

*The* **AMERICAN**  
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MAY, 1944





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Transcontinental circuits being buried at the foot of Christ of the Andes.

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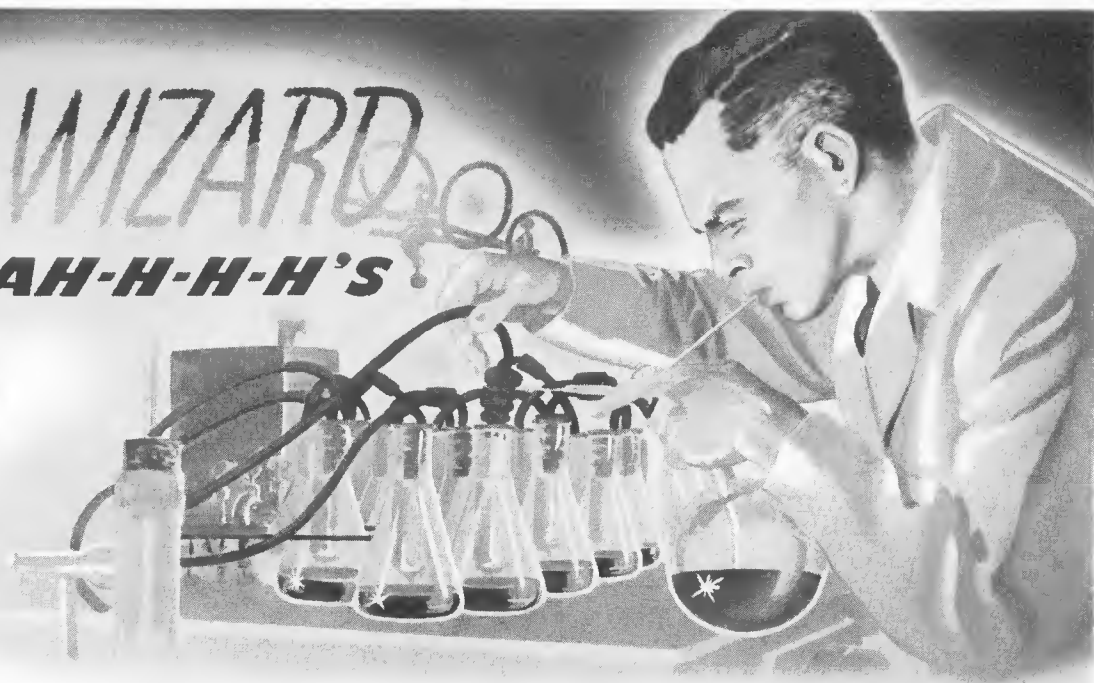
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 21, NO. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY, 1944

## REPORT OF THE INTERNMENT AND REPATRIATION OF THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN GROUP IN FRANCE 1942, 1943, 1944

By WOODRUFF WALLNER, *Third Secretary of the former American Embassy at Vichy*

### PART I—VICHY

NOVEMBER 8, 1942

In the early hours of Sunday morning, November 8, 1942, American and British forces made landings at various points in French North Africa, and at the same time the radio stations of the United States and Great Britain broadcast this event in special messages in the principal languages of Europe. The first member of the staff of the American Embassy at Vichy to receive the news was Chief Radioman Sidelinger of the Naval Attaché's office who, at 3:30 a.m. was standing by in the Chancery to receive the Radio Bulletin. He immediately informed Mr. Lee Murray, Chief of the Code Section, who was on duty that night in the Chancery, and who in turn informed members of the commissioned staff living in Vichy.



S. Pinkney Tuck, *Chargé d'Affaires* at Vichy, and Mrs. Tuck. During their detention at Baden Baden Mr. and Mrs. Tuck refused the favor of freedom in the town offered them by the Germans which was refused the other members of the group. Photo by James King.

At 8 a.m. a Triple Priority cable in clear was received from the State Department transmitting the text of President Roosevelt's message to Marshal Petain setting forth the reasons which had moved the American Government to land on French soil. The telegram instructed Mr. Tuck to deliver this message to the Marshal at the earliest appropriate moment, and Mr. Murray immediately informed Mr. Tuck, who summoned his confidential secretary, Miss Palmer to the Chancery. Other members of the Embassy personnel learned the news from their radios upon awakening.

Mr. Tuck was received by Marshal Petain at 9 a.m. and handed him an official communication of President Roosevelt's message, the text of which the Marshal had already received through the French

telegraph office. At that time, of course, the Council of Ministers had not yet met to consider what action the French Government should take in the face of these developments. Normal diplomatic relations had not been broken, and Mr. Tuck returned to the Embassy to make his telegraphic report to the Department of State on the delivery of the President's message. Since a break in diplomatic relations, if not a declaration of war against the United States, was expected at any moment, and in view of the critical imminence of a German occupation of that part of France which had remained free of German troops through the stipulation of the Franco-German Armistice Convention, the usual security measures had been in progress in the Embassy since early morning. Ever since its establishment in Vichy, the American mission had lived under the threat of a rupture of diplomatic relations and the occupation of Vichy by the German Army. By the periodical removal to safety of confidential documents, the Embassy had always maintained a position which may be described as liquid. As each American member of the staff had

been thoroughly drilled in the execution of certain duties in the event of emergency, the destruction of confidential material was carried out with dispatch, only sufficient cipher devices being conserved to permit an uninterrupted flow of confidential reports to Washington up to the very minute at which code privileges should be withdrawn. Similar measures were being carried out simultaneously in the buildings occupied by the Military and Naval Attachés.

It was not until late afternoon that Mr. Tuck was invited to call on M. Laval, head of the French Government. M. Laval informed Mr. Tuck that the French Council of Ministers had decided to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and that the French Ambassador in Washington had been instructed to so inform the American Government. M. Laval likewise stated that the Council of Ministers had voted armed resistance to the Allied invasion, and he showed Mr. Tuck copies of messages in this sense which had been dispatched to the Military and Naval Commanders in North Africa.

Since the French Government had as yet reached no decision with respect to the Embassy staff and



#### VICHY EMBASSY STAFF

Foreign Service Officers, Military and Naval Attachés from the American Embassy at Vichy as photographed by James King during their detention at Baden Baden. *First row, left to right:* Colonel Robert A. Schow, Military Attaché; Tyler Thompson, Secretary of Embassy, S. Pinkney Tuck, Chargé d'Affaires; Douglas MacArthur, 2nd, Secretary of Embassy; Captain Abel C. J. Sabalot, Naval Attaché. *Second row:* Captain Edward Curtis, Assistant Military Attaché; Woodruff Wallner, Secretary of Embassy; Lieutenant Commander Thomas Cassidy, Assistant Naval Attaché; Foreign Service Officer Keeler Fans.



#### VON RUNSTEDT VISITS PETAIN

November 11, 1942. While the American Embassy Group was leaving Vichy, German troops surrounded the town and General von Rundstedt called on Marshal Pétain to tell him the Germans would occupy the Mediterranean coast and other parts of previously unoccupied France. The photograph shows Von Rundstedt leaving the Hotel du Parc after his visit. The picture was taken by James King, newspaper man later interned with the official group at Baden Baden.

the staffs of the Consulates in metropolitan France and to their eventual repatriation, M. Laval referred Mr. Tuck to Ambassador Rochat, Secretary General of the French Foreign Office, who was present at the interview, for eventual conversations on this point. This was the last meeting which Mr. Tuck had with M. Laval. All discussions concerning evacuation and repatriation took place with M. Rochat or with other officials of the Foreign Office.

Before taking leave of M. Laval, Mr. Tuck requested and obtained permission to retain the privilege of secret telegraphic communication with Washington for that day, but he was given to understand that this privilege would be withdrawn early on the following day. Consequently code messages continued to be sent that evening, and it was not until late the following morning, Monday, November 9th, that Mr. Tuck was informed by M. Rochat that these privileges would cease at 12 noon. Up to that time, the Embassy had also enjoyed telephone privileges both national and international. These ceased at the same time as the code privileges except for calls made within the automatic telephone exchange of the town of Vichy. However, Mr. Tuck was able to arrange later for telephone communication with the Consulates at Marseille, Lyon and Nice until our departure on November 11th.

The question of the eventual representation of American interests in France by the Swiss Government had been decided almost a year before, at the time of American entry into the conflict. The French Government was aware of this decision and consequently no negotiations were necessary on this point, which was confirmed by an exchange of notes. Mr. Tuck was, of course, in close contact throughout Sunday with Mr. Walter Stucki, the energetic Minister of Switzerland. The continuation of this narrative will make clear how much the American mission in France owes to the rare dynamic qualities of Mr. Stucki and his staff.

#### NOVEMBER 9, 1942

About 5 o'clock on Monday morning, November 9th, Mr. Tuck received a telephone call from Mr. Atherton, Chief of the European Division of the State Department, inquiring concerning the developments of the day. The Department had by that time received the Embassy's telegram reporting Mr. Tuck's interview with the Marshal and the handing to him of President Roosevelt's message, but had not as yet had official word of the rupture of diplomatic relations. Mr. Tuck informed Mr. Atherton of the rupture and added that a full report on the day's events had gone forward by code cable.



Acme Photo

The *Gripsholm* arrives in New York with its 524 repatriates. Included among its passengers was the group interned in Baden Baden.

Within a few hours after the end of his conversation Mr. Tuck obtained the assurance of M. Rochat that the telegram in question, together with all other telegrams filed on the previous day, had been cleared through the French radio transmitter at Roanne.

The Embassy received no word on Monday morning as to the disposition which the French Government planned to make of Foreign Service personnel in France, and the three Consulates, could only be instructed to wind up their affairs, turn over to the representatives of the Swiss Government and stand by fully packed for an order to move. Relations having been broken between the two governments, any negotiations for exchange could of course only be made through the Swiss Government. The German army had not yet occupied southern France and there was some hope that we might leave directly for Spain. Mr. Tuck naturally presented this hope to M. Rochat when he saw him that afternoon, but the latter replied that he had received no such indication from M. Laval. It was the French Government's desire, he said, that the Embassy staff should leave Vichy as soon as possible for an as yet undecided point in unoccupied France where it would be joined by the staffs of the Consulates, members of the American Red Cross and the Press. He told Mr. Tuck Foreign Office officials were working feverishly to find a suitable locality for the housing of the official American group, but that in view of the overcrowding of southern France considerable difficulty was being experienced. Mr. Tuck pressed for the selection of Pau, the departure point of trains crossing the

Pyrenees at Canfranc, but M. Rochat informed him that the principal hotels there were occupied by German Armistice Commission personnel, and that another city—possibly Chatel Guyon, a resort town only a few miles from Vichy—would be selected.

NOVEMBER 10, 1942

The news of the Allied occupation of North Africa had created an intense emotional atmosphere in French Government circles, which tended to blur the practical details of administrative functions, and, at Mr. Tuck's suggestion, a secretary of Embassy was permitted to accompany two members of the Foreign Office by automobile to inspect the accommodations at Chatel Guyon on Tuesday, November 10th. The main hotel there, which was constructed for summer use, had been closed for the winter, and its rudimentary furnace removed for repairs. The temperature was below freezing that morning, and the Embassy representative had no difficulty in persuading his French colleagues that Chatel Guyon was unsuitable.

This information was telephoned to the Foreign Office, where in the meantime the Chief of Protocol, Baron de Beauverger, had made tentative arrangements for the accommodation of the entire group at Lourdes. When Mr. Tuck called on M. Rochat later in the morning, he was informed that Lourdes had been chosen and that the staff should be prepared to leave Vichy by special train at noon the next day, November 11th.

The whole question of the turning over of American interests to the Swiss Legation, including the

*(Continued on page 270)*

# A Century of Progress in Telecommunications

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF, Chief, Telecommunications Division

*On May 24, 1944, will be celebrated the 100th anniversary of the first telegraph message which was sent from Washington to Baltimore*

“ATTENTION, the Universe! By Kingdoms A Right Wheel!” These words—prophesying the telegraph commanding the attention of the world—were the first sent by telegraph before a public gathering. Samuel Morse was demonstrating before a select audience in the geological cabinet of New York University the practical application of his telegraph instrument. That was in January, 1838.

Six years later on May 24, 1844, Miss Annie G. Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, flashed the famous message—“What Hath God Wrought?” from a room adjoining the Supreme Court room in the Capitol to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station in Baltimore.

Senator Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina wrote on May 29, 1844: “The telegraph is in a room in the north end of the Capitol and under my room. Every new turn at Baltimore” (the Democrats were holding the convention which nominated Polk) “comes here in less than a twentieth part of a second—absolutely a miraculous triumph of science.” And so fame finally came to Samuel Morse.

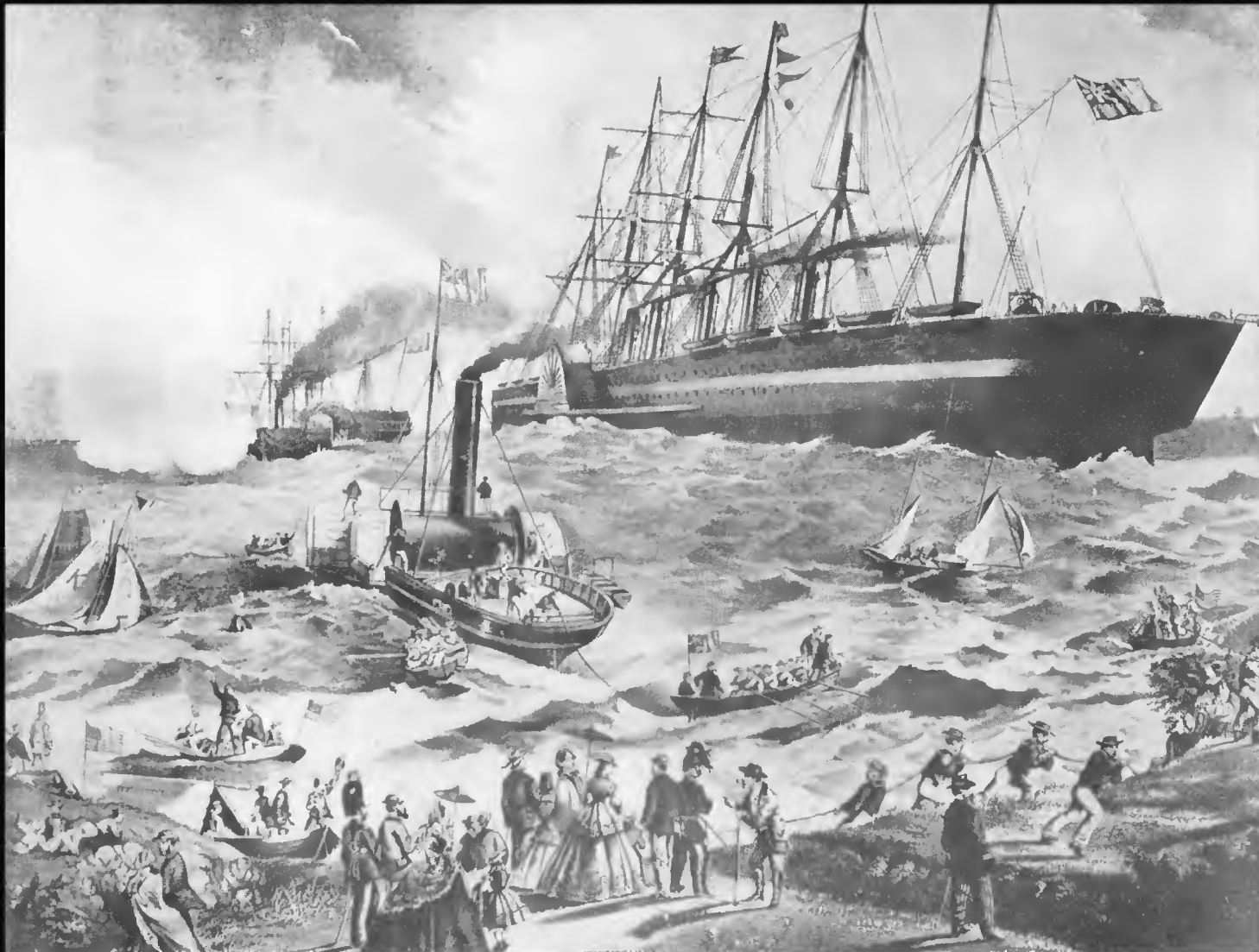
Twenty years before, travelling on the small ship, *Sully*, from Havre to New York, Morse, American painter, President of the National Academy of Design, had discussed with Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, recent discoveries in Electro-Magnetism. “If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity,” he had exclaimed. Years of experimentation followed, and appeals to Congress for funds—\$30,000 with which to build 40 miles of telegraph lines from Washington to Baltimore. For twenty years he

struggled to persuade Congress to act and then, near the midnight closing of Congress, March 3, 1843, he left the gallery, dejected and defeated. Next morning at breakfast Miss Ellsworth rushed up and congratulated him. Congress had approved the grant just before adjournment. As a reward the grateful Morse assigned her the honor of sending the now famous message.

The first telegraph line was operated free until April 1, 1845. Morse offered his invention to the Government for \$100,000, but his offer was refused upon the recommendation of the Postmaster General as he was “uncertain that the revenues could be made equal to its expenditures.” Morse then turned to private capital. In 1844 a company was organized to operate a telegraph line between New



A modern photograph depicting the scene when Annie Ellsworth handed Morse the first telegraph message, “What Hath God Wrought?” which he transmitted from the Capitol to Baltimore.



The *Great Eastern* at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, when the end of the first permanently successful transatlantic cable was laid in 1866.

York, Baltimore and Washington. By 1851 over fifty telegraph companies were in operation in the United States. On April 4, 1856 a group of western companies combined and took the name Western Union Telegraph Company. This company absorbed 535 independent telegraph companies and became the largest telegraph company in the world. In 1861 Western Union built the first transcontinental telegraph line, notwithstanding President Lincoln's opinion that it was a "wild scheme" and that it would be "next to impossible to get your poles and materials distributed on the plains, and as fast as you build the line the Indians will cut it down."

Europe did not lag far behind in making use of Morse's invention. In 1849 Prussia and Austria concluded a treaty for the "establishment and utilization of electro-magnetic telegraphs for the exchange of State dispatches." In 1850 an Austro-

German telegraph union was established. In 1858 a number of European Governments made a monetary contribution to Morse in recognition of the use of his instrument in their countries. The first general international telegraph conference met in Paris in 1865—only Great Britain was not invited as private companies then operated telegraphs in that country. Further international conferences met in Vienna in 1868 and in Rome in 1872 and finally in St. Petersburg in 1875, which established the pattern of the International Telegraph Union and the Bureau of the Union.

Submarine telegraphy was a logical development of Samuel Morse's great invention. Morse himself experimented with underwater telegraphy in 1842 in New York Harbor, when he sent electrical impulses through an insulated wire. In 1850 a cable

was laid between England and France. 1858 saw the laying of the first trans-Atlantic cable, the culmination of the efforts of the American financier, Cyrus Field, and the English mathematician, Lord Kelvin. After three months the cable broke and it was not until 1866 that America and England were permanently linked by a submarine cable. The cable network of the world increased from 21,000 nautical miles in 1870 to 360,000 miles in 1930. Of this mileage about 155,000 is British, 95,000 American, 15,000 French and 12,000 Italian.

Once the method had been discovered, it was a short step from the transmission of signals by wire to the transmission of voice by the same means.

"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." were the first words spoken on the telephone. The speaker, Alexander Graham Bell—the listener, his assistant, Thomas A. Watson. The place was Boston, the date March 10, 1876. Since then the use of the telephone has grown by leaps and bounds: In 1877 there were 2,600 telephones in the United States—0.005 per 100 population; in 1900 there were 1,355,900—1.76 per hundred population; in 1928 there were 19,341,000—16.32 per hundred population. The assets of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the United States alone are worth over five billion dollars.

Radio or wireless was the next logical step. It was the result of the experiments of many persons, notably, Maxwell, Hertz, Sir Oliver Lodge and Marconi. Marconi obtained his first patent in 1896. In June, 1897, he sent a "wireless" message over a distance of nine miles. A year later he sent a

message across the British channel and in December, 1901, he covered more than 2,000 miles from Poldhu (England) to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Until the close of World War I the use of radio was confined almost exclusively to communications with ships. Prior to the invention of radio there was, of course, no means of keeping in touch with a vessel after it left port. Wireless was probably the greatest contributing factor to safety of life at sea. In 1910 the Congress passed a law forbidding any ocean-going vessel carrying 50 or more persons from leaving port unless equipped with radio.

One of the first difficulties confronting radio was a refusal of holders of different radio patents (Telefunken, Marconi, etc.) to permit inter-communication between wireless stations operating under their different systems. The following incident, which is told by Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, USN, who has often been called the father of American radio, illustrates these difficulties:

In 1902 upon the return of Prince Henry of Prussia from the United States where he had paid a state visit upon President Theodore Roosevelt, he wished to send a radiogram of thanks to the President from the German steamer *Deutschland*. The ship's radio was not powerful enough to contact an American station so it requested a British station to relay the message by cable. The British stations were Marconi-equipped while the *Deutschland* ship station had telefunken equipment. The British station declined to accept the message. Upon

(Continued on page 261)

Pony Express rider waving to Western Union men building first transcontinental telegraph line. The job of the Pony Express was to carry telegrams from the westernmost point the telegraph reached.



## Sweden's "Fortress of Education"

By HALLETT JOHNSON, *Department of State*

THE difficulties and dangers of the postwar period have been pointed out by those in high authority. Charles Wilson, the Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, has stated that "it is the plain duty of the American citizen to admit the advent of a new and dangerous era." and Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle has referred even more dramatically to the time when peace will come. He points out that men will not then be content to go hungry or to remain idle in a country that has endless need for work and plentiful food and that those who make stupid mistakes will be running us dangerously close to the gun barrels of revolution. It is thus evident that, just as we are now putting every effort into war industries, later on we will have to put every effort into such a peacetime production as will ensure that men will not go without employment and without food. The success of these efforts will depend in considerable part on the relations then existing between capital and labor and it is therefore imperative now to study constructively every means to improve these relations.

In this connection, my thoughts turn to the remarkable understanding which exists between capital and labor in Sweden, a mutual understanding which is due in no small part to the influence of the college for adult workmen at Brunsvik which was founded in 1929 by Sigfrid Hansson, the brother of the present Prime Minister, and which is known locally as "The Fortress of Education." Many labor leaders and indeed members of the present Swedish Government took courses at Brunsvik in their early manhood.

Brunsvik lies on the edge of the picturesque province of Dalecarlia, where the peasants still wear the colorful costumes of the Middle Ages, and where they have successfully defended their freedom for a thousand years. The town, practically unknown at the turn of the century, has since become the birthplace of a labor college which, though small, has such a dominant influence on the relations between capital and labor in Sweden that its methods should be analyzed for the benefit of institutions in this country.

The first, however, in the educational field in Brunsvik was a "Folk" High School, founded in 1906 by Karl Eric Forslund, a sort of Swedish Walt Whitman, as a center for developing new ideas. Richard Sandler, who was Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1932 to 1939, taught at the Folk School in its early days and in 1932 founded the Workers Educational Association which, together with its affiliates, now has a membership of over two million, or more than a quarter of the entire Swedish population.

It was only in 1929, however, that a seed was planted at Brunsvik, the growth of which has been of the greatest influence on the relations between capital and labor in Sweden. In that year the Federation of Swedish Trade Unions founded a labor college as an institution for the education of adult laborers. Three of the governors of the college are nominated by the Federation, one by the Brunsvik Folk School, and one by the Workers Educational Association. The average age of the students is twenty-eight years. The curriculum includes objective national economy and economic geography, history of the labor movement and of social legislation. The students are taught that if they want better living conditions they must become interested in national production and in the increase of national wealth.

I have visited the simple but adequate college buildings and have talked at length with the President of the College who said that the greatest effort is being made to teach the laborer students that the interests of employers and workers are indissolubly linked together. Since those of all political creeds are received at the college, I asked the President whether there were many Communists at Brunsvik and he replied that, while a number came to the college, few leave as such. Cooperation of all classes of society, under a democratic form of government, with national welfare as the objective is the fundamental teaching of the institution. A result of this teaching is that labor and capital in Sweden are in close and usually friendly contact, and prefer to adjust their own difficulties without recourse to legislation.

The powerful Employers Federation thinks so highly of the college that it favors the granting of vacations to workers in the employ of its members in order that they may attend courses at Brunsvik. Each year the college is visited by the head of the Employers Federation, at the time of the annual visit of the President of the Federation of Trade Unions, and these two protagonists of capital and labor speak from the same platform on the same day to students in a college organized and financed by labor. This unusual scene is indeed a fine example of the Swedish genius for cooperation in mutual welfare. Speakers from both camps emphasize that capital and labor are on the end of the same branch and that if the branch breaks they will both fall.

The atmosphere of the college is one of common sense and cooperation. It is run very simply—expenses are kept at a minimum and the six to eight week courses are available to all. The Unions pay for the tuition of many workmen.

The students at Brunsvik are taught to fight the battles of labor but are also taught that the welfare of their employers is necessary to their own welfare. Thus the minds of the students are brought into psychological channels different from those in other labor colleges. A study of national production and of national economy teaches these students their own rights and deserts but also teaches them an understanding of their employers' right to a reasonable profit and a realization that industrial peace and increased production will benefit them far more than industrial war.

After short but intensive courses the Brunsvik students return to their work and form centers for discussion which are attended by thousands of other workmen. They are also encouraged by labor leaders to become contributors to the labor press. Thus the cooperative atmosphere of the college permeates all parts of the country.

I have talked at length with Mr. August Lindberg, President of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions, of the possibility of an American Brunsvik and have asked what motivated the creation by the unions of the Brunsvik college. Mr. Lindberg said that the college had been started by labor in order to teach the workers objective national economy so that they would be in a position to meet their employers on their own ground, thus furthering the interests of labor. Capitalists cannot now take advantage of ignorant labor leaders nor will these leaders be ignorant of the benefits to labor of equitable agreements with employers.

With reference to the founding of such a college in the United States, Mr. Lindberg said that in

order to eradicate distrust American labor should found its own labor college. He argued that if capitalists, or even a Foundation, should finance an institution like Brunsvik it would be distrusted by labor from the start. While this opinion is obviously well considered, there may be a middle way. As the result of personal inquiry, I believe that if some far-seeing labor leader should found a college with the objectives of Brunsvik, he could easily obtain funds from one of our great Foundations which would be willing to leave the entire administration of the institution in the hands of labor. Perhaps our labor Associations and one of our Foundations could form a partnership for the promotion of an educational project such as was made in 1921 between the University of California and the California Federation of labor. Why should not labor found a central labor college, perhaps with branches in all parts of the country? Part of the teaching staff, especially those with a knowledge of the Swedish language, could well spend some time at Brunsvik to study the reasonable attitude of an institution which is so beneficial to the interests of both labor and capital. The psychological atmosphere of the college is so difficult to describe that it should be absorbed at first hand since this atmosphere has a greater importance than factual details concerning the curriculum.

It is true, of course, that an undertaking which has proved successful in Sweden, a small homogeneous country the size of California, cannot be integrally adopted in this country of continental proportions, but it would be wise to find out whether some parts of an idea which has proved so successful overseas might not serve us here.

We have made various attempts to found a labor college in the United States but there has been no outstanding success and there have been many failures. The "Brookwood" experiment failed because the various factions could not agree as to what political philosophy should be inculcated. Partially successful experiments have been made elsewhere, notably at the University of Wisconsin, but their results have not affected the country as a whole. The broad-thinking and tolerance at Brunsvik may well prove a lesson to us in the organization of a labor college which should prove more successful than any of our previous efforts. The main desideratum is not to omit any chance of making the same great improvement in the relations between capital and labor in the United States as has already been made in Sweden where an atmosphere of cooperation instead of antagonism exists and where the minds of the individuals of both camps are brought

*(Continued on page 260)*

## Edmonton Points North

By ROBERT ENGLISH, Consul, Edmonton, Alberta

THE war has brought many changes to Edmonton, Alberta, and it is expected that the postwar years will add to these. One local radio station in its announcements designates this expanding Western Canadian city as "The Crossroads of the World"; a second, with more restraint and accuracy, as "The Gateway to the North." It all began to happen in a big way in the spring of 1942.

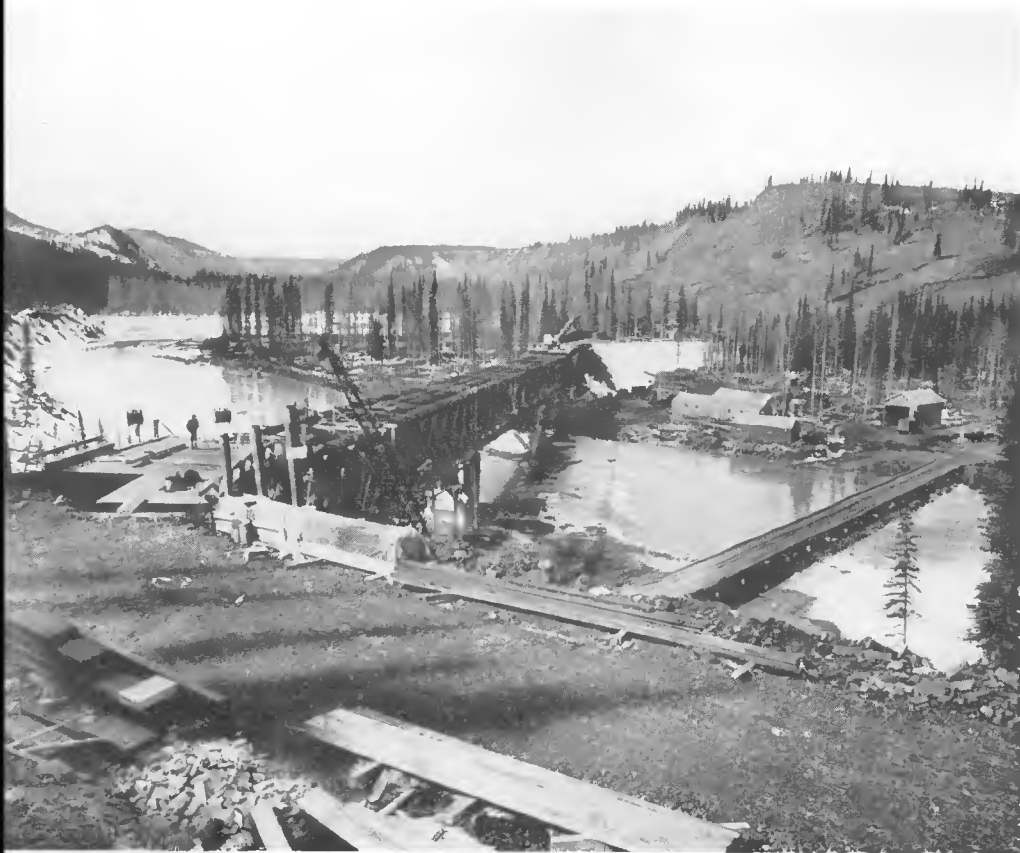
With the Japanese rampant in the Pacific, war exigencies demanded that, in the shortest possible space of time, a highway be built to Alaska through Northwest Canada. At the beginning everybody was trying, to the best of their ability, to do everything at once. Yet, out of what at some stages was confusion, emerged an outstanding achievement. The United States Army Engineers and the contractors working for them have done what would seem to be the impossible. It is not too much of an exaggeration to describe the Alaska Highway, and the airfields as a work comparable to the Panama Canal. The completion of all these projects, barring a few finishing touches, occurred approximately a year and a half after the work was begun.

Too much has been written about the Alaska Highway, which runs up on the east side of the

Rocky Mountains to Fairbanks, to warrant other comment than that it is now a highway on which the ordinary citizen's passenger car could easily average the thirty-five-mile-an-hour speed limit which has been imposed. A good deal of controversy surrounds the Canol Project but the fact remains that what was aimed at was achieved: namely, the tapping of arctic petroleum resources capable of supplying the anticipated needs for operations in the area. The men of the United States Army Signal Corps worked with far less publicity. In the early stages they provided mobile communication facilities where the work was being carried out and little by little permanent telephone lines were strung throughout the area. Today I can pick up the telephone on my desk at the Consulate and talk clearly and promptly with Fairbanks, Alaska and with the oil drillers at Norman Wells on the Mackenzie River.

All of these undertakings—and this point should not be overlooked—support what is probably the most important development of all; that is, a safe and efficient air route to Alaska.

This is not the time to go into details with regard



Placing a permanent bridge on the Highway. (Temporary bridge can be seen below.)

to these new air facilities. However, the military authorities who clear this article will doubtless permit me to say that they are, at the present time, thoroughly adequate for military needs and that post war global aviation will find this network ready to meet the needs of international air commerce with Alaska and very likely these lines will lead to points beyond.

There were beginnings to the opening up of the north country before 1942. The pioneering was done by intrepid Canadians. Bush pilots—as they were known locally—operated out of the City of Edmonton to points on the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories, to the Yukon, and even to several points on the Arctic Ocean. Northward they lugged surprisingly large amounts of supplies, equipment and men; southward they brought valuable furs, gold, and even some mineral concentrates. The beginnings of an airline to Alaska—certain strategic airfields were already located and partially developed—all occurred as a result of Canadian endeavor before the exigencies of the present conflict brought the eager cooperation of Americans, whose own safety demanded that the route to Alaska be developed to meet wartime needs. From then on the Americans carried the ball, but throughout, Canadian cooperation aided in a hundred and one different ways.

By the hour I sit with members of the Chamber of Commerce, with officers of the Canadian and American armies and others, including not a few geologists, mineralogists and the like, discussing the post war future of the north country. Opinions vary all the way from extreme optimism to extreme pessimism and include everything in between. The pessimists say that the Alaska Highway will be growing a hay crop two years after the war; that the Canol pipeline will wash away in the spring thaws; that no one will want to ride over the airways, and that gold will be a drug on the postwar market. The optimists, of course, see everything very differently. They see Edmonton soon to be the largest city in Western Canada, with plane-loads of people arriving every half hour on the half hour headed for Calcutta, Chungking and other far away places! tourists will be rolling up the Highway like traffic outside New York City at 5:30 in the evening, and Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, will be a major North American city. Somewhere in between, obviously, lies the future of Northwest

*(Continued on page 251)*



Stretch of the Highway showing pipeline and telephone line.

Canol supplies proceeding up the Mackenzie River.



## Letter From Naples

*From a letter received by Lawrence S. Armstrong, Second Secretary and Consul at Habana, from his wife's daughter who in 1930 married an Italian and has since resided in Italy. Witnesses for her religious marriage service were Mr. Louis G. Greyfus, Jr., now Minister to Iceland, who was Consul General at that time, and Mr. Ernest E. Evans, who was Consul at Naples and who is now at Mexico City.*

Naples, 23 October, 1943.

DEAR LARRY:

Ever since the Allied troops entered Naples I have tried to find out how I could send a letter to you, and it is only today that I have known that it could be done. First of all, we are all well, and I think this is the most important. We never left Naples, in spite of my family-in-law insisting that we should go to Benevento with them, which I would not do because I always had a feeling that, after all, Naples would be the safest place for us to be. And in fact, although we went through difficult moments, nothing terrible befell us. I imagine that from what you heard on the wireless and what you read in the papers you thought that Naples was a very terrible place to be in, but it was not as bad as I am sure you thought. I can just imagine how Mother, who so easily worries, was pre-occupied, and I am sorry I could not send her news earlier. By the way, did you ever get the messages I sent you several times through the Red Cross? From you I never had but one letter from Havana, and one message, both through the Vatican.

I am now working in an American office; in another letter I shall explain better what office it is; I had been wanting to do this ever since we had begun to know that the Americans would come to Naples. Not so much for what I can earn in this way (although this is not to be despised since life has become so expensive) as because I wanted to do something for them.

Now at last I can tell you what I tried to make you understand through my letters and Red Cross messages ever since the war began, and that is that we never were fascists, never and never, not even during the Ethiopian War, and much less, if it were possible, since this war began. And neither Pasquale nor any of his family ever considered the Allies as enemies of Italy, but as its liberators from the so-called "Duce." For this reason we had always expected their entering Naples with joy, but after what the Germans made us go through before leaving Naples, I assure you that we counted the days and the hours until they finally came. The last eight days before the Germans left were the worst: we had to leave our home because the whole zone

of Naples along the sea was ordered to be evacuated by civilians. The order came at eight in the morning, and had to be carried out by eight in the evening, and anybody that should be found in the evacuated zone after this time would have been shot. We went to my father-in-law's house at Arco Mirelli, taking along with us 34 people, all friends of ours from Posillipo, who did not know where to go. We went back and forth between Posillipo and Arco Mirelli several times, on foot, because the Germans had taken away the trams and the busses, we women carrying on our shoulders the most we could of our belongings, not knowing how long we would have to stay away, if in those days we could buy food. (So we took along all the few supplies we had in the house.) And what would happen to our homes during our absence? The men were hiding because the Germans were after them in the streets, trying to take them, either to make them work for them, or to send them to Germany, or to keep them as hostages, or to kill 50 of them for each German found killed or wounded in Naples. (This happened several times in Naples.) Towards dusk they succeeded in passing from Posillipo to Arco Mirelli, hidden in a camion that was transporting household belongings. We lived 8 days at Arco Mirelli, camped in the house because there were so many of us; the first three days we had water and gas and light and could buy food, but after that the Germans, who knew that they could not defend the city and had to leave, destroyed all they could: water system, gas and light plant and burnt the flour and charcoal supply of the city, mined and demolished the best buildings of the city, so we were left with very little food, no bread, no water, gas or light, locked in the house because the Germans were beginning to take women and children, and fighting was taking place in the streets between Germans and Italian Patriots. This state of affairs went on for five days, that is until the Americans entered the city, and I assure you we thought it was long enough, but really we should be thankful that it was not longer as it has been in other countries, as it will be in the north of Italy.

When finally we knew that the Americans were in town we were really happy. We immediately

*(Continued on page 251)*

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The American Foreign Service Protective Association is pleased to announce that persons applying on or before March 1, 1944, for membership in the Association in accordance with the Association's announcement of October 1, 1943, and actively at work on March 1 have been accepted for group life insurance and hospitalization and surgical coverage effective as of March 1, 1944. For applicants that were absent on March 1 by reason of sickness or accident, the insurance becomes effective as of the date of return to active duty.

Certificates of insurance will shortly be sent to the new members. A claim blank for filing hospital and surgical claims will be enclosed with each certificate. All claims and correspondence concerning claims or other aspects of the insurance should be handled through the Association and not directly with the insurance companies.

From some of the applications received in response to the Protective Association's announcement of October 1, it is evident that there is some confusion with respect to the group insurance plans now available to various Government employees. The following information might clarify the situation:

### AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Care of Department of State, Room 614,  
Walker-Johnson Building, Dashington 25, D. C.

*Plan A:* Available to Foreign Service officers and, in the case of those that applied on or before September 24, 1943, to Foreign Service clerks commissioned as vice consuls. Details will be furnished upon application.

*Plan B:* Available to American nationals abroad in the service of the United States Government as Foreign Service clerks (including those commissioned as vice consuls), couriers, superintendents of construction, or other permanent miscellaneous employees of the Department of State. Full details are available in the Protective Association's announcement of October 1, 1943, copies of which will be furnished upon application.

### WAR AGENCIES EMPLOYEES PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Care of Foreign Economic Administration  
515 Twenty-second Street, NW, Washington 25,  
D. C.

This association makes coverage available to many other American nationals employed abroad

by the United States Government, particularly those engaged in wartime civilian activities. Included in this group are: The Foreign Service Auxiliary, FEA, OWI, civilian employees of Military Attachés, and many others. Full details will be furnished upon application to the office shown above.

\* \* \* \*

It is requested that a special effort be made to address applications for insurance or correspondence concerning insurance directly to the headquarters of the appropriate group association. It may be noted that neither of the two associations is in a position to offer coverage to Departmental personnel, whether in Washington or traveling temporarily abroad.

March 30, 1944.

### BIRTHS

**PITTS**—A son, James Luther Pitts, was born on February 19, 1944, at Gorgas Hospital, Canal Zone, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Henry L. Pitts, Jr. Mr. Pitts is on duty in the Embassy in Panamá.

**CLOUGH**—A son, Frederick William, was born on January 20 to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Clough in Tegucigalpa, where Mr. Clough is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

**OLDS**—A son, John Carter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Olds, in Buenos Aires, where Mr. Olds is Vice Consul.

**WINFREE**—A son, Robert Graham, was born on November 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Winfree in Buenos Aires.

**BINGHAM**—A daughter, Mary Cecilia Lawton, was born on February 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Jr., in Buenos Aires, where Mr. Bingham is Second Secretary and Consul.

### MARRIAGES

**DAWSON-HAWKINS**—Mrs. Carley Robinson Hawkins and Mr. Allan Dawson were married in Washington, D. C., on March 16. Mr. Dawson is Counselor of Embassy at Habana.

### IN MEMORIAM

**BACHELDER**—Leonard Bachelder, honorary Vice Consul at Auckland, died March 14 in Auckland.

**WEBER**—Theodore C. Weber, appointed Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo on August 11, 1943, died on March 30.

**ALDRIDGE**—Clayson Aldridge, Foreign Service Officer, died in Corona, California on March 30.

**LOWRIE**—Will L. Lowrie, retired Foreign Service Officer, died in Alexandria, Virginia on April 2.

**NEVILLE**—The Honorable Edwin Lowe Neville, former Minister to Siam, died on April 7 in Pasadena, California.—See page 258.

**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.

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**EDITORS' COLUMN**

At the outbreak of the war, it was generally felt that the job of handling the foreign relations of the country in wartime was an essential occupation. So thought the administrative officials of the Depart-

ment of State, and most of the Service recognized this attitude as a matter of necessity. Now, despite all expectations to the contrary, the opposite decision has been adopted. The first Foreign Service Officer has been drafted, and it is assumed that many other Officers and clerks within the age limitations will soon be called.

It should be stressed that all members of our Foreign Service have from the outset been keen to serve their country in its armed forces. A large number sought eagerly to resign for the duration in order to enter military service. They were told that they were more useful to their Government in their present occupations than holding a commission in the armed forces, and their resignations were not permitted. They are no less keen to serve now, since the draft rules have been made applicable to them. Had they been allowed to resign as Foreign Service Officers for the duration in accordance with their request, they would, at that time, have been eligible for commissions in some branch of the military or naval forces, whereas under conditions today, the possibilities of utilizing their special skills are practically non-existent. We sincerely hope that the Department will notify each Officer drafted that his position in the Foreign Service will be held open for him while he is absent on military duty and that his career will in no way suffer.

There is a strange inconsistency in the drafting of members of the Foreign Service while legislation lies before Congress wherein it is proposed to add urgently to the career personnel by all possible devices. On the one hand, trained men are removed at the most critical period of the war; on the other, needs of the Foreign Service are deemed so great that resort is suggested to bringing men without actual service experience into the higher ranks. Regardless of the impossibility of reconciling these antithetical moves, the loss of professional personnel is undeniably a most serious one at this dangerous juncture in the destiny of the world. In addition to impairing the normal functioning of more than one post, it will throw a still greater load on offices now heavily overtaxed. In fact, it has already been necessary in some instances to borrow non-commissioned Officers to help out the sorely overburdened or depleted staffs of the Department in performing tasks which are considered essential from the military point of view.

We do not dispute the ruling which has now come into effect. We do express the hope that our Officers will in the armed forces be allotted tasks which, at any rate, may partially utilize their skills and natural abilities. Their special training and background should not go for naught when every blow against the Axis counts.

## Letters to the Editors

American Embassy,  
Habana, Cuba, April 8, 1944.

To the Editors,  
THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL  
SIRS:

Some things are better left unsaid but there has never been any reason for silence on the question of the availability of the Foreign Service Officer for military duty in time of war.

In the first place, from Pearl Harbor on, a sufficiently large proportion of Foreign Service Officers of all ages have offered to perform military service to refute any charges that the Foreign Service is attempting to evade such duty. All of these voluntary requests have been turned down by the Department of State upon the grounds that the work of the Foreign Service is essential to the war effort. The moment the State Department admits that the activities of the Foreign Service are not essential to the war effort an immediate exodus from the Foreign Service to military service can be expected and that applies to those beyond military age and not physically fit as well as those unquestionably acceptable to the armed forces. The ones unacceptable for the armed forces will seek other activities which, while probably less essential than those of a Foreign Service Officer, are more easily recognized as war activities.

In the second place, though only an occasional Foreign Service Officer has faced the danger equivalent to that of the man in a foxhole, in a bomber or on a warship, up to that point the average Foreign Service Officer has experienced or will experience a great deal of danger, discomfort and hardship in the course of his thirty or more years abroad. This officer or that one, and his family, have suffered aerial bombing, revolutions, earthquakes, anti-American demonstrations, storms at sea, internment, epidemics, lack of medical facilities and all manner of primitive surroundings. His career is definitely not a bed of roses—and he takes it for half a lifetime or more. His normal risks, in fact, are similar to those of the soldier behind the lines, in the outposts, in the Caribbean, at Panamá, in Central and South America, in North Africa and Australia, in India and Chungking. He is definitely not shirking a hard life or an uncomfortable one.

In the third place, the Foreign Service Officer makes a career of service to his country. For a minimum of thirty years he counts upon living outside the United States, solely occupied with the protection of his country and his countrymen and the promotion of their interests. Part of the time he may be in the midst of wars and revolutions. Part of the time he may live in unhealthy climates and

primitive surroundings. Part of the time he will be in isolated and lonely listening posts in the far corners of the earth. Part of the time he and his family will face illness and disease without proper medical care. All of the time he has complicated, highly technical duties to perform for all branches of our Government.

The Service isn't something to get into as a temporary job. A man must be able to measure up to rigid standards of character, ability and education in order to pass the entrance examinations. It then takes years of training and experience before he reaches the maximum of usefulness to the Government. He is expected to carry on through a full career, taking the worst or the best as they come. All this experience represents many thousands of dollars' investment by Uncle Sam, which is lost to the Government if the officer is to be replaced by unskilled temporary personnel.

In the fourth place, so far as the value of his work during wartime is concerned, his duties are more important than in peace. In addition to handling our normal political relations, the promotion of our trade, the control of immigration, the administration of our maritime laws abroad, the protection of Americans and their interests, the reporting of political, economic and social developments abroad, he takes a leading part in every one of the civilian war activities abroad and is in constant collaboration with our military and naval representatives. He reports upon enemy agents and Fifth Column activities. He prevents trading with the enemy black-list firms. He aids our Navy and our merchant marine. He organizes our American communities abroad for the war effort. He assists our Ambassadors in cultivating friendly political relations and in arranging international agreements to aid the war effort. He advises, aids and protects in other innumerable ways the representatives of the Army, the Navy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FEA, the Coordinator, the Rubber Development Company, and all other agencies of our Government in carrying out their emergency duties abroad. If their work is important to the war effort, then his duties can hardly be less so.

In conclusion, it should be understood once and for all, first, Foreign Service Officers are not only not avoiding war service but are ready at any moment to accept it; second, that they don't live and aren't seeking a protected life; third, that the Foreign Service is a difficult, technical career, not a haven for those who can't take it; fourth, the Foreign Service is essential to the war effort.

F. S. O.

*(Continued on page 266)*

# News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

*Tse Kung asked Confucius, "What kind of person do you think can be properly called a scholar?" Confucius replied, "A person who shows a sense of honor in his personal conduct and who can be relied upon to carry out a diplomatic mission in a foreign country with competence and dignity."*

## *Foreign Service Luncheons*

The Association luncheon on March 2 was attended by 86 Foreign Service Officers and their guests. DANA HODGDON, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, called on NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, now chief of Foreign Service Personnel, who addressed the following words to the group:

"I am certainly glad to be back here among you fellows in the Department. I am not going to tell the story of my internment. That has been told and retold, and if any of you are still interested, I suggest you buy the January and February issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, where you can read the story—well expurgated.

"I have hung up a record which I hope will stand for all time. For twenty-five months I held the designation of Foreign Service Inspector. During that period I circumnavigated the globe, made no inspections, and spent twenty-one months in jail.

"Now I have been released from a Japanese jail and sentenced to a similar institution on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street. I have served there before and know that there is no time off for good behavior."

The Association luncheon on March 30 was also well attended, with about 30 members present.

The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee spoke a few words although he said that speeches were not in order at Association luncheons. He extended a special greeting to our new Ambassador to Haiti, HON. ORME WILSON, and to Consul General HOMER M. BYINGTON, on leave from Montreal. Mr. Hodgdon extended particular welcome to the retired Foreign Service Officers present: Messrs. JOHN BALL OSBORNE, WALTER F. BOYLE, WILLIAM H. HUNT, EMIL SAUER and CHARLES C. EBER-

HARDT. Mr. Eberhardt for the last eight months has been visiting prisoner of war camps in this country, having offered his services to the Special War Problems Division of the Department. He says, "It is good to be in harness again."

\* \* \* \* \*

The Foreign Service ladies' second and last luncheon of the season was held on March 29 at the Mayflower Hotel. There were 128 present, of which 104 were wives of active Foreign Service Officers, the remainder being wives of retired officers, immediate members of families of Foreign Service Officers and a few others. It is interesting to note in this connection that this is the largest luncheon of Foreign Service ladies ever held in Washington. There are at present residing in Washington 175 wives of active officers.

The luncheon was held at tables of eight. At each was a hostess appointed by the Committee which for this year has been composed of MESDAMES JOHN C. ERHARDT, Chairman; EDWARD PAGE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD KEITH and WARDEN WILSON.

In previous years wives of Foreign Service officers were able to bring guests to the luncheons, but recently, due to the restricted hotel serving facilities as a result of wartime conditions, this has not been possible.

For income tax purposes members of the Foreign Service Protective Association are informed that the premium paid in their behalf by the Association on each individual hospitalization policy is \$10.95 per annum.

### *Heard in the Corridors*

. . . The two HOMER BRETTS visited the Department the end of February. HOMER BRETT, SR., has been living in California. Lt. (j.g.) Homer Brett, Jr., has been Assistant Naval Attaché at Caracas and has recently received his orders to go for training at Fort Pierce, Florida, before proceeding overseas for active duty. He was recently one of a group of our War and Navy Department representatives to be decorated by the Venezuelan Government. . . .

. . . CHARLES F. KNOX, JR., had a short story on Abraham Lincoln in the February 13 issue of the Magazine Section of the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

. . . MRS. DAVID H. BUFFUM visited the Department the end of February while staying in Washington with Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD K. TRAVERS. She was planning a trip to see retired CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. RALPH BUSSEY in Philadelphia and afterwards to visit Mrs. Harrison Lewis in West Orange, New Jersey. . . .

. . . The first employec of the American Embassy in London to be killed in an air raid was Miss BETTY GERTRUDE BOTT, British subject, employed as a teleprinter operator. Miss Bott was on her way to work on the night of February 20 when she was killed by a bomb blast, which hurled her against an iron fence. . . .

### *Mr. Seward's Wandering Boy*

When HUGH S. CUMMINGS, JR., was in Geneva seven or eight years ago he made a copy of the following instruction which was recorded in the files:

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington—March 30, 1864.

C. H. Upton, Esqr.  
U. S. Consul—Geneva.

SIR:

Your dispatches from No. 5 to No. 8, both inclusive have been received.

Your attention is directed to Sections 322 and 323 of the Consular Manual in regard to the location of your consular office.

The Department has been informed by an officer of the Treasury Department, who recently visited Geneva, that, after making several attempts to find the Consulate, he was unable to find either you or your office.

You will immediately acquaint the Department with the name of the street in which it is situated, and its number; also, the name of the persons from whom it is hired.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

F. W. SEWARD,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

### *MacArthur's Nephew Rebuffs Henri-Haye in Lisbon Encounter*

LISBON, Mar 10.—Douglas MacArthur II, diplomat nephew of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, gaunt after internment in Germany, was in no mood for friendly small talk recently when he met well-fed Gaston Henri-Haye, former Vichy Ambassador to Washington, a witness reported here yesterday.

Mr. MacArthur, former secretary of the United States Embassy in Vichy, met Henri-Haye when the exchange liner *Gripsholm* docked here with Vichy diplomats from the United States. They had known each other well in Paris.

Henri-Haye, known in Washington gossip circles as "the cry-baby" for his repeated complaints that his dignity and rank were not sufficiently recognized, was quoted on landing as say that "the American Government didn't accord me the attentions a diplomat should expect." (Henri-Haye and his entourage were held on a luxurious Pennsylvania estate, pending the exchange.)

Soon after he landed Henri-Haye saw Mr. MacArthur in the Aviz Hotel in Lisbon. The witness said the Frenchman rushed up to Mr. MacArthur smiling and opened this conversation:

"How are you, mon cher MacArthur? You have indeed lost a lot of weight, mon cher \* \* \*."

"You wouldn't be surprised if you remembered that I am just out of an internment camp in Germany," Mr. MacArthur replied grimly.

"But certainly, certainly you must realize that we diplomats run some risks . . ." Henri-Haye continued.

"Indeed we do," Mr. MacArthur declared, "but nothing can justify that Vichy should have handed us over to the Germans from their own internment camp at Lourdes."

"You know France was occupied, and there were certain legal points," explained Henri-Haye, no longer smiling.

"You would have probably lost weight yourself, too, sir, if we had handed you over to the Japanese," Mr. MacArthur came back, as Henri-Haye retreated.

—*Washington Star*, March 10, 1944

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

AGLY, 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*  
 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*

### KARACHI



Consulate Staff  
at Karachi

**First row:** Bishram Singh, Ragho Dhanna, John Simon, Ramparshad Mangilal, Rama Jeewa. **Second row:** Vice Consul Edwards, Vice Consul Vinson, Consul Macy. **Third row:** Clerk K. S. Madhwani, Lt. Com. Howard Smith, Naval Liaison Officer at Karachi, Clerk Alec Ridrigues, Clerk Marie Mendes, American Clerk Ida Staud, Vice Consul Davenport, Clerk Edna D'Cunha, American Clerk George Small, Clerk Paxy Britto. This group photo was taken on the departure of Vice Consul Vinson, who was garlanded in Indian style by the office messengers. Photo courtesy J. Dixon Edwards.

## CARACAS

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Dr. Para-Pérez, Ambassador Frank P. Corrigan, and Senor Mammel Dagnino, Director of Protocol in the Foreign Office emerging from the Pantéon after a wreath laying ceremony at the tomb of Simon Bolivar on the occasion of Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to Caracac, March 19, 1944.

Photo courtesy Carl Breuer.



## COLÓN

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spent several days late in March visiting our armed forces on the Isthmus, being enthusiastically received everywhere. She carried a message of praise and encouragement from "her husband"—as she referred to the President—to the forces here who are carrying on important work without the compensating excitement of front-line action.

Although her schedule was a heavy one a number of receptions were given in her honor, the most notable one being that of the President of Panamá and Mrs. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, to whom she had been presented by John J. Muccio, Chargé d'Affaires a. i.

Chinese quota immigration visa No. 1 was issued at Colón on March 18, 1944, to Mrs. Sylvia Kam Lelaidier, wife of Staff Sergeant Jules Lelaidier, U.S.A., now on duty in the United States. This event, the first concrete effect of the recent repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, received newspaper publicity, it being noted with pleasure that the first visa went to a citizen of Panamá, Mrs. Lelaidier having been born in Panamá, the daughter of a Chinese father and a Panamanian mother. A United

States passport has been issued to the Lelaidiers' infant daughter, Cecelia Sylvia.

ARTHUR R. WILLIAMS.

## TORONTO

Consul General North Winship represented the Secretary of State at the funeral of the late Honorable William C. Burdett, American Minister to New Zealand, which was held on February 28th at Macon, Georgia.

The robins are late this year, so Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert Henry Macy, who have recently arrived from a post in Mexico, have had to pinch hit as official harbingers of spring. Due to the acute housing situation, they are forced to live under the eaves of the Westminster Hotel at present, but hope to find a vacant nest before full summer.

E. T. KELSEY.

## MANAGUA

Highlight of the farewell activities for Bill Cochran at the end of the year was the unusual honor bestowed on him by the Nicaraguan Government which tendered him a banquet.

The season got off to a cheery start at a birthday

dance given by Mary Lee Stewart at the Embassy residence at "Las Piedrecitas" on December sixteenth. Interludes between dance numbers, tune-fully rendered by the President's band, were filled with carols around the tree which had been brought from the "Sierra" for the occasion.

Under the aegis of Rodolfo Rivera, Special Assistant to the Ambassador and formerly Director of the American Library, a group of about one hundred members of the American and British colonies in Managua, led by a mixed chorus of thirty voices, began the Christmas Eve celebrations for a second year with a half hour broadcast of carols from the Library.

The Far Eastern note which was recently struck in Managua with the arrival of Third Secretary David T. Ray and Clerk Beatrice Comeau, who were among the Tokyo internees, was again intoned upon the arrival of Clerk Nathalie Boyd of the Hong Kong group.

A prominent feature of the military review held on the Loma of Tiscapa in celebration of President Anastasio Somoza's birthday on February first was the presentation of medals to four United States Army Officers and to Mr. Thomas A. Jones (Al Jones to Foreign Service Officers formerly stationed in Managua) for meritorious service to Nicaragua. Ambassador Stewart stood with the President during the ceremony.

Word has just been received that Mary Lee Stewart will marry Charles Ezra Aid, until recently stationed in Managua with the Air Transport Service, in Dallas on March 10. The Ambassador expects to join Mrs. Stewart and Mary Lee in Texas in time for the wedding.

JAMES M. GILCHRIST, JR.

## WINNIPEG

February 15, 1944.

The On-to-Victory Carnival, sponsored by the International War Veterans' Alliance, opened at the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium on February 5, 1944, in a whirl of fanfare, blare and blarney.

Manitoba's third session of the twenty-first legislature, the fifth wartime session of the Provincial House, was opened at Winnipeg on February 8 in a dignified atmosphere of quiet etiquette and ceremony. The impressive speech from the throne was read by His Honor R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor, in the colorful presence of judicious Representatives of the Province, natty officers of the armed forces, red-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police, worthy dignitaries and the urbane consular corps and their stylish ladies, including Consul General and Mrs. Klieforth, the Magnusons and Consul George LaMont who had just returned

from a Floogle flight to the lures of Manhattan.

A delightful dinner in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday was arranged by the Winnipeg Burns Club at the swank Fort Garry Hotel in the evening of February 12. The five-hour celebration was presided over by a galaxy of brilliant talent. At the head of the banquet, Consul General Klieforth was flanked by such distinguished celebrities as Lieutenant-Governor R. F. McWilliams, Mayor Garnet Coulter of Winnipeg and Colonel J. P. Fraim, Jr., Commanding Officer of the United States Army Forces in Central Canada. Approximately two hundred guests attended, including the Winnipeg staff of the American Foreign Service.

On Sunday evening, February 13, American residents of Winnipeg were special guests when, for the eighth successive year, an American Night Service was held in the Westminster Church in honor of Lincoln's birthday. Consul General and Mrs. Klieforth, the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the Premier of the Province, and the Mayor of Winnipeg were among those present during the services conducted by the Reverend Doctor Ernest Marshall Howse. Reservations had been made for the staff of the Consulate General.

Returning from an enlightening visit to Washington, the Winnipeg Limited on March 2, through a swirling snowstorm, staggered in with Consul General Alfred W. Klieforth in time to join a luncheon party at the Manitoba Club arranged by Consul Magnuson in honor of His Grace the Bishop of Iceland, The Most Reverend Sigurgeir Sigurdsson, in Winnipeg from Iceland for the silver anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic National League of America.

Other guests were His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, The Honorable Premier of the Province, His Worship The Mayor of Winnipeg, the President and Vice President of the Icelandic National League of America, and the Consuls of Iceland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

In the absence of Consul General Klieforth, it behooved Consul and Mrs. Magnuson to attend the famous annual Policeman's Ball in Winnipeg on February which opened, in a grand march, by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McWilliams to the stirring skirls of kilted bagpipes, three of Royal Alexandra's blazing ballrooms swinging into syncopated action. It was something to remember.

The next morning a shivering little car was embedded in twenty degrees below zero on Main bearing the following note:

"No ticket, please. Car froze.  
Out of gas. Policeman's Ball.  
Thanks—swell time."

ERIK W. MAGNUSON.

## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

*UNFINISHED BUSINESS*, by Colonel Stephen Bonsal. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1944. xi, 313 pages. \$3.00.

By reason of the character and the experience of its author, this book is one of outstanding historical interest. As journalist, traveller, diplomatist, army officer, Stephen Bonsal's active career goes back to 1885. During these sixty years and for the most part previous to the Peace Conference, which is the main subject of his book, he visited every country of the world except Persia, witnessed and described the course of major and minor wars and revolutions, held intimate conversations with the great political leaders from Bismarck on. He was at home in the salons, the universities, and the restaurants of the European cities. Thus the diaries and memoranda which form the book are instinct with a wealth of personal background and a richness of historical and biographical allusion that appears in strong contrasts to the naiveté of a good many books by Americans dealing with European negotiations. Colonel Bonsal was a political idealist at the Peace Conference and, judging by his foot-notes, he remains one; but he was worldly wise and no one could have been more acutely aware than he of the realities which must be faced in the making of peace. His ultimate optimism was founded upon a very healthy provisional pessimism. Because of this quality and the particular position which he occupied at the last Peace Conference, the book appears as a timely guide to the attitude we should assume toward the problems of the next peace.

When Colonel House arrived in Paris in October, 1918, for the discussion of the armistice terms, he immediately secured the services of Colonel Bonsal, who was then a member of the A.E.F. From that time on the latter was close to the center of the most important negotiations, particularly those that led to the drafting of the Covenant of the League of Nations in February and continued in the sharp conflicts in the League of Nations Commission over the various amendments proposed—conflicts finally resolved in the adoption of the Covenant by the Conference. Because of his understanding of the currents of European politics and his fluency in European tongues, he was the intimate and indispensable aide of President Wilson and Colonel House. He acted as interpreter all through the meetings of the League of Nations Commission and the most important chapters of his book are based upon the notes he took during the

meetings. His diary entries, as published, are presented in unconventional form. Although they appear under date lines, the entries are frequently rearranged chronologically, according to subject matter, and in various instances later memoranda are interpolated among them. In general, memoranda drafted at a later period appear in the form of foot-notes.

The book is not characterized by any startling revelations, but it does provide a vast amount of first-hand, intimate material that clarifies and illumines the issues and the personalities of the Peace Conference. The account of the debates among Wilson, Cecil, Bourgeois, Hymans, over the drafting of the Covenant is vivid and constitutes an important addition to the histories that have been written from the official records. A long chapter upon the Smuts mission to Austria and Hungary gives us little on Smuts but a great deal of fresh light upon political and economic conditions in Central Europe. Of particular interest is the picture of Berlin in September, 1919, at the time of the Reichstag investigation of responsibilities, and the record of conversations with Bernstorff, Rathenau, and Wilff. The final chapter is concerned with Colonel Bonsal's efforts to secure from Senator Lodge, at the instance of Colonel House, compromise reservations to the Covenant which might prove acceptable to Wilson and facilitate the ratification of the Versailles Treaty. These pages are of especial interest since, curiously enough, there is nothing in the House Collection, deposited in the Yale Library, regarding the compromise suggested to Lodge by Bonsal and no references whatever to Lodge's suggestions in Colonel House's diary.

Certain important conclusions may be drawn from the book. As regards personalities it brings convincing evidence of the faithful and vital service rendered by Colonel House at the Peace Conference to the cause sponsored by his leader Wilson. Colonel Bonsal, working in the most intimate touch with both men, holds the position of star witness. Not merely his direct testimony but the implication of his diary remove any semblance of credibility from various malicious stories that have muddied the history of the relations of the two American leaders. In a broader sense the book reinforces the eternal lesson of history that peace is not to be achieved or maintained by formulae and phrases, however skilfully devised. The long hours of debate over the Covenant, the weighing of this clause or that, the acceptance or the rejection of long-con-

sidered amendments—all this produced a document of secular historical importance. But it remained a document and could serve its purpose only if the participating states were ready to make it function. Such documents are necessary to international organization but the basis of peace remains the reasoned and determined will of the nations to cooperate with each other.

CHARLES SEYMOUR,  
*President, Yale University*

*COUNT ON TWO DAYS*, by Mannix Walker.  
Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, 1943. 276 pages. \$2.50.

How can I describe the quality of this book to that small number of foreign service officers who do not know Mannix? (Of course it is quite superfluous to do so for those who do!) I think perhaps the simplest way (and certainly the easiest for the reviewer) is to quote from the jacket, and then from the book and I am sure the Mensheviks will agree with the Bolsheviks that this is in the best tradition of "Alice in Wonderland" and "The Young Visitors" (if you know what I mean).

In the words of the jacket: "This is a slightly mad story about a family of Bostonians who are disconcerted—except Mrs. Dowell, of course—when a glamour girl, a mysterious naked young man, a detective and a counterfeiter move in on them for a brief period."

In Mannix's own words:

"What sort of things?" Loring stood up and loomed threateningly over his mother. "Come on, Aunt Charlotte, we'll make her tell. You know how ticklish Mother is. If we both hold her down and tickle her she'll have to come clean."

"A good idea, Loring," Miss Adams struggled to her feet and began to move across the room. Mrs. Dowell giggled hysterically in anticipation of the tickling, but still tried to retain control of the situation.

"Stop it, I'll tell you," she cried firmly. "Stop it both of you."

"Get in under her corset, Aunt Charlotte," Loring urged. "We'll make her tell in no time."

"In the face of such determination it is hard to predict what physical indignity Mrs. Dowell might have been subjected to had not Drogheda at that very moment thrown open the drawing-room doors and announced 'Mr. Wilson!' The family at once resumed their normal attitudes and turned with great interest to greet the newcomer. He entered with a sprightly step, eager in his turn to meet them.

"I'm Bert Wilson," he said. "I understood I

was to come here to see Mrs. Dowell."

"Quite correct. I am Mrs. Dowell." She extended her hand a little dubiously. "This is my sister, Miss Adams, and my son, Loring. How do you take your tea?"

"Before he could reply the family began to make the most of having a detective on the premises regardless of the reason for which he was summoned.

"Where do you think I should go this winter?" Miss Adams inquired.

"Do you know my fiancée's last name?" Loring asked.

"Mr. Wilson paused for breath. His worst fears seemed realized."

If this be escapist literature, make the most of it! Here is a cream puff confectioned by a master chef and I for one greatly enjoyed it.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

*A GUIDE TO AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PRACTICE*, by John H. Wigmore.  
1943. Matthew Bender & Co., Inc. 493 pages.

The author states in the preface that the purpose of the book is to persuade American lawyers "(1) that *International Law is an American subject*, and (2) that it teems and bubbles with principles and rules which may arise in ordinary practice at the bar, and from whose knowledge a fee may be earned quite as likely as from knowledge of most other subjects of law." However, the usefulness of the book does not stop with the "selling" of international law to practitioners heretofore uninitiated into that subject, for the same "guide" which will lead them to new fields will serve as a reference work to lead persons already working in international law to needed citations.

Since the book is a "guide" very little use is made of expository text. In general the author follows the plan of setting forth questions such as a lawyer might meet in practice or such as he might raise as a consequence of his study. For answer reference is made to opinions of State and Federal Courts, U. S. Statutes, the Federal Register, the compilations of diplomatic correspondence which are available to the public, selected articles and treatises, and appropriate government publications. This "case method" is used almost exclusively in Part I, "International Substantive Common Law" and Part II, "The Law for a State-of-War." Part III, "International Legislation," uses the question and answer form in part but because of the nature of the material also quotes a treaty as an example and cites an extensive list of treaties under appropriate headings. The user of the book who expects an exhaus-

tive list of treaties, however, is doomed to disappointment, for the author, following his purpose of preparing a guide rather than an index, gave representative references only in some cases in which there are numerous treaties or agreements of the same general nature.

In Part IV, "Arbitration and Adjudication", the author resorts to the use of exposition to sketch briefly the historical background and includes in the material making up this part of the book a summary account of fifteen international arbitrations to which the United States was a party between 1794 and 1940, in order "to illustrate the varieties of controversy that are adjustable by this method, the problems of law and procedure that have arisen, and the essentially adjudicatory nature of the method."

Tables of citations and a full index complete the book. A practicing lawyer who is interested either in obtaining a reference to material relative to a specific problem arising in his practice or in obtaining a general background in international law will find this book of inestimable value. The book also has a definite place among the reference works of the student of international law or the person working in international relations.

H. ALBERTA COLCLASER

## LETTER FROM NAPLES

(Continued from page 240)

went out of see them, to talk to them. We had to walk quite a distance to find the first one of them, but it was such a joyful walk. Coming back home we bought some Vermouth (you used to like it, remember?) and in the evening we had quite a celebration, drinking a little too much (or was it the food that was not enough?) and singing alternately Neapolitan songs, Tipperary and The Star Spangled Banner. (I was the only one who knew this, so just imagine how out of tune it was sung!) The next day we were allowed to go to our homes. We found that our house had been opened and some of our clothes stolen, but we were so glad to be home, with the Germans gone and the Allies come that we did not mind much.

Now I have to finish this long letter, but I shall write soon again, telling you something more of ourselves, for the present, Mother, and you may be sure that all is well with me, and the children, and Pasquale and his family. Write as soon as you can, and tell me of all you dear people in the States.

Much love to all, especially to Mother que j'embrasse tres tres fort avec tout mon amour.

## EDMONTON POINTS NORTH

(Continued from page 239)

Canada and the Fairbanks district of Alaska. Just where, no one can say. When the discussions begin to get too precise and academic, I like to introduce the thought that if people only did the things that were thoroughly sensible and reasonable, then perhaps the development of Alaska and Northwest Canada would be further delayed. I add that as I understand it, in the period when frontiers were being extended both in the United States and Canada, those breaking the trail were not basing their activities on the studies of economists, mineralogists and other technicians. Restless and adventurous people still live in this world and the north country may attract them.

One more point should be made in connection with this potential post war development. The north country is not as bleak and uninteresting as is generally supposed. A book has been written by Richard Fimie entitled *Lure of the North*, and there is a lure for some people. Whatever it is, once they get to like it almost all find it hard to leave. If they do, back they usually come, vowing never to leave their simple, civilization-free life in the Arctic.

Edmonton is now the headquarters for most of the wartime activity which has been and still is being carried on. It is the headquarters of the Northwest Service Command of the United States Army, Brigadier General L. D. Worsham commanding; it figures in the Alaskan Wing, Air Transport Command, United States Army Air Forces under Brigadier General Dale V. Gaffney. The Canadians find reason to station in Edmonton two Major Generals, one particularly concerned with this northern wartime activity. It is a cooperative endeavor and this phase has been outstanding. To the Consul stationed at Edmonton it has been a real pleasure to observe the many occasions when, without red tape, delay or formality, Americans have shared their facilities and equipment with Canadians. Just as often Canadians have stepped into the branch to help out our men. It is hard to imagine a better example of harmonious endeavor.

Perhaps it is speaking a little loosely, perhaps not, to say that Edmonton points a dagger at the heart of Japan: it most certainly points a finger to post war adventure.

## Central Africa Stretches Its Rubber Production

By LAURENCE W. TAYLOR, *Consul, Brazzaville*

IN Brazzaville, at the Administration posts, in the farthest native village, the talk is of rubber. Never have the natives been pushed so hard, never has the Administration shown such teamwork on a project. Far from the sound of bombs and the excitement of battle, French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons are fighting the War with rubber. A pre-war production of 2,000 tons per year was stretched to more than 4,000 tons in 1942 and may reach 7,000 tons this year for both colonies.

The latex comes from four sources. The best is the product of about 10,000 acres of cultivated trees in the Cameroons, the production of which has been increased by heavier bleeding even at the risk of injuring the trees. "Rubber now" is the slogan. The future is entirely unpredictable.

The next best latex is from the wild trees which are found in most of the wooded areas. Tapping is done by the natives who find the trees, gather the sap and coagulate it in the village.

In the forests there are many stringing vines several of which yield a good grade of rubber. The larger vines are tapped at intervals like trees but for the most part they are completely severed and allowed to bleed to death.

Root rubber is gathered on the sandy plains from plants whose roots extend in an endless pattern about six inches under the surface of the ground.

The making of rubber is a family affair. The men cut their way into the jungle and scrape or cut the vines. The women and children gather the sap, usually in sections of banana leaves. On the plains both men and women dig and pull the roots and tie them into bundles. Returning to the village the roots are cut into convenient lengths and soaked a week in water. Vigorous pounding with a wooden club disengages the latex which lies between the bark and the wooden core of the root and forms it onto an amorphous mass. The latex whether from vine, tree or root is boiled in water to which an acid obtained from the leaves of jungle plants has been added. The coagulated mass is then pressed into a flat pan cake or a long roll in the form of a sausage.

At regular intervals, usually once a month there are markets to which the native brings the product of his toil. Representatives of commercial firms

buy the rubber but under the watchful eye of the local Administrator who sees to it that the weighing is fair, a just price is paid and order is maintained. The middle man assembles the crude rubber and dries it. The pads or sausages are hung or laid on shelves in houses made of palm fronds. The circulating air carries smoke from a constantly burning wood fire which toughens the drying rubber and gives it added keeping qualities. After a month to three months of drying, depending on the thickness of the pads and the weather. The rubber should contain no more than ten per cent of water and impurities. It is then ready for resale to the agent of the British Rubber Control who packs it and ships it to the United Kingdom. The British have a monopoly of the rubber from the area by agreement with the Fighting French.

Getting the program going was not an easy matter. Most of French Equatorial Africa is underpopulated and most of the able bodied natives were already occupied with some kind of useful work. Indolent and workshy and abhorring any kind of a change in his habits or existence, the native had to be tempted, encouraged, bullied and threatened by turns in order to arouse his interest in rubber. Paying a high price for the product is no solution. When the native has bought a few yards of cloth to wrap himself in, a stew pan to hold his daily meal of mainoc and a piece of dried fish to line his interior, he is satisfied. If he has to work a month to obtain them he will work a month. If they can be had for two weeks work, he will work two weeks and no more. A great deal of thought has gone into the nice balancing of prices paid for rubber and the prices on the articles of trade goods which America and Britain have forwarded as part of the War effort, and which have been distributed under the supervision of the Administration and the Rubber Control. In addition, a system of rewards and punishment has been worked out. The native who presents at one sale less than he presented the previous month must explain the difference. If the explanation is unsatisfactory he is punished by being deprived of some privilege or is given a job which means harder work and less pay. On the other hand a native who substantially increases his production is rewarded with a gift of a piece of cloth, a stew pan or a kerosene lantern. The chief of the village which makes a substantial increase in rubber de-

livered is rewarded with a bicycle or a sewing machine. The gifts are taken care of in the budget of the Rubber Control.

As the native goes further into the bush or forest, his effort must be increased in order to maintain production. The problems increase as the distance to the field of operation increases. He must spend more time walking between his work and the village. The native fears the forest and hesitates to leave the beaten track and go off searching for new vines to cut. He also fears disease. The tse tse fly lives in the deep forest and the incidence of sleeping sickness has increased when the natives have been more exposed to the tse tse fly bite. The gathering of wild rubber is essentially a destructive process and 1943 may be the peak year of production in spite of any effort put into the campaign. Regardless of the future, Central Africa has produced results and its contribution of raw rubber in 1942 and 1943 is an example of an exceptional effort and a real contribution to the War effort.



*(Top)* The rubber is weighed as the buyer and Administrator look and make notes.

*(Center)* A root from which rubber is extracted.

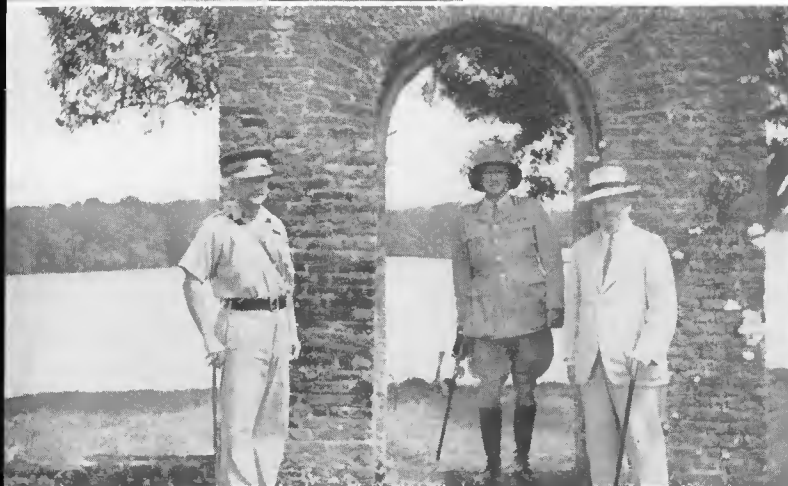
*(Below)* Drying cultivated rubber from the plantation at Edea near Douala.



## Service Glimpses



*Mrs. John Fuess and James Henry, born January 4, photographed in Auckland.*



*His Excellency Sir Gordon Lethem, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, and Consul Carlton Hurst visit the ruins of an old Dutch fort on the Mazaruni River. Left to right: The Aide-de-Camp, the Governor and Consul Hurst.*



*Managua's normal dry season was considerably augmented at its inception by the failure of the main pump on the city water supply in mid-December. A handy second story solution of the shortage in the Embassy is evidenced by this snapshot of the local fire wagon in front of the building. A new crank shaft, which had to be specially made in the United States, was flown to Managua later so that regular service is about to be resumed. Photo courtesy James M. Gilchrist, Jr.*

## Foreign Service Changes

*The JOURNAL is glad to resume with this issue the publication of Foreign Service Changes which it had been forced to forego because of security reasons.*

March 1, 1944.

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 1, 1944:*

James C. Bell of Brookville, New York, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland, in order that he may perform consular functions at Lugano, Switzerland.

Sidney A. Belovsky of Hornell, New York, American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Barry T. Benson of Sherman, Texas, Acting Commercial Attaché at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché of the American Legation at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, with headquarters in the American Consulate General at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

J. Webb Benton of Pen Ryn, Cornwell Heights, Pennsylvania, American Consul General at Marseille, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

George F. Bogardus of Des Moines, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa.

John H. Bruins of Montrose, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy near the Government of Czechoslovakia, now established at London, England.

George R. Cauty of Boston, Massachusetts, Assistant Commercial Attaché in the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Fong Chuck of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, has been assigned for duty as American Vice Consul at Kunming, Yunnan, China.

Montgomery H. Colladay of Hartford, Connecticut, Second Secretary of the American Embassy near the Governments of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and the Netherlands, has been exclusively designated to serve as Second Secretary of the American Embassy near the Government of Poland now established in London, England.

Peter K. Constan of Boston, Massachusetts, recently evacuated from Manila, Philippine Islands, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Roderic Crandall of Glendale, California, has been appointed as Attaché in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, now serving as First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Lisbon, has been designated Counselor of Legation at the same place.

Paul V. Du Vivier of New York City, American Vice Consul at Marseille, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

Keeler Faus of Atlanta, Georgia, Foreign Service Officer detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

Bruce W. Forbes of Alleghany, New York, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Richard E. Gnade of Oil City, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy near the Government of Norway now established in London, England.

Miss Constance R. Harvey of Kenmore, New York, American Vice Consul at Lyon, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. She has been assigned to the Department of State.

Richard B. Haven of Chicago, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Maritime Delegate at Horta, Fayal, Azores.

John Abel Hopkins of Ames, Iowa, has been appointed Agricultural Advisor in the American Embassy at Bogotá, Colombia.

Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Easton, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, Vice Consul of career and Secretary in the diplomatic service. He has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy near the Govern-

ments of Greece and Yugoslavia now established in Cairo, Egypt.

Benjamin M. Hulley of De Land, Florida, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert Janz of Norman, Oklahoma, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Lisbon, has been designated American Maritime Delegate at Angro do Heroismo, Terceira, Azores.

Leslie W. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Bahía Blanca, Argentina, has been assigned American Consul at the same place.

Randolph A. Kidder of Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, now serving as Third Secretary of the American Legation at Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, has been assigned to serve concurrently as American Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, in order that he may perform consular functions at Canberra.

Frederick A. Kuhn of Washington, D. C., Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

C. Porter Kuykendall of Towanda, Pennsylvania, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Liverpool, England.

Edward B. Lawson of Washington, D. C., Commercial Attaché in the American Embassy at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Commercial Attaché in the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Richard R. Leonard of Pennsylvania has been appointed Economic Analyst in the American Consulate at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

William R. Lynch of Admire, Kansas, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Douglas MacArthur, 2d, of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Vichy, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

Gordon H. Mattison of Wooster, Ohio, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Gerald A. Mokma of Leighton, Iowa, American Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Bogotá, Colom-

bia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harold E. Montamat of Westfield, New Jersey, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, and will serve in dual capacity.

Horatio Mooers of Skowhegan, Maine, American Consul at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico.

Franklin H. Murrell of Florida has been appointed American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Alfred T. Nester of Geneva, New York, has been assigned American Consul General at Palermo, Italy, in addition to his present assignment on the staff of the United States Member of the Advisory Council to Italy.

William L. Peck of Washington, Connecticut, American Consul at Marseille, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

Jack Marvin Perlman of New York, New York, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

Peter J. Raineri of Rochester, New York, American Vice Consul at Bahía, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil.

Karl L. Rankin of South Bridgton, Maine, now assistant to the Department of State, has been designated Commercial Attaché in the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

Willard R. Ray of Austin, Texas, American Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

George W. Renchard of Detroit, Michigan, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Secretary of the American Mission and American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harold D. Robison of Pleasant Grove, Utah, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite of Tecumseh, Michigan, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation at Damascus, Syria, and American Consul and will serve in dual capacity.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld of Washington, D. C., now serving as Counselor of the American Embassy near the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland, has been given the personal rank of Minister during the



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period of his assignment near those Governments.

Byron B. Snyder of Los Angeles, California, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

James Somerville of Vaiden, Mississippi, First Secretary of Embassy near the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Norway, Poland, and the Netherlands, has been designated Commercial Attaché in the American Legation at Tehran, Iran.

Francis L. Spalding of Brookline, Massachusetts, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Anthony Edward Starevic of Pennsylvania has been appointed American Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru.

Tyler Thompson of Elmira, New York, American Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland, on temporary detail as Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Vichy, France, and detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

S. Pinkney Tuck of New Brighton, New York, Counselor of the American Embassy at Vichy, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

Robert Charles Tucker of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Marshall M. Vance of Dayton, Ohio, American Consul at Lyon, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

Jesse F. Van Wickel of Brooklyn, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy near the Government of the Netherlands, now established in London, England.

J. Kittredge Vinson of Houston, Texas, American Vice Consul at Karachi, India, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Woodruff Wallner of New York, New York, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Vichy, France, detained by the enemy at Baden Baden, Germany, is now being evacuated. He has been assigned to the Department of State.

John Campbell White of New York, New York, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru.

## LETTER TO THE EDITORS

April 10, 1944.

The Editors,  
American Foreign Service Journal,  
DEAR SIRS:

Eddie Neville—for certainly his colleagues and friends will always think of him as “Eddie” and his juniors as “Uncle Eddie”—possessed a rare combination of traits. Fundamentally he was a rugged individualist; he resented the unessential conventionalities of life and chafed at some of the forms and customs which he felt were imposed on society by an intolerant world. He once told me that in his University years he had achieved no social success simply because his views on life so often differed from those of the throng, and he was unwilling to temper those views. Such an attitude might well have made him an introspective recluse, but it did nothing of the sort. For Eddie was one of the most lovable, hospitable, congenial, warm-hearted and considerate of men, and many a generous act of his went unheralded to the world because he shrank from personal publicity. At gatherings of the Embassy staff in the old days in Tokyo, he was always the life of the party.

One might have wondered why Eddie took up the career of diplomacy, a profession in which custom has prescribed a good many inevitable formalities, and why, in spite of what I have called his rugged individualism, he made a success of it, as certainly he did. The answer is to be found partly in his open-hearted traits of character which I have mentioned and partly in the fact that with all his sometimes boisterous approach he was essentially a scholar. He had a vast knowledge of history, of international law and of the classics from which he could quote to meet any occasion, and this background served him well in his chosen profession. Pedantry, however, was not within his philosophy, and difficult moments were often smoothed over by his keen sense of fun and humor. How well I shall always remember his stentorian guffaws resounding through the halls of our chancery in Tokyo as he came to report some development the humor of which exceeded its seriousness! Above all, Eddie was able to draw on an inexhaustible reservoir of plain common sense; he reduced problems to their elemental factors and then applied common sense to their solution, an approach which every Foreign Service Officer might profitably emulate.

He succeeded too because of his wife, for Betsy Neville was everything that a Foreign Service Officer's wife should be—public spirited, hospitable, indefatigable in good works, discreet yet warm-hearted, and loved by all who knew her. She was a

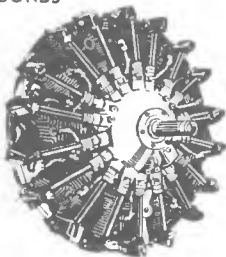
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### The National Geographic Magazine

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

woman in a thousand. When Betsy died a few years ago, the light of life was for Eddie extinguished. His health went down-hill.

At the last he had gone to California to be closer to his two boys, both in our armed forces, and when the end approached he was fortunate in coming into the care of old and devoted friends, Bishop and Mrs. Reifsnider, formerly of Tokyo. Eddie's death was peaceful, and much as his old friends will miss him, we can only regard his passing as a happy release for, had he lived, he would have been an invalid and, without his wife, a lonely man.

For more than thirty years he served his country well, chiefly in the Far East. He was a member of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department from 1919 to 1925; he served as an Expert Assistant at the Conference on Limitation of Armament in 1921; and he was a delegate to the International Narcotics Conference in Geneva in 1924. His last assignment was as Minister to Siam to which post he was appointed in 1937 and from which he resigned in 1940 owing to ill health.

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing him and of association with him will remember him always with affection and respect.

JOSEPH C. GREW.

## SWEDEN'S FORTRESS OF EDUCATION

(Continued from page 237)

into channels that facilitate direct negotiations leading to industrial peace, without the need of government intervention.

A college such as Brunsvik tries to instill a new psychology into both labor and capital and to bring about the ability of each to comprehend the other's point of view. Capital, for its own good, would meet labor halfway in such an effort and thus go toward bringing about cooperative relations between the two—relations which will be essential for the "winning of the peace."

Cooperation between labor and capital will never be more necessary than at the time of the transfer from war to peace activities, when consequent readjustments will usher in a period of dangerous confusion. As Sumner Welles said, "We cannot afford to repeat the tragic mistakes of the past."

If we do not plan to meet the dangers ahead, it may prove too late, so I venture to suggest that even in this period, when all minds are inevitably directed to the pressing problems of war, consideration should be given to the creation of an institution in the United States which may well prove comparable in its happy effect to that of the Swedish "Fortress of Education."

## A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from page 235)

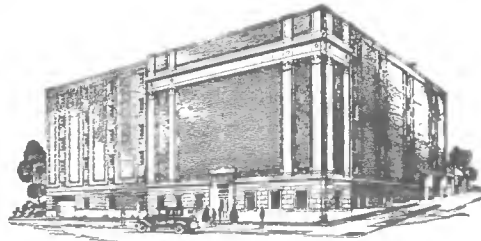
his return Prince Henry reported the incident to his brother, Kaiser Wilhelm II. As a result the Emperor William called the first International Radio Conference in Berlin in 1903.

The principles embodied in the final protocol of the Berlin Conference have remained the basic law of international radio regulations, notably the rules that coastal stations are obliged to exchange telegrams with ship stations without regard to the system employed, that rates are divided on a fifty-fifty basis, that distress calls (SOS) have priority, that services must be organized in such a way as to avoid interference with other stations and that military and naval services are exempt from the provisions of the regulations except with regard to distress calls and interference.

These principles were reaffirmed in the Radio Conference at Berlin in 1906 and London in 1912. It is interesting to note that at this time only two wave lengths were in use, 300 and 600 meters (radio channels are now generally described by their frequency in kilocycles rather than their length in meters).

In 1914 at the time of the outbreak of World War there were only two American stations for trans-Atlantic traffic, at Sayville (Telefunken) and at Tuckerton (Marconi). After the outbreak of the war the Allies cut the German cables and the only means of communication between the United States and Germany was via the Sayville station and the German station at Nauen. It is interesting in this connection to recall that much irritation was caused in this country by the action of the British authorities in delaying cable messages sent via Great Britain to the northern neutrals (Sweden, Norway and Denmark) at a time when there was available a service by radio via Germany to these same neutrals whereby the British censorship could have been circumvented. Apparently the public was not sufficiently aware that this facility existed and that it was incumbent upon it to specify the route via which it desired its messages forwarded: Another basic principle of radio, which was established at the London Conference in 1912.

In order to enforce our neutrality and to prevent messages by radio being relayed to ships at sea the Navy took over the operation of the stations at Sayville and Tuckerton and no code messages were allowed to go over the air unless a copy of the code used was furnished the Navy. No such requirement was made for cable messages between the United States and Britain and France on the ground that no messages could be relayed to ships at sea



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by cable and that, moreover, the opposing belligerent could cut such cables.

After the war, at the insistence of the Navy Department, the Radio Corporation of America was created to be an all American radio company. The new company acquired control of practically every high-power station in the United States, with a number of important radio patents.

Gradually the United States became linked with practically every other country of the world by a network of direct radio-telegraph circuits and this country was no longer dependent upon indirect cable routes subject to the control of foreign governments.

As radio progressed and developed from a purely maritime service to services of all kinds the problem of policing the air became acute. On account of the World War no radio conference had been held since the London Conference in 1912. So in 1927 President Hoover called an international radiotelegraph conference in Washington. The most important question was that of the allocation of the frequencies. Should each country be given a block of them? It is easy to imagine the mad scramble for radio frequencies that would have followed the establishment of such a principle. The Washington Conference made radio history by establishing the principles of allocating frequencies not to countries but to services. As a consequence international lines have been ignored at international radio conferences: and as a result the broadcasting services of various countries, for instance, will join forces against maritime or aviation services for the allocation of more frequencies. In this way radio is contributing to the breaking down of ultra-nationalistic tendencies, a contribution which is inherent to the nature of the art, for radio knows no national frontiers.

The following statistics for the year 1939 give an interesting insight into the number of radio services and different kinds of radio stations: there were at that time in the United States 3,061 broadcasting stations including standard broadcast stations, television broadcast, international broadcast (short wave), non-commercial educational broadcasts and facsimile. There were at the same time 62,433 non-broadcast stations in the United States alone, divided between such services as amateurs (53,558 stations), aviation (subdivided into four categories), agriculture, police (municipal, state, et cetera), experimental, fixed public (point to point telegraph), public coastal, relay press, geophysical and ship stations (3,736).

At Madrid in 1932 the existing International Telegraph Convention and International Radio Convention were amalgamated into one International Telecommunication Convention and the Tele-

graph Union was merged into the International Telecommunication Union. Thus all forms of electrical communications finally came under one roof.

One year after the Cairo 1938 Telecommunication Conference had amended the regulations annexed to the Madrid Convention, without changing the Convention itself, war broke out in Europe. As the war spread and we became a belligerent ourselves, certain defects in our otherwise excellent international communication system became more apparent. To remedy some of these deficiencies the Signal Corps of the Army established its own system of communications which probably, so far as technical equipment and efficiency of management are concerned, is unexcelled by any other communication system in the world.

As the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations became copartners in the war the fact that there were no direct radiotelegraph circuits between the United States and the great dominions of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa became all the more glaring. Australia and New Zealand agreed to permit the establishment of such circuits for the duration of the war. To date the Union of South Africa has not consented to replacing the circuitous and slow cable communications between our two countries via London by the more modern direct radio channel.

Another outstanding telecommunication question between the United States and the Commonwealth is the high rates which are still being charged notwithstanding the establishment of certain direct routes. For instance, while it costs 30 cents per word to send a message from Vancouver to Melbourne, it costs 59 cents to send a similar message from San Francisco to Melbourne. This is partly due to the fact that the British Commonwealth has established a uniform rate of 30 cents for all intra-empire messages. These questions plus certain problems pertaining to the reallocation of cable facilities will, it is hoped, form the subject of negotiations between the countries concerned in the not too distant future and there is no reason to doubt that with good will and common sense on both sides they should be susceptible of mutually satisfactory solutions.

Responsible Government officials, members of Congress and officers of American communication companies are becoming more and more convinced that in order to place the United States in as favorable a position internationally as other countries in the realm of telecommunications our own house should be put in order. The first step towards streamlining our communication facilities was the merger last year of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies which used to compete for the domestic telegraph business in the United States.

Attention is now being focussed on the desirability of merging some or all of our American companies engaged in the international telecommunication business. The main American companies engaged in this business are the following:

#### CABLES

Western Union  
All America Cables (International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation)  
Commercial Cable (I.T.&T.)  
Commercial Pacific Cable Company

#### RADIOTELEGRAPHY

R.C.A. Communication, Inc.  
Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company (I.T.&T.)  
Tropical Radio  
Press Wireless

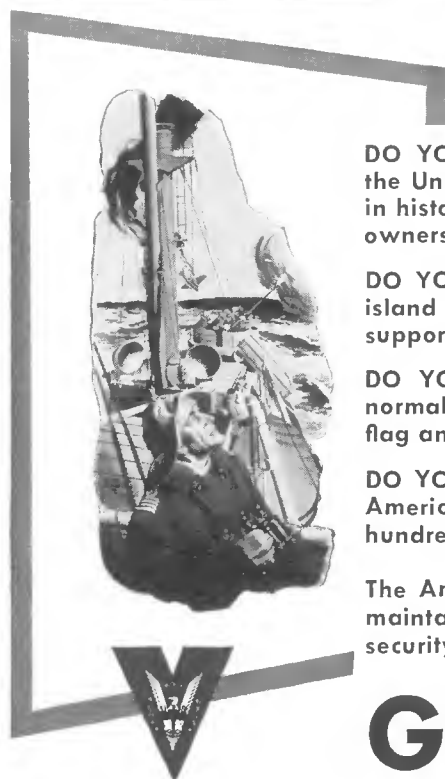
#### RADIOTELEPHONY

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Some of the arguments which have been adduced in favor of merger are economy of personnel, of material and of the frequencies in the radio spectrum, and elimination of ruinous competition between American companies when dealing with unified foreign administrations or companies. From a diplomatic point of view it would be helpful if the United States Government could lend its support abroad to one unified company rather than to several competing ones. From a technical point of

view it would be advantageous if traffic loads could be automatically shifted from cables to radio and vice versa, rather than have messages accumulate with one company with resulting delays. Any form of merger would call for careful regulation by the Government and particular pains would have to be taken to insure that any newly created monopoly would not stifle technological improvements. Opponents of any form of merger can point to the fact that under our existing competitive system the United States on the whole has an international communications system which is second to none.

So far as collaboration with the Government is concerned, it is believed that the telecommunication industry has set a pattern for other industries. Ever since the beginning of the Telegraph Union private companies have been admitted to international conferences and have participated actively in the elaboration of international regulations. At international telecommunication conferences in which the United States has participated, representatives of American communication companies have been invited to join Government officials not only in the preparation for such conferences but also during the proceedings of the conferences themselves and a pattern of successful Government—industry collaboration has been established which, it is believed, should serve as a useful precedent for other industries in the postwar era.



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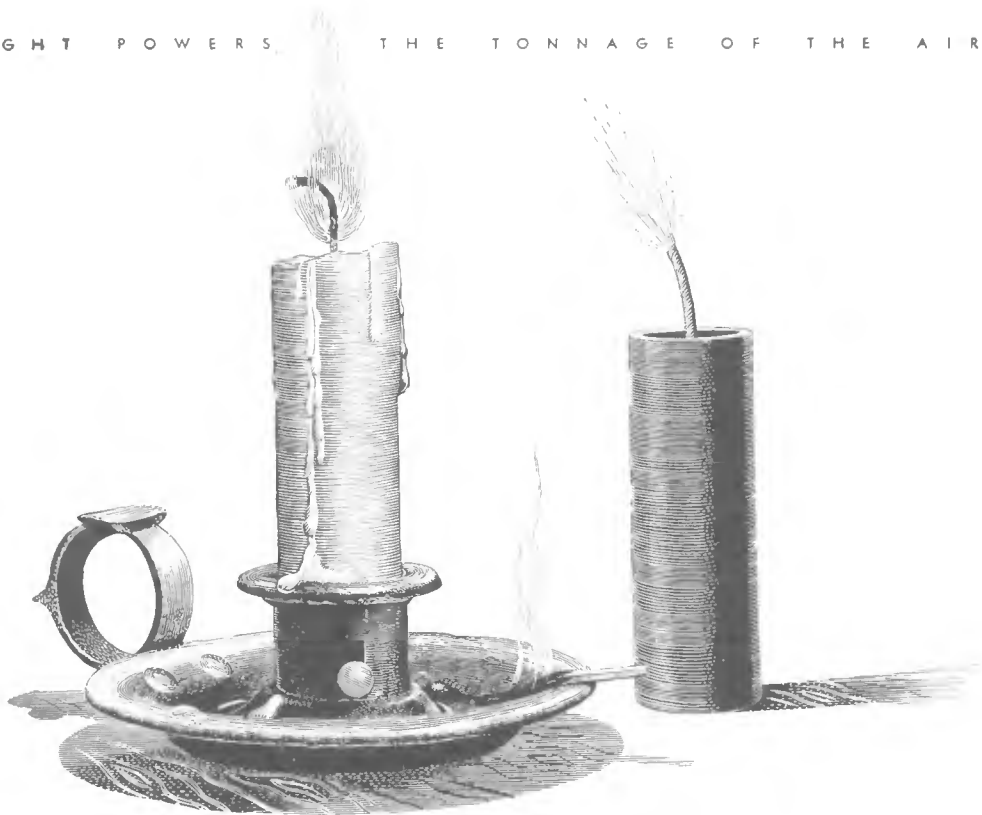
**DO YOU KNOW** that the United States has become a vulnerable island nation and will require a great Navy and Merchant Marine, supported by a great Air Force, to guarantee its future security?

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

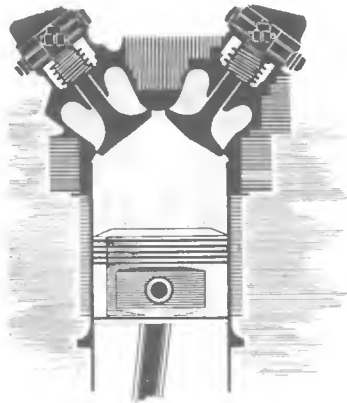
**DO YOU KNOW** that the American Merchant Marine can become America's number one industry and provide peacetime jobs for hundreds of thousands of our young men?

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

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Detonation, which causes the familiar "knock" or "ping" in a car, results when part of the fuel burns normally and the remainder, under high pressure, explodes like a firecracker—with higher pres-

ures, higher temperatures, and waste of energy.

The problem in engine design is to obtain maximum power at minimum consumption from a fuel without causing detonation. Ample and strategic cooling is important. So is the compression ratio and the degree of supercharging, or mixture pressure at various engine speeds. The mere use of higher octane fuel will not produce more power. The engine must be designed to take the fullest advantage of its better combustion qualities—a continuing research project in the Wright laboratories.

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It seems fitting to close this survey of one hundred years of progress of telecommunications following the invention of Samuel Morse by quoting in part the concurrent resolution adopted by the House and Senate to celebrate the Centennial of the transmission of the first telegraph message in the world:

"Whereas Samuel F. B. Morse, a distinguished American artist, invented the first practical electromagnetic telegraph in the winter of 1835-1836, and obtained an appropriation from the Congress of the United States in 1843 for the construction of an experimental telegraph line between Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia; and

"Whereas the first telegram, 'What Hath God Wrought?' was sent over this line from the old Supreme Court room in the Capitol to Baltimore on May 24, 1844; and

"Whereas the sending of the first telegram marked the beginning of the telegraph industry, which has been indispensable to the country in four wars and, by linking all sections, has implemented the traditional motto, 'E Pluribus Unum'; and

"Whereas the telegraph was the first speedy means of communication connecting the nations of the world, bringing all peoples closer together, and promoting the dissemination of ideas as well as international trade; and

"Whereas the telegraph was the first great electrical discovery and was the forerunner of our entire system of electrical communications, including the telephone, the radio, and television; Therefore he it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there is hereby created a joint congressional committee. . . . Such committee shall secure an appropriate plaque or other suitable memorial to be placed in or near the room in the Capitol from which the first telegraph message was dispatched, and shall arrange for appropriate exercises, to be held on May 24, 1944, for the purpose of placing such plaque or other memorial and commemorating the Centennial of the Telegraph."

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

*(Continued from page 243)*

American Consulate General,  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada,  
February 7, 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Washington, D. C.

SIRS:

In response to the Editor's invitation to persons in the field to submit comment relative to the amalgamation of the Auxiliary Foreign Service with the

Foreign Service there is embodied below the views of a non-career vice consul who like many of his brethren in the Service feels that such members of the State Department have not received a fair deal in the past and that there is a distinct possibility that the cards may again be manipulated to their disadvantage.

While it is readily conceded that no false hopes were raised by the State Department when it appointed these men to clerical positions in the field, many of them believed that by hard work and study they would be able to successfully compete in the Foreign Service examinations. In the majority of cases such aspirations were never realized due in part to changing policies in the Department and to executive decrees. As an instance of changing policy the writer was informed by a Foreign Service Officer Class I that in his opinion service for a number of years as a non-career vice consul was a detriment and not an asset to a candidate applying to take the Foreign Service examination. Reference to executive decrees pertains to the acquisition of foreign wives, which effectively prevented men in the field becoming Foreign Service Officers. After these setbacks many of these men sincerely regretted having accepted positions abroad with the United States Government and remained in government service only because they believed that the salary scale provided for clerks would become effective.

How this wage scale has been implemented may be determined by consulting the American Year Book which shows the number of personnel in the prescribed classes. A five-dollar-a-week increase every four years, regardless of efficiency records and commendations from the department, appears to be the maximum any non-career vice consul may expect. Since the labor turnover in the non-career service is probably greater than in the career service promotions for those continuing their work might be expected to be more rapid comparatively than promotions to the various grades in the career service.

Promotions for female clerical employees is even slower and corrective measures more urgently needed. It is understood that the initial basic salary for female stenographers now entering the government service in the United States is \$1,800 per annum. Many competent American female clerks in the field who entered at salaries as low as \$1,000 a year many years ago are now only receiving the initial wage of \$1,800. Years go by without any incentive being offered for work well performed. Many of these women are extremely capable and do carry on the correspondence of the departments in which they are employed without assistance.

The problem of reorganization designed to amal-



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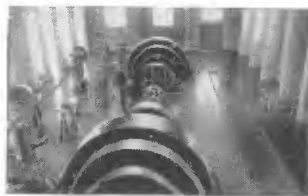
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gamate those engaged as Auxiliary Foreign Service Officers would after certain rehabilitation work has been completed entail the retirement or dismissal of employees and officers whose work falls below new high standards which should be set. May I bespeak for the non-career personnel the same treatment. If their performance of their duties meets the new requirements, they also should be given the same chance to enter the Foreign Service as the present Auxiliary Officers. If not, they should be dismissed. It would appear that non-career vice consuls having served many years would necessarily have developed many special abilities which would compare favorably with those acquired by the new Auxiliary Officers in civil pursuits.

Very truly yours,  
**NELSON P. MEEKS.**  
*American Vice Consul.*

American Consulate.  
 Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines,  
 April 6, 1944.

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

GENTLEMEN:

The proposed legislation to amend the Act of Congress,\* entitled "An Act for the Grading and Classification of Clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and Providing Compensation Therefor" is without a doubt a source of deep gratification to the Clerks in the Foreign Service.

If I may, I should like, through the facilities of the JOURNAL, to express my personal thanks and gratitude to all who had a part in the creation and shaping of this legislation.

Without the clarification of the status of the Clerks in the (to be) considerably expanded Foreign Service of the near future which this legislation gives promise of, the future would have held out no hope of such status being any less confusing and depressing to them than it has been in the past. I refer in particular in this connection to the administration of the provisions of the Act relative to the grading and classifying of the Clerks in the Foreign Service which the proposed legislation is to amend. As far as I know, the Clerks, including those commissioned as Vice Consuls, have never been graded and classified as provided in the Act cited, or, if graded and classified, the grades and classifications have never been made public as in the case of the

\*Approved February 23, 1931.

MAY, 1944



### Overseas Branches

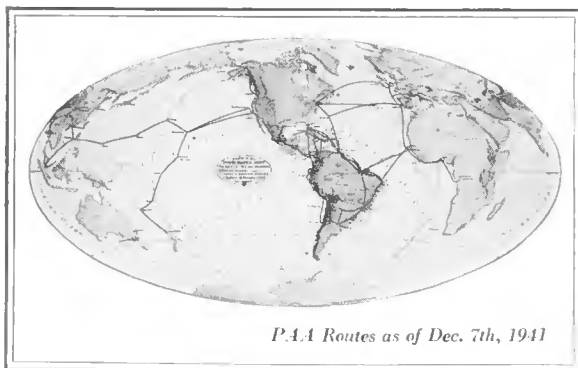
<b>ARGENTINA</b> Buenos Aires Flores (Buenos Aires) Plaza Once (Buenos Aires) Rosario	<b>CUBA</b> Havana Cuatro Caminos (Havana) Galiano (Havana) La Lonja (Havana) Caibarien Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	<b>PERU</b> Lima
<b>BRAZIL</b> Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo		<b>PUERTO RICO</b> San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
<b>CANAL ZONE</b> Balboa Cristobal	<b>ENGLAND</b> London 117, Old Broad St. II, 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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### PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS



THE SYSTEM OF THE CLIPPERS

Career Service. Another matter in this connection that has greatly affected the morale of the Clerks with whom I have worked is that no lists covering the promotions of Clerks in the Foreign Service have ever been issued, as is the practice in the Career Service, and that they were never informed of any specific advancement from class to class at the time of promotion.

The new legislation, if approved, and if thereafter effectively administered, should go far toward lifting the morale of the Clerks of the Foreign Service—personnel who are also dedicating their lives to National Service and who also have a strong service spirit—and give them something to look forward to to help keep them on their toes and to give of their best.

Very truly yours,

GERALD G. JONES,  
*American Vice Consul.*

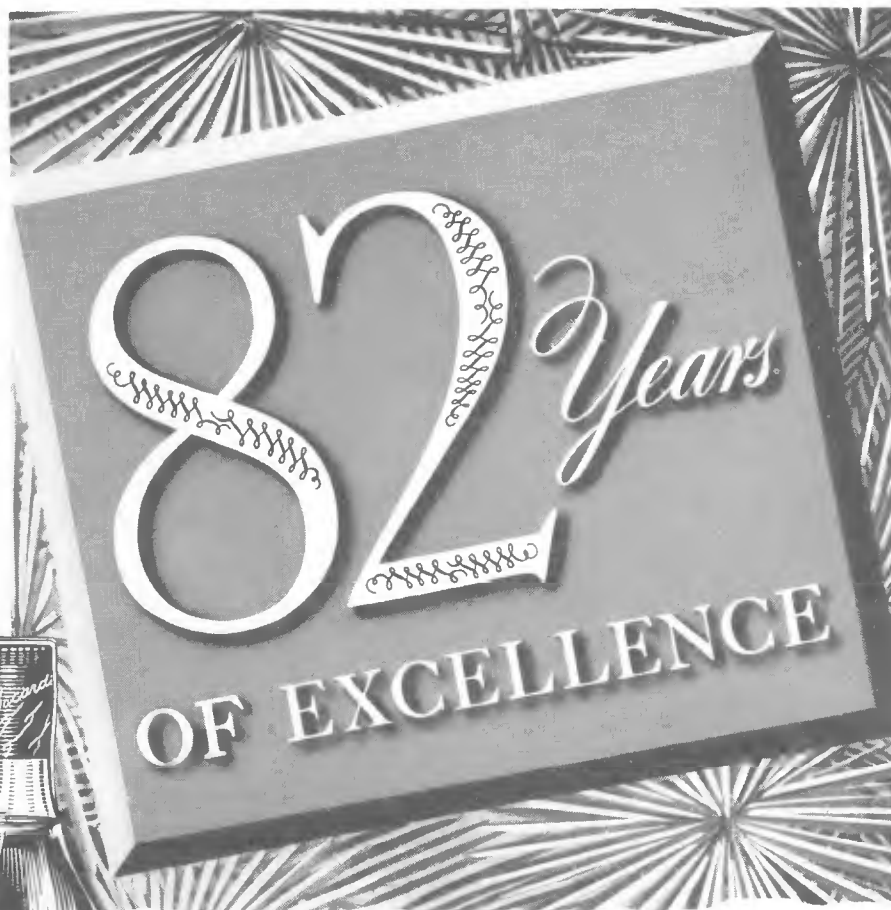
## REPORT OF THE INTERNMENT

(Continued from page 232)

interests of Great Britain and those members of the British Commonwealth of Nations which had been under American protection had been entrusted to Tyler Thompson, the senior Secretary of Embassy. In view of the limited time at his disposal before the departure of the Embassy staff from Vichy and the fact that the Swiss official who had been designated by the Swiss Government to create the Foreign Interests section of the Swiss Legation in France was not to arrive in Vichy until November 16th, permission was obtained from the French Government for Mr. Thompson and an assistant, (Clerk, now Foreign Service Officer, Keeler Faus) to remain in Vichy for another week. Mrs. Thompson remained with her husband.

The full attention of the staff could now be given to the question of packing such official supplies as were deemed necessary at Lourdes and their own effects. The composition of the official train was made available by the French authorities and sleeping car space was allocated to all members of the official party. The French Government was as generous with luggage space as with sleeping cars and arranged for the transportation and loading of official equipment and personal effects, including bicycles, by a detachment of the French Youth Movement stationed in Vichy. All staff members were requested to have their heavy luggage ready at their residences early on Wednesday morning, and green uniformed young men collected it in trucks and carried it to the station with dispatch and enthusiasm.

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Nothing was lost or damaged. The transportation of staff members to the station was to be by official Embassy automobiles or privately owned automobiles of the staff. All automobiles were left in Vichy under the protection of the Swiss Legation.

NOVEMBER 11, 1942

It will be remembered that on Wednesday, November 11th, the southern area of France was occupied by German troops under the command of Marshal von Runstedt. Before dawn German patrols occupied all roads and bridges leading from Vichy, and Marshal von Runstedt's private train brought that officer to the Capital for a conference with Marshal Petain. There were few German military within the town, and traffic was normal within its limits. Members of the staff who lived out of town were not stopped by German patrols as they went to and from their houses collecting their effects, and as the French Government had kept the German mission at Vichy informed of its plans concerning us, there was every reason to suppose that the departure of the Embassy staff would proceed without interference. Ever since the entry of the United States into the war, two city policemen had been regularly stationed in front of the Chancery building, and after the rupture of relations the number had been increased, but no demonstrations, certainly no hostile demonstrations, had taken place. However, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning a cordon of French Garde Mobile wearing steel helmets and armed with rifles was thrown around the Embassy, no one was permitted to leave the building and automobiles parked in the street outside were immobilized.

Mr. Tuck immediately reported this action by telephone to the Swiss Minister who informed him that he would take immediate action. (The exact words of the laconic Swiss were: "Je mets mon chapeau"). At the Foreign Office M. Stucki protested to M. Lagarde, the Political Director, and prevailed upon the latter, who denied any knowledge of the measure, to telephone in his presence to M. Bousquet, Secretary General of Police, and to request that it be lifted. Thanks to M. Stucki's insistence this was done, and the Garde Mobile withdrawn at 11:30. To what action of the French Government this move was a preliminary was never made clear.

In the meantime, the hour of the departure of the train had been pushed back first to two and then to three p.m. Most members of the staff had their lunch in town and proceeded to the station.

The Naval Attaché had requested the persons whom he was driving to the station to meet him at the Chancery at 2 o'clock. He arrived shortly

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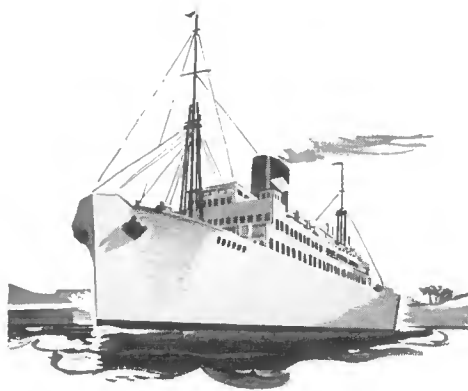
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before the hour and was placing some articles in his automobile which stood before the door when a detachment of German military, comprising two officers, a non-commissioned officer, a trooper armed with a sub-machine gun, and four soldiers armed with rifles, blocked all exits to the Chancery building. The two officers and trooper invited him to accompany them into the building, which they immediately occupied. Inside were the Assistant Naval Attaché, the Chief of the Code Room and the Naval Radio Operator, who were to drive with the Naval Attaché to the station, and Mr. Thompson, who was working in his office.

Mr. Thompson informed the German officers that he was in charge of the Embassy and inviting them into his office asked the purpose of their visit. The Senior officer, a Captain, announced that he was going through the Embassy and demanded the keys of all drawers and safes. This Mr. Thompson refused. In the meantime a trooper with unslung sub-machine gun took up his position inside the front door and forcibly removed the telephone operator from his place at the switchboard. All persons in the building were herded into Mr. Thompson's office. The German officer repeated his demands for the keys, dismissed Mr. Thompson's protests against the violation of the Embassy, refused him permission to communicate with the Swiss Legation, refused to let the Naval Attaché and his party leave for the train, and ordered his men to go through the building. The officers searched the baggage of Captain Sabalot's party and confiscated their passports and the Captain's personal folder.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the compiler of this report observed through the dining room windows of the Hotel des Ambassadeurs where he was finishing his lunch that his car, which he had left fully loaded in the street outside, was being guarded by German soldiers, armed with sub-machine guns. When he attempted to enter it with a member of the staff whom he was driving to the station, he was informed by a French speaking non-commissioned officer that the car and the luggage in it were blocked by higher order, but that he and his companion were free to proceed on foot to the station if they wished. He volunteered the information that all Embassy baggage was to be searched by the Germans. Fortunately at this moment M. Stucki came out of the hotel door. He took in the situation at a glance and without waiting this time to put on his hat, set off for the German Consulate General, which was only a few doors away. In the meantime, a Secretary of the Swiss Legation had attempted to enter the Chancery building and had been expelled at the point of the machine gun. He met M. Stucki on his way to the German Consulate



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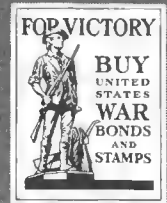
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General, and made his report. M. Stucki's negotiations with the German authorities for the release of the Americans and their effects were successfully terminated at about 3:30 P.M. In the meantime, word of the detention of staff members in the Chancery building and outside the Hotel des Ambassadeurs had been got to Mr. Tuck who had been at the station since 2 o'clock, and the train's departure was held up. The German guard around the compiler's car (the scene had drawn a sizeable crowd of wellwishers and curious) was withdrawn about 3:30, and he drove to the station. At about the same time, the Naval Attaché and his companions were released from the chancery, where M. Stucki called in person.

Since one of the staff members detained in the Chancery had the schedule of allotment of sleeping car space, the entire Group remained in the waiting room at the station until his arrival at 3:45. The stationmaster then placed at Mr. Tuck's disposal the loudspeaking system of the station and through it a member of the staff read the car and compartment number of each person. The Group immediately entered the train, which pulled out at 4:10 P.M.—only an hour and 10 minutes after its scheduled departure time.

In the meantime Tyler Thompson was still in the Embassy with the German Captain. The Swiss Minister's protests to the German military had been unavailing, and M. Stucki had left the building stating that the Protecting Power must bow to force. Thereafter Mr. Thompson accompanied the German officer in a tour of the premises. The latter asked him where the radio transmitter set was located, smiled at his statement that the Embassy had never possessed one and referred to something found in the garage. Mr. Thompson discovered in conversation that the two officers had apparently been doing intelligence work connected with American activity in Paris since the Armistice. But they were not radio technicians, as will subsequently appear.

Mr. Thompson returned to his desk and observed that the guard had been withdrawn from the sidewalk and that the building offered a perfect trap to unsuspecting visitors. The postman was caught and forced to give up letters addressed to the Embassy. Less fortunate was a Polish representative of the organization through which the French Government protected Polish interests, who was held for some time. When Mr. Faus attempted to enter the building he was greeted with a sub-machine gun muzzle in his stomach and at Mr. Thompson's injunction withdrew to the street.

At about six-thirty the German Captain suggested that Mr. Thompson go to his hotel for dinner and return at 9 P.M. This he did, but at 9 he was re-

fused admittance and was unable to enter the Embassy until the Germans relinquished possession on November 16.

The German excuse for entering the Embassy was their claim that it contained a radio transmitter as determined by Gestapo radio locating devices. Technically their information was fairly good, as a properly licensed French amateur transmitter had been functioning a few doors away. But all the German intelligence officers could find in the Embassy to substantiate the claim was a battery charger. They were so obstinate in their contention that this obvious battery charger was a transmitter, that even when Mr. Thompson had obtained and placed in the hands of M. Stucki for presentation to the German Consul General the manufacturer's catalogue with a picture of the charger, and the name of the dealer in Lyon who had sold it to the Embassy, they still refused to admit that they had been wrong.

But in the meantime the Germans had not been idle in the Embassy. In addition to every scrap of paper, including protection files prepared for the Swiss, many other objects were found missing when Mr. Thompson reentered the premises on November 16.

Mr. Thompson was able, however, to have returned his passport and those of the Naval Attaché and his party which had been removed when the Germans arrived.

Mr. Thompson spent the remaining days in consultation with Swiss representatives concerning procedure for the protection of American interests and those of Great Britain and the British Empire with which the Embassy had formerly been charged. He left Vichy for Lourdes with Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Faus on November 18.

## THE CONSULATES

In the meantime, the three American Consulates in France had spent four very busy days.

### MARSEILLE

At Marseille, Consul General Benton had summoned the members of his staff to the Consulate by telephone as soon as the early morning reports by radio were received regarding the American landing in North Africa. That day, which was the last one in which the Consulate enjoyed telephone service with the exception of special calls to the Embassy, was spent in the destruction of the few remaining confidential documents and making preparation for the likely evacuation of the Consulate staff. The Consulate at Marseille acted as liaison between the Embassy and the American Red



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Cross, which had its offices in that city. When the news was received of the rupture of relations, a heavy police guard was placed around the consular offices and ten Secret Service inspectors were assigned to protect the house and person of the Consul General.

The following day was spent in preparing the non-confidential archives, especially those connected with the work of the protection of British Empire interests over which Marseille had supervisory powers, for turning over to the Swiss Consulate. This work was terminated on the following day, November 11. News having been received that Lourdes had been chosen as the assembly point of the Group, the Consulate, with the assistance of the American Express Company, arranged for transportation of personal effects to a suburban station, the main station being under the threat of imminent occupation by German troops arriving to take over the Mediterranean coast. The special train, including cars containing the personnel of the Consulate at Nice, left Marseille at 6:30 P.M. without incident.

**LYON**

The activity at Lyon was more limited in scope. Sunday, November 8, witnessed the destruction of the remaining confidential archives and the 9th, 10th and morning of the 11th were spent in the preparation of accounts and other similar matters prior to the relinquishment of affairs to the representative of the Protecting Power, which took place on the latter date.

Only 3 persons were evacuated from Lyon: Consul Vance and Vice Consuls Harvey and Beylard. Passage of the occupying troops delayed the departure of these officers until 4:50 P.M. The sleeping car reserved for them was attached at Tarascon to the special train bearing the staffs of the Consulates at Marseille and Nice and of the American Red Cross.

**NICE**

Vice Consul Basil Macgowan, in charge of the Consulate at Nice, had three extremely busy days before departure. Confidential archives were destroyed, and the bulky files of protection of foreign interests were transferred to the Swiss Consul. Mr. Macgowan had the satisfaction of seeing his entire alien staff reemployed by the Swiss Consul before he and the American members of his staff boarded the special train for Lourdes at 2 P.M., on November 11, unhindered by the occupation of the city by Italian troops.

*(To be continued in the June issue)*

## VISITORS

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

	February
J. C. White	25
Florence L. Smith	28
Peter Constan, Naples	28
Irene E. Beam	28
Richard Butrick, Department	28
Anne Virginia Bulkley	28
	March
Paul J. Kann	1
William A. Hickok, Dublin	1
Sam E. Boaz	1
Harry Greenstein, London	1
Thomas P. Whitney, Moscow	2
Sofia P. Kearney, Tangier	2
Joseph M. Casas, Department	2
Margaret L. Brown, Madrid	2
Alfred W. Welles, Buenos Aires	3
North Winship, Toronto	3
H. D. Robison, Sydney	4
Charles Eberhardt, Retired	4
Sidney H. Brown, London	4
Pierre de L. Boal	4
F. Q. Kuhn, Rio	6
J. Lloyd Hyde, Lisbon	6
J. Ramon Solano, Habana	7
Anthony E. Starcevic, Iquitos	7
Winthrop S. Greene, London	7
Raymond E. Cox, New Zealand	8
Roy M. Melbourne, Istanbul	8
Corin H. Franke, Madrid	8
Helen M. Anderson, Madrid	8
Paul O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires	9
George C. Howard, Habana	9
Frank Lebus	9
Edward A. Symans, Asuncion	10
Ernest de W. Moyer	9
Janet Dickey, Madrid	11
Alexander I. Alexopoulos, Cairo	13
F. Lester Sutton, Basra	13
C. L. Simmering, Italy	13
John A. Hopkins, Bogota	13
Narder B. Jenkins, Cairo	13
Frederick T. Merrill, Istanbul	13
M. P. Hooper, Jerusalem	14
Mahlon Ashfal, Madrid	14
Dorothy Burke, St. Georges	14
Erick W. A. Hofferam, Naples	15
Virginia A. Coates, London	15
James A. Noel, Guadalajara	14
Geraldine M. Oliva, London	15
Margaret M. Herrick, London	15
John P. Vorrath, Jr.	16
Allan Dawson, Habana	16

MAY, 1944

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279

Joseph F. Walker, Algiers	16
Jean M. Chisholm, Quito	16
Mario B. Rodrigues, Barranquilla	16
Samuel H. Wiley, Algiers	16
Mary Ironside, Quito	16
Douglas MacArthur, 2nd	17
Harold R. MacAfee, Jr.	17
Adolph Jones	17
Marshall Vance	17
Bruce W. Forbes	18
Robert R. Cunningham	18
George Brandt, Italy	18
Tyler Thompson	18
Franklin H. Murrell, Naples	18
Alice Soelberg	18
Florence Palmer	18
A. J. Thomas, Jr., Azores	20
Paul F. Du Vivier	20
David H. Slawson	20
James Stewart	20
Ralph Busser, Retired	20
Marguerite Marie Wartels	20
James V. Marini	20
George Larey	20
Theophile C. Hoehart	20
Dorothy J. Vandervort	20
Charles B. Beyhard	20
John F. Fitzgerald, Colombia	20
Leslie A. Weisenburg	20
Ruth Richter, Barranquilla	20
Basil F. MacGowan	20
W. Wallner, Vichy	20
Allan Dewey, London	20
J. Webb Benton, Marseilles	21
Lillian K. Thorne	21
Waldo Ruess, Moscow	21
Robert M. Bruns	20
Constance Harvey, Lyons	21
Keeler Faus, Vichy	21
Robert W. Bradbury, Panama	22
Gilbert E. Larsin, Guatemala City	22
William L. Krieg, Lagos	22
William C. Burdett, Jr., Madrid	22
Lee Murray, Vichy	22
David H. Dawson, Marseilles	22
Jessie B. Mann, Algiers	22
Edward B. Lawson, Managua	22
Ethel Neyser-Got, Nice	22
Robert L. Hunter, Madrid	23
Martin J. Hillenbrand	23
J. William Henry, Lisbon	23
Theodore C. Weber	23
La Mar D. Mulliner, Moscow	23
Norma Lemmon, Quito	23
Dorothy J. Vandervort	23
John A. Hopkins, Bogota	25

S. P. Tuck	25
Donald Bloomingdale	25
Michael R. Cannett, Madras	25
David M. Maynard, Lima	27
Stuart W. Rockwell, Algiers	27
Robert Cavanaugh, Accra	27
G. Louise Martin, Madrid	27
R. S. Atwood, Quito	28
Camille Haidi, Nice	28
Louis L. Kirby, Marseilles	28
Loren Carroll	28
Barry Benson, Bogota	28
Ralph Miller, Cairo	28
John B. Allison, London	28
Helen A. Andreen	29
Leonard Dawson, Barranquilla	29
Joseph J. Bulik, Moscow	30
Beatrice B. Whitham	31
Mabel Mary McDonald	31
Wayne W. Fisher, Vichy	31
E. A. Gilmore, Jr., Montevideo	31
April	
Joseph Walker, Algiers	1
Daniel V. Anderson, Valencia	1
E. Paul Taylor, Chungking	3
Mary Klementik	3
Maria M. Harrington, San José	3
Herbert Meade, Quito	4
Teresa A. Pullan, Habana	4
Carl A. Barrett	5
Fang Chuck, Kunning	5
Hazel A. Holgren	5
Charles Millet, Chungking	5
Merritt N. Coates, Lisbon	5
Robert P. Laxalt, Leopoldville	6
Charles Watson, Jr.	6
Kyle C. Jones	7
John A. Bennett, Caracas	7
John M. Allison, London	7
M. Lee Cotterman, London	7
George Moffett, Jr., Port-au-Prince	7
Mildred Bacon	8
Clark M. Penevell, Lima	8
Mary Lois Ferdon, Rio	8
Raymond Rowe	10
Wilma M. Gulsvig, London	10
Francis A. O'Connell, Lima	10
Wm. R. Wood, Mexico	10
Perry Hyde, London	10
Joyce L. Maythin, Stockholm	10
Eleanor R. Harbison, Stockholm	10
Harold E. Montamat, Iceland	11
Rafael José MedeMareta, Jr., Madrid	11
Weldon Litsey	11
K. V. Hicks, Naples	11
Mrs. C. B. Daniels, Mexico	11



*The Battle of Algiers . . . way back in 1815.*



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2. Crush and dissolve sugar.
3. Add 2 ounces of Schenley Royal Reserve.
4. Garnish with 1 slice of orange, 1 slice of lemon, 1 slice pineapple, 1 cherry.
5. Add ice, stir gently, and serve.

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