The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 21, NO. 6 JUNE, 1944





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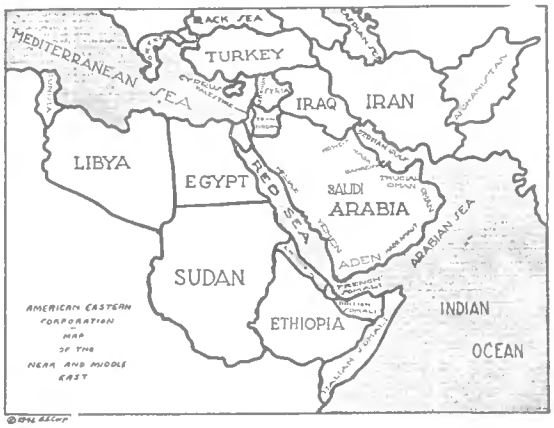
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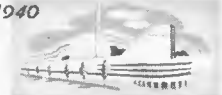
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1940



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In 1940, Firestone built synthetic rubber passenger car tires in its factory at the New York World's Fair. Many of these tires are still in service.

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Five Days on the Beachhead

By THOMAS S. ESTES, *Vice Consul, Algiers*

THE shell whirred overhead and hit with a clang into an infantry barge about twenty-five yards to our left. There was no time to throw myself to the deck of the LST from which I was disembarking—no time even to think "This is it" or some equally blood-tingling phrase. It hit—and *didn't* explode. With a queer feeling about my middle, I gathered my equipment and headed for the nearest passage-way leading below, firmly resolved that I would stay under cover the rest of my stay on the Beachhead.

I was in Naples on special duty for the purpose of naturalizing non-citizen soldiers when I was asked if I would be willing to go to the Beachhead to naturalize soldiers who could not be brought out. I confess I did not seek ways and means to get there. I had talked with a number of men who had returned and felt I knew all I wanted to know about the place. I turned to Sergeant Adams, detailed to accompany me on my trip and asked him if he would like to go. He grinned and said, "Might as well." So that was the answer. Maybe we could open a Consulate there just to let the Germans know we intended to stay—lots of shipping in that port.



Vice Consul Thomas S. Estes

Dressed in full field uniform—including helmet but no arms—and a certificate that I was a non-combatant with the assimilated rank of Captain in case of capture, we embarked on an LST at a certain place and time. After a journey of some hours we arrived off Anzio and were given an extremely warm reception — by enemy aircraft. They were driven off and after waiting some hours we got under way for the beach — no dock — beach! Along with some officers, I stood on deck but followed their example by staying *very* near shelter. Apparently we were spotted for almost immediately there was a sharp crack followed by an ugly whir—right over the bow. Then another, and then a third, which hit the water's edge but was too far away to do any damage. The sharp crack, I found out later, was not the report from the enemy artillery but from the "booster," a charge which explodes to give the shell greater striking power just before it reaches its target. We landed and thinking

everything was quiet on that front, I began my preparations to disembark. My plans were changed as to egress but not as to purpose.

After contacting Fifth Army Headquarters by telephone we had to wait for transportation, and we waited at a place about ten yards from where the shell had hit. I consoled myself by believing that shells, like lightning, never strike twice in the same place—I hoped! A jeep finally came along and we piled in and got away from that area, but fast.

That afternoon, March 17, an examination of petitioners for naturalization was held in the cellar of the Headquarters. Throughout the examination shells passed overhead, the "boosters" exploding almost overhead, followed by the crump of the exploding shell. The four petitioners were found to be eligible for naturalization and they took their oath, the first non-citizens ever to be naturalized under enemy fire.

There followed three days of naturalization proceedings, during which 113 soldiers were made citizens, in an abandoned villa, a dug-out and a deep, deep wine cellar. Most of the wine was missing in action. Going to these various places necessitated transportation by jeep, and each trip was an experience in itself. Most of the vehicles on the Beachhead keep sand bags on the floor—not, as one might suppose, for the purpose of holding them down, but as protection against land mines. No one has worked out, as yet, a system of sand bags for overhead protection, where, I confess, I would prefer to have had a few layers. We would climb in, pull our helmets down tight (those chin straps are used only on parade, by the way, as concussion does funny things!), and take off. The driver seldom takes his foot off the gas pedal until he arrives at his destination. The climate is not conducive to lingering along the way.

For one who has been on the receiving end of quite a few air raids in the past two years, it cannot be said that the air raids on the Beachhead passed unnoticed. It seems so small and one feels *so* big! However, after three or four raids and alerts, one reaches a stage of exhaustion which permits of a coma, if not sleep. I reached such a stage, for upon remarking at breakfast one morning that "We certainly had a lot of our artillery firing last night!" I was informed that there had been none, and furthermore, where had I been at four o'clock during the "big" raid? To my absolute amaze-



An interesting study of faces when an American soldier meets relatives in an Italian town in which he was born.



Men unloading on an Italian beach. Destroyer firing salvo at enemy position, in the background.

ment I learned that I had been "sleeping peacefully" during one of the heaviest raids experienced, and that I had convinced myself—in this sleep—that all that noise was *our* artillery and I would go right on sleeping!

On the morning of the day we were to leave, we were awakened by a terrific crash—unmistakably a heavy bomb. The ack-ack burst into a rage, and the put-put of the machine guns could be heard. That meant that Jerry was heading direct for the building. Being a modest soul, even though scared to death, I stopped to put on my pants as well as helmet and shoes before making a dash for the cellar. A second bump sped me on my way *sans* shirt. I joined the population of the building in the cellar on the run and was looked upon with somewhat sleepy eyes and definitely raised eyebrows. *That* civilian had finally showed up just like any civilian would. I felt like hanging my head in shame—for I was the only one there with pants on!

Lady luck had shown up again—a 1,000-pound bomb had dug itself about 12 feet into the ground much too close to the building, and had failed to explode. The question arose as to whether it was a dud or a delayed-fuse type, but by this time I had no curiosity left and gratefully took the jeep ride away from there to the port area where there was a chance to duck. A waiting LST took us on board and to our eyes, she had the lines of the *Queen Mary*—it was a beautiful boat.

Upon our return to Naples, Sgt. Adams and I were honored by an expression of appreciation for our work on the Beachhead from Lieutenant General Mark Clark who personally thanked us on behalf of the 113 soldiers who were naturalized. It was a happy ending to an exciting adventure.

COVER PICTURE

Contrast at Anzio. Offering an interesting contrast between war and peace, this barrage balloon of a U. S. Army Anti-aircraft unit ascends before a structure of classical Italian architecture on the beachhead at Anzio. The building is apparently untouched by the hazards of war in spite of its proximity to some of the most severe fighting yet participated in by Americans. Italy, February 6, 1944. *Signal Corps Photo.*

The Valley of Aran

By Jule B. Smith, *Second Secretary, Managua*

THE Valley of Aran is a small high valley in the Pyrenees mountains situated principally in Spain on the Spanish-French border west of the Republic of Andorra. On the Spanish side it is entirely surrounded by high mountains and in winter all of the mountain passes are snowed shut so that the only entrance is through France.

During winter in normal times mail and merchandise are sent into the valley through France and even now with German soldiers on the border some much needed merchandise is sent into the valley in this way.

In order to remedy this situation the Spanish Government is building an all weather highway tunnel under the mountains over five kilometers in length. The tunnel has been cut through all the way but about a third of it has not yet been enlarged and can only be used by pedestrians wearing raincoats and knee high boots. Work is progressing slowly in existing circumstances and will probably not be finished as long as there is a war in Europe.

The valley is both a summer and winter resort although not one of the most popular ones. The town of Viella is the principal one of the valley. In the spring and summer the valley is known for its beautiful wild flowers, sunshine and mountain climbing while in winter it is known for sunshine and winter sports. On a plateau nearby Viella in the winter edible frogs abound. They hop about on the snow and can be picked up easily and put in bags. A mess of froglegs can be obtained in a short time.



Gessa Pass





Upper: Salardu

Lower: General view of Viella

U. S. DESPATCH AGENCY,

Post Office Building, New Orleans 12, La.

By STEPHEN E. LATO, *U. S. Despatch Agent*

THE United States Despatch Agency in New Orleans is one of the most important Latin American arms of the Department's overseas shipping network. For its sphere of activity encompasses principally the South and Central American countries and the islands of the Caribbean. The distance of New Orleans from the Panama Canal is 600 nautical miles less than from New York to Panama: thus, in point of ocean traffic with the Spanish-speaking republics, the Despatch Agency is in an exceedingly strategic position.

Located on the Mississippi River, 110 miles from its mouth, New Orleans is the port of the Mississippi Valley to the world, and the country's logical gateway to Latin America. The port comprises a harbor frontage of 41 miles on the river, and 11 on the Inner Harbor Navigation, or Industrial Canal. Among its modern facilities are the seven miles of wharves, the Cotton Warehouse covering 33 acres, the Banana Conveyors, and one of the finest coffee terminals in the world. The Public Belt Railroad is owned by the city, has 117 miles of tracks, and brings the various shipping facilities and carriers into a compact unit. Upon arrival, carloads of export merchandise are diverted from the railroad line to the Public Belt system, which in turn delivers them direct to the steamship wharves. There are nine railroads carrying such freight into the port.

Due to wartime hazards of shipping through East Coast ports to and from Latin America, New Orleans has become the principal hub for commerce with our neighbors to the South. Freight trains arrive in steady stream, bringing vast quantities of material destined for foreign intercourse. In the shipping area a veritable procession of motor trucks wends its way daily between railroad sheds and steamer wharves. Vessels in increasing number are loaded to their decks with precious cargo, and the wharves are filled to their bulkheads with all manner of commodities soon to find their way into the abysmal depths of the ships' holds.

The past eighteen months have witnessed a renaissance in the field of foreign transportation at this Louisiana metropolis. As a result, facilities have been augmented considerably, with shipping companies requisitioning seasoned personnel from the great port of New York. Correspondingly, New York methods have insinuated themselves into the shipping pattern to great advantage. A concerted effort is now being made to lower the freight rates on rail movements to the port. Southern governors and congressmen, interested in obtaining equalization of the nation's freight rates, are conferring in Washington in an effort to strengthen their forces. Steering committees in both the House and Senate have been formed by congressional advocates of freight rate reductions in the South and West to the level of those in the North and East. A successful conclusion of such endeavors would decrease immeasurably the costs of shipping to and from the port. In short, New Orleans has acclimated itself most efficaciously to the changing world picture, and has "shot the rapids" with incontrovertible accuracy.

The diversion of Inter-American service from New York to the Gulf did not become general until the middle of 1942. The Department was quick to discern the necessity for greater representation in that area, with the result that machinery was immediately set in motion for the establishment of an adequate transportation unit. The Assistant Despatch Agent at New York was placed in charge of the New Orleans office. Thirteen years of experience under the skillful tutelage of Mr. Howard Fyfe served in good stead to cope with the exigence of a busy wartime shipping office. Four clerks were appointed to the staff to handle the detail work required for the expeditious movement of the shipments.

There was no time for engaging in elaborate preparations, for quantities of cargo reached the port simultaneously with the inception of the new organization. In addition, the dearth of bottoms in New York, plus greatly intensified submarine activity on the Atlantic seaboard, had caused an accumulation of supplies, as well as by the many newly established offices in Latin America and their personnel. However, as more and more destinations were being served out of New Orleans, corresponding supplies were rushed to this port, and it rested with the Despatch Agency to accomplish reforwarding on first available vessels. It is a matter of record that the goods were hastened to their destinations, the few exceptions involving postponement of sailings or heavy overbooking of cargo.

By virtue of its large volume of ocean traffic, the Agency promptly assumed its role as a significant entity in shipping circles. A most cooperative and

friendly relationship developed with the administrative and clerical personnel of the steamship and railroad companies. This relationship has proven quite fruitful, for although the port was eventually cleared of accumulated stores, arrangements were instituted calling for the various Government departments and establishments, as well as commercial suppliers all over the country, to send their export material direct to the Despatch Agency in New Orleans in accordance with appropriate instructions issued by Mr. Fyfe in New York. The groundwork was laid with precision. Shippers received detailed directions from the New York office covering marking and consigning of goods to New Orleans, and shipments arrived at the port with unceasing regularity. In fact, the volume was of such proportion as to disclose the almost incredible statistical record that from July 1942 to the present time the New Orleans office has handled seven million pounds of freight and baggage.

The Despatch Agency is supervised and maintained by the Division of Foreign Service Administration of the State Department. Primarily, its functions are to arrange the transportation of official supplies and diplomatic pouches to the Department's missions abroad; and to despatch, both outward and homeward, the effects of our Foreign Service Officers. The Agency now handles shipments to and from Spain; all of South America; the West Indies; and Cuba, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

In effect, several other Departments and Establishments of the Federal Government are utilizing the services of our office. Through its channels the Public Roads Administration sends road making machinery and equipment for construction of the Inter-American Highway and various road projects of the southern republics. The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs forwards to its care prodigious amounts of material for dissemination in Latin America. Effects of Foreign Economic Administration personnel are also handled here. The Office of Strategic Services, the Department of Commerce, the U. S. National Museum, the Library of Congress, and several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture periodically enlist our facilities.

The Despatch Agent in New Orleans is Mr. Stephen E. Lato. The clerical staff consists of Mr. Joseph M. Scorsone, Mrs. Anna Mae Miller, Mrs. Eugenie A. Rutledge and Mrs. Margaret E. Beal. The office is located in room 328 of the Post Office Building, and is conveniently near the steamship offices, the Custom House and several of the larger wharves. It is a short distance from many of the railroad freight and passenger stations, and most prepossessing of which being the Southern Railway System with its singularly attractive entrance on world famous Canal Street.

Only five miles distant is the New Orleans Airport on Lake Ponchartrain, offering overnight service to the principal centers of the nation. Of signal importance to the furtherance of our good neighbor policy was the establishment by Pan American Airways of passenger, mail and express service across the Gulf of Mexico, bringing New Orleans within 3 hours of Merida, Mexico; 6 hours of Guatemala City; and 14 hours of Panama. Saludos Amigos!

During the course of 1943 much interest centered in the expansion of international air routes after the war is over. As a result, the Civil Aeronautics Board issued a statement to the effect that it was going to open up for consideration, before the end of the war, applications for new routes to Central and South America. By November 15, 1943, the final date of filing such applications set by the Board, nineteen different companies had filed thirty-four applications for new international air routes to our neighboring Republics to the South. Out of this total the following nine companies filed applications for various routes out of New Orleans to Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean area:

1. Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc.
2. Delta Air Corporation
3. Eastern Air Lines, Inc.
4. Gordons North-South Service
5. National Airlines, Inc.
6. Pan American Airways, Inc.
7. Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp.
8. United Fruit Company
9. Waterman Airline

The applications of all nineteen companies have been consolidated into one proceeding, Civil Aeronautics Board Docket No. 525, and the civil air carriers are busily preparing for the hearing, which has been tentatively set for May 15, 1944. In the event that the Civil Aeronautics Board finds that new routes and services are justified in the national interest, in just such ratio will the port of New Orleans increase in international aviation importance. —a matter of no small interest to the Department, its officers and their families.

But by and large, in relation to freight shipments, the office is concerned chiefly with steamship movements. While it is encouraging to know that air express service is available for despatching small packages with celerity, the majority of shipments consigned to the Agency are of such bulk as to make the cost of this method prohibitive. Household and personal effects, furniture, automobiles and acces-

(*Continued on page* 318)

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*

(*Continued from the May issue*)

PART II—COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP

The Group of persons known as the "American Official Group in France" which spent over fifteen months in internment in France and Germany, and finally reached the neutral territory of Spain on February 24, 1944, consisted during most of this period of 145 persons. It was made up of Foreign Service, Army and Navy personnel from the American Embassy at Vichy and the American Consulates at Marseille, Lyon, Nice and, finally, Tunis; American personnel of the American Red Cross in France, the American Friends Service Committee and the Mennonite Foreign Service Committee; and of American press correspondents in France.

THE EMBASSY

It will be remembered that in April 1942, Admiral Leahy, American Ambassador to France, had been recalled to Washington for consultation, and that at the time of the rupture of relations the Embassy was headed by Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck as Chargé d'Affaires. He was assisted by three Third Secretaries (Tyler Thompson; Douglas MacArthur, II; Woodruff Wallner); a Military and an Assistant Military Attaché (Colonel Robert A. Schow and Captain Edward G. Curtis), and a Naval and Assistant Naval Attaché (Captain A. J. Sabalot and Lt. Commander Thomas Cassady).

Total Foreign Service Personnel including dependents from the Embassy at Vichy numbered 35.

THE MARSEILLES STAFF IN BADEN BADEN

The American Consulate General from Marseilles was a big contingent in the official American group detained at Baden Baden. *Left to right:* David Slawson, former Vice Consul in Paris; Vice Consul Linton Crook, Consul William Peck, Consul General J. Webb Benton, Clerk Adolphe Jones, Vice Consul Paul du Vivier, Clerks George Laret, Donald MacAfee, Louis Knasin, Louis Kirley and James Marini, and Vice Consul Paul C. Betts. (Photo, James King.)





Members of the staff of the American Consulate at Tunis who were seized by the Germans and flown under fire to German jails and finally permitted to join the group at Baden Baden. *Left to right:* Mrs. Marjorie Springs, Scottish wife of American Vice Consul Pittmann Springs; Clerk Yaroslav Tiajoloff; Clerk Jacobus H. Dun, and Mrs. Dun.

The Military and Naval Attaché's Offices

The Military Attaché's Office numbered originally 8 persons. (Shortly before the Group's departure for Germany the disbursing officer of the Office of the Military Attaché, Mr. Henry B. Ball, underwent a serious operation and was left behind in the Lourdes hospital, where he died of acute uremia in February 1944.

The Naval Attaché's Office numbered 12 persons.

The Consulate at Marseille

The American Consulate at Marseille, which since the closing of the Paris office had the functions of Supervising Consulate General, was headed by Consul General J. Webb Benton, assisted by a Consul, Mr. William L. Peck; a career and a non career Vice Consul (Messrs. DuVivier and Crook).

Total Foreign Service personnel from Marseille, including dependents, was 25 on departure for Lourdes. After the surveillance of the Group at Lourdes had been taken over by the German Military, an American member of the Marseille staff made his escape through a cellar window. He was not apprehended by the French authorities before our departure for Germany. This was the only escape effected by a member of the Group.

The Consulate at Lyon

The American Consulate at Lyon was headed by Consul Marshall M. Vance. He was assisted by Vice Consuls Constance Harvey and Charles B. Boylard, the latter not of career.

Total Foreign Service personnel from Lyon including dependents numbered 5.

The Consulate at Nice

At the time of the rupture of relations the Consulate at Nice was temporarily headed by Vice Consul Basil Macgowan.

Total Foreign Service personnel including dependents from Nice numbered 11, until April 7, 1943, when the son of a member of the staff who had been at school in Paris was sent to join the Group at Baden Baden.

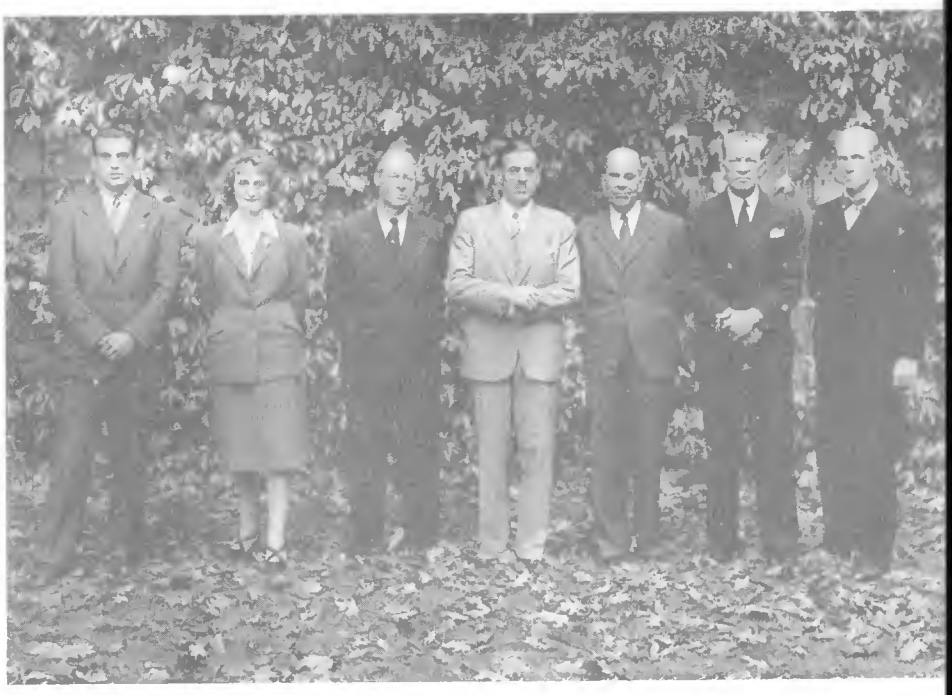
The Consulate at Tunis

Members of the American Consulate in Tunis, who numbered 4, did not reach the Group until after its removal to Baden Baden: They were Mrs. E. Pittman Springs, wife of the Vice Consul of that name, Yaroslav Tiajoloff, American Clerk, Jacobus Dun, a clerk of Netherlands nationality, and Mrs. Dun. The stories of their capture by the German authorities and their trip to Baden Baden are all different and far more painful than those of the Group from France.

Messrs. Tiajoloff and Dun had been confined

THE STAFF FROM NICE DETAINED IN BADEN BADEN

Left to right: Foreign Service Clerks Camille Hajdu, and Mrs. Ethel Keyser-Got, Vice Consul Leslie Weisenburg; Vice Consul in charge Basil F. MacGowan, former Vice Consul Winthrop W. Burr, Clerks Charles Hutt and Leroy Madary. The latter three were in the British interests section. (Photo, James King.)



since November 8, 1942, together with other clerical members of the Consulate, in the premises of the British Consulate General in Tunis. On November 13th certain American clerks confined there were transferred by the French authorities to the villa where Consul Doolittle was detained, and they accompanied Mr. Doolittle next day on his adventurous trip to safety through the American lines.

At 5 A.M. on November 14, a unit of German military occupied the premises of the Consulate General. They seized Messrs. Tiajoloff and Dun together with Messrs. Doublett and Jeneid, two British clerks, and escorted them to the air field. No opportunity was given them to collect their personal effects. After a long trip by airplane and train the four men arrived on November 18 at Berlin, where they were placed in the common detention cells of the Alexanderplatz prison. The next day they were removed separately to solitary confinement. On December 23, Mr. Tiajoloff and the two British clerks were transferred to the Rhineland resort of Bad Neuenahr, where they were lodged with a small official British group interned there pending exchange. There the two Britishers remained until February 18, 1944, when they and Mr. Doublett's son, who had joined them from an internment camp, were brought to Baden Baden and repatriated with the Group. Mr. Tiajoloff was transferred to Baden Baden with Mrs. Springs on February 4, 1943.

Mr. Dun remained in solitary confinement in the Alexanderplatz prison from November 19 until February 18, 1943, when he was brought to Baden Baden.

During his 3 months solitary confinement at the Alexanderplatz Mr. Dun was questioned by the Gestapo repeatedly and all hours of the day and night. The questioning bore on matters in Tunis, particularly the relations of the American Consulate with the French movement which had prepared the Allied invasion. The interrogators punctuated their grilling by alternating threats and promises (Mr. Dun never knew which were the more terrifying). Bright electric lights burned constantly in his cell, and every quarter of an hour a guard noisily opened the peephole in the door and peered in. When he left the Alexanderplatz he was in ignorance of his destination and only learned it when he found himself in the train with a Gestapo guard.

Mr. Dun's ordeal left him twenty pounds underweight with a severe conjunctivitis from the bright lights and severely tried nerves. It may be said to the credit of the German Foreign Office that it removed from prison American personnel arriving from Tunis very shortly after it learned of their presence in Berlin. Apparently Mr. Dun's presence in Berlin was not made known by the Gestapo to the German Foreign Office, which only learned of his existence by a message which Mr. Dun had

been able to smuggle out of prison to the Swiss Legation.

Vice Consul Springs had left Tunis for Algiers for consultation and was in the latter city on November 9, 1942. Mrs. Springs, who sometime previously had broken her leg, was convalescing at their summer place Hammamet, where she was permitted by the French authorities to remain. After the German occupation of Tunisia, she went into hiding at the home of a neighbor. There, however, she was discovered on December 5, by the German military and taken to Tunis. After being questioned, she was permitted to return to her own house at Hammamet where she was confined to an upper room under guard. On Christmas eve she was removed by the Germans to the airdrome at Tunis and was flown to Rome. She arrived by train at Berlin on December 26 and was confined in a room at the Hotel Adlon under guard of the Gestapo until January 2 or 3 when she was transferred, presumably because of her British nationality, to Bad Neuenahr. She joined the Group at Baden Baden on February 3.

Mrs. Dun, who is of French nationality, remained undisturbed at her home in Tunis until a few days before that city was evacuated by the Germans. On April 26 she was arrested in the streets of Tunis and confined for three days in the city jail. On April 30, without having been given an opportunity to collect any of her belongings, she was placed in an airplane and flown to Naples whence she proceeded by train to Berlin and was entered in the Alexanderplatz prison on May 2. From that day until June 1 she was kept in solitary confinement without once being questioned and arrived at Baden Baden on June 2, suffering from malnutrition and acute neuralgia as a result of being forced to sit upright on a wooden stool in her cell during the daylight hours.

American Red Cross

Shortly after the entry of the United States into the war the mission at Vichy had received instructions from the Department of State to include in its Repatriation Group, in the event of a rupture of relations, the Director of the American Red Cross in France and the members of his staff. The French Government was aware of and approved this decision.

In addition to Mr. Edward G. Sparrow, Director, there were 16 staff members including 2 women, all American citizens. The rupture of relations found Field Representative Rose B. Dolan on an inspection trip in Corsica. With the combined efforts and goodwill of the French authorities and the Swiss Consulate in Ajaccio, Miss Dolan returned to France by steamer and joined the Group at Lourdes on November 25, 1942.

The presence of the Red Cross delegation (and the Quakers) furnished elements of variety to a Group which would otherwise have consisted chiefly of office workers. Outside of a handful of career Red Cross workers, the delegation consisted of volunteers chosen for their knowledge of France and the French people. Their pre-war occupations had been: banker, architect, artist, man of letters, gentleman of leisure, editor of fashion magazine, automobile racing driver, etc. Dr. Harold Stuart, the distinguished Boston pediatrician, by the warmhearted and tactful efficiency with which he acquitted himself of the spontaneously assumed task of supervising the health of the entire Group, earned himself not only the gratitude but also the affection of everyone.

American Press

As in the case of the American Red Cross, the decision to include correspondents of the American Press in any eventual Embassy repatriation Group was taken when the United States entered the war. Including dependents, the Press group numbered 15. Those who were not in Vichy at the time of our departure joined up later at Lourdes.

The following newspapers and news agencies were represented: New York Times, Christian Science Monitor, Chicago Daily News, United Press, Associated Press, Associated Press Photos.

Quakers

Prior to the rupture of relations with France, the Embassy had received no instructions concerning the repatriation of the American staff of the American Friends Service Committee, and it had not been approached on that subject by the latter's local representatives.

Late in November, Mr. Tuck was informed at Lourdes by the Protecting Power that instructions had been received to include Quaker personnel in the Group and that telegrams to that effect had been dispatched to Quaker delegates. In response to these telegrams, Mr. B. M. Hiatt, Director for France of the A.F.S.C., and two delegates joined the Group late in November, explaining that the other American delegates, 7 in number, had not considered the telegraphic instructions received from the Protecting Power as mandatory and planned to continue working as long as they were so permitted by the French authorities. Mr. Tuck so informed the Department. Late in December the reluctant Quakers decided to join the Group, but because of delay in receiving permits to travel to Lourdes only two of them reached that town be-



ARRIVAL AT THE STATION AT LOURDES

for the first day of internment there. *Left to right*: Eva Dahlgren of the Red Cross; William Cousins; Eric Toff of the Red Cross; Colonel Schow, Military Attaché; Edward G. Sparrow, Director of the American Red Cross in France; and Mrs. Pinckney Tuck.

fore the Group departed for Germany. The remainder accepted the French Government's invitation to assemble at Mont Dore, a mountain resort near Vichy, where the South American diplomats accredited to Vichy were interned prior to being transferred to Germany. The Quakers travelled to Godesburg with the South Americans and reached Baden Baden on February 16.

Total Quaker personnel was ten, all volunteers, who represented the following pre-war professions: industrialist, economic analyst, university instructor in history, exporter, certified public accountant and Budget Bureau official.

Mennonites

No arrangement had been made for the inclusion of the Mennonite Delegation in any eventual Diplomatic Exchange Group. After the rupture of relations, the Mennonite Delegation applied for inclusion, but the Department of State's approval of this application was not received in time for the inclusion of these delegates before the departure of the Group from Lourdes.

The Mennonites joined the South American group in Mont Dore and arrived at Baden Baden on February 16 with the last Quaker delegation.

Mennonite personnel numbered three.

A few statistics may be of interest.

Including Mr. Tuck there were nine Foreign Service officers and five Vice Consuls not of career. Total Foreign Service personnel including dependents and temporary employees taken on for the care of British Interests work numbered 65.

There were 85 males and 60 females.

There were six persons over 65 (3 of these being over 70) and 11 children under 18 of whom two were less than 2 years old when the Group met at Lourdes.

One child was born, a boy.

There were no deaths, except that of Mr. Ball, who was not with the Group at the time of his decease.

PART III—LOURDES

Lourdes is a small city with a permanent population of ten thousand inhabitants but with hotel accommodations permitting its population to be doubled during the height of the pilgrim season. It lies in the valley of the Gave de Pau in the foothills of the Pyrenees, on the main railway line from Toulouse to Bayonne. The nearest cities are Pau and Tarbes, which are situated respectively at 40 and 20 kilometers distance by road. The Spanish frontier is about 50 kilometers away by road, but no corresponding road exists on the Spanish slope of the Pyrenees.

The early morning of November 12th found the two special trains containing the members of the American Official Group drawn up side by side in Lourdes station. Attached to the Embassy group were Consul General Leproux, representing the French Foreign Office, and M. Jean Morel of the Surete who, with his subordinate inspectors, was charged with the Group's protection. Mr. Tuck conferred with these gentlemen at an early hour. They were shortly joined by M. Yves Saint Pierre, Sous-Prefet of the Hautes Pyrenees who had ar-

rived from Argeles, the seat of the Sous-Prefecture, 15 kilometers away. It was soon apparent that no definite provisions had been made for lodging the Group, and, requesting the latter to remain in their sleeping cars, Mr. Tuck with one of his assistants and the French Officials set out to inspect the various hotels which he was informed would be made available for his people.

The season in Lourdes is from May to October, and the great majority of the hotels, including the best ones, are built for summer use only. That morning Mr. Tuck found that only two of the four hotels which the French Government had made tentative plans to requisition for our use could actually be heated. After a prolonged inspection and the receipt of assurances that the French Government would eventually make good its promises to lodge everyone in heated rooms, he divided the Group among the four hotels and the Group proceeded to their respective lodgings either on foot or in the one dilapidated horse cab which enjoyed the monopoly of the town's hack service.

Remembering the efficient work of the Youth Movement contingent in Vichy in the handling of baggage, Mr. Tuck made a similar arrangement with the Sous-Prefet as a unit of the Jeunesse de Montagne was quartered in Lourdes. An empty hotel adjoining the Hotel des Ambassadeurs was requisitioned for the storage of heavy luggage.

Mention has already been made of the overcrowded conditions in the unoccupied area of France. At the time of the German advance in the spring of 1940, hundreds of thousands of Belgians and Frenchmen overran the southern provinces which had already received the inhabitants of evacuated Alsatian cities. After the Armistice, the majority of French people returned to their homes in the occupied area, but there remained behind in addition to French who had no stomach for the German occupation, thousands of Belgians, Dutch, Luxemburgers and Alsatians, together with political refugees from Axis countries who had settled in or around Paris. This increased the population of the large cities of the unoccupied zone to a bursting point, and such resort towns as could be lived in the year around were likewise crowded. Lourdes was empty merely because most of the hotels were built for summer use. As has already been stated, the best of the Lourdes Hotels had no heating facilities, and those occupied by the Group, which ranged from second to fourth class, were provided with furnaces and radiators intended to make one or two floors comfortable for such unseasonable pilgrims as arrived early or tarried late.

Mr. Tuck constantly sought to cause hotels with the best heating arrangements to be made available to the Group, and several changes for the better were made, one being effected after the arrival of the German guard in January. Only two hotels—the Ambassadeurs which lodged the Embassy, and the Nevers which housed the Red Cross and the Press—were retained from the beginning to the end of our stay. At the latter time they were neither as comfortable nor as well heated as those finally made available to the remainder of the Group.

Pilgrims rarely remain more than ten days in Lourdes and while there spend most of their time out of their hotels. Consequently, few of the hotels have gardens of any size, the public rooms, like the bedrooms, are small and the appointments are generally suitable for transients whose motive in being there is spiritual rather than material.

Of the hotels originally occupied, none had private baths with the exception of the Nevers which had three. Even the hotels which were later occupied were deficient in this essential respect. Regardless of the number of bathrooms, the amount of hot water available in even the best equipped hotel was never sufficient for everyone to have a bath every day. The residents of some hotels worked out elaborate bath schedules. In other hotels an unwritten law came into being which was hardly more satisfactory.

It need not be pointed out that these accommodations were ill suited to contain a group of American men, women, children and dogs who had left comfortable homes to be confined for a long period of time under police guard.

Regime

Until November 13, the day after the Group's arrival in Lourdes, the word "internment" had never been used in connection with the Group, nor had the idea of any real restrictions on its liberty been hinted at by French officials. It was assumed, of course, that the Group would not be permitted to travel around France, but it was believed that at least the community of Lourdes would be considered within bounds. Upon our arrival this idea was confirmed by M. Conso, Police Commissioner of Lourdes, and Mr. Tuck requested members of the Group not to leave the city limits.

The day after our arrival, November 13, 1942, M. Legentil, Prefect of the Department of the Hautes Pyrenees, called upon Mr. Tuck and informed him, with at least an appearance of embarrassment, that he had received instructions from the ministry of the Interior at Vichy confining all members of the Group to their respective hotels. No person was to leave his hotel unless accompanied by a police officer. M. Legentil added that M. Conso, Commissioner of Police of Lourdes, was

eharged with the enforcement of this measure. M. Conso, he said, would use his discretion as to the manner in which these instructions were to be carried out, with a view to making them as little burdensome to the Group as possible.

M. Conso, indeed, proved most cooperative and gave M. Morel, who was charged with our guard by the Ministry of the Interior at Vichy, full scope as to the departures from the hotels. No limitation was placed on the number of people who could leave at one time, and the number of trips was limited only by the number of inspectors. On two evenings groups of Americans from different hotels attended the cinema. It must be remembered in this connection that no suggestion had been made that we were to be treated as enemies. Nothing in the attitude of the people of Lourdes nor the police inspectors themselves caused this idea to enter anyone's head, and the general feeling was that the order to be confined to hotels was merely a pro forma one issued by the Vichy authorities as a sop to the German Consulate General in the capital. It was with considerable surprise, therefore, that Mr. Tuck received the visit on November 16th of a police officer representing the Prefect who advised him that because of the lack of observance of the restrictions placed on the liberty of the Group these restrictions were to be tightened. In discussion with Police Officer Morel of the Surete and M. Conso, the following rules were laid down and were as broad as they could be in order to correspond to the very strict orders received from the Vichy authorities by the Prefect:

"1. Members of the Group are confined to their respective hotels. Under no circumstances may a member of the Group leave his hotel without being accompanied by a police officer.

2. Groups of persons leaving a hotel are not to exceed three in number.

3. It is forbidden to attend the cinema.

4. No contacts are permitted with persons, whatever their nationality, who are not members of the Group.

5. Use of the telephone is forbidden, with the exception of one call per day from Mr. Tuck to Mr. Stueki. Telephone messages to persons in other hotels may be accepted by the police officer in charge to be relayed through his opposite number.

6. Members of the Group are permitted to correspond by open mail. All letters should be handed in to the police inspector in charge of the hotel. It is expressly forbidden to send verbal or written communications by private persons."

It is now apparent that not only was the Group to be interned but that all contact with French people was to be stopped and that the French Government really intended to enforce these measures. Faced with this situation, Mr. Tuck determined to do his utmost for the welfare of the Group. Next day M. Chenau de Leritz, prefect of the Haute Garonne and Regional Prefect having supervisory powers of the Department of the Hautes Pyrenees, called upon him. He proved to have a somewhat broader comprehension of the orders received from Vichy, the main purpose of which appeared to him to be the prohibition of contact with French persons. He gave his consent to the Group's use, if satisfactory local arrangements could be made, of a playing field and tennis courts. He agreed to increase the number of persons who could leave the hotels for visits to the town and raised all restrictions on the number of persons participating in walks in the nearby countryside.

At no time had the liberty of children alone or accompanied by mother or governess been restricted, and Mr. Tuck was able to arrange for them to attend the local school.

In order to avoid further restrictions being placed on the Group's liberty, Mr. Tuck requested all members of the Group to comply strictly with the rules laid down by the French authorities. He designated for each of the hotels a member of the Group to act as his representative who was charged with arranging all departures from the hotels.

As an example of the system as worked out at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs, a memorandum of December 2, 1942, shows that each morning two groups not in excess of 6 persons left for a shopping trip between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. At 10:30 two more groups not exceeding 8 persons left for a walk and returned at 12:30. After lunch an hour and one-half pleasure walk was organized and two more groups could leave for shopping between 4:15 and 5 p.m. Each hotel worked out a schedule depending on its own preferences and the number of police inspectors detailed to it.

On November 22nd arrangements were completed for the local playing field at Lourdes being made available to the Group six mornings a week. Persons interested met from the various hotels at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs and proceeded to the field about 10:30 A.M.

The system of departures from hotels was slightly more elastic than schedules indicated, but no one, with the exception of children and Dr. Stuart, Medical Director of the Group who had received special permission to circulate alone, left the hotel except

(*Continued on page* 329)

The Blair-Lee House

By CECIL B. LYON, *Department of State*

ON April fifth the Blair-Lee House, facing the main entrance to the Department of State on Pennsylvania Avenue, was handed over to the Department to be, like its neighbor, the Blair House, a guest house for distinguished foreign visitors. Foreign Service officers who have been home since 1942 realize what a splendid impression the Blair House makes on the visiting heads of State who are lodged therein and what an important role it has come to play in these days of official visits. It has taken a century of gracious living to create the atmosphere of Blair House which instills in any American who passes through its fine Ionic portal a feeling of pride that our legislators have had the hospitable foresight to place at the disposal of foreign guests such a handsome example of American architecture.

For over one hundred years members of the Blair family resided in the dignified residence which now bears the family name and which was acquired by the Department as part of the plan for the development of the block on the west side of Jackson Place in connection with the eventual construction of a State Department Annex. Its first owner, Francis Preston Blair, whom Ambassador Bowers has described as "qualified by blood to sit at the table of the first gentleman of the land,"* built the Lee House as a wedding present for his daughter upon her marriage to a son of Light Horse Henry Lee. Later it left the family, and like so many of Washington's historic buildings, Blair-Lee House passed through some depressing days. However, it has been gracefully restored and today serves as a fitting companion to its more stately Georgian neighbor.

Crowded Washington of 1944 presents a really serious problem to those charged with finding accommodations for the increasing number of delegates to conferences, holders of travel grants and countless other distinguished visitors who flock to our capital. With the additional facilities offered by the Blair-Lee House, the Department should now be in a position to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the guests of our Government. Furthermore, the well appointed dining room of Blair-Lee House has already served and will continue to serve as an appropriate setting for official entertainment by the higher Department officials.

The Public Works Administration, under the direction of Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner, and Mr. N. Max Dunning, Architect Assistant to Mr. Reynolds, has done an excellent job of remodeling and Blair-Lee House is today a comfortable, well appointed residence. While it was obviously impossible to reach the same high level of interior decoration which one finds in Blair House, since the latter is furnished for the most part with antiques, many of them originals from the Blair collection, Miss Gladys Miller, Decorative Consultant to the Public Buildings Administration, has combined pleasing color schemes and good reproductions to obtain the effect of a well appointed club. As the accompanying photographs indicate, the entrance hall with its black and white tiled floor, handsome George III pine console and gilt Chippendale mirror is particularly attractive. The reception room in gray, yellow and spice is simple Georgian, with plenty of overstuffed chairs. The dining room has a fine crystal chandelier, Chippendale chairs, lots of mirrors and a pleasing yellow wallpaper. Here as throughout the twelve bedrooms the effect is of cheerful good taste. There are four bedrooms on each floor, which if filled to capacity can accommodate seventeen guests. Each room has a desk, comfortable chairs and practical bed lamps. What more does one desire?

Certainly these comforts would have been welcomed by Amos Kendall, Benton, Silas Wright, Levi Woodbury, Forsyth and Martin Van Buren, the habitués of Blair House in the days of Andrew Jackson, when it served as a sort of Old Hickory Club and meeting place for the Kitchen Cabinet. Here it was that Kendall and the elder Blair, the Editor of the Administration organ, *The Globe*, discussed and planned the publicity which Mr. Bowers says contributed more than anything else to the publicity of Andrew Jackson and his measures. Let us hope that through the coming years Blair-Lee House may fill an even broader role as a haven where those who will aid in the shaping of things to come may ever find hospitality, peace and comfort.

**Party Battles of the Jackson Period*, by Claude G. Bowers, Houghton Mifflin.

FIRST FLOOR HALL

The furnishings in the Hall are the only true antiques used in the house. A beautiful George III pine console with a verdi green marble top, originally in the Lenogon-Morant Collection, made in England, circa 1770-1790, is topped by a Chippendale gilt carved mirror of the early George period, from an unknown English collection, circa 1760-1770. Two chairs from the dining room, which are contemporary reproductions of a Chippendale chair illustrated in Ceseiusky's book, flank the table when they are not in use. A large mahogany rack, with hand-turned pegs, is mounted directly to the wall for coats. The carved handrail of the stairs is a beautiful feature of the Hall.



RECEPTION ROOM

Off the Hall is a Reception Room, simply furnished in Georgian style, but with a contemporary air. The walls and woodwork are painted in a fog-grey and the floor is covered in wall-to-wall broadloom in spice tone. As most of the guests will be men, the masculine needs have always been considered. Two comfortable damask covered club chairs flanking a large Sheraton table form another group. A beautiful Lenox china based lamp and two prints of the Hudson River complete this grouping. A long Chippendale bench, covered in yellow antique satin, a well proportioned wing chair, and a large square coffee table make up the balance of the furniture in the room.



SOUTHEAST BEDROOM

There are twelve bedrooms in Blair-Lee House, four on each floor. Seventeen persons may be cared for. There has been a certain amount of standardization in the furnishings, because of necessity. Each room has either a double bed or twin beds, depending upon its size. Also each room has a night table, knee-hole desk, large chest, two straight chairs and a large comfortable chair. The second floor is furnished in 18th Century mahogany and is carpeted wall-to-wall. Variety and individuality is secured through color, selection of fabrics, and pictures.



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EDITORS' COLUMN

When the history of wartime bottlenecks comes to be written, there will loom large in the record the difficulties which the Foreign Service has experienced in transportation. In a world of emergency travel to and fro, of large-scale transport by sea and of rapid passage by air, intelligence reporting, diplomatic consultation and negotiations of the utmost importance to the war effort and the postwar interests of the U. S. have been jeopardized by the inability of officers and employees of our Foreign Service establishment to proceed expeditiously to their destinations.

Highly trained and experienced diplomats, trade experts and technicians have cooled their heels sometimes for weeks in overcrowded Washington awaiting the magic word that a bucket seat in a cargo plane or an upper bunk in a bouncing freighter has been found for them. In the field, Chiefs of Mission are too frequently unable to operate effectively for lack of code clerks or stenographers. Invaluable time, experience and ability have been lost to the Government, and important negotiations have been delayed. Opportunities have been missed for the carrying out of programs carefully planned in Washington.

It is beyond question that in times like these priority must be given to those travelers essential to the prosecution of the war. This means that nothing should delay the transportation of fighting men to and from the zone of battle. It is not so obvious, but no less true, that rapid intercourse must be maintained with our Foreign Service posts abroad and that key Foreign Service personnel must be quickly moved to critical areas in the arenas of diplomacy. In Mr. Churchill's recent words in the House of Commons, "The duty of all persons responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs in a world war of this deadly character * * * is to help fighting men perform the heavy task entrusted to them by insuring them of all possible ease in execution and advantage in victory." The history of the war is replete with illustrations of the effective manner in which the Foreign Service has fulfilled this duty. Examples of the failure of the Service to achieve immediate objectives, due to the inability to reach the proper place at the proper time, are not recorded but certainly exist.

It is apparent that the source of the trouble has been largely in the lack of adequate machinery for securing the proper relative evaluation of the missions of military and essential civilian personnel. It is likewise apparent that the initiative in presenting its case and securing the establishment of effective machinery rests with the Department of State.

We cannot escape the conviction that if a firmer grasp had been taken of the problem, the twin bottlenecks of priorities and transportation might have been much less formidable. A single streamlined bureau, adequately staffed, to develop existing travel facilities in close cooperation with the wartime transportation agencies, to handle all bookings, to provide passports, obtain visas and exit permits and otherwise attend to the many details incident to passage by air or sea, would materially improve the situation and expedite the movement of officials. We know that our experienced Allies in this war do not permit their Foreign Office personnel to be hamstrung in going places when the need arises.

An equally useful approach to the problem might be the control by the Department of State of a periodic service on certain major air routes for the transportation of all civilian officials whose services are essential to the war effort. The relative priorities on such flights might well be determined by the Department of State, in consultation with the other agencies concerned. A weekly or bi-monthly schedule in this modern method of transportation to the most important areas of the world would take care of a large proportion of Service requirements. It should not be too much to expect even in the midst of war.

Letters to the Editors

Avenida Mexico 62
Coyoacan, D. F. Mexico
March 9, 1944

The Editors of the American
Foreign Service Journal.

SIRS:

I have read with much interest the matter recently appearing in the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL with regard to specialists and technicians in the post-war Foreign Service.

I agree entirely with the contents of the letter from Mr. Robert P. Skinner, regarded for years by his colleagues, I think unanimously, as the number one man in our Service; but I share only qualifiedly the opinions of the Editors, who "state categorically that they are not champions of the doctrine that the Foreign Service Officer can do anything and everything."

I used often to say to inquirers about abtruse or unusual subjects that, while there is much we Foreign Service Officers cannot be expected to know ourselves, there is very little that we are not in position to find out. I am convinced that the average Foreign Service Officer, possessing the high educational attainments necessary to have enabled him to enter the Service in the first place, *can* do practically anything and everything, of any ordinary kind, that he may be called upon to do. It is admitted that occasional very technical matters call for the services of specialists, but such very technical matters arise only sporadically, outside the ordinary run of affairs, and the specialists needed to deal with them could be especially provided in each individual case, without it being necessary that they be permanently attached to the Foreign Service.

Specialists are called upon for mostly where knowledge of the sciences is essential, and would be required in dealing with many of the matters mentioned by Mr. Shaw in his address of October 26, 1943, such as "relief in different forms, the rehabilitation of industries, the rebuilding of bombed areas, and the restoration of normal trade and economic reconstruction generally"; but UNRRA was founded specifically to deal with many of the foregoing activities for a temporary period following the war, and no reason is perceived why the others, and the foreign business and relations of the United States in general, cannot well be handled by an adequately staffed Foreign Service in the future as the past, with the occasional help of specialists from other Departments of the Government detailed to our offices for specific and temporary purposes.

It appears self-evident that a large number of additional Foreign Service Officers will be needed at war's end to help staff the many offices which we shall presumably reopen in the countries with which we are now in conflict, but I should think we have enough experienced officers already in the Service to head such offices and administer them efficiently, if given enough new junior Foreign Service Officers to assist them. If these could not be made immediately available, it might be feasible to continue the Foreign Service Auxiliary for a couple of years, or even recall to active duty for a year or two such retired officers as are not deemed too senile for further usefulness. But whatever we do, let us avoid, as Mr. Skinner says, loading up with supposed specialists, where not specialists but commonsense, broad training, knowledge of languages and foreign peoples, experience abroad, and the general "know how" possessed by Foreign Service Officers are what is required.

It was said in the JOURNAL that there are 125 persons on the staff of our Legation at Stockholm, while there are 700, or more, at Mexico City and, I have heard, upward of 1,000 at Rio de Janeiro. These large numbers of people, many of whom are specialists, such as economic analysts, et cetera, are obviously deemed necessary during these exceptional times, but when the war is over and the dust has settled, I believe Mr. Skinner will be seen to have been right (as usual) in prophesying that "it will be the plain Foreign Service Officer who will be found doing the work."

Very truly yours,
ROBERT FRAZER.

The Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,

SIRS:

Foreign Service Officers don't know their own value. They don't know that they are the only group of Americans qualified by profession to handle our relations with foreign nations. They don't know that they alone possess the knowledge of character, of the psychologies of other people which is necessary to the successful dealings of our country the world over. At least from the editorials, letters

(*Continued on page* 324)

News from the Department

By Jane Wilson

Heard in the Corridor

. . . The University of Manitoba has bestowed an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on A. W. Klieforth, Consul General at Winnipeg. . . .

. . . Miss A. Viola Smith has joined the staff of the China-American Council of Commerce and Industry. . . .

. . . . Hiram Bingham, Jr., in Buenos Aires, has recently published a most attractive little booklet of instructions for "Floor Tennis." These instructions are for persons who have limited space or who cannot afford the expenses involved in building formal courts but who may get exciting exercise in almost any backyard, or in an empty room at home. There's a foreword by National Tennis Champion Don McNeill, now assigned to the Embassy in Buenos Aires. . . .

. . . Peter Constan, recently assigned as Vice Consul to Naples, before his departure from the U. S. made a short wave record in Serbo-Croat for the OWI to be re-broadcast by the BBC from London to convey encouragement to the Yugoslavs in their fight for liberty...

. . . We're all grateful for that administrative instruction to use the new codeword which will considerably cut down on the crawling out of bed in the dead of night to decode those cables which no one in the world could do anything about until the daylight hours. . . .

. . . Consul George G. Fuller is President of the Saint John Skating Club. "Mr. Fuller had hardly arrived before he started working for a revival of skating," reads an editorial in the St. John *Evening Times-Globe*. "He has ever since been the 'sparkplug' of the movement to restore skating to its former place—a movement which is now paying a growing number of citizens dividends of health and enjoyment." . . .

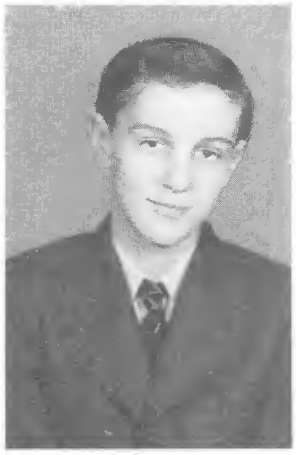
Rules for Foreign Service Wives

Richard F. Boyce, First Secretary and Consul at Habana, is working on an idea for a booklet for the Foreign Service which when completed will answer many questions often asked by Foreign Service Officers and their wives as to what is expected of them upon arrival at a new post.

Mr. Boyce says that the idea isn't originally his, by any means, but many members of the Service have expressed a wish for such instructions—and no where can they be found. Chiefs of missions have issued some instructions to their staffs along these lines, but there doesn't exist a compact, comprehensive set of regulations of this kind.

He feels, however, that FSOs and particularly their wives, might have suggestions for incorporation in the book which will be in a lighter vein, and he would appreciate receiving their ideas. The book will include general rules, applicable at all posts, and also specific customs applying to particular posts. Address him at the Embassy at Habana.

Charles B. Hosmer



Charles B. Hosmer, aged 12, son of the late Foreign Service Officer Charles B. Hosmer, was written up recently in the *Washington Post* under the column "Meet Your Carrier." Charles, who is in 7B at Powell Junior High School, has had a *Washington Post* route for eight months and, says the *Post*, "has established a reputation for promptness and reliability. His B plus average in school attests to the fact that he works hard in whatever he undertakes. Charles is a member of a hiking club and is interested in coin collecting. Next summer he hopes to go to a summer camp, and is saving his *Post* route money for that purpose."

Bravo, Charles!

Edgar A. Shreve Retires

Edgar A. Shreve is retiring after 36 years of service in the Department, effective

August 1. The Foreign Service is well acquainted with Mr. Shreve who has been in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel since that Division was created in July, 1924.

On May 17 the Secretary of State received Mr. Shreve on his departure from the Department, and expressed appreciation for his long and faithful service.

Members of the Service returning to the Department will miss him, will miss his kindly understanding and ready aid.

From an Address by Governor Bricker of Ohio before the Ohio Society at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York on April 23, 1944

. . . The United States has just as able, adequately trained and thoroughly experienced career men in the diplomatic service as any other nation. They are thoroughly familiar with the individual problems and viewpoints of the various nations. This nation has the "know-how" in international relations. . . .

No one man knows all the answers, but someone knows each answer. . . .

Foxhole in the Sand

A strange souvenir was received the other day—on ripping open an envelope with a Near Eastern postmark, sand spilled out on the desk. Why sand? A letter from a member of the Foreign Service explained the enclosure thus:

"Herewith some sand. It may be Egyptian sand; it may be Transjordan sand; it may be Sudan sand; it may be Saudi Arabian sand. It all depends on just where the howling gale raging outside picked it up from.

"This minute sample was scrapped off the corner of my desk. The whole office is blanketed—desks, tables, chairs, typewriters, books, files, everything—and more is coming in by the second. The air is stifling. A "boab" is on guard with a feather duster but his efforts are wasted in a losing battle. Everything is gritty—sand in my hair, sand in my mouth, sand all over my clothes, and every piece of paper that you pick up has to be thoroughly shaken. On top of this we'll soon be eating lunch and there'll be sand in the soup, sand on the meat and potatoes, sand in the water and we'll have sandy coffee. Later on we'll take a mud shower bath as all the water comes from an open 50-gallon drum on the roof.

"While the wind is blowing at gale force, it is hot and dry and does not in any way alleviate the oppressing heat. All the stationery is crinkly, warped and dusty—did you ever try to insert a piece of unmanageable, dusty carbon paper in your typewriter?

"My office has no windows—just three solid walls with the fourth completely open and equipped with iron bars, and with shutters that run up and down and lack an inch of ever coming together. These are naturally closed now and I've had to turn on the electric light, which, operating on about 90 volts, is barely visible itself. It's just begun to flicker, which is what usually happens because of the worn condition of the generator. Although the ceiling fan is revolving after a fashion, the heat is becoming more and more overpowering.

"There goes another window pane! Probably the clue to why there are so few of them here. Periodically you hear a door coming off, or shutters crashing to the ground. My garage doors have just caved in so the messenger says, and the British Legation reports that the motion picture screen and the two concrete pillars to which it was anchored have disappeared. We haven't had a show in eight months though so that doesn't make much difference.

"How long will this go on? It's hard to tell. Mayhe two or three days, may be a week. From past experience we've learned that these things usually stay around for at least several days. They come at frequent intervals. Just one of the adventures a person assigned here has to look forward to.

"I'm sorry that I have no photographs to send you of our smiling faces as we sit at our desks working and groping for hidden papers, but we're all out of film and there's none to be had in these parts.

"The JOURNAL asked me to send something nice that could be printed. I'm sorry, but you seemed to have asked the impossible."

Lost and Found Department

ROY E. B. BOWER wrote from Madras on April 6:

"I have received a package of books which originated with Brentano's, New York, but which evidently came apart en route and has been re-wrapped by someone else. Probably this has also happened to someone else's consignment for there is evidence that two or more packages were mixed up. It contains the following three books which do not belong to me: if the owner will speak up, I will forward them to him.

The Signpost by E. Arnot Robertson.

Persons and Places by George Santayana.

Jane Eyre, Book League of America Edition.

"Instead of returning them to Brentano's, where quite possibly they did not originate, may I use

your columns to advertise the fact?

"I also failed to receive one of a set of five books ordered from Brentano's. If someone else has it, will he please forward to me? The book is: The Story of King Arthur and his Knights by Howard Pyle."

The Phelan Family

Consul FRANK A. HENRY writes from Port Elizabeth:

"I have just seen with a great deal of interest the picture of Vice Consul GEORGE PHELAN with his record breaking family of thirteen children, published in the December issue of the JOURNAL. I think it might wll he followed up by one of RAYMOND PHELAN, now Vice Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico, and his family, who though he has only six so far the last being an only daughter born in 1943, has also done well by the next generation.

"Both the Phelan hrothers were with me in the far off days hetween 1919 and 1923 when I used to be filled with admiration and envy of their exceptional command of the French and Spanish languages. They were both unmarried then and their future success as parents was still a closed book. They have both faithfully followed family traditions as there were I helieve not less than seven brothers and sisters in their generation and their father served for many years in the Consulates at Bordeaux and Brussels."

Instructions to Consuls, Volume 1, Page 287

Department of State,
April 18th, 1807.

American Consul,
La Guaira, Venezuela.

SIR:

Representations entitled to credit touching the execution of the duties of your office, connected with the fact, that not a single communication has been received from you, as appears from the files of this office, since your appointment in the year 1800, have induced a revocation of your appointment as Consul at La Guaira, and you will accordingly cease to act in that capacity after the receipt of this notice.

I am, etc.,

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Comment of Foreign Service Officer CARL BREUER, who during a three-year assignment to La Guaira as Vice Consul and U. S. Navy Reporting Officer worked not only during the day but often at night as well in order to keep up with the volume of work:

"Those *were* the good old days."

The Passing of Papito

We were grieved to learn of the death on February 25 of SYDNEY H. BANASH, Vice Consul at Buenos Aires since 1921. He was known fondly as "Papito" to his many friends in the Service. A fitting epithet comes from the Emhassy in B.A.:

"An unusually conscientious and hard worker, he drove himself to the limit of his capacity. In spite of poor health he stuck faithfully to his duties which became exceedingly heavy during recent months. A few days prior to his death, while at his desk in the emhassy, he suffered an attack from which he never recovered. A well known and well loved fixture at the Consulate for over twenty years, he served his chiefs and his country with unselfish and untiring devotion. He will be sorely missed by his many friends in the Embassy and in the Service."

WILBUR J. CARR MEMORIAL FUND

2200 S Street, Washington. D. C.
April 26th, 1944.

The Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIRS:

Toward the end of his life, Mr. Wilbur J. Carr was an efficient and devoted member of the Board of Directors of Garfield Hospital in Washington. After his death a few of his friends collected a sum to endow a room in the hospital, but there was no general solicitation. Although a room has been named in his memory, the fund is not nearly sufficient for endowment.

I learned of this only recently and shall subscribe myself to the Fund in memory of all that Wilbur Carr did for the Service and the Department throughout his useful life. There were very many who knew him, many who were helped by him over some tough hurdles. There are many more who knew how unselfishly he dedicated himself to the good of the Foreign Service, which he was largely instrumental in making one of the strong arms of the Government.

In the thought that there may be others who would want to show their respect and affection for Mr. Carr by increasing this most useful fund I am writing this letter. Checks large or small may be sent to Garfield Hospital for the Carr Fund, or to me at 2200 S Street, Northwest, or to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL to be forwarded to the hospital. There could be no more appropriate manner for us to show our appreciation for the great work Mr. Carr did for all of us.

Yours very truly,
W. R. CASTLE.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
BERRY, BURTON Y.—*Turkey*
BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR., *Argentina*
BREUER, CARL—*Venezuela*
BUELL, ROBERT L.—*Ceylon*
BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
CHILDS, J. RIVES—*North Africa*
CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*
DOW, EDWARD, JR.—*Egypt*
DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*
DUFF, WILLIAM—*India*
FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
FUESS, JOHN—*New Zealand*
GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—*Trinidad*
GILCHRIST, JAMES M.—*Nicaragua*
GROTH, EDWARD M.—*Union of South Africa*
HUDDLESTON, J. F.—*Curacao and Aruba*
HURST, CARLTON—*British Guiana*
KELSEY, EASTON T.—*Eastern Canada*
FORD, RICHARD—*Iran*
LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Honduras*
WEST, GEORGE—*Sweden*
LORD, JOHN H.—*Jamaica*
MAGNUSON, ERIC W.—*Central Canada*
MEMMINGER, ROBERT B.—*Uruguay*
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*
WEST, GEORGE L.—*Sweden*
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR R.—*Panama*

CANBERRA

On March 17, the second anniversary of General MacArthur's arrival in Australia, the General went to Canberra to receive a decoration at the hands of the Governor General, representing the King, and to attend a dinner given in his honor by the Commonwealth Parliament. The photograph shows the General being met at the airfield in Canberra by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John Curtin (right), and the Honorable Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister.





The American Consul General (William H. Beck) receiving salute from U. S. Marine Corps Guard of Honor at Naval Operating Base anniversary, Bermuda, April 6, 1944. (Official U. S. Navy photograph.)

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

May 6, 1944

The third anniversary of the establishment of the U. S. Naval Operating Base in Bermuda was attended by the late Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, on April 6. The ceremonies were held in the hangar of the U. S. Naval Air Station at 3 p.m., with approximately 3,000 Bermudians and U. S. Naval personnel present. The Secretary was accompanied by his aide, Captain Lyman S. Perry, U.S.N., Captain Leland P. Lovett, U.S.N., Director of Public Relations, Navy Department, and Commander L. D. Gary, U.S.N. Colonel Knox was the guest of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Burghley at Government House during his stay in the Colony.

The four principal addresses were delivered by the Commandant (Rear Admiral I. C. Sowell, U.S.N.), the Speaker of the Bermuda House of Assembly (Honorable J. Reginald Conyers, M.C.P.), the Governor of Bermuda (Lord Burghley), and the Secretary of the Navy (Honorable Frank Knox).

All of the speakers stressed that even closer Anglo-American cooperation and understanding were the strongest base on which the peace of the world can rest. The visit of the Secretary of the Navy was considered not only as a special compliment to the Colony, but emphasized the successful carrying out of the Base Lease Agreement in Bermuda.

WILLIAM C. BECK.

WINNIPEG

March 30, 1944

Touring the Northwest, Colonel Francis J. Graling, American Military Attaehe at Ottawa, on March 20 dropped in at Winnipeg in time to aceompany Consul General A. W. Klieforth to Manitoba's first investiture ceremony. Sixteen Canadian fliers were decorated for valor by the Lieutenant-Governor in a brilliant setting of colorful Canadian and American uniforms.

His popularity will not be denied. This time Consul General Klieforth was, on March 23, 1944, chosen Honorary President of the University of Manitoba Students' Union.

On leave at Albion, New York, Consul George D. LaMont will have heard of his transfer from frigid Winnipeg, a way station in 1943 between Devil's Island in 1942 and Bombay on the deep blue sea in 1944.

Creeping up on a snoopy spring prowling slush-filled lanes of Winnipeg, a three-day blizzard swooped down in a smother of snow, snarled traffic, marooned the Minister of Highways, stalled the Headingly jail bus, and inspired the following optimistic contribution to the local press:

"I'm buying all the bonds my wages will stand—if there's going to be another relief system after this war, I can watch the boys with the shovels and laugh!"

ERIK W. MAGNUSON.

(*Continued on page 322*)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

HOW NEW WILL THE BETTER WORLD BE? by Carl L. Becker. Alfred A Knopf, New York, 1944. 246 pages. $2.50.

"Making a new and better world after the war will be what it always has been, a slow and dearly earned conquest of some additional and better-secured freedoms—the very freedoms which for countless generations men have longed for and with immense effort have in part won." So concludes Professor Becker (Cornell, Emeritus) at the end of one of the finest, most intelligent and human books I have read for a long time. In this discussion of postwar reconstruction Carl Becker asks eight questions and from his answers we gather that while he does not expect the millenium tomorrow or the next day, this should not deter us from starting right now to improve things around us.

To the first question, "What is wrong with the world we have?" he answers that war and mass unemployment are the two principal things that are wrong.

Dr. Becker's second question has a slightly nostalgic sound: "Can we return to normalcy?" to which he answers: "Both in domestic and in foreign affairs the horse-and-buggy days are gone, and in a world in which a man can travel from New York to India in less time than it took Benjamin Franklin to travel from Philadelphia to New York the attempt to escape into the Golden Age of normalcy is an invitation to chaos."

The third question: "Can we abate nationalism and curb the sovereign state?" the author answers by saying that he doesn't see nationalism which war has raised to the level of a religious faith dying within any foreseeable future. We can only hope that it will be used more intelligently in the future than it has in the past.

Dr. Becker then asks: "Can we abolish power politics and end imperialism?" His answer: "If we insist that the great powers remain united in order to establish and maintain a durable peace in the world, we must concede them the privilege of basing such a peace on what they regard as their vital interests and of using the power they have, and exerting the 'pressure' needed at strategic points on the globe, to make and maintain it. At least that much 'power politics' and 'imperialism' will exist after the war is over, and will be the necessary condition of any new and better world."

"What are we fighting for?" is the author's next question. The *status quo* which is another way of saying the American way of life, which includes political independence, representative government, free economic enterprise and the well established freedoms of religion, of speech and of the press. Nothing new-fangled about this but like wine, improving with age.

Question VI: "What kind of collectivism do we want?" Well, that's an easy one. If you do not want Communism, Fascism, or Socialism, you'll have to take social democracy, because if you do not, you will be soon having one of the others.

Question VII: "What kind of international political order can we have?" Nothing very startling here: ". . . the political structure of the world after the political settlement of Europe and the Far East is completed will be in essentials much the same as it was before the war. There will be, as before, a few great states and many minor and small states." And how about the new world organization? Well, if the

YOU MIGHT ALSO LIKE

Konrad Heiden: Der Fuehrer, Hitler's Rise to Power. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston, 1944. 788 pages. $2.50.

Future PHDeers will find this invaluable source material. A horrible history but doubtless useful, like castor oil.

Book of the Month selection.

* * *

Siberia—Emil Lengyel—New York. Garden City Publishing Co., 1943. 416 pages. $1.00.

The author who learned English in a Siberian prison camp in World War I tells us "Why Siberia, once a mere backyard to the city of St. Petersburg, became a world force of the utmost importance under the Communist government."

* * *

Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep — Ludwig Bemelmans. New York. The Viking Press, 1944. 245 pages. $2.50.

In the words of the jacket: "A small lamp hung out in the darkness of our time, to cheer us on the way."

U. S. A., U. S. S. R., Great Britain and China maintain their present union, make a settlement after the war that responds to the national interests and aspirations of the nations concerned and then create some kind of international machinery for maintaining peace "war will be prevented and the new order assured." But a warless world can finally and definitely only be brought about if the causes of economic confusion are eliminated.

The author's final question "What kind of International economic order can we have?" poses the most difficult problem of all to be solved by the nations of the world. In the words of the author: "The end to be achieved, so far as it can be, is to bring about full employment of man power, full employment of technical and industrial productive power, full development of the natural resources of every country, and a proper distribution of the potential wealth of the world among men and nations."

Dr. Becker has no specific remedy to offer but he points the way, reminding the reader of some of the excellent spade-work which has already been undertaken by the numerous technical bodies of the League of Nations. He makes it quite clear that if we want world order, both political and economic, we will have to work faithfully and untiringly day in and day out, year after year, century after century, and eventually we will get the better world we have been striving for since the beginning, which after all is probably better than if we had remained in the caves from which we came.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

Petroleum and American Foreign Policy. Herbert Feis. Stanford University, California. 1944. vi, 62 pages. 50 cents.

It is almost superfluous to use the adjectives "lucid" and "penetrating" of any analysis by Dr. Feis of foreign policy problems, particularly in the field of petroleum. Dr. Feis' background entitles him to speak with authority and knowledge about the facts and problems of foreign oil.

It is perhaps unfortunate, however, that the pamphlet under review was prepared for publication during a period when the proposed trans-Arabian pipeline was the focal point of controversy, criticism, suspicion and bewilderment. The net impression left upon the reader now that some of the more acrimonious phases of the controversy have faded, is that too much attention has been devoted to a particular and localized complex of policy difficulties and too little attention given to that aspect of United States petroleum policy which is the more difficult and the more enduring.

The real problem in long run petroleum is the reconciliation of domestic and foreign interests, of the principle of conservation and the objective of expanded development. One particular issue of theoretical nicety and of great import is that of the appropriate price and incentive policy for domestic petroleum operations. Specifically, is a policy of high domestic price and correlative protectionist enactments more in the long run interest of the nation as a whole than the antithetical policy of low prices and free trade?

There is no simple and clear cut answer to this problem. A high price policy is conservational in the sense that it includes a large measure of exploitation activity and a corresponding large volume of increments to reserves. At the same time it is contra-conservational in that the lure of high prices induces a rate of exploitation beyond that minimally necessary for the satisfaction of consumption requirements. A low price policy, on the other hand, is conservational to the extent that it discourages excessively rapid exploration of domestic resources but it is contra-conservational in that (a) it encourages unnecessary and unwise consumption habits and (b) it forces the premature abandonment of high cost producing units at the same time it discourages risky exploration for new sources of supply.

The above dilemma is of a general character and it confronts all countries which find themselves without the promise of super-abundant and contiuing petroleum supplies. The United States, as a nation, is inclined at the moment (perhaps more under the influence of vociferous propaganda than in the light of calm analysis) to believe that it finds itself in this position. So believing, it can not divorce domestic and foreign petroleum policy. Every recommended domestic policy has repercussions upon foreign property controlled by American nationals and every recommended foreign policy has potential repercussions upon the domestic industry.

In these circumstances, an inquiry such as Dr. Feis has so ably conducted into the factual, technical and political aspects of foreign oil problems falls somewhat short of what is needed. Subject to this qualification, however, the pamphlet under review is a noteworthy contribution to the qualitatively meager literature on a critical problem. Particularly to be recommended are Dr. Feis' critical appraisals of the policy recommendations of the American oil companies (cf. Chapter 9) and his "Suggestions Toward a Middle East Oil Agreement" (cf. Chapter 8).

—JOHN A. LOFTUS.

(*Continued on page 325*)

Observations on the Foreign Service

By Philip H. Bagby, *Vice Consul, Calcutta*

ALTHOUGH as a very junior officer I cannot pretend to have enough experience of the Service to compete in your prize essay competition, the following observations are offered in the hope that they may contribute something of value to the efforts now being made to make the Foreign Service an efficiently manned and adequately equipped branch of our first line of defense.

As you know, when an applicant for the Foreign Service has received a sufficiently high mark on his written examination, he is called to Washington for the oral examination. These examinations according to the Regulations will now take place on the second Tuesday of February, May, August and November of each year. Each applicant is interviewed by a Board of examiners in the office of the Chief of Personnel for a period averaging rather less than half-an-hour. He is then despatched upstairs for his oral language examination which lasts about ten minutes and which seems to be a device chiefly designed to keep him from developing a psychosis while waiting for his fate to be decided. When he comes downstairs again he is either asked to take a physical examination or is gently advised that it will not be necessary. If he is asked to take the physical, he can rest assured that, barring major accidents, he will soon receive a commission.

Thus in less than an hour he will have acquired a relatively well-paid job with a security of tenure unequalled in private life.

I am certainly in no position to judge the wisdom of providing so much security, but it seems evident that no man or group of men, however wise, can make a final decision as to another man's personality in one interview lasting only half-an-hour. There is a great danger of admitting an applicant whose only quality is his self-assurance and there is an even greater danger of losing a good man because he happens to have a bad cold on the second Tuesday in November.

Surely some system could be devised by which an applicant could be given a year's testing before he is finally accepted. A variety of plans are possible. For instance, twice as many men as will eventually be accepted could be given commissions as non-career vice consuls with the understanding that only half of them will be admitted to the Service. They could then be assigned for two or three months to the Department and for nine or ten months to the field so that a variety of opinions as to their value would be available. In this way a more thorough selection could be made and the present high caliber of men in the Service could be raised even further.

Another problem which I have been able to observe is the large number of junior officers who resign due to lack of interest in their work. I suppose every officer in the Service is familiar with the sense of boredom and frustration which usually develops after about six months at a new post. When his new job has been reduced to routine and when he has thoroughly explored the social life of his new home, any able man will naturally look for new fields to conquer. It must be for this reason that Post Reports are almost unanimous in saying that the climate in their particular bailiwick has the peculiar quality of making Americans tired and nervous after a few months.

No doubt this is a natural and unavoidable human reaction. It hits the junior officer much harder, however. He may never have been separated from his family and friends before; he is probably unmarried: all he can see is ten or fifteen years of routine work ahead of him before he gets a really interesting assignment; and he believes, often quite justly, that the work he is doing is not commensurate even with his youthful talents.

Almost all of my contemporaries with whom I have been able to keep up have suffered these emotions to some degree; some have been saved by a transfer or other fortuitous circumstances; some and these not the least valuable have resigned; others will resign within the next few years. Moreover, the very same ambitious and energetic men who will be most valuable to the Department in later years feel most restive in routine jobs.

Of course, routine can never be entirely eliminated. There is much boring work which can only be entrusted to an officer. Besides, a little suffering is probably good for the development of the character.

Yet I believe that much can be done to relieve the situation. The system of non-career Vice Consults could be greatly expanded. The new fields of activity which will open up after the war will offer many an interesting assignment. Applicants for the Foreign Service should be warned that it is not by any means a life composed entirely of diplomatic dinner-parties and weekends in the country.

And last of all junior officers should come to understand that the years spent in humdrum routine are a test of their stamina and fitness for service in the front line of the coming battle for a peaceful and satisfactory system of international relations.

An Apple for the Teacher

By William P. Cochran, Jr., *Department of State*

IT'S like hunting for a needle in a haystack—only you're not sure the needle is there, in the first place. I'm speaking of house-hunting in wartime Washington. And the problem is immediately pressing, for the hotels have a limit—usually a week—on the length of time for which they welcome their guests. After that, you have to get out. You can sleep in the park until a policeman notices you. Or you can ignore that famous bromide, "House guests, like dead fish, stink after three days," and throw yourself on the mercy of your friends.

You begin your inquiries for more or less permanent housing accommodations. You study the newspaper advertisements. The apartments offered are with "semi-private bath" or are "basement flats" or are eleven miles from the nearest transportation and over an hour with three transfers, from bus to street car and back, from the Department. In about ten days, you will see one advertised which sounds promising, although the rent seems suspiciously low. You rush over—to find it is above a delicatessen in a building which retains the odors of all the cabbage cooked in it during the forty-odd years since it was built. Of course, if you don't like the outlook on the parking lot, the vintage of the plumbing, the wall paper suffering from eczema and the ceilings lowering like cumulus clouds, as though about to rain plaster upon you—well, you don't have to take it: someone will. You hope you won't be that someone; but time passes, and you begin to feel that there is certain urgency in the situation.

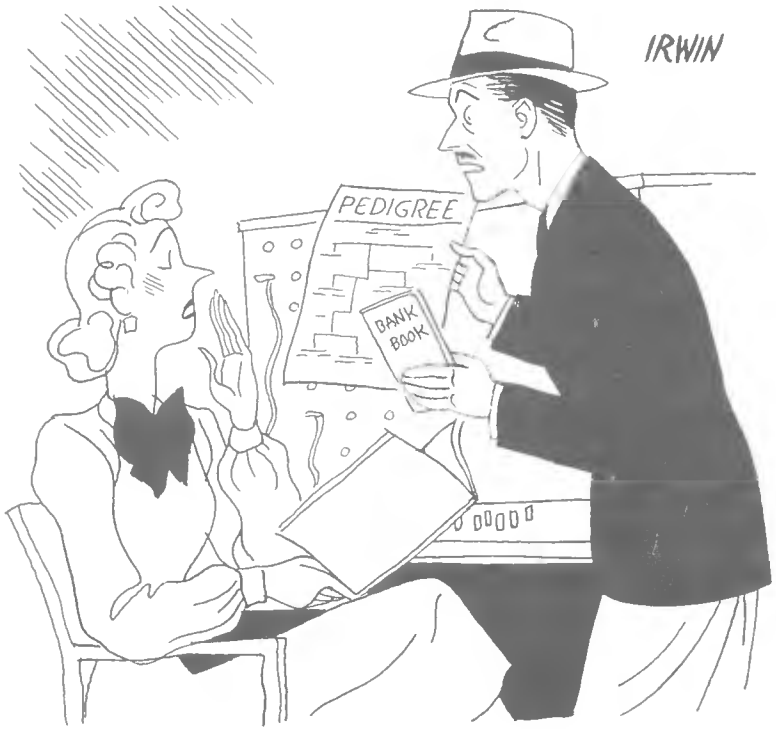
You have of course called up all the real estate agencies which used to be so helpful—and the most encouraging reply you get is, "Well, we have nothing now, but call me back month after next." Many of the agencies have waiting lists so long that they won't even take your name. And if they do, it's pure courtesy—they won't call you; you must keep calling them once a week. Not that it will get you an apartment, but some of the women have such nice voices.

And you, of course, speak to your friends, mention your needs at lunch, at cocktail parties, any and everywhere. Your friends just shake their heads sadly. They are sympathetic and want to be helpful and encouraging. So they will say, "Oh, it was difficult a year ago, but it is better now." If you are looking for a home, they will say, "Houses are out of the question. But apartments are easier to find than a few months ago." Or if you seek an apartment, "You might find a nice house fairly easily, but apartments . . ." and again, that lugubrious, pitying shake of the head.

So, you go to a Foreign Service Officers' luncheon, and you think, well, here's a large group of men; maybe someone here knows of an apartment which is to be vacated soon. So you write a little note, saying you want an apartment, of specific size, in a certain neighborhood



"You can sleep in the park until a policeman notices you."



"You decide on the personal appeal, and stop for a chat with the telephone operators."

and end it. "Can you help me find one?" You start the note down the table. Of the first four officers to read it, three (this is absolutely true and I can present witnesses!) *three* reach for their pencils and add *their* housing requirements. Maybe it was just your bad luck. But you decide you want no more songs about this "brother FSO" business. After all, it was *your* idea! Oh, well.

By now, you begin to realize you have a problem on your hands. And of course your furniture arrived last week and is beginning to eat up storage charges.

So, you decide you had better do a little legwork. You start visiting all the likely-looking apartment houses in the neighborhood. You greet the first few telephone operators diffidently, "Have you any apartments available?" They eye you pityingly, as one would any other moron, "Not a thing," is the inevitable reply. You cannot get to see an apartment house manager. They are important people, too busy to receive supplicants. Oh, you can get to see Mr. Hull, or even President Roosevelt, if you have a valid reason; but not a big-shot apartment house manager. No, sir, your calls are on the telephone operators, the doorman or, if you're lucky, the elevator boy.

And all the time, you ride up and down Connecticut Avenue, to and from work every day. It is lined with tremendous apartment houses—the Beehive, the Rabbity-Warren, the Ant Hill. Surely, there must be *one* apartment for you. Alas, the replies to your inquiries are monotonously, "Nothing vacant and nothing in prospect. We have such a long waiting list now that we are taking no more names."

Well, maybe another approach will help. You decide on the personal appeal, and stop for a chat with the telephone operators. After passing the time of day for half an hour, you bravely point out what a good tenant you would be—sure pay, no dog, here for a long period rather than just "for the duration," etc., etc. The response is a little more hopeful—one or two of the telephone operators may descend from their level of courteous commiseration, and even let you fill out an application blank—on which your list of self-praising reasons why you would be the most desirable tenant in Washington gradually becomes longer and longer and more brazen.

No apartment.

So you decide there is no use dissipating your efforts over the entire city, and that you should concentrate on half a dozen of the nicer places you have visited. Maybe persistence will do the trick. You return, inquire, leave a card for the manageress (no, you *can't* see her!) and repeat.

Weeks pass. Still no apartment. You are getting desperate.

So you decide to try out a humorous approach. A headline in the *Evening Star* catches your eye. You sit down and write to each of your six favorite manageresses, just as though you had known them for years, as follows:

"*Dear Mrs. Blank:*

"*Did I tell you the latest about it? Well, did you see the article in the* Evening Star *the other night, saying the cost of maintaining a patient at St. Elizabeth's* had gone up to $2 a day? It gave*

(*Continued on page* 340)

**The Washington Insane Asylum, in case you don't know.*

Foreign Service Changes

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

Glenn A. Abbey of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at London, England, has been designated Secretary of the American Mission at New Delhi, India.

The Honorable Willard L. Beaulac of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Counselor of the American Embassy and American Consul General at Madrid, Spain, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay.

William L. Blue of Memphis, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

George L. Brandt of Washington, D. C., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated American Consul General at Naples, Italy.

The Honorable Ellis O. Briggs of Topsfield, Maine, Counselor of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominion Republic.

Joseph J. Bulik of New York, New York, has been appointed Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., of New Orleans, Louisiana, First Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, and First Secretary of the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

F. Willard Calder of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Foynes, Ireland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Southampton, England, to reopen the American Consulate there.

Loren Carroll of New York, New York, has been appointed Press Attaché in the American Mission at Algiers, Algeria.

Robert P. Chalker of Pensacola, Florida, American Vice Consul at Birmingham, England, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

J. Rives Childs of Lynchburg, Virginia, now serving as First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been designated Counselor of the American Legation at Tangier, in addition to his present assignment as American Consul there. He will be assigned American Consul General at Tangier, upon confirmation by the Senate, and will serve in dual capacity.

William H. Christensen of Wilmot, South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Antigna, Leeward Islands, British West Indies, has also been assigned to serve concurrently as American Vice Consul at Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, with residence at Antigua and with consular jurisdiction over the Netherlands Islands of St. Eustatious, Saba, and the southern portion of St. Martin in the Leeward Islands. He has also been assigned to serve concurrently as American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, with consular jurisdiction over the French island of St. Bartholomew and the northern portion of St. Martin in the Leeward Islands.

Peter Constan of Boston, Massachusetts, evacuated last fall from Manila, Philippine Islands, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Allan Dawson of Des Moines, Iowa, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counsellor of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Leonard G. Dawson of Staunton, Virginia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

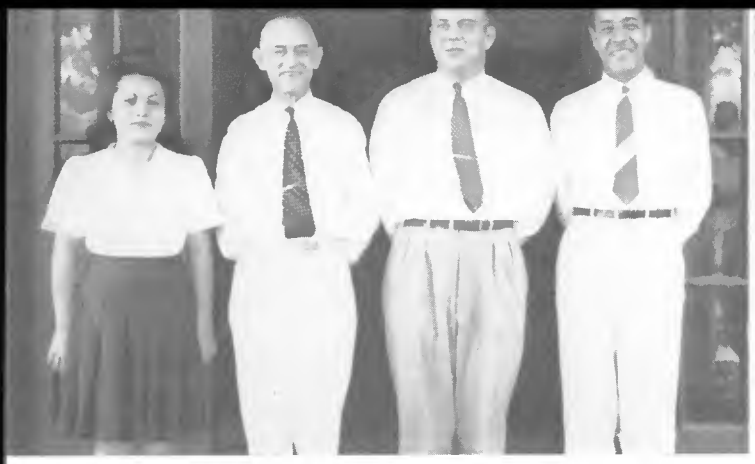
The Honorable Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of Santa Barhara, California, American Minister to Iran, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iceland.

C. Paul Fletcher of Hickory Valley, Tennessee, American Consul at Basra, Iraq, has been assigned American Consul at Gibraltar to reopen the American Consulate there.

Fayette J. Flexer of Joliet, Illinois, American Consul at Melilla, Spanish North Africa, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Willard Galbraith of Los Angeles, California, American Consul at Valencia, Spain, has been assigned American Consul at San Sebastian, Spain, to open an American Consulate there.

Richard D. Gatewood of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad,



STAFF OF THE CONSULATE AT COLON
Left to right: Clerk Kam, Consul Arthur R. Williams, Vice Consul George E. Palmer, and Clerk Salabarria.



Consul Robert English on a program with the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta at the dedication of the Chicago Quartermaster Sub-Depot.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Consul General Homer M. Byington photographed while on a recent trip to Mexico to visit his son, James G. Byington, with the Pan American Airways.



An interesting study of Mr. and Mrs. John Farr Simmons and their family, taken at Rio. "Happy" Simmons (center) is aged four and "Jackie" (right) is six.

Vice Consul Paul Du Vivier and Margaret de Ropp Du Vivier on their honeymoon in April.

During a recent visit of several units of the South Atlantic Fleet to Montevideo, Ambassador and Mrs. Dawson entertained enlisted men from Minnesota and Washington, D. C. Ambassador Dawson demonstrates the skill which enabled him to vanquish all table tennis competitors.





British West Indies, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Harold M. Granata of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Joseph N. Greene, Jr., of North Andover, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been transferred as Foreign Service Officer to Algiers, Algeria, to be attached to the staff of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, the United States Member of the Advisory Council to the Allied Control Commission for Italy.

Paul S. Guinn of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, Assistant Commercial Attaché in the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned American Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Richard B. Haven of Chicago, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Knowlton V. Hicks of New York, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Naples, Italy.

L. Randolph Higgs of West Point, Mississippi, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Martin J. Hillenbrand of Chicago, Illinois, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, Africa.

Erich W. A. Hoffmann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, formerly American Vice Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, and evacuated last fall from Manila, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

General Thomas Holcomb of Delaware has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of South Africa.

John G. Hrones of Massachusetts has been assigned American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

Robert Jakes at Bahia, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil.

Julius C. Jensen of Casper, Wyoming, American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Zürich, Switzerland.

William L. Krieg of Newark, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

George T. Lister of New Jersey, New York, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

Odin G. Loren of Seattle, Washington, American Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Timothy John Mahoney of Petaluma, California, American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico.

Edwin W. Martin of Oberlin, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Ernest de W. Mayer of Flushing, Long Island, New York, American Consul at Rabat, Morocco, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy near the Government of Belgium, now established in London, England.

Renwick S. McNiece of Salt Lake City, Utah, American Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has been designated American Maritime Delegate at Horta, Fayal, Azores.

Roy M. Melbourne of Ocean View, Virginia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

The Honorable Leland B. Morris of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Minister to Iceland, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iran.

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

Myrl S. Myers of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul General at Calcutta, India.

Alfred T. Nester of Geneva, New York, Counselor on the staff of the United States Member of the Advisory Council to the Allied Control Commission for Italy, has also been assigned American Consul General at Palermo, Italy.

Carl F. Norden of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Paramaribo, Surinam, has been assigned American Foreign Service Officer to Algiers, Algeria, to be attached to the staff of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy in his capacity as Political Adviser on the staff of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Theater.

Carmel Office of Postage, Pennsylvania, now assigned to the Department of State, has been transferred as American Foreign Service Officer to Algiers, Algeria, to be attached to the staff of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, the United States Member of the Advisory Council to the Allied Control Commission for Italy.

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ville, Virginia, American Consul General at Calcutta, India, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand.

David J. Pearsall of Babylon, New York, American Vice Consul at Osorno, Chile, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

Ernest V. Polutnik of Great Falls, Montana, now serving in the Department of State, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Peter J. Raineri of Rochester, New York, American Vice Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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

William Langdon Sands of Ft. Myers, Florida, American Vice Consul at Corumbá, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld of Washington, D. C., who is automatically acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the American Embassy near the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland with the personal rank of Minister, has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to be Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of Luxembourg, now established in London, England. He will have the personal rank of Minister during the period of his assignment near that Government. He will serve as Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of Luxembourg in addition to his present capacity as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the American Embassy near the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland.

Robert M. Sheehan of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Harold Shullaw of Wyoming, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Jules B. Smith of Fort Worth, Texas, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Acting Commercial Attaché at the same place.

Joseph S. Sparks of Glendale, California, Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Karachi, India.

Harold S. Tewell of Portal, North Dakota, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has also been designated American Consul General at the same place, and will serve in dual capacity.

John B. Vanderburgh of San Francisco, California, has been designated American Junior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

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

William E. Wallace of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Vladivostok, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Robert S. Ward of Cincinnati, Ohio, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Chungking, China.

The Honorable Avra M. Warren of Ellicott City, Maryland, American Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Panama.

S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, West Virginia, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles H. Whitaker of Boston, Massachusetts, now asigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Granada, Windward Islands, British West Indies, to open an American Vice Consulate there.

Thomas Porter Whitney of Toledo, Ohio, has been appointed Attaché in the American Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Honorable Orme Wilson of New York, New York, now assigned to the Department of State, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti.

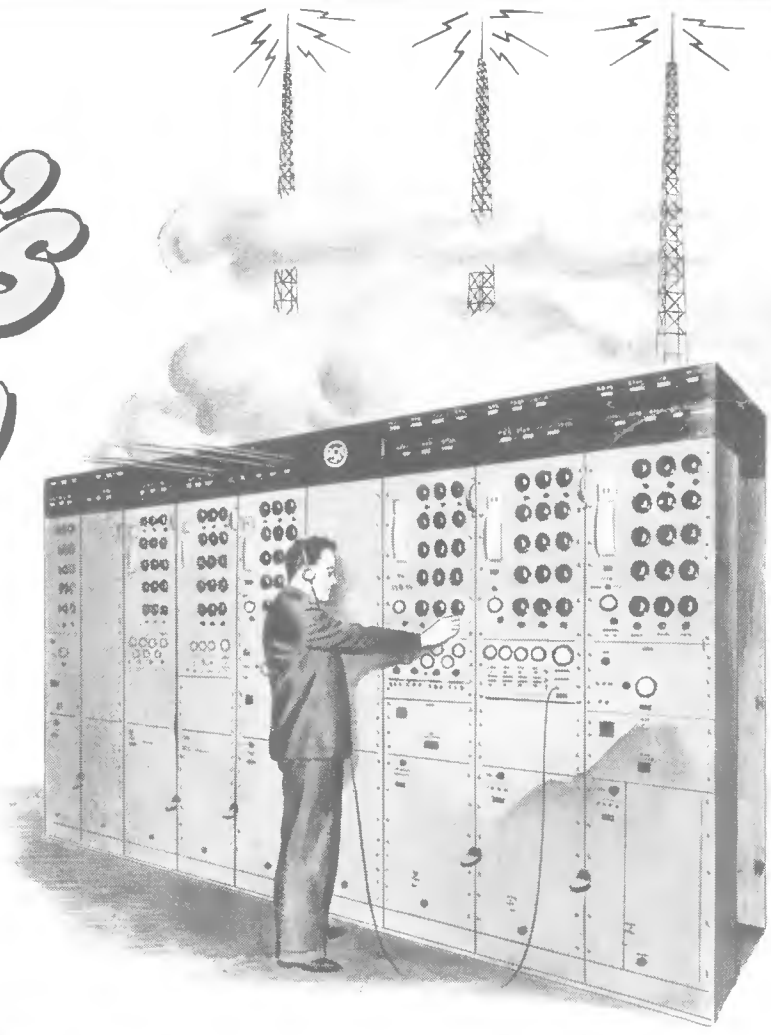
Charles A. Windham of Long Beach, California, Special Assistant in the American Embassy at La Paz, Bolivia, has been assigned Special Assistant in the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Frances M. Withey of Reed City, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Monterey, Nuevo León, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

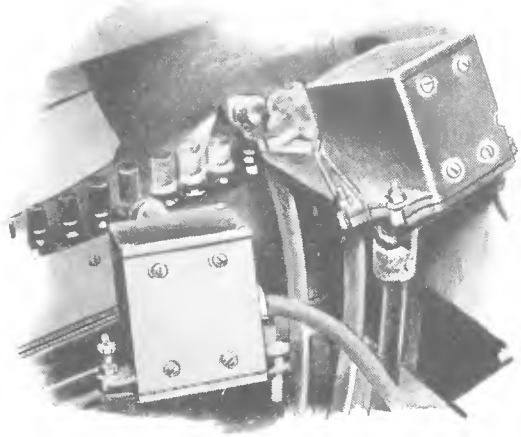
William Witman, 2d, of Moylan, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul ot Basra, Iraq, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

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U. S. DESPATCH AGENCY

(*Continued from page* 290)

sories, foodstuffs, office supplies, books and printed matter, and a variegated assortment of machinery are uniformly recurrent contributions to the ever-widening scope of our office. Needless to say, reforwarding of this essential material must be accelerated sedulously, so that, of necessity, an alert and aggressive vigil is maintained over the machinations of the booking departments in the various steamship companies.

On the whole, however, these firms literally "lean over backward" in their desire to accommodate our Government freight and baggage, mute testimony for which fact can well be accorded by the repositories in the "aduanas" of the various Spanish republics. Our officers in Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Panama are quite cognizant of the fact that scarcely a vessel reaches their shores without its usual quota of supplies destined to the embassies and consulates in those countries. Specifically, our friends in Caracas undoubtedly consider themselves "thrice blessed" by an incredibly frequent but most welcome Grace Line service to La Guaira.

The East Coast of South America, too, comes in for its share of the New Orleans steamship trade. Vessels ply regularly from this port to Buenos Aires in the Argentine republic, while Brazil has the good fortune of being served by two steamship lines. There are occasional sailings for the Uruguayan port of Montevideo, and transmissions are made to Paraguay by virtue of a fairly regular transhipping service. The foregoing is a fairly accurate resume of the present-day shipping situation in the Gulf. If certain ports have not been covered, or if there remains a doubt in the Officer's mind concerning the feasibility of certain routes, it is suggested that an inquiry be directed in the premises to Mr. Howard Fyfe, U. S. Despatch Agent, 45 Broadway, New York 6, New York.

To vouchsafe an opinion at this time with respect to the scale of post-war operations here, or to the extent of future activities of the New Orleans Agency would be pure conjecture. However, the augmentation of facilities, the equalization of rail rates, and the proximity of this port to the Latin American ports are contributory factors presaging a continuation of its foreign trade in appreciable volume at the termination of the present conflict. It is reasonable to assume that the flow of export



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■ Right: Shepherds making cheese from sheep's milk on a rocky hillside near Dimitsána, Greece. A *Geographic* photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.

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

merchandise from the Central States and the Mississippi Valley will be directed toward New Orleans, its logical outlet. In this connection the many available inland waterways should have a direct bearing upon the extent to which the port will be utilized. Air traffic will certainly be an important element, and the routes as cited above should forge a vital link in an elaborate transportation chain. The magnificent port of New York will, of course, maintain its preeminence, while the renewal of trade with the Far East should greatly increase the volume of shipping at San Francisco. And by the same token New Orleans should retain a fair portion of its present business, thus maintaining its importance as a pivotal egress to Latin America.

An article of this nature would not be complete without a section dealing with the manner in which a Foreign Service Officer can accomplish most effectively the shipment of his effects through the Despatch Agency. Our motto (to paraphrase a popular slogan) is "Keep 'em Moving," and with this desire in mind the following suggestions are offered.

When household and personal goods are returned to this country, either for furtherance to the Officer's new post, or for ultimate delivery within the United States, the Despatch Agency should be furnished complete details of the transmission, preferably in the form of the Department's prescribed Advice Sheet-Packing List. This advice, accompanied by the corresponding original ocean bill of lading, should be sent by Air Mail and should reach the Agency well in advance of the arrival of the carrying vessel. Second originals and/or memorandum copies of bills of lading may be transmitted by boat mail. This procedure will greatly facilitate prompt clearance through Customs, and will expedite advance bookings on transhipping steamers. Since ocean freight charges are generally levied on a cubic measurement basis, it is strongly urged that the dimensions of each shipping container be indicated in the spaces provided for that purpose on the advice form. With such data available to the Agency, clerical errors, miscalculations, and overcharges on the part of the steamship companies can be obviated quite simply. In this way the interests of the Officer's or the Government's accounts can best be served.

It is also suggested that when placing orders with suppliers in the United States, copies of such orders

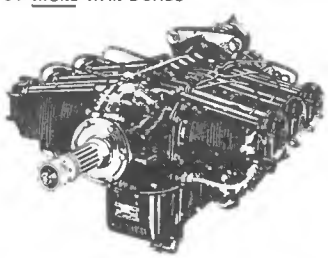
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be sent to the Despatch Agent. This course would serve a dual purpose—first, as an advance notice of shipments consigned to our care, second, as a memorandum enabling us to send the supplier a "follow-up" in the event the material is not forthcoming within a reasonable length of time. As in the case of the Advice Sheet, orders to suppliers should contain a request that the Despatch Agent be furnished a packing list in duplicate, indicating the weights and dimensions of the shipping containers, so that steamship measurements may be checked with a fair degree of accuracy.

At this point it would not be amiss to touch on the subject of insurance. It is not within our province to propound recommendations relative to the advisability of insuring shipments of effects to the various destinations. This feature is left entirely to the judgment of the Officer himself. However, if insurance is desired, a specific request should be made, stating the insured value and the type of risks against which coverage is to be obtained.

A final consideration is offered which should redound to the efficacy of export clearances and at the same time produce material dividends by its observance. Abundant advantage can be gained by consolidating purchases as much as possible, as against placing several smaller orders with different firms from time to time. High minimum freight charges can thus be avoided, and a reduction in number of packages invariably leads to a minimum of loss, theft or pilferage. Of equal importance to the Agency is the all too obvious fact that such consolidations reduce the number of individual shipments to be handled.

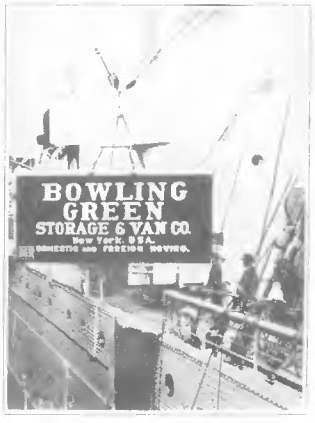
The foregoing suggestions are set forth entirely in circumspection, and are advanced for the sole purpose of demonstrating the most effective methods of arranging overseas consignments. The Despatch Agency, as in the past, will continue to devote itself to the service of our Officers in the field, and no task will be considered too great in striving to maintain such service. We cannot help but experience an innate sense of satisfaction in completing the despatch of an Officer's furniture and household goods, so that he may write finis to exhorbitant rates in hotels or furnished houses and apartments; or in getting some good American groceries and essential clothing to our foreign service personnel and their families. If in our own small way we have contributed to the well-being of our friends in the field, then it most certainly has been worth the effort involved.

And so, from gay but inconsistent New Orleans, the land of mummers and merchants, of carnivals and computations, of bayous and business, the hand of friendship is extended across the seas to "you all."

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American Embassy, Port-au-Prince. (Photo L. E. Thompson)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page* 306)

PORT-AU-PRINCE

Mr. Frederick E. Hasler, President of the Pan American Society, spent several days in Port-au-Prince during which time he was entertained at a buffet supper by President Lescot at the National Palace on April 24th, and at a large party at the Pétionville Club offered by Mr. C. Edgar Elliott, President of the Haytian American Sugar Company, on April 26th.

Baseball is now being played by Haitian teams, using make-shift uniforms and equipment. Games are arranged with American Coast Guard units stationed here. The strange angle of this is that during the 19 years of American intervention in Haiti baseball was never popular with Haitian athletes.

The American colony recently entertained the naval and military personnel at a party held in the Residence at Bourdon. Dancing was enjoyed and a most excellent supper was served. The ladies of the colony deserve great credit for the success of the affair.

Pan American Day was observed here with a parade on the Champ de Mars of some 1,200 school children with the flags of the American nations and to the music of the Palace Band. The President and his staff reviewed the parade from the grandstand after an appropriate speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At a ceremony in the Palace on April 22nd, President Lescot had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Ottawa. The presentation speech was by the Very Reverend Philip Cornellier, Rector of the University, to which President Lescot replied with the phrases usual in such circumstances with, however, stress laid upon the ever-growing cordial relations between Haiti and Canada.

L. E. Thompson.

TIJUANA, B.C., MEXICO

April 1, 1944

The departure of Consul Gerald A. Mokma and Mrs. Mokma for their new assignment at Bogotá, Colombia, was marked by a most happy demonstration of international friendship. Both the Tijuana and San Diego Chambers of Commerce as well as the Rotary Clubs of Tijuana and Ensenada vied with one another in expressing their appreciation for the Consul's sincere and unremitting efforts to bring about better understanding between the border residents of the United States and Mexico and, in so far as he was able, to strengthen and improve the economic condition of the district in which he served. His Excellency Sanchez Taboada, Governor of Baja California, came to Tijuana for the purpose of offering a farewell dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Mokma and to welcome his successor, Consul Horatio Mooers and Mrs. Mooers.

Mr. and Mrs. Mokma were given a set of solid silver candlesticks and a silver tea ball by the staff of the Consulate as a token of their friendship and also were the recipients of numerous other appropriate gifts of Mexican art handicraft given to them by their many Mexican friends to whom they had become endeared during nearly five years of service in Baja California.

Vice Consul Alfonso F. Yepis and Mrs. Yepis were also the recipients of an engraved silver cigarette box and companion silver trays on the occasion of Mr. Yepis' resignation on April 15, 1944. An officer of marked ability and experience, and possessed of many friends, his departure is a distinct loss to the Service in which he has spent nearly seventeen year of his career. His many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. Yepis every success in the business field which he is now entering.



From where you wait
On the misty ground
You can see the ghostly lights of the airport
Diffused on the lower layer of overcast

Straining your ears you can hear
The drone of the incoming airliner . . .
Hidden from the earth
By the haze of deepening dusk and mist . . .

* *

In the plane the passengers
Can see nothing . . .

* *

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For *"Intelectron"*

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Bringing him home on the beam
"Intelectron's" work is not yet done . . .

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A "magic carpet" back to earth . . .

"Intelectron" shows the pilot on his instrument panel
How to keep the airliner coasting down
This gently sloping course
As though the landing wheels were rolling
Down an inclined runway
Through the murky blanket
Back to earth

* *

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Twenty tons of airplane
Come safely down to rest . . .

* *

These war-torn days
"Intelectron's" aerial navigation and landing systems
Communications, broadcasting, marine direction finding
And industrial electronic heating equipment
Are helping us
Win a war

One of these days
They'll help us
Make the most of Peace



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(*Continued from page* 301)

to the Editor, and articles in recent JOURNALS they don't let on they know their own value.

The controversy about the expansion of the career service is timely, but it is being fought on the wrong ground. The traditions of the Service are sacred, the career should be kept professional and faith should be maintained with men who have already given years to their country. For these reasons new "specialists" should not be taken in at administrative and salary levels which would upset seniority and the normal flow of promotions.

But, are these reasons important? Are the careers of a thousand men important? Not to a public or a Congress that thinks of careers of millions of men, many of which are being stopped altogether. It seems so futile to put these arguments forth, futile especially because the right arguments should carry the point.

Specialists are needed, that is admitted. They are needed because the scope of our relations with other countries is out of all proportion with that of the prewar days, and because new media are being used. And you can't expect a Foreign Service Officer, already in the Service or a candidate for it, to be expert in the various aspects of radio and television, newspapers, periodicals and books, music and the arts, as well as in economics, law politics, history, etc.

Nor can you expect that these specialists will have the kind of understanding of character of foreign peoples that will enable them to interpret adequately their particular specialty. Specialists of this type are already at work in civilian war agencies and some of their errors of judgment are amazing, sometimes amusing. The errors are made because the specialists see foreigners in the image of Americans and because they are neophytes in international politics. Flooding a country where illiteracy is over 90% with thousands of dollars of propaganda posters, and attempting to send as ambassadors of good-will to this country Turkish musicians who are naturalized German-Jewish refugees, are two examples of what has happened and is still happening.

The Service should be kept intact and the skills of specialists have to be utilized. But let the FSO be the middle-man through whom the specialist operates. At the higher levels make him an attaché, and make his appointment temporary, for three or four years, so that he may return to his profession at home and retain the reputation which is the basis of his position abroad. At the lower levels put him in the Non-Career Service where we already have "specialists" of similar levels of skills, although in

other fields of activity. This procedure could be applied to technical branches of economics as well as to the new media mentioned above.

It is in the interests of the nation and should be the concern of the Department to keep the Foreign Service at the helm, the guardians of the implementation of our foreign policy. It is through his personality and through his understanding of other personalities that our relations abroad are maintained in balance. This quality in him is rare, and its value to our country can hardly be overemphasized.

DONALD C. DUNHAM.

THE BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page 308*)

BATAAN: THE JUDGMENT SEAT, by Alison Ind. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1944. 395 pages. $3.50.

The dust jacket of *Alison Ind's* book carries the title *Bataan: The Judgment Seat*, but the subtitle, found on one of the fore pages, "The Saga of the Philippine Command of the United States Army Air Force, May 1941 to May 1942," is the accurate account of its contents. For this is no story of Bataan as a whole but exclusively of the Air Force. So much so that the reader is only occasionally aware of the activities of other branches of our fighting forces and the presence of Filipinos. To read the story of our Air Force, however, is to read the story of the Philippine campaign. Only details differ, the prewar conditions, the war itself and the final outcome was the same for all.

Lieutenant Colonel Ind, Intelligence Officer for the Air Force, begins with prewar Manila's enervating heat and the superhuman efforts of the few to compensate for years of insufficient preparation. Burdened with heavy responsibility and knowledge, the struggle against indifference under the frustrating sense of distance from the U. S. was carried on until war broke. Then came the slow gigantic sacrifice that was Bataan—a sacrifice so deeply moving because of the humor, valor and high courage of its losers.

Against this background we follow the Air Force from the time of its belated organization, through its triumphs and tragedies until one lone P-40 was left on Bataan. Anyone interested in air history is going to feel particularly curious about Clarke Field, where, during the first day of war we lost the greater part of our planes on the ground. Colonel Ind, of necessity no doubt, handles this incident very carefully and although he has been generous



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What will the airplane of the future be?

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

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PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS



THE SYSTEM OF THE CLIPPERS

with details he has stated rather than explained the circumstances.

Anyone, like this reviewer, who has experienced the Philippine debacle will recognize this account as faithfully accurate. *Bataan* is an honest book and possibly a useful one. So it will probably not enjoy wide popularity. Popular taste usually leans toward the highly colored war stories. Catering to no such tastes Colonel Ind has achieved the difficult mechanical feat of presenting interestingly inaction in honest proportion to action. He has achieved another difficult mechanical feat—a feat that will not particularly appeal to women. He has written a 389-page personal account so impersonal that the reader knows little more of him at the end than at the beginning. The romantic, staccato, modern style is, however, clearly directed toward the popular market. Thus a scientific or research reader is going to find it difficult to glean only the pure facts. Yet, because of the wealth of detail so carefully and objectively presented the book will be useful when history is written.

The timing of this book is not going to help the author. Too late to be news it is also too early to be history.

AMIA WILLOUGHBY.

BALKAN JOURNAL—An Unofficial Observer in Greece, by Laird Archer. 254 pages. Norton. $3.50.

Any Foreign Service officer who has served in Greece, Albania or Bulgaria, and particularly those who were concerned with the Italian occupation of Albania and the subsequent Italian attack on Greece, will be interested in this volume of memoirs, published in diary form, by the Director of Foreign Operations of the Near East Foundation. Mr. Archer is known personally to many of the members of the Foreign Service who have served in the Balkans and the Near East during the twenty-one years he has headed the Near East Relief and more recently the Near East Foundation Operations in that area. He is at present in Cairo as chief of the Greek Section of UNRRA.

The present volume includes excerpts from Mr. Archer's diary covering the period from June 1934 until July 1941. It opens with an Italian naval demonstration off Durazzo, which the author witnessed from the American Farm School nearby. The Italians were turning the screws on Albania a bit tighter.

Mr. Charles C. Hart, a former American Minister to Albania, maintains that the present European war could have been nipped in the bud if the democracies had never started their appeasement policy by letting the Italians get by with their aggressions in Albania. Mr. Hart is confident that a small amount of unity among the democracies and a degree of firmness regarding Albania would have been sufficient to let Mussolini know that aggression does not pay. Mr. Archer may never have heard of Mr. Hart's thesis, but his book furnishes considerable evidence to support it. King Zog's desperate appeals at London, Paris, Geneva, and by indirection Washington, fell on deaf ears. No doctor diagnosed from the spot of aggression in Albania that the world had cancer.

The most exciting part of Mr. Archer's memoirs deal with the period between October 1940, when Italy launched its attack on Greece, until April 1941, when with German help the Axis troops completed the occupation of the country. The memoirs are so well selected that the reader finds himself carried along by the developments as in a drama, wondering first whether the attack on Greece will actually take place and later whether the Greek and British troops will be able to hold the Axis forces. The reader knows the tragic denouement, but he hopes, while following Mr. Archer's diary, that some way or other valor and courage will prevail.

While "Balkan Journal" will be of especial interest to those who are familiar with the details and personalities of recent Balkan history, it will also have a wide appeal to all who enjoy a personal account of stirring events, written by one who had an important part in their development.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

WAR AND PEACE AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, edited by Louise W. Holborn. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1943. xv, 730 pages. Price, $2.50.

"This volume," states the introduction, "undertakes to record the growth of the war and peace aims of the United Nations in the forty months from the outbreak of war to . . . January 1, 1943." It consists for the most part of official documents and declarations by statesmen, but it also includes, tucked away in the appendices, some representative pronouncements of the Christian churches and statements of political party leaders. The documents in the main body of the volume are arranged chronologically, to show the development of ideas, by country or in the section on "The United Nations." The result is a well-organized and, for a documentary compilation, a decidedly interesting book.

While the amount of space devoted to the United Nations individually may be no very valid indication of the amount of thinking on war and peace aims that is being done in each of those countries, the volume's proportions are interesting. Out of

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some 600 pages the United States is allotted 140, the British Commonwealth almost 200 (including 50 for the dominions), the Soviet Union 27, China 26, the occupied countries 154, and the American republics a meagre 33. Loyal Democrats in this country may find something ominous in the fact that the section on "Political Parties: The United States" contains only Republican pronouncements. The index offers abundant aid for the searcher who is running down his war or peace aims by subject rather than by country. The bibliography is business-like but it obviously was not compiled by the same person who compiled the rest of the volume: While the Atlantic Charter, the Mutual Aid Agreement of February 23, 1942, and certain other instruments to which both the United States and the United Kingdom are parties are cited in the text to the United States Executive Agreement Series, they are carefully and fully listed in the bibliography as British Command Papers and the Executive Agreement Series is not mentioned in the bibliography's United States section. The Department of State Bulletin is generously cited throughout the book.

Excellent judgment in extracting the gist of the longer documents and in omitting all but the good lean meat in scores of statements and speeches has served to keep the book down to some 730 pages. Even that has given us a good-sized volume. Nevertheless the reviewer found the appendix material on political parties and the churches so intriguing that he could only wish for more appendices covering, perhaps, the views of such groups as labor, industry, the professions, and women's organizations.

E. WILDER SPAULDING.

ALLIGATOR OIL HELPS RUN MOTOR

Dr. Felisberto Monteiro of Brazil's Instituo Agronómico do Norte has presented a report to the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture in which attention is called to the fact that alligators (of which there are large numbers in Amazonas) contain an oil suitable for use in motors, and he adds that this oil mixed with fuel oil is now being used in the electric-power plant at Tefé.

At the present time the alligators are killed merely for their skins, and no attempt is made to utilize the various other parts. A Swiss concern was organized some time ago to extract oil from the livers for use in the perfume industry, but the outbreak of the war prevented the development of the undertaking.—*From the Foreign Commerce Weekly.*

IN MEMORIAM

Fox. Hugh Corby Fox, former Foreign Service Officer, died on April 12 at Mexico City.

BIRTHS

JONES. A son, Christopher Lewis, was born on April 17 in Washington to Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis Jones. Mr. Jones is assigned to the Department.

WARNER. A daughter, Anne Louise, was born on March 28 to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Warner in Buenos Aires where Mr. Warner is Second Secretary.

WILLIAMS. A son and daughter, John and Susan, were born on April 16 in New York City to Lt. (j.g.) and Mrs. John Z. Williams. Lt. Williams is a former Vice Consul.

MARRIAGES

DU VIVIER-DE ROPP. Miss Margaret Elisabeth de Ropp and Mr. Paul Fuller Du Vivier were married on April 10 in Baltimore. Mr. Du Vivier was Vice Consul at the former Consulate General at Marseilles.

BOYCE-BROWN. Miss Randall Boyce and Ensign Philip Proctor Brown, U.S.N., were married on May 11 at Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Richard F. Boyce, First Secretary and Consul at Habana.

REPORT OF THE INTERNMENT

(*Continued from page* 297)

under escort. M. Morel was particularly sympathetic on the subject of long walks in the country and excursions by funicular to nearby look-out points in the mountains, and these were organized regularly and were open to any number of persons. Occasionally it was possible to organize an outing of small groups on bicycles, but the range of these excursions was limited to the immediate vicinity of Lourdes.

The question of visitors was always a burning one. With the exception of half a dozen members of the newly-arrived Red Cross delegates, all members of the Group had an extensive acquaintance in France, and many of them a wide circle of close relatives. At Mr. Tuck's specific request, Mr. Edward Sparrow was permitted to confer on questions relating to the Red Cross with General Verdier and the Marquis de Mun, heads of the French organization, but other visitors were admitted only on the uncertain whim of the Prefect or the Lourdes Commissioner of Police, and they were not numerous.

RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES

The French ministries upon which the Group depended were Foreign Affairs and Interior, and we constantly had attached to us representatives

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of these departments. Theoretically we belonged to the Foreign Office—M. Morel of the Surete being in theory charged with our guard. In practice, however, the function of the Foreign Office representative was principally an accounting one. The French Government assumed expenses for the board and lodging of the Group and the Foreign Office paid the bills. However, France is administered even in normal times by the Ministry of the Interior, and since the Armistice the responsibility for the requisition of lodging and the whole question of food supplies has fallen on the prefectoral organization. Outside of the capital the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is only a name, and in the small town of Lourdes but a half remembered one. Foreign Office representatives found they had no authority in obtaining results from the local prefectural organization, and the many administrative details resulting from the complicated problem of our lodging and food devolved more and more upon M. Morel of the Surete, who belonged to the Ministry of the Interior and knew how to deal with its representatives in the provinces.

As mentioned elsewhere, the highly centralized French administration had since the Armistice been overlaid by an attempt at decentralization in which supervisory powers were given to a prefect (in our case, the Prefect of the Haute Garonne) over several departments. The Regional Prefect system, which undoubtedly has some virtues, provides a rich field for buck passing, and we were most fortunate in having in M. Jean Morel a man of tact and an almost byzantine sense of touch in the serpentine labyrinth of the French prefectoral administration. While it was all very well for the Foreign Office to induce the Ministry of the Interior to issue instructions that we were to be lodged in first-class heated rooms and to receive one and one-half times the food rations of the normal Frenchman, it was quite another to persuade the hard-headed inhabitants of the Bigorre to reopen and staff their hotels without first filling their cellars with coal and placing in their hands coupons for rationed commodities two months in advance. There was very little coal on hand in that part of France (none of the municipal offices to say nothing of the private homes of Lourdes were heated) and the food coupons when they were issued often could not be drawn against. If we were to be properly fed at all, the best of the food would have as its source only the black market, and the French authorities had the good sense to promise the hotelkeepers immunity against prosecution on black market charges, so long as they did not make exorbitant profits at the expense of their enforced



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American guests. In the end, coal was found somehow and so were most of the rationed commodities, but the liberty granted the hotel-keepers to exploit unofficial food sources enabled everyone, willing to pay a supplement, to have excellent fare. Table wine is a rationed commodity in France, but with the exception of a two-weeks period at one of the hotels, it was abundant and reasonable, and most of the hotels had private cellars of vintage wine with which they were willing to part at rates which, although perhaps high for that country town, seemed reasonable to Americans coming from Vichy and the larger southern cities.

Relations with Swiss Legation

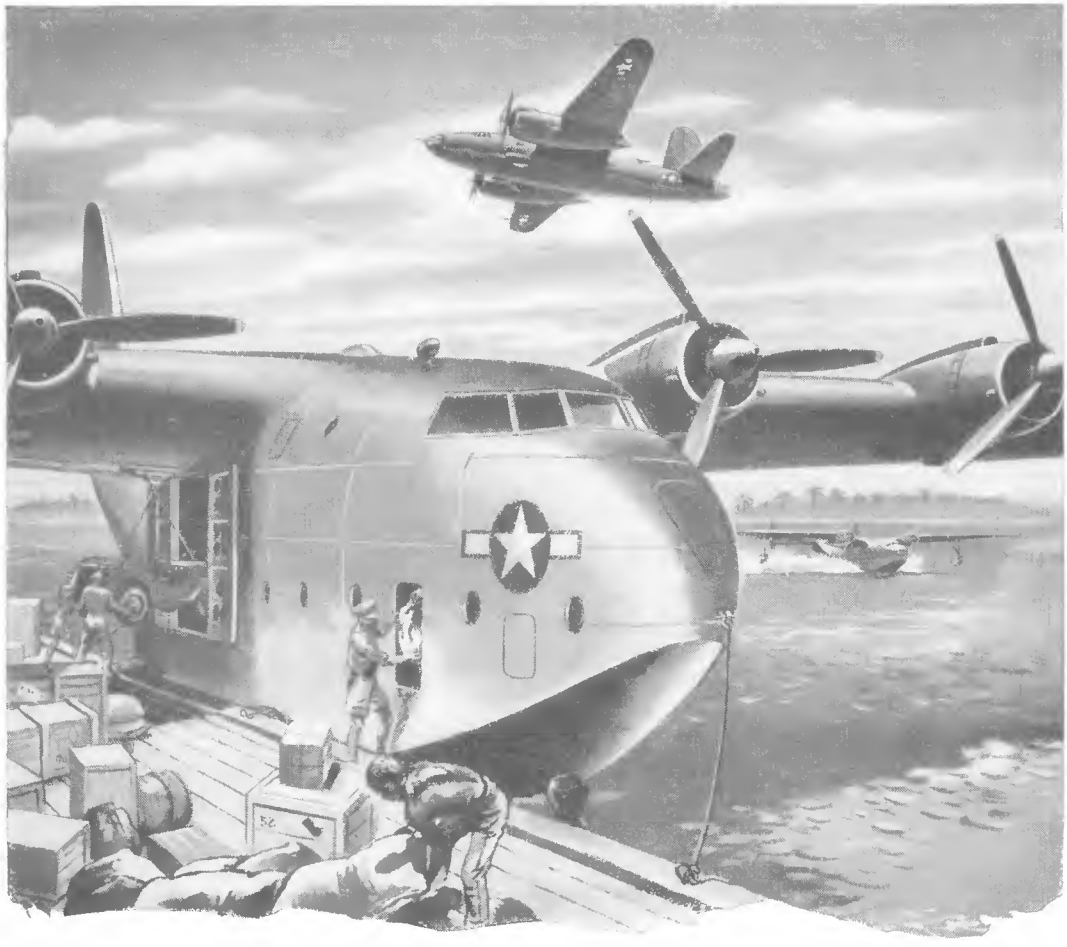
During our stay in Lourdes the Swiss Legation was represented by a young attaché, Hans Frey, who lived in one of the hotels, and who not only carried out his duties with enthusiasm and efficiency, but endeared himself to the Group by his personal charm and his willingness to go to any amount of trouble for individual cases.

Mr. Tuck was in constant touch with the Legation at Vichy by telephone, and on two occasions M. de Montenach, Counsellor in charge of Foreign Interests, made special trips to Lourdes.

Activities

The separation of the Group into four separate hotels and the limitation on circulation of members between them discouraged any such intense organized community life as developed later under one roof in Baden Baden. The residents of each hotel worked out their own mode of existence within the official restrictions on liberty, and the four distinct circles, although held together from the administrative standpoint under Mr. Tuck's authority, touched socially at but few points.

Church on Sunday was one of these, Lourdes being reputedly the only town in France without a Protestant chapel, only Catholic services were available to the members of the Group. In their desire to isolate the Group as much as possible, the authorities discouraged members of the Group from attending the great Sunday masses which are a feature of Lourdes and arranged for special low mass to be held each Sunday morning in an out building of the basilica premises. This mass, though always well attended, was not popular, and members of the Group were constantly urging the inspectors attached to their hotels to take them to masses in the basilica or the Parish church of Lourdes, a practice which was tolerated for small groups. Larger groups were permitted to attend masses in the basilica on feast days which did not fall on Sunday, and for Christmas Day the Bishop





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Straight... or in Cocktails

BACARDI

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arranged for the Group a special sung mass in the crypt, the smallest of the three churches of the basilica and one with the most religious atmosphere.

The playing field was another meeting place for the more athletically inclined residents of the different hotels, 20 to 30 of whom turned out in good weather to play touch-football or practice approved shots in golf. A touch-football match between the Ambassadeurs and Gallia Hotels was played in early January to an audience comprising most of the Group. Inter-hotel ping-pong matches were popular. The Christmas season brought, with its parties, an intensified intercourse between the hotels, whose members saw little of each other in the ordinary course of events.

Education played but a small role in the Group at Lourdes. Spanish and German classes were started at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs. A Russian course came into being at the Hotel Gallia and Philip Whitecomb sent out a prospectus from the Hotel de Nevers for "The American University of Lourdes," which, partly because of the difficulty in arranging for circulation of persons to the Hotel de Nevers and partly from lack of interest, drew but few pupils. However, these insignificant seeds, transplanted to the fertile soil of Baden Baden, were to grow into that imposing hot-house flower, the Badheim University, whose tropical tentacles probed into every corner of community life.

Although certain emphasis has been placed in this narrative on the physical inadequacy of our quarters at Lourdes, with the attendant physical discomforts, and upon the informality, to put it mildly, of our treatment by the French authorities, the Department should not gain the impression that the Group was as a whole unhappy or discontented at Lourdes. We were in France which had been the residence of nearly all of us for several years and was the home of a sizeable proportion of the Group. Living in France, we lived among a friendly population who even in our isolation gave us ample proof that they looked to the United States to deliver them from the German yoke. Whatever the private political opinions of the French officials with whom we came in contact, they were unfailingly courteous and sincerely desirous of making our stay as pleasant, physically and morally, as they possibly could. Food and wine were obtainable for all—in profusion for those willing to pay for it—and while there was little news of negotiations for our exchange, we were at that time confident that we would be repatriated before spring. The news from the battle fronts was good, and although we reeeived no foreign newspapers and few letters from outside France, no restriction was placed on the use of privately

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owned radios, and all could follow through short-wave broadcasts the progress of the war. From the moment we crossed the German frontier, every-one of these privileges ceased.

Seizure by the Germans

The town of Lourdes was not during our stay occupied in a military sense by German troops. It lay just outside the frontier line held by German customs guards and the chief German customs officer for the region had his offices there. Customs guards never exceeding the strength of a company were quartered in their chief's offices. The Group had no contact with these Germans except on one occasion when the Swiss representative made inquiries of the Commandant concerning a shipment of supplies consigned to Mr. Tuck which his men had seized at the frontier when they took over. (Negotiations were still going on between M. Frey and the German commandant at the time of our departure for Germany, and Dr. Schlemann arranged with the Commandant to have these supplies released and placed on the special train.)

We were informed through various sources that the Group's regime and activities were the object of sporadic observation by German Gestapo agents who came to Lourdes for that purpose in various disguises, and lest reports of non-observance should cause the German authorities of occupation to assume to themselves the responsibility of guarding us, Mr. Tuck was constantly vigilant that the French regulations be strictly carried out. It came as a complete surprise to him when he was informed by M. Morel on January 6th that a detail of German military had arrived in Lourdes to assume the surveillance of the Group. No advance notice was given the Police Commissioner of Lourdes, and a Major Oehme of the Sicherheitdienst (Security Service of the German Army) called on him that day and informed him that he had received orders to take over the surveillance of the Group beginning at once. He was unable to obtain confirmation of the French Government's knowledge of this from the Prefect at Tarbes and only later, when he was able to get through to Vichy by telephone, was he informed that this was in accord with the French Government.

In the meantime, Major Oehme called on Mr. Tuck and explained his orders. He was charged with the guard of the Group, but he understood that this was in addition to the service of the French police. The present regime was to continue, but a German soldier in addition to a French police inspector was to accompany any members of the Group leaving their hotels.

After the first shock caused by this turn of events



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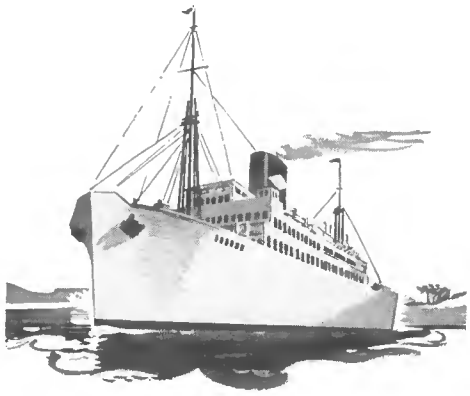
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and the somewhat uncouth behavior of the German soldiers, life in internment, at least on the surface, continued as before. The Germans' manners gradually improved, and they stolidly accompanied shopping expeditions and country walks. They conducted morning and evening roll-call in the hotels, visiting the bedrooms in the morning and calling the evening roll in the dining room after dinner.

Although no member of the Group was without misgivings concerning the ultimate intentions of the Germans, no indication from the latter was forthcoming until the following Sunday, January 10th, when M. Stucki informed Mr. Tuck by telephone that he had been advised that the German Government intended to transport the entire Group to an undisclosed point in southwest Germany and that the departure had been set for January 13th. M. Stucki added that the French Government had given its assent to this measure and that his energetic protests as representative of the Protecting Power, both to the German Embassy and to the French Government, had been fruitless.

Members of the Group were immediately informed and instructed to be prepared to leave on the 13th. No indication as to the amount of baggage which could be taken was given, which complicated the packing problem for everyone. Finally, the Group's entire luggage, with the exception of bicycles, was placed upon the train.

On Tuesday, January 12th, we were informed that the departure would be deferred until the 14th or 15th, and on the following day two German Foreign Office officials came to Lourdes and conferred with Mr. Tuck. They were Herr von Kraft, Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris who represented that Embassy insofar as our departure from France was concerned; the other was Counselor of Legation Dr. Schlemann, who had been designated by the German Foreign Office as permanent delegate with the Group. It was only then that we learned that our destination was Baden-Baden. The hour of our departure was definitely set for early Friday morning, January 15th, but it was decided to have the Group enter the special train the night before. The Swiss Legation took into safekeeping such foreign currency belonging to members of the Group as the latter did not wish to carry to Germany. Members were advised to take with them their French francs, which would be exchanged into Reichmarks after arrival at Baden-Baden.

The make-up of the train permitted a sleeping car space to be allotted to all members of the Group as well as to Herr von Kraft (who was to leave the train at a junction near Paris), Dr. Schlemann, M. Frey, M. Pierre Dupont, representing the French Foreign Office, Major Oehme and his assistant.

Sleeping compartments at the head and tail of the train were reserved for the German military guards on duty and a whole first-class carriage, placed in the middle of the train, was reserved for the guard. The cooperation of the Jeunesse de Montagne had been secured in loading the Group's luggage. Members of the Group were carried to the station after dinner in autobuses.

(To be continued in the next issue)

VISITORS

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

	April
C. E. Meyer, London	12
Robert M. Hiatt, Vichy	12
Jane M. Bolton, London	12
Richard R. Leonard	12
T. A. Hickok, Accra	13
Charles B. Beylard	13
William L. Higgins, Beira	13
Leith C. Moore	13
Russell Harold Day, Moscow	14
Daniel V. Anderson, Valencia	14
Ann M. Jensen, Stockholm	14
Leonard A. Dawson, Barranquilla	14
Clark M. Penevell, Lima	14
Davis P. Low	15
Theda Cousins, Paris	15
William M. Lauman, Istanbul	15
Paul S. Guinn, Istanbul	15
Harriet Lapidus, Algiers	15
Jean E. Ahlness, Cairo	15
Helen Rose	15
Margaret Price Ezzell, Cairo	15
Hazel Arlene Shefloe, Ankara	15
Doris J. Hedin, Cairo	15
Shirley Levinson, Izmis	15
Eleanor M. Janick, Ankara	15
Mary C. Stasson, Istanbul	15
Sofia P. Kearney, Tangier	15
Carl Forkel, Jr., Vichy	17
Dorothy E. Wells	17
Margaret H. Dowd, Ankara	17
Mary A. Wright, Ankara	17
Caroline M. Miller	17
Mary L. Petach, Cairo	17
Jean Ware Nelson, Istanbul	17
Winifred Anne Todd, Cairo	17
Georgia Matthew, Ankara	17
Ethel M. Martin, Istanbul	17
Doris V. MacArthur, Cairo	17

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Lee Murray, London 18
R. M. Scotten, Quito 18
Dudley G. Dwyre, Montevideo 19
Thomas C. Smith 19
Charles D. Mitchell, Lima 19
Bessie Miller, Sevilla 19
Ellen D. Turner, Madrid 19
A. Judith Enger, Madrid 19
Margaret Kartwald, Lisbon 19
Mildred Metcalfe, Lisbon 20
Gretchen H. Headley, Asunción 20
William L. Peck 20
Mary Oliverson, Madrid 20
Keeler Faus, Vichy 20
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A. M. Warren, Panamá 26
Esther W. Erickson, Tehran 26
Catherine Cooke, Tehran 26
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Julian F. Harrington, Madrid 26
James G. McCarger, Cuidad Trujillo 27
Marjorie Cleaver 27
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Marguerite M. Wartel, Madrid 27
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Belle Bloom 28
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Robert S. Ward, Chungking 28
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Earle C. Taylor, Istanbul 29
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Ralph Miller, Cairo 29

May

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John F. Zahoruika 2
Katherine McDaudd 2

AN APPLE FOR THE TEACHER

(*Continued from page* 311)

me an idea, so the next morning I went down to the Star *office and handed in the following advertisement:*

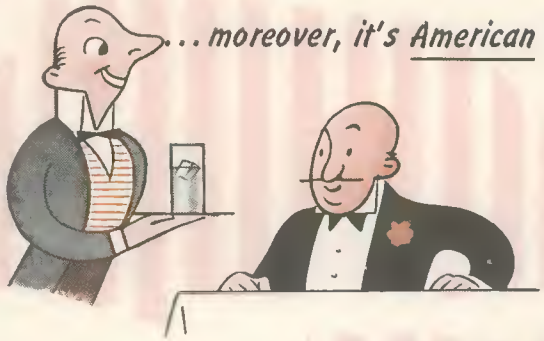
"'*St. Elizabeth costs $2 a day,*' *says last night's* Star. *Can afford more but unless can find nice two-room unfurnished apartment in northwest section soon, may be reduced to St. Elizabeth's. Box . . .*'

"*Do you know, the* Star *wouldn't accept the ad? I pointed out to the manager that the object was simply that of all good advertising, to catch the eye of persons jaded by so many simple, business-like appeals. But he said that St. Elizabeth's wasn't funny to a lot of people, and that he couldn't accept the ad. And I suppose he was right. But as a result, I am still looking for an apartment in the Blank Apartment House.*"

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