired members, a total of 1,112. This is a gain of 52 active, 40 associate, and 13 retired members.

Officers of the Foreign Service Auxiliary are eligible for associate membership. More than 200 were circularized the end of December 1942, and those appointed since that time, who are not members, will be invited to join.

*Education Committee.* The committee named in last year's report, of which Mr. Plitt was chairman, included Messrs. Hulley and Hicks and Mrs. Mer-

riam and Mrs. Cabot, and did notable work during its term of office. Inasmuch as there have been many Foreign Service families living in Washington and nearby, a survey of the educational needs of their children and a survey of schools in Washington were made. In consequence considerable information was gained and the committee aided in placing children in schools, and summer camps as well. Arrangements were also made with the Institute of International Education by which staff members of that organization would approach schools for scholarship assistance for Foreign Service children doing college or university work.

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart is chairman of the committee for the year ending June 30, 1944, and Mr. Hulley was retained from the previous committee. The other members are J. Graham Parsons, Mrs. Selden Chapin, and Mrs. Beppo Johansen.

*Association scholarships.* Upon the recommendation of the Education Committee, the Executive Committee awarded the two scholarships of the Association of \$200 for college work for the scholastic year 1943-1944 to Sarah Hitchcock and David Thomson, both fine students.

The appeal of last year's Executive Committee for greater interest in these annual scholarships was met by a marked increase in the number of applications, all of excellent qualifications. Next year the scholarships will be \$300, instead of \$200, and all Foreign Service children who are eligible are invited to make applications.

*The Charles B. Hosmer Bequest.* As the members of the Association know from articles in the JOURNAL, our late colleague, Charles B. Hosmer, left in his will a bequest of \$1,000 to the Association. The suggestions received from the field as to the use which should be made of the income from this bequest were given thoughtful consideration by the Committee, with the result recorded in the following excerpt from the minutes of its meeting of September 29, 1943:

"*Bequest of Charles B. Hosmer.* Following discussion of the disposition to be made of the income from the legacy of the late Charles B. Hosmer (\$1,000 now invested in a U. S. Treasury bond yielding 2½% per annum), the Secretary-Treasurer placed the following motion before the Committee:

"(a) The scholarships awarded by the American Foreign Service Association are hereby raised from \$200 to \$300 per annum, effective beginning with the awards for the school year 1944-1945.

"(b) To one of these scholarships shall be devoted the income from the legacy of the late Charles

(Continued on page 161)

# Service



*Consul Samuel Sokobin engaged in his favorite pas-  
time while interned in Manila.*



*Vice Consul Robert Grinnell at Brisbane act-  
ing as Naturalization Examiner for the De-  
partment of Justice, swears in Corp. Neal C.  
Nielsen of Danish birth, of Niles, California.  
He is the first American soldier naturalized  
in New Guinea. U. S. Signal Corps Photo.*

*Vice Consul Carl Breuer of La Guaira and  
Bain Davis of the Division of American Re-  
publics about to set forth on a trip into the  
Andes of western Venezuela.*



*"In the bush," near Sherbrooke Forest, Victoria—stalking  
the Lyre-Bird—are left to right: Randy Kidder, Mr. Spiker,  
Fritz Jaudrey, and Dotty Kidder.*



# Glimpses

When Mrs. Douglas MacArthur flew to a shipyard in Australia to christen the new Australian destroyer Bataan she was met by Mr. Ely Palmer (right), Consul General in Sydney, and Mrs. Palmer (in white), and Brig. Gen. Rilea (left). Mrs. MacArthur was accompanied by Col. Lloyd Lehrbas (in back) and Col. Sid Huff (next to Consul General Palmer).



We like the greeting card from John Randolph and family from Edmonton.

Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton on their arrival at Toronto the morning of January seventeenth. The photograph includes (from left to right) the Ambassador, Mrs. Atherton and Consul General Winship. See "News from the Field," page 135.



Charles MacVickar, Asst. Economic Analyst at Ankara, and P. Henry Mueller, Communications Officer, see the pyramids in the proper style.

## ASSOCIATION CORRESPONDENCE

On board *MS Gripsholm*  
October 24, 1943.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee,  
American Foreign Service Association,  
Care Department of State, Washington.

Dear sir:

I must address you in this impersonal manner because I do not know who is now Chairman of the Executive Committee. From January 5, 1941, until my arrival at Mormugao on the Japanese repatriation ship *Teia Maru* on October 15, 1943, I was hermetically sealed so far as departmental news is concerned. Upon the departure of this vessel this morning, mail was delivered to us and it was only then that I received a letter addressed to me on October 2, 1942, by Howard Bucknell, then Chairman of the Executive Committee, informing me of my election as President of the Association for the year commencing October 1, 1942.

That year has passed and I have the doubtful distinction of being the first president of the Association who held office for a year without performing a single service for the Association, or even knowing that he occupied that position. I am sorry that the fortunes of war prevented my serving the members of the Association in the office to which they elected me. Nevertheless, I greatly appreciate the honor done me by my colleagues and thank them sincerely for the confidence implicit in their choice.

My term of office has now come to a close and my successor undoubtedly has been elected and has qualified. To him I express my congratulations and my best wishes for success. Whoever he is, please assure him that I stand ready to assist him in any way that may be within my power.

Very sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. DAVIS,  
*American Consul General.*

### THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

January 15th, 1944

Dear Mr. Davis:

Your letter of October 24th, 1943, written on board *MS Gripsholm*, has been received with the greatest appreciation by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association.

It was a source of real regret to the entire membership of the Association that we could not have the benefit of your active leadership during the term of your Presidency.

The Committee and the Electoral College realized, of course, that the circumstances of your enforced isolation would mean that you might not learn of

your election for an indefinite time and that the Association might not have the advantage of your guidance and assistance during the term of your Presidency. While this prospect was a source of real regret, the desire was unanimous that your name be placed at the top of the Association's Mast.

A copy of your letter, expressing your congratulations and good wishes to your successor, has been transmitted to the new President of the Association, the Honorable Robert D. Murphy.

Sincerely yours,

FOY D. KOHLER,

*Acting Chairman, Executive Committee.*

Nathaniel P. Davis, Esquire.

Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

### THE WILBUR J. CARR MEMORIAL SERVICE

A tribute was paid to the memory of The Honorable Wilbur J. Carr on January 25 by Mr. Clarence Aspinwall, President of Garfield Memorial Hospital, in behalf of the Board of Trustees of that institution. Members of the Board met on that occasion to dedicate a room designated by a plaque as the "Wilbur J. Carr Room." In a brief ceremony at the dedication, Mr. Aspinwall recalled that Mr. Carr won promotion through the ranks to be Assistant Secretary of State, in which position he served for many years. This service was terminated only by the outbreak of the war. When he retired it was not to a life of leisure, for he began to devote himself to the City of Washington and its institutions, and to these institutions he gave the same time and energy he had to the service. Some of the closest friends of Mr. Carr attended the memorial service, including Lt. Commander and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Justice McReynolds, Dr. and Mrs. Albert McCartney, Mr. Herbert Hengstler, Admiral Joseph Strauss, Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and The Honorable William R. Castle.

PHYLLIS MUSGRAVE

### IN MEMORIAM

BISHOP. Mrs. Max W. Bishop, wife of Foreign Service Officer Max Bishop, assigned to the Department, died on January 12, in Gravette, Arkansas.

STEYNE. Mrs. Nina H. Steyne, mother of Alan N. Steyne, Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department, died on January 15 in Rochester, New York.

WILLIAMS. Mrs. Adele Born Williams, wife of Foreign Service Officer Frank S. Williams, died January 20 in Chicago.



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## Promotions

February 7, 1944.

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

FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS III  
TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS II:

Don C. Bliss, Jr., of Mississippi.  
Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia.  
William R. Langdon, of Massachusetts.  
Alfred T. Nester, of New York.  
Albert F. Nufer, of New York.

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

Donald F. Bigelow, of Minnesota.  
David McK. Key, of Tennessee.  
Marcel E. Malige, of Idaho.  
Renwick S. McNiece, of Utah.  
Warwick Perkins, of Maryland.  
J. Bartlett Richards, of Maryland.

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

H. Merrell Benninghoff, of New York.  
Gilson G. Blake, of Maryland.  
Joseph F. Burt, of Illinois.  
Reginald S. Castleman, of California.  
Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts.  
Prescott Childs, of Massachusetts.  
Charles H. Derry, of Georgia.  
C. Paul Fletcher, of Tennessee.  
Winthrop S. Greene, of Massachusetts.  
William M. Gwynn, of California.  
Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York.  
Clarence E. Macy, of Colorado.  
E. Talbot Smith, of Connecticut.  
Francis H. Styles, of Virginia.

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

Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York.  
Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah.  
Augustus S. Chase, of Connecticut.  
William P. Cochran, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
Gerald A. Drew, of California.  
Monroe B. Hall, of New York.  
Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.  
Perry N. Jester, of Virginia.  
Kenneth C. Krentz, of Iowa

J. Hall Paxton, of Virginia.  
Guy W. Ray, of Alabama.  
Walter N. Wahmsley, Jr., of Maryland.  
Robert S. Ward, of Ohio.

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

Walworth Barbour, of Massachusetts.  
Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey.  
Barry T. Benson, of Texas.  
Max Waldo Bishop, of Iowa.  
William E. Flournoy, Jr., of Virginia.  
Morris N. Hughes, of Illinois.  
Miss Elizabeth Humes, of Tennessee.  
C. Grant Isaacs, of Tennessee.  
Robert Janz, of Oklahoma.  
Charles F. Knox, Jr., of New Jersey.  
Henry P. Leverich, of New Jersey.  
Raymond P. Ludden, of Massachusetts.  
Thomas J. Maleady, of Massachusetts.  
Patrick Mallon, of Ohio.  
Robert Mills McClintock, of California.  
Edward D. McLaughlin, of Arkansas.  
Troy L. Perkins, of Kentucky.  
Kennett F. Potter, of Missouri.  
Joseph P. Ragland, of the District of Columbia.  
John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania.  
Tyler Thompson, of New York.  
Joseph I. Touchette, of Massachusetts.  
William C. Trimble, of Maryland.  
Whitney Young, of New York.

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

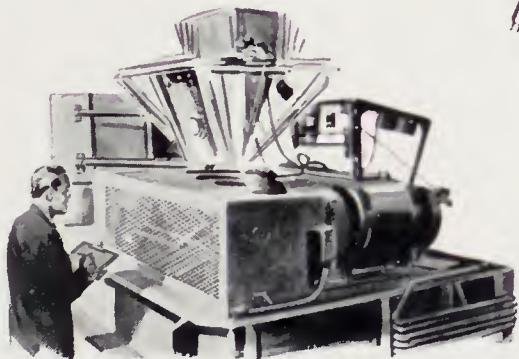
John L. Bankhead, of North Carolina.  
M. Williams Blake, of Ohio.  
Carl Breuer, of New York.  
William F. Busser, of Pennsylvania.  
Thomas S. Campen, of North Carolina.  
David M. Clark, of Pennsylvania.  
Harry M. Donaldson, of Pennsylvania.  
Jay Dixon Edwards, of Oregon.  
Perry Ellis, of California.  
James Espy, of Ohio.  
Richard D. Gatewood, of New York.  
John L. Goshie, of New York.  
John D. Jernegan, of California.  
Hartwell Johnson, of South Carolina.  
Easton T. Kelsey, of Michigan.

*(Continued on page 146)*

RCA PRESENTS

# What's New

*Aladdin's Lamps of Tomorrow . . .* RCA Electronic Tubes perform amazing miracles for industry and science . . . literally see, feel, smell, taste, count, hear, remember, and talk. There is an RCA Electronic Tube for every purpose. Now being used to speed the cause of the United Nations, they will help build a better peacetime world tomorrow.



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Robert B. Memminger, of South Carolina.  
Charles S. Millet, of New Hampshire.  
Bolard More, of Ohio.  
Brewster H. Norris, of Pennsylvania.  
Jack B. Neathery, of Texas.  
Miss Katherine E. O'Connor, of Indiana.  
John Ordway, of the District of Columbia.  
Charles O. Thompson, of Alaska.  
S. Roger Tyler, Jr., of West Virginia.  
Woodruff Wallner, of New York.  
Philip P. Williams, of California.  
Robert E. Wilson, of Arizona.

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

Roland K. Beyer, of Wisconsin.  
Niles W. Bond, of Massachusetts.  
Robert P. Chalker, of Florida.  
Wymberley DeR. Coerr, of Connecticut.  
V. Lansing Collins, Jr., of New York.  
Adrien B. Colquitt, of Georgia.  
Thomas J. Cory, of California.  
Edward A. Dow, Jr., of Nebraska.  
Nicholas Feld, of Mississippi.  
William N. Fraleigh, of New Jersey.  
John C. Fuess, of Massachusetts.  
Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Connecticut.  
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
George D. Henderson, of California.  
John P. Hoover, of California.  
Donald W. Lamm, of the District of Columbia.  
Frederick J. Mann, of New York.  
Delano McKelvey, of the District of Columbia.  
Miss Minedee McLean, of Louisiana.  
Julian L. Nugent, Jr., of New Mexico.  
Joseph Palmer, 2d, of Massachusetts.  
Richard H. Post, of New York.  
M. Robert Rutherford, of Montana.  
Robert C. Strong, of Wisconsin.  
J. Kittredge Vinson, of Texas.  
Alfred T. Wellborn, of Louisiana.  
Charles H. Whitaker, of Massachusetts.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

*(Continued from page 131)*

these experts, not to mention the consequent slowness of promotion. How can any citizen with faith in America doubt that as the war draws to a close and coincident with the partial demobilization of the armed forces the Foreign Service can recruit all the young men it needs and within a year train them to cope adequately with every problem? Francis Bacon was an Ambassador at nineteen. It is high time we ceased talking of Americans in their twenties as "boys." An honor's man

in Greek or botany, if he has the fundamental quality of finding contentment in national service, has all the brains needed to be able within one year of special training to support the older officers in their handling of economic problems, treaty discussions, shipping details or any other subject under the sun. It is nonsense to suppose that only an "expert" can deal successfully with the abracadabra of such mysteries. Or, if it is conceded that some subjects are so abstruse as to require long years of training, then let the Service train its own men accordingly and in the interval continue the practice of utilizing the services of government officers of other departments as attaches.

Recruit our men as we have done in the past. After a year or two, perhaps, bring them home for special courses if that is indicated; clear the upper decks of us fifty-year olds as soon as we can be spared; promote the young men as rapidly as possible. The Foreign Service of the United States can advance into the post-war world preserving the continuity of personnel policy which is part of its strength. A recent American editorial, commenting favorably on current departmental reorganization said: "A more forceful Department will be watched with even keener eyes than a doddering one." Deference to public sentiment is proper, but it sometimes results in too sensitive response to uninformed criticism. In the long run, national interests are best served by improving departmental personnel standards from the bottom up. Our current experience indicates the hazards in any attempt to "improve" half way up the ladder.

Very truly yours,  
ROY E. B. BOWER,  
*American Consul.*

American Embassy  
Habana, Cuba  
February 8, 1944

The Editors,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Gentlemen:

. . . Your editorial in the January issue is fine. It seems to me that the Department has much to gain by permitting the JOURNAL to show a little spunk, even if its opinions do not always coincide with those of the Department. Certainly it is the restraining fear of the Department that has acted as a dead hand on the initiative of many would-be contributors. The JOURNAL has a legitimate role of great importance to play in the next few years. It can bridge the gap between official and public points of view. It can help to keep our Service on its toes. It will have to get away from stuffiness without complicating our foreign relations. It must dis-

## Mary's trip to India



On every U. S.-flag ship that lifts its bows to the Indian Ocean swells, Mary the Secretary is a passenger—in spirit. For her job and her salary depend, in part, on her company's overseas business.

Her company may have built that particular ship or some of its equipment, supplied it, clothed the crew or furnished a part of the cargo. And Mary herself probably wears or eats or uses a number of things this ship and others have brought in from foreign lands.

In such direct and indirect ways, every American has a personal stake in our merchant marine. Congress recognized this, and in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, called for all-American shipping sufficient to provide "service on all routes essential for maintaining the flow of (our) domestic and foreign waterborne commerce at all times."

War emphasized this need as a matter of national defense — and today we have, for the first time, shipping enough to secure our foreign trade. Many of the new ships are operated, under the War Shipping Administration, by American Export Lines, utilizing our experience in Mediterranean and Indian Ocean trade.

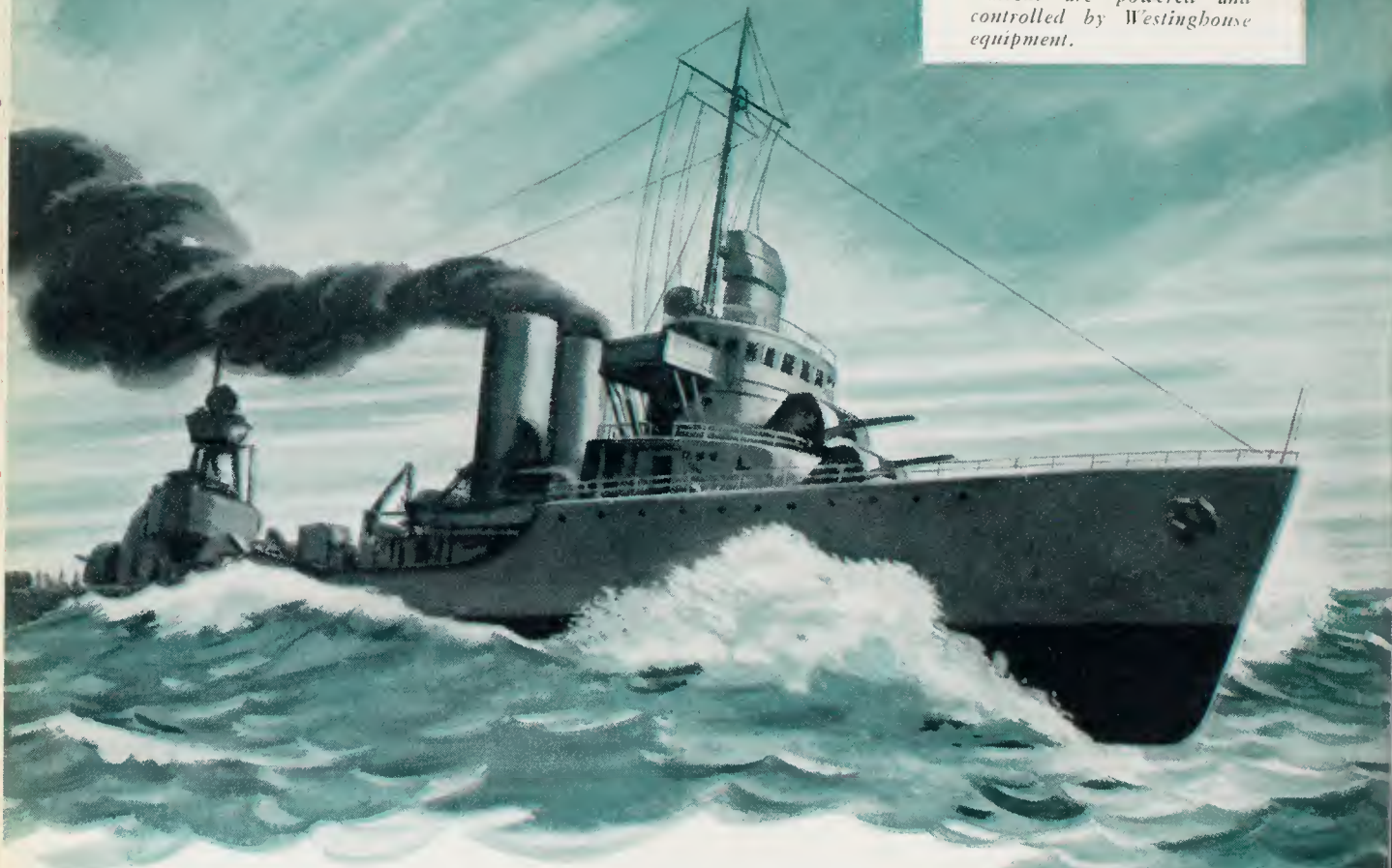
Now our cargoes and destinations are chosen by military necessity . . . after Victory, they will be selected by the needs of Mary—and the needs of the millions of farmers, miners, office and factory workers who will share the benefits of America's new security of the seas.

**American  
Export Lines**  
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*American Export Airlines, too, with giant four-engine flying boats, are shortening the supply lines to our fighting men.*

Many ships of the Navies of Brazil and other United Nations are powered and controlled by Westinghouse equipment.



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Quick responding, dependable power has made possible the United Nations' brilliant battle record on the high seas — and much of that power is furnished by Westinghouse turbines.

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The pressure of war has greatly expanded Westinghouse production facilities and has inspired new developments which will be applied fully to the peacetime problems of marine transportation.

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cuss Service affairs frankly and constructively without being considered obstructive. There is lots of Service Spirit in the field that yearns to be expressed—and it would do the men in the field good to be able to write honestly without fear of a black mark on their records. Very likely in many cases the mere fact that men know they can sound off in the JOURNAL with impunity would be sufficient, and after typing and re-typing their letters a few times they will decide not to send them. It's interesting how the spirit of independence lives in the hearts of Americans in the remotest places. Many a private Boston tea-party is held on sleepless nights far from home.

I believe the JOURNAL should adopt as its policy that anything written in a sincere spirit of improving the Service should be printed as long as it complies with technical editorial rules and limitations. In adopting such a policy it can also be made clear that articles or letters with personal axes to grind cannot be accepted. I believe the Department's policy toward the JOURNAL and Foreign Service Officer contributors should be that any point of view can be expressed as long as it is sincerely, intelligently and convincingly presented.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD F. BOYCE,  
*First Secretary of Embassy.*

American Vice Consulate,  
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, February 9, 1944.  
Editors,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
c/o Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

SIRS:

I have just read the December 1943 issue of the JOURNAL in which your editorial relative to the implications of Mr. Shaw's statement at the World Trade Dinner concerning increased personnel after the war appears. May I take this opportunity to express my complete agreement with the position taken in the 4th paragraph of that editorial. I need not say more for you have so ably worded the editorial but I do feel that any significant increase of personnel along the lines indicated in the Assistant Secretary's statement will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on morale of the Career Service and will merely be an amplification of the system followed before 1939 at which time the representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were incorporated into the Service.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM BLEE,  
*American Vice Consul.*

MARCH, 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*  
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*Straight...or in Cocktails*

# BACARDI

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## THE REORGANIZED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Continued from page 121)

Departmental Order 1218 creates another new and significant Office: "There is hereby created the Office of Departmental Administration which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, for all matters of administration and organization of the Department of State. . . ." Under this Office are grouped Divisions whose responsibilities are essentially of a servicing nature, servicing the operating and policy Offices of the entire Department on organizational and administrative matters. There are the Divisions of Budget and Finance, Administrative Management, Department Personnel, Communications and Records, Geography and Cartography, Protocol, and International Conferences. Many steps have already been taken to increase the efficiency of personnel, budget, communications, messenger and other internal staff services. A large number of projects for still further modernization and improvement of these services are already under way.

The Office of Departmental Administration is engaged in intensive study and planning of ways of strengthening the overall organization and administration of the Department. In this respect, the Office of Departmental Administration will be the research and developmental staff for supplying the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary Shaw with information and proposals for keeping the organization and administration of the Department always abreast of its operational and policy responsibilities. Staff of the Division of Administrative Management will carry much of this work for the Director of Departmental Administration. Attention will be given to such broad problems as simplification and revitalization of the intradepartmental and interdepartmental committees, relationships between the Department and other Federal agencies, assistance to the Directors of Offices on the organization and administration of their Offices, fusing of the functional and geographical approach in policy formulation, development of a progressive personnel policy for employees of the Department, and, in collaboration with the Office of Foreign Service Administration, development of systematic assignments of Foreign Service officers in Washington which will offer them an opportunity to make their greatest contribution to the work of the Department, to acquire training of value to their future work in the missions, and to acquaint them with the needs and work methods of the Department.

The appearance of a Division of Labor Relations in the reorganized Department of State is a symbol of the role of labor relations as a substantial com-



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C. J. MACK, General Manager

ponent of international affairs. This in turn reflects the increasing closeness of peoples to the relations between their government and foreign governments and international organizations. The new Division of Labor Relations in the Office of Economic Affairs is responsible for the Department's policy and action on international labor, health, and social welfare matters, such as the relation of wages and working conditions in foreign countries to international affairs, the effect of labor conditions in foreign countries on United States foreign policy, international arrangements for promotion of employment and social security, the interest of labor in the United States in international labor matters, and liaison with the United States Department of Labor and the International Labor Office. In furtherance of the strengthening of United States missions to carry their postwar responsibilities, and as part of the program of giving increased recognition to the economic and political importance of labor developments in foreign countries, economic analysts will be assigned to the staffs of missions in some of the larger industrial countries to report on labor, health, and social welfare matters.

This interpretative highlighting of Departmental Order 1218 is by no means all-inclusive. It does serve to show that great potentialities for change and growth underlie the lines of the organizational chart and the language of the Order which reorganized the Department on January 15, 1944. We are not fooling ourselves. This task of gearing the internal structure and ways of doing business in the Department to meet additional responsibilities in international affairs is a continuous one requiring the active cooperation of every employee of the Department. Certainly there are none more familiar or interested in the improvement of the organization and administration of the Department than its own employees. Foreign Service personnel in the field are of course close to the actualities of foreign relations. The Department looks to them for sound ideas on improvement in administration, as well as policy, and the Department is anxious to be aware of all suggestions along these lines.

The press announcement of January 15, 1944, on Departmental Order 1218 struck the keynote for the future: "The Department does not regard this new organization chart and the Departmental Order as the final answer to all the Department's administrative problems. It does believe that this reorganization will better adapt the administrative framework of the Department to meet the constantly changing war situation and the foreseeable post-war demands upon foreign policy."

1944 is a serious and vital year, not only for the outcome of military engagements but also for

the preparations and decisions being made for a peace settlement, for the rehabilitation of devastated countries, for setting in motion the basic foundations of the United States foreign policy of the future, and for setting the long-term trends of post-war international organization and relations. A major step forward has been taken by the United States Government in the recent reorganization of the Department of State. We shall continue to go forward in the pace of the times.

---

## PUBLIC REACTION TO THE DEPARTMENT'S BROADCASTS

*(Continued from page 122)*

Among the hundred questions received, in response to the broadcast invitations, the largest number were inquiries concerning possible employment in the Department and Foreign Service; and a Chicago woman asked: "Why are not all Foreign Service officers coming home from the field invited to make oral reports on the posts from which they came?" A Pennsylvania manufacturer expressed interest in knowing how our post-war policy of co-operation "is going to affect us industrially," and "what the situation would be if we retired back to the old isolation?" Other questions were scattered widely over the fields of international politics and economics, the topics including Russia's frontiers, international police force, war refugees, post-war aviation and tariffs.

Research specialists who have surveyed the general public reaction conclude that, of the estimated 8,000,000 who heard some or all of the broadcasts, about one-third became "more favorable" toward the Department; fewer than 10 per cent "less favorable."

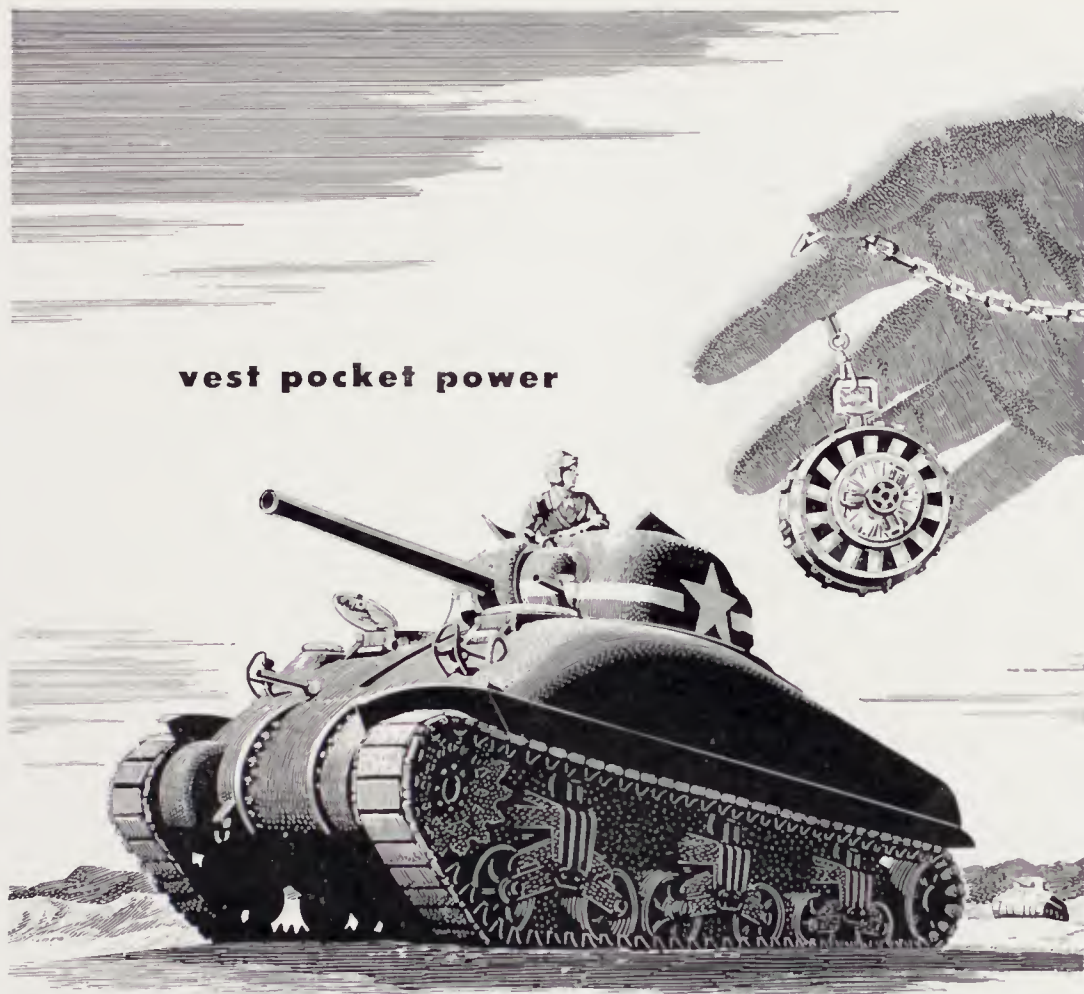
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## MARRIAGES

**STARKEY-MACMURRY.** Miss Lois V. A. MacMurray, daughter of John V. A. MacMurray, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, and Lieutenant George W. B. Starkey, Medical Corps, U.S.A., were married on February 5 in Baltimore.

**DAVIS-KIMBALL.** Miss Sarah Kimball and Ensign J. Spencer Davis, son of retired Consul General John K. Davis, were married on January 22 in Washington, D. C.

**MUNSEY-RAMSEY.** Miss Margaret Sonneva Maud Ramsey, daughter of Henry Ramsey, Vice Consul at Manchester, and Pilot Officer Roy Hensman Munsey, R.A.F., were married on December 30 in New York City.



**vest pocket power**

Why put an air-cooled aircraft engine in a tank? Because no other engine packs as much power into such small size. Tanks and gun carriers slog into battle on caterpillar treads, but they are similar to aircraft in that they require an engine high in power, small in size, and light in weight. Other engines of equal power are massive, creating a vicious circle in which large size demands more armor plate, in turn adding weight and calling for more power to maintain speed.

Seasoned by years of operation in transport, private, and trainer planes, the Wright

Whirlwind was the logical choice for the Army's medium tanks and gun carriers. This engine, weighing but a scant 1% of the M-4 tank's 30 tons, packs 400 HP plus in its 45" diameter.

Enlisted in our armored divisions, the Whirlwind was assigned to combat duty with virtually all medium tanks and heavy gun carriers to reach the fighting fronts. In no sense a competitor to the air tonnage hauling Cyclone, the Whirlwind has nonetheless lived up to the Wright tradition for light, compact power, adaptable to many purposes.

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*of the*  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**F**OR 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.

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## MARKET CROSSES OF ENGLAND

(Continued from page 125)

a room on pillars. The space beneath was still used for the display and sale of produce, and the building might be called a Market Hall, but the room above was for the use of the mayor and corporation, in their conduct of municipal affairs (hence "Town Hall") or sometimes for the use of various trade or craft guilds — whence "Guildhall."

Here the story passes outside the recognized field of the term "cross," yet two examples — of a market hall and a guildhall — deserve brief mention for the sake of their lineage. First, the most ancient municipal building in England, the little Guildhall at Totnes in Devon, was raised on the ruins of a Benedictine Monastery whose history went back to Saxon times, more than a thousand years ago.

Second, in the (16th century) reign of Queen Mary there was built in the town of Abingdon a noble market cross, comparable with and perhaps even finer than those still standing at Salisbury, Malmesbury and Chichester. A crude picture and detailed descriptions tell of its octagonal form, its coats of arms cut in stone, and of three rows of carved statues — six grave kings, a mitred prelate, a number of apostles and prophets, and four female saints presided over by the Virgin. Unfortunately these figures (especially the kings, the prelate, the saints and the Virgin) made the cross seem especially odious to a Puritan fanatic named Waller, who, in the time of England's Civil War, was not content (as others were elsewhere) with smashing the statues but razed the whole cross to the ground. That was in the month of May, 1644. Thirty-three years later there was built on the site of the destroyed cross, as though for the very purpose of illustrating the history of secularization or non-religious development, the Market Hall which still graces Abingdon. However, it may be noted in conclusion that this hall, often considered to be the most handsome in the whole of England, is surmounted by a cross, which rises above the weathervane.

Jan. 16, 1944.

Special Division

Department of State, Washington, D. C.

To Whom It May Concern:

I and all the neighbors of this here street are putting in a complaint against opening another bar room in the neighborhood we are all war workers and would like to have some rest

We all would like this place not to open at all.

Thanking You,

Sign—The neighbors of Maple Blvd.,  
S. Orange Park.

MARCH, 1944

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## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 137)

South, is one with which few Americans will quarrel. Nor is it justifiable to question the selection of a book by Arciniegas, one of Colombia's outstanding men of letters. The choice of this particular book, however, is debatable.

Though the translation is not always felicitous, (as, for example, in its abuse of the historical present), it is on the whole both sound and readable. The Spanish original, like all Arciniegas' work, has a flowing and lively style which is an excellent vehicle for the author's quickwitted and humane spirit. It is not, however, as solid a historical contribution as Arciniegas' earlier book on the Comuneros (the XVIII century forerunners of the Colombian revolution), nor does it have the force of some of his writing on contemporary subjects. One can not escape the impression that Arciniegas contrived this volume with a view to catching the public eye in these war years with a provocative subject and a still more provocative title.

To say this is by no means to deny the book's many excellent points. In retelling the story of new world adventure the author has retained much of the charm of the original narratives and has even added to their color, for Arciniegas has an artist's eye for the splendor of nature in his native continent and an effective gift for suggesting character in a few bold strokes. The book has a tendency to ramble, however. Comments are often delivered with judgment and wit, but they do not always appear germane to the theme. These minor strictures lead us to what seems, to this reviewer, to be a defect in the basic structure of the book.

Arciniegas would have us believe that German and capitalist were almost synonymous terms and that they can be played off as antithetical to the structure of Spanish thought and action in the years of the conquest. This is an oversimplification so great as to verge on error. There were many commercially minded backers of Spanish adventurers apart from the Fuggers and Welsers. Further, in his desire to identify the Germanic with the new economic trend, Arciniegas labels as German the Flemish and the Dutch. In order to round out a story which in the main is centered on the activities of Welser agents in northern South America he includes chapters on the Rio de la Plata region for which the only justification is the financial interest of German bankers in some of the unsuccessful voyages in that region and the existence of an interesting travel journal by a subordinate German soldier of fortune (Ulrich Schmidl) in that area.

The book is provocative and interesting throughout: the skill with which the author presents his somewhat subjective picture of the vast tapestry of XVI century old and new world relations is admirable. Some historians will object to the oversimplification which is the converse of the book's freshness; the general reader will find here an entertaining story; and all who read will enjoy making the acquaintance of one of the most vigorous liberals of South America in our own times.

C. C. GRIFFIN.

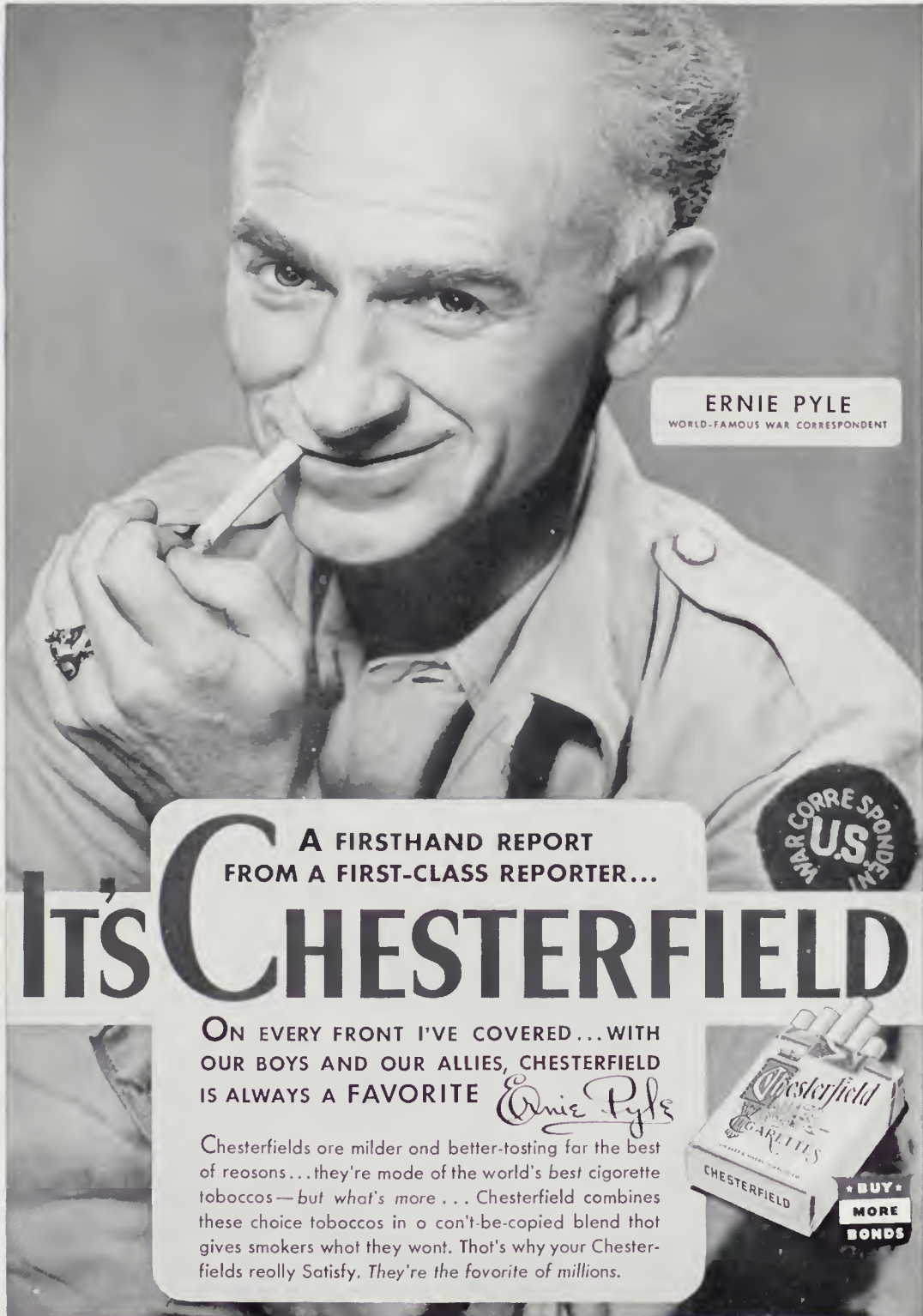
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*FREE CHINA'S NEW DEAL*, by Hubert Freyn.  
New York: Macmillan, 1943. pp. 277. \$2.50.

For Americans who would appraise Free China's achievements during the past seven years, it is well to consider what our own nation might have accomplished under similar conditions. Assume that a large part of our country, including all important industrial areas and most of our coal and iron mines, had been occupied by a superior enemy; that our remaining free territory possessed nothing in the way of modern industrial facilities; and that we were subject to a constantly tightening economic blockade. Could we have continued to resist the enemy, while at the same time creating a makeshift industrial system and laying the groundwork for fundamental economic and other reforms?

In such a perspective Mr. Freyn provides us with a comprehensive and carefully drawn picture of what Free China has done to develop itself in order to carry on a war and build for peace. Unlike so many writers who tend to over-stress and dramatize the military aspect of Chinese resistance, Mr. Freyn treats the war but incidentally. He describes, first for Free China as a whole, and then for individual provinces, accomplishments in the fields of agricultural expansion, industrial development, communications, finance, and social and political reconstruction. There is no attempt to gloss over factors such as inflation and the fact that some reforms, such as those relating to land, taxation and local self-government, have not been put into full effect. It is pointed out, however, that even where the desired goal has not been reached owing to abnormal war conditions, there has at least been laid in the new laws, governmental structures and programs, the bases of improved systems to be put into effect after the war. The book is replete with useful statistical and other reference material.

A. S. CHASE.



**ERNIE PYLE**  
WORLD-FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT

A FIRSTHAND REPORT  
FROM A FIRST-CLASS REPORTER...

# IT'S CHESTERFIELD

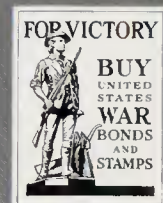
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tobaccos — *but what's more...* Chesterfield combines  
these choice tobaccos in a can't-be-copied blend that  
gives smokers what they want. That's why your Chester-  
fields really Satisfy. *They're the favorite of millions.*



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## Yes—LUCKY STRIKE MEANS FINE TOBACCO!

*INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE*, by the Committee itself. Waverly Press, Baltimore, 1943. 122 pages. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Secretary General of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has just published a brief report containing the history of this Committee, a sketch of its organization and the broad lines of its activities to date.

While this report cannot be characterized as "light reading," yet its brevity and informal, narrative style (with the possible exception of official texts reproduced in the report) make this volume an exceptionally interesting source of vital information, particularly for those who are concerned with Latin American-United States economic relations.

The vast majority of books on this subject today deal with some sort of plan for the future, and no matter how authoritative or valuable such works may be, they leave the reader, so to speak, with his mental fingers crossed. This volume gives a vivid easy-to-read picture of a scheme of intensive international cooperation and coordination *which is working, and has worked for some years*, under the most difficult and discouraging conditions. Among the most important fields covered by this international coordination and cooperation are: the controlled distribution of staple and industrial commodities; the supervision, protection and increase of banking and credit facilities; the rational shifting and coordination of industrial activities and of transportation availabilities; the development of the natural resources of member countries in accordance with careful, concerted plans; permanent or temporary arrangements for mutual consultation among governments or government agencies.

To many readers this report will have a peculiar interest not only in connection with international economic and financial cooperation in the western hemisphere, but also as containing valuable suggestions for the broad lines of a blueprint which might be followed in the solution of similar problems for the world as a whole.

While your reviewer has seen only the Spanish text of this report, he understands that English, Portuguese and French versions are in preparation and will be available shortly.

A. LEBEL.



*Plane of the Future*

## What will the airplane of the future be?

• The Pan American B-314-type Clipper pictured below was first placed in service early in 1939 . . . It was—and still is—the world's largest commercial aircraft, carrying 72 passengers.

On order, however, at the time of Pearl Harbor, were Clippers that dwarfed it—huge, 153-passenger craft capable of a New York-London flight in 10 hours . . . War needs took precedence over their completion.

But when Victory is won, wartime developments will be reflected in the construction of even finer Clippers than those projected before Pearl Harbor.

### **PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS**



**THE SYSTEM OF THE CLIPPERS**

## Geographic authors work for Victory



A Cretan muleteer. This human-interest photograph by Maynard Owen Williams was one of 20 which illustrated THE GEOGRAPHIC's recent article on Crete.



THE ARMED FORCES of the United States make strategic use of THE GEOGRAPHIC's vast storehouse of world knowledge—its 350,000 photographs, its geographical manuscripts, its library, its wealth of cartographic data. Thus, when you help this Magazine gather factual information you aid an organization which is making many unique contributions to America's war effort. Liberal payment will be made to Foreign Service Officers for acceptable photographs and narratives portraying human-interest geography. Before preparing a manuscript, it is wise to submit a brief outline of your proposed article.

### THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., *Editor*

Washington 6, D. C.

*ADMIRAL SIMS AND THE MODERN AMERICAN NAVY*, by Elting E. Morison. Houghton Mifflin, 1942. 540 pp.

Any landlubber interested in foreign policy will surely, in the prevailing mood of 1943, find much to fascinate him in this case study of naval administration and the role of the Navy during the first quarter of the 20th century.

Concentration of the lay reader's attention on a good many rather technical details is materially assisted by the framework on which they are hung, i.e., the astonishing success story of an authentic T.R. hero—a blunt and handsome officer who deliberately used the shock tactics of the muckrakers (Ida Tarbell, et al.) in his efforts to shake the old line Navy administrators of 1900 out of the "insufferable conceit" (his phrase, used in official report to those administrators) which blinded them to the obsolete methods in gunnery, ship construction and administration from which the Navy suffered.

It was T. R. who acted as "patron saint" of Sims and the "insurgent" group of younger officers of which he was the central figure—although the President occasionally displayed the caution inseparably connected with high responsibility, but nevertheless irritating to those officers. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he noted barbed comments on our naval methods in the thousands of pages of reports sent in by the indefatigable Sims, Naval Attaché at Paris, Madrid and St. Petersburg from 1896 to 1900. The encouragement then extended emboldened Sims, as Lieutenant and Inspector of Target Practice with the Asiatic Fleet in the early 1900's, to write directly to President T. R. over the Navy Department's head, the Department having filed without action his damaging reports on our gunnery. Instead of being fired for such insubordination, was ordered home to become Inspector of Target practice for the whole Navy, and within three years had revolutionized our gunnery methods and shooting accuracy (following an English model). The "dreadnought" or all-big-gun ship, was then forced on an unwilling Navy largely by the energy and knowledge of the insurgent group, working through the President when the pinch came. Sims having become T. R.'s Naval Aide, the same group failed in its effort at reforming the "Bureau system" of Naval administration, which they thought of as the root of all technical evils and backwardnesses in the Navy. Opposition to the Sims group is shown as centering around the formidable and conservative Senator Hale of Maine, who feared and distrusted anything that might lead to the formation of a military caste and its predominance in national policy.

Upon such a foundation was built the part of Sims' career that has become history—his command of United States naval forces in European



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Blind as a moth in an arc light  
The transport plows through the fog

Dead in its path  
Lurking in the dense grey shrouds  
Looms an enemy as destructive  
As a U-boat . . .  
*An Iceberg!*

On the bridge  
One pair of eyes can pierce the fog  
The eyes of  
"Intelectron" . . .

Instantly the alarm  
Goes to the helmsman

Slowly . . .  
The giant ship swings . . .  
Silently it surges past the ghostly mountain  
And sails on safely into the night

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What eyes and ears alone cannot detect  
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Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation

These days "Intelectron"  
Is doing many war jobs well  
After Victory it will guide  
The ships of peace

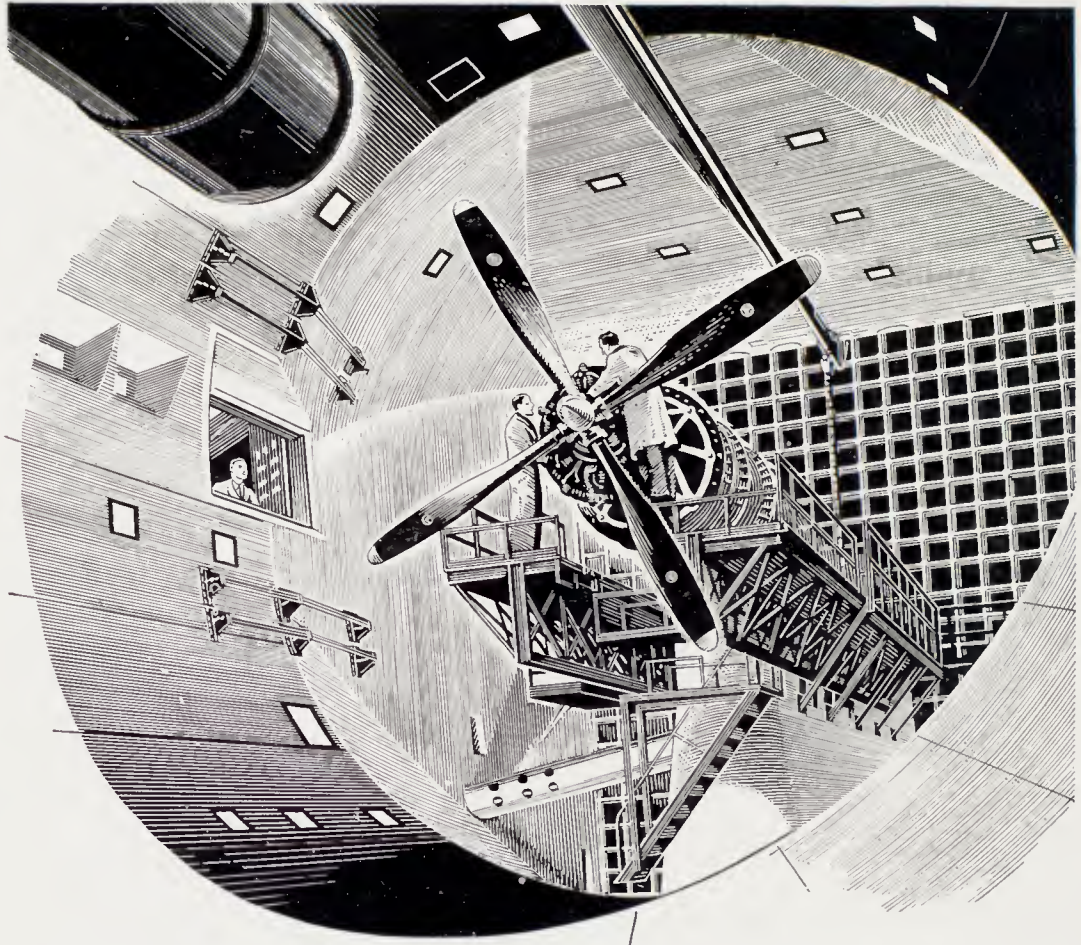
## *Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation*

*Manufacturing Associate of:*

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**INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION**

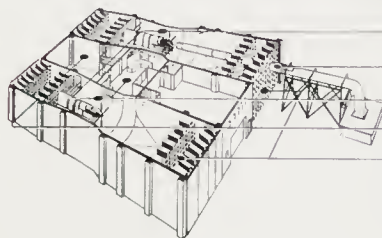
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PROPPELLERS

*Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Propeller Division*

waters during World War I—and it is this phase that is of special interest to students of foreign relations. The keynote was close and amicable cooperation between Britain and the United States, and between the two Navies. “I believe,” he said, “there is no case on record where Allies have operated together for any considerable length of time without more or less friction. I am out to make an exception in this matter.” He succeeded to a marked degree, the chief outward marks of his success being concerned with helping to induce a reluctant British Admiralty to adopt the convoy system, and with the harmonious functioning of the Queenstown destroyer commands of the two Navies.

But Anglo-American cooperation was, for him, no overnight mushroom growth of the war. His C.A.F. (continuous aim firing) system, whereby he revolutionized our gunnery early in this century, was modeled on the work of a British officer, who gave Sims full details as ammunition for his reform efforts. In 1911, in a then famous speech at the London Guildhall, he committed his prize indiscretion by walking into the field of foreign policy and saying, six years before 1917: “if ever the integrity of the British Empire should be seriously threatened by an external enemy, they might count upon the assistance of every man, every ship, and every dollar from their kinsmen across the seas.”

Students of foreign policy and naval history alike will be interested in the author’s comparison between Sims and Mahan, and in his reasons for agreeing with the *New York Herald Tribune* “that he (Sims) influenced our naval course more than any other man who ever wore the uniform.” His great influence was in making the navy a tough and efficient weapon for the use of a great nation with newly acquired responsibilities in world affairs. He never wielded the weapon in battle himself, except from his desk at Grosvenor Gardens. He was a child of the age of reform and of limited objectives. “After Mahan had defined the place of the Navy in our national life, Sims rarely, if ever, questioned the definition. Philosophical generalities had no appeal for him; he would have been incapable of developing a theory about the influence of sea power upon history. Insurgency, with its emphasis upon the limited objective and the concentrated attack, was the mood that was most congenial to his temperament.”

When the two clashed on the dreadnought issue, Mahan’s great learning was not enough to save him from falling into serious factual mistakes due to lack of recent gunnery experience; and Sims’ arguments for the all-big-gun ship were conclusive, as Mahan himself was compelled to admit.

WALTON C. FERRIS.



### Overseas Branches

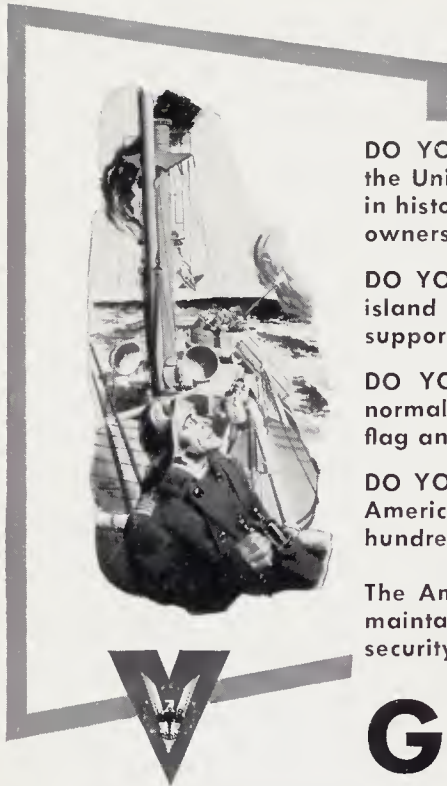
<b>ARGENTINA</b> Buenos Aires Flores (Buenos Aires) Plaza Once (Buenos Aires) Rosario	<b>CUBA</b> Havana Cuatro Caminos (Havana) Galiano (Havana) La Lonja (Havana)	<b>PERU</b> Lima
<b>BRAZIL</b> Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo	Caibarien Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	<b>PUERTO RICO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

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# GRACE LINE

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 139)

B. Hosmer, and this scholarship shall henceforth be known as 'The Charles B. Hosmer Scholarship of the American Foreign Service Association.'

"(e) The other scholarship shall continue to be known as 'The American Foreign Service Association Scholarship.'

"(d) The Treasurer of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL shall be requested to transfer to the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Association the sum of \$3,000 from the current surplus funds of the JOURNAL, which amount shall be invested in U. S. Government bonds and included in the Association's Scholarship Fund and the income therefrom used for payment of scholarship awards.

"(e) U. S. Government bonds of a nominal value of \$2,000 shall be transferred from the Association's General Fund to the Scholarship Fund, and the in-

come therefrom devoted to the payment of scholarship awards.

"(f) It is the sense of the Executive Committee that at an appropriate future time all of the reserves of the Association thus devoted to the Scholarship Fund, with the exception of the \$1,000 bond representing the Hosmer legacy, might well be removed from the Scholarship Fund, after approval by a General Meeting of the Association (Section VIII of the Articles of Association), and devoted to some other purpose such as the purchase of a suitable building to serve as a Foreign Service Club; and that the Association Scholarships might then be paid out of the Association's current income, except for the sums realized from the Hosmer bond and any other earmarked legacies which may meanwhile be received by the Association.

"My Byington seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously."

*Entertainment Committee.* The Executive Committee appointed Herbert P. Fales, A. Dana Hodgdon, and Elbridge Durbrow as members of the Entertainment Committee for the year commencing October 1, 1942.

Fortnightly Foreign Service Association luncheons, to which members may bring Departmental officers as guests, were held at the Jackson Place Coffee Shop, but were discontinued during the summer. A party at the Army-Navy Club was held January 27, 1943, in honor of the members of the special Foreign Service School then in session for the study of economic warfare work. This committee also arranged a very successful welcoming reception for Under Secretary Stettinius at the Mayflower Hotel on October 18, 1943, at which 250 Foreign Service and Departmental officers were present.

The new committee appointed for the year ending September 30, 1944, includes A. Dana Hodgdon, who serves as Chairman, George P. Shaw, and John C. Pool.

**JOURNAL staff.** Mr. Charles W. Yost resigned from membership on the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL in September, being replaced by Mr. Cecil Lyon (appointed in December by the new Executive Committee). Otherwise the Board remained unchanged during the year under review: Henry S. Villard, Chairman, Leo D. Sturgeon, Homer M. Byington, Jr., W. Perry George, and Jane Wilson, Managing Editor. George V. Allen continued as business manager and William E. DeCourcy as treasurer of the JOURNAL.

*Change in JOURNAL subscription rate.* Some confusion had arisen from time to time due to the fact that the regular subscription rate for the JOURNAL was four dollars a year, but that a special rate was given to members of the Association for extra subscriptions. Upon the recommendation of the Business Manager of the JOURNAL, the Executive Committee approved that the subscription rate of the JOURNAL be standardized at \$2.50 a year, effective July 1, 1943.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE ROOM

Room 193 in the Department of State Building continues to be the Foreign Service Room. Miss Jane Wilson and her assistant, Mrs. Phyllis Musgrave, are ready to give whatever information and help they can to members visiting or in the Department.

*Office facilities for visiting officers.* Desks, typewriters, official forms and stationery are at the disposal of visiting officers. The Department of State Register and Bulletin, the current Foreign Service List, Foreign Service Regulations, press releases, circular instructions, transfer lists, telephone directories, current magazines, daily papers, etc., are to be found there.

*Messages taken for visiting officers.* All messages are taken and in the event an officer is expected to

MARCH, 1944



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## VISITORS

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

	<i>January</i>	
Charles Sinniekson, Jr., Cairo	7	
Winthrop S. Greene, Stockholm	7	
Maree Jane Wood, Algiers	8	
Arnold T. Johnson, London	8	
Ralph C. Busser, retired	8	
G. E. Palmer, Santiago	8	
Erving Lundeen, Helsinki	9	
Mary Willis McKenzie, London	9	
Emery Hambin, Caracas	10	
John B. Brockman, Wellington	10	
Peter Condon	10	
Guy A. Morin, Port-au-Prince	10	
David I. Ferber, Ciudad Trujillo	11	
Cabot Ledgweid, Port-au-Prince	11	
Robert C. Burton, Manila	11	
John E. Horner, Ottawa	11	
W. Fapley Bennett, Jr., Ciudad Trujillo	11	
Russell H. Day	12	
Nathalie D. Boyd, Managua	12	
Katherine Bunbury, Nasseau	12	
Dorothy E. Wells, Cairo	13	
John Randolph, Canada	13	
Perry Laukhuff, Stockholm	13	
Jane Williams, Madrid	13	
Barbara R. Worrell	14	
William K. K. Leonhart, Buenos Aires	14	
John Logan Hogan, Costa Rica	14	
Janet Dickey	14	
Helen Race	14	
Antonette R. Blilie	14	
Norma Darling	14	
Reginald P. Mitchell, Port Said	14	
Julia R. Farrell, Buenos Aires	14	
George R. Canty	14	
Ellen G. Broome	15	
James E. Park, Panama	15	
James R. Byrnes, Caracas	16	
William G. Gintner, Jr.	17	
Janet Barker, Niagara Falls	17	
Nathaniel P. Davis	17	
Angelo Eagan	17	
Monroe Hall, New Delhi	17	
Charles D. Mitchell	17	
George M. Abbott	18	
Z. A. Dall	18	
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Venezuela	18	
Catherine M. Genova	19	
Bruce Rogers, New Delhi	19	
Edna Mary MacDonald	19	
E. P. Lawton, Algiers	19	
J. I. Touchette, Montreal	19	
E. Paul Taylor	19	
John W. Tuthill, Ottawa		19
Judith E. Friedberg, London		19
John H. Leavell, Baghdad		20
Samuel Sokobin		20
Elizabeth Stephenson, Madrid		20
Jack Wiltout		20
Fay Allen Des Portes, Costa Rica		20
Bruce W. Forbes		21
Robert E. Hastings		21
Waldo Ruess, Algiers		22
Outerbridge Horsey, Madrid		22
William H. Christensen		22
John J. Dayne		22
Lawrence W. Taylor, Brazzaville		24
K. L. Rankin		24
Fletcher Warren, Bogotá		24
David I. Ferber, Madrid		24
Analda A. Bloomfield, Buenos Aires		25
Edward McLaughlin, Brazil		25
Robert V. Rosa		24
Arthur W. Stuart		24
Walter N. Wahmsley, Jr., Rio		25
Marie C. Hury, Nicaragua		25
William D. Marclandf, Baghdad		25
Warren D. Robbins, Buenos Aires		25
Hugh D. Powers, Santiago		27
Martha Elizabeth Shelton		27
Jessie L. Webb, London		27
Allen V. Freeman, Caracas		27
Mary L. Petack, Cairo		28
Muriel E. Gaspar, Cairo		28
Milton C. Rewinkel, Lisbon		28
William B. Douglas, Jr., Lisbon		28
Booker McClay, Montevideo		29
Paul R. Josselyn, Vancouver		29
Dolores Ferguson, Costa Rica		29
Dorothy L. Procissi		29
Ellsworth L. Raymond, Moscow		29
Jeffery R. Crockett, London		31
Robert K. Clark		31
Eleanor R. Harbison		31
John H. Boyd, Algiers		31
John Coffey, Arabia		31
		<i>February</i>
Bessie Miller		1
Elbert G. Mathews, Afghanistan		1
Harry Hoffman, Jr., Port-au-Prince		1
N. B. King, Buenos Aires		1
Arthur Reed, Casablanca		1
Leonidas M. Parker, London		1
Carol H. Bettman, Casablanca		2
William C. Alband, Casablanca		2
Margaret M. Herrick		2
Ernest L. Ives		2
Warren S. Lockwood, London		3
Erich W. A. Hoffmann, Manila		3



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