The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 21, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1944

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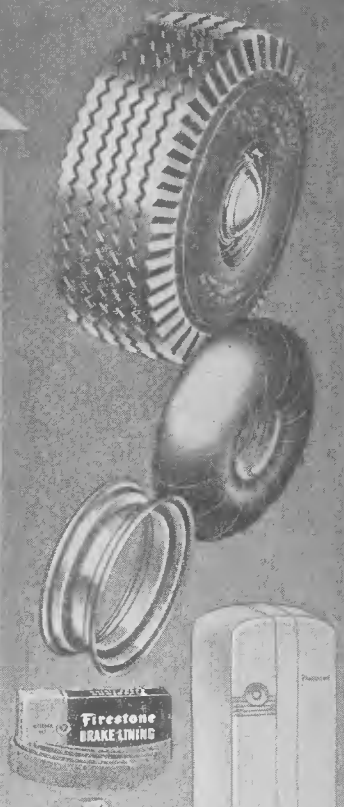

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 21, NO. 8 WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST, 1944

How Promotions are Made

By NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel

ON a hot steaming morning in the tropics, the young consul arrived at the office to find a pile of mail and one telegram. "More about that blasted flour shipment," he mused, tossing the telegram aside while he went through the mail. There wasn't much, and what there was was unimportant. Unable to put off the evil day any longer he opened the safe and got out his code book. The dispute about a shipment of flour the consignee refused to accept had dragged along for some days and had reached a complete impasse, despite daily telegrams from the Department and the shippers and long patient conferences with the recalcitrant consignee, the bank and the local health authorities. The consul, in no mood for further instructions, scowled as he opened the familiar gray book. The first code group read "You have been promoted to Class . . ." The flour shipment was forgotten for the rest of the day.

The busy executive officer at a supervisory consulate general was informed that Consul Blank was in the ante room. For several years, Consul Blank (Class VI) had been complaining to all who would listen of his lack of promotion and the discrimination practiced against him by everyone from the Secretary down. Less than an hour before a telegram had been received announcing Consul Blank's promotion. The executive officer welcomed him with a broad smile and a booming "Congratulations!" Asked to explain he replied "On your promotion to Class V" and stood back to watch the effect. "Class V, eh? I call that a demotion. Should be Class IV at least."

The bright young Third Secretary who never smoked came home to lunch with a long, black, vicious-looking cigar tilted at a rakish angle from the corner of his mouth. "For pity sake," groaned his wife, "what happened to you?" "Oh, nothing much—your handsome husband is now Unclassified A, that's all."

Thus, and in many other ways, are promotions received in the field. But how do they come about? What makes a promotion and why? The process is long and seemingly cumbersome, carefully prescribed by law, involving many steps all of which have their own good reasons for existence. The framers of the Rogers Act of 1924 and the subsequent Act of February 23, 1931, were determined to build a promotion system which would be as equitable and impartial as possible in any human institution. They were animated by a desire to be fair to the officers of the Service, to safeguard their individual interests, while at the same time protecting the Service against human frailty and extraneous pressures. The structure they built has stood the test of twenty years' experience and has proved fundamentally sound. Some improvements, seemingly insignificant in themselves but all important in their effect, have shown themselves to be desirable, and steps are being taken to incorporate

them in law and regulation. What, then, is the process by which promotions in the Foreign Service are made?

The foundation is the biennial rating list, built of individual efficiency reports from principal officers and inspectors, comments by the geographical and technical divisions of the Department, interviews with the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and with the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Administration and other sources of reliable information regarding the performance, conduct, and attitude of the individual officer. The law requires that a record of the efficiency of each officer be kept in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. This is known as the "dossier" and contains a brief biographical record of the officer, information on his family status, language qualifications, health, and so forth. It also contains the above mentioned efficiency reports, divisional comments, copies of memoranda and instructions, laudatory and otherwise, memoranda of interviews, copies of correspondence between the chief of the division and the officer (or his chief) and all other pertinent data. The law also requires that every two years the accumulated data in the dossier be appraised and the officer be rated as Excellent, Very Good, Satisfactory, or Unsatisfactory. These appraisals are known as "write ups" and are prepared in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. They are then submitted to the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, also provided for by law, for approval and submission to the Secretary of State for final approval, after which they may not be changed until the next biennial rating except in cases of outstandingly meritorious service or demonstrated unsatisfactory performance, and then only by the Secretary after review and recommendation by the Board. In the case of an Unsatisfactory rating the machinery created by law is set in motion which results either in an improved rating on the basis of improved performance, or separation from the Service after hearing by the Board and review by the Secretary. For practical purposes, therefore, except in unusual cases, a rating once given holds good for two years. This tends to prevent capricious promotion as a result of an isolated instance of exceptionally good performance under dramatic or well publicized circumstances, and on the other hand impulsive damning of an officer for an isolated instance of bungling in similar circumstances. Continued performance of a high order results in continuing ratings of Excellent with consequent steady flow of promotions; while continued poor performance results in a rating of Unsatisfactory which unless overcome within a reasonable time, after due notice of the rating and the reason therefor, means separation from the Service.

Numerical ratings are not given. Once the write ups have been approved they are assembled by classes and then in rating groups; all the Excellents in each class first, then the Very Goods, and so forth. In each class, the officer rated Excellent who has been longest in the class is put at the top of the list. If more than one officer entered the class on the same date—a common occurrence—the officer in that group who has been longest in the Service goes to the top. If more than one entered the Service and the class on the same date—a less common occurrence but not an unknown one—the oldest goes to the top. If it should ever happen that two officers were born on the same day, entered the service on the same day, and went into the same class on the same day, and both were rated the same, then the only resource would be to arrange them in alphabetical order. When this process has been completed we have the Rating List which is submitted to the Secretary for approval, upon receiving which it remains in force for two years. Starting with Class I and running through Unclassified C every officer in the Service appears on the list. The names in each class are arranged according to rating, and within each rating group by seniority. In the unclassified grades officers are seldom rated higher than Satisfactory during their first years of Service, so that all members of an entering class acquire equal seniority until they begin to demonstrate their individual abilities in actual field service after passing through their probationary assignments and the Foreign Service Officers Training School. When a promotion list is to be made up the Rating List is the starting point. Leaving aside for the moment the question of percentage limitations on the higher classes, the first fact to be determined is how much money is available for promotions. The Division of Foreign Service Administration is consulted and must determine how much money is available for salary increases in the current fiscal year. Except for statutory automatic increases within class no money is appropriated especially for promotions. Money for this purpose becomes available through what, in budget parlance, is known as lapses. That is to say, if an officer receiving a salary of $9,000 retires, the cost of his salary becomes available for 18 five hundred dollar per annum promotions, or 90 at one hundred dollars per annum each, or any number of promotions between those limits depending on the annual cost per promotion. It is worth noting in passing that the cost to the salary appropriation of a class promotion is never the difference between the entering salaries of the classes from and to which promoted. For example, an officer pro-

moted from Class IV to Class III must have been in the lower class at least two years before he is eligible, under the regulations, for promotion, and will therefore have received at least one automatic promotion while in Class IV. The cost of his promotion will therefore be $800 per annum. Normally lapses provide sufficient funds for all promotions that can be made. Theoretically, in normal times, there should be a perfectly balanced turnover, fiscally speaking; that is savings in the appropriation through deaths and retirements—lapses — should balance increased charges against the appropriation through new appointments and promotions from class to class.

Nathaniel P. Davis

The amount available for a proposed promotion list having been determined, the next question is, who is to be included? And here the Rating List is the determining factor. Starting at the top, all officers in Class II rated Excellent and with two or more years' service in that class are set down tentatively; then the Excellents with similar length of service in Class III and so on down to classes VI through VIII, where eighteen months' service is the minimum. (There is no minimum for the unclassified grades). Next the officers rated Very Good with the required minimum length of service in each class are set down; and finally those rated Satisfactory. At this point the percentage limitations come into play. Class I is limited by law to not more than six per cent of the entire Service. If there are eight hundred officers, this means not more than 48 may be in Class I. Let us suppose that there are only thirty men in the class; then theoretically not more than 18 could be promoted from Class II. Applying this restriction to the tentative list of eligibles in Class II, that is those rated Satisfactory or better with at least two years' service in the class, we start with the senior officer rated Excellent and count down eighteen. At that point we must stop. In the same way the tentative list of officers in Class III is cut off when the limit for Class II is reached; and so on down. The proposed list thus restricted is now scanned in order to determine whether it exceeds in cost the amount available and if necessary is further restricted. This seldom happens in normal appropriation years, for as stated above enough money is usually available through lapses. The next step is to determine that the list is in balance as between classes, that too large a proportion of the promotions are not going to go to the higher classes. This step takes very careful management. All other factors being equal, a relatively larger number of men in the lower classes should appear on each promotion list than in the higher ones, but here the percentage limitations work in reverse. Experience of twenty years with the Rogers Act has shown that a certain number of officers rise through the ranks to Class IV and at that point reach the peak of their development. They are still satisfactory officers of that class, perfectly competent to fill positions calling for officers of that rank, but they do not merit further promotion. As Class IV is restricted by law to nine per cent of the Service this means that that class fills up. Promotions from Class IV to Class III do not create enough vacancies in Class IV to accommodate all men in Class V eligible for promotion, thus blocking promotions, keeping Class V full up to its legal limit of ten per cent of the Service, blocking promotions for men in Class VI, which is limited to fourteen per cent, and so blocking promotions for men in Class VII.

These percentage limitations were evidently written into the Rogers Act, and kept in the 1931 Act, to prevent overloading of the upper classes. Without them, there would be nothing but the good faith and common sense of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel to stop promotion of the entire Service into the upper brackets. Whatever reason there may have been at that time for fearing even the possibility of such action, it seems clear from experience to date that there is none now. The Board has demonstrated that it does not operate in any such manner. The time has come when the percentage limitations should be removed in order that all officers meriting promotions may receive them as and when earned, without artificial restrictions. The Board can be relied upon not to promote men who do not deserve it and to preserve a proper balance between the classes. Legislation now pending in the Congress will accomplish this.

As the law now stands, there is no legal obstacle to commissioning all officers of Class I as Vice Consuls and all Unclassified officers as Counselors of Embassy. It is inconceivable that a Board consisting of three Assistant Secretaries of State would operate in so absurd a manner. So also such a Board can be trusted not to promote everybody just for the fun of the thing. Legal safeguards are necessary and proper, but in dealing with human material reasonable discretion must be allowed to a responsible body of distinguished officials. Once the percentage limitations are removed it will be possible to promote officers in the lower grades who have demonstrated their value to the Service, and their ability to discharge duties of greater responsibility, leaving those who have reached their peak where they are without blocking their more efficient or more active juniors.

To complete the picture of how promotions are made two further factors must be mentioned. Once the Division of Foreign Service Personnel has prepared a list, as described above, it submits it to the Board for approval, after which it is presented to the Secretary of State. If he approves he submits it to the President in the form of a recommendation. If the President approves, and his approval is not necessarily pro forma, he submits individual nominations to the Senate requesting it to advise and consent to them. Not until the Senate has confirmed the nominations and notified its action to the White House, is the process complete and the officers notified of their advancement.

When the Foreign Commerce and Foreign Agricultural Services were transferred to the Foreign Service of the United States by the President's Reorganization Plan Number II it was provided in the plan, which without Congressional objection acquired the force of law, that the officers of those services should be transferred into classes in the Foreign Service corresponding to their then salaries; and it was further provided that the officers so transferred should not affect the percentage limitations on Foreign Service Classes. Therefore, when computing the number of officers that may be in any particular class, former Commerce and Agriculture officers are omitted from the count of the whole number of officers in the service, and their presence in the class is ignored in counting the number of officers in the class and computing the number that may be promoted into it.

There is at the present time a great concentration of officers rated Excellent and Very Good in Classes VI and VII. They should be promoted, and would have been but for the percentage limitations on the classes above them. Recent promotion lists have advanced as many as possible under the percentage limitations, but there remain others, many others, who must wait for the Grim Reaper, Anno Domini, or Original Sin to make room for them upstairs or until the legislation referred to becomes law. Happily, the latter stands a good chance of occurring in time to affect the first promotion list after the new biennial rating list of January 1, 1945.

But unblocking the road to promotion for outstanding junior officers by removal of the percentage limitations is but a partial solution of the present promotion problem. Because of those limitations many efficient officers have received no promotion during the life of the current rating list. In other words, there are men in the service today who, solely because of the percentage limitations, have missed not merely one, but two promotions to which their rating consistently has entitled them. To enable such officers to make up lost time and receive rank commensurate with their demonstrated ability—and in not a few cases with the duties they are actually performing—it is planned to suspend the administrative regulation prescribing a minimum of two years' service in Classes V and above before becoming eligible for promotion, or eighteen months in Classes V through VIII. The suspension will not be permanent, but until the Service is brought into proper balance and qualified junior officers have reached the rank to which their records entitle them, a uniform one year rule will be applied. With a proper proportion in the various classes, normal turnover, a steady annual influx of new officers at the bottom, and the removal of artificial barriers in the form of arbitrary percentage limitations, the eighteen months—two years rule is a good one, a self-imposed restraint by the Board on too rapid advancement of officers who get the breaks through fortuitous circumstances. Under it a neophyte can look forward to reaching Class I, if he is consistently outstanding, in about eighteen years, or better than twenty years before reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65. Of course, few officers are likely to advance through the ranks so rapidly as that, but the possibility is there for all to aim at and the race is open to all on equal terms.

Finally, there is the question of retirements, which has a direct bearing on promotions. Even without the percentage limitations, good administrative practice would prevent the promotion of an undue proportion of the Service into the top classes. Therefore a small number of retirements annually means a slower promotion rate for younger or junior officers; and contrariwise a larger annual crop of retirements means a more rapid average rate of ad-

(*Continued on page* 436)

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*

Conclusion

Photographs by JAMES KING

OUTINGS IN THE TOWN

Whereas in Lourdes the regime of most hotels allowed for one or more shopping expeditions each day, Dr. Schlemann, following the German policy of preventing contacts between members of the Group and the local population, requested Mr. Tuck to appoint a committee of two persons to do shopping for the Group. Consequently Mr. Faus of the Embassy staff, and Mrs. Keyser-Got of the staff of the Consulate at Nice undertook with efficiency this far from light task, and arrangements were made for them to spend two afternoons a week in the town, accompanied, of course, by an inspuector. Such a committee could not purchase articles of clothing which had to be fitted, and internees who in the course of their stay received vouchers from the German Government for such clothing were permitted to go shopping in small groups. However, inspectors could generally be prevailed upon by persons who were in town for another purpose to permit them to slip into a flower shop or pharmacy for small purchases.

While strict about shopping, only the small number of inspectors limited visits to the town in connection with health or religion. On six days a week, morning and afternoon, groups or internees left the hotel to visit medical practitioners, eye specialists, nose specialists, dentists, and the local hospital. Persons receiving a prescription from a local doctor were permitted to take unlimited treatments at the official bath establishment.

Every Sunday, and on the great religious feast

Soon after the arrival of the Official American Group in detention in Baden Baden, movies were shown in Brenner's Park Hotel salon, but, later gasoline could not be spared for the truck to bring the equipment. So Friday mornings a private showing was made for the Group at the Aurelia cinema in town. The photo shows part of the group leaving after the show. On the left the Military Attaché's Secretary, Roberte Hochart, is in conversation with the "accompanying" Gestapo.

days, inspectors were always available to accompany groups to the Catholic, Protestant and Greek Orthodox churches, and Dr. Schlemann, a devout Catholic himself, facilitated the attending of confession, communion and special masses by members of his faith.

Toward the end of the Group stay, non-denominational Protestant services were held twice a month in one of the public rooms of the hotel.

Hair Dressing

The dressing of women's hair was immediately regarded by the German authorities as a necesasry cause for trips to the town, and the women of the Group, under the able leadership of Vice Consul Constance Harvey, were permitted to make biweekly excursions to local hairdressing establishments.

A local barber was admitted to the hotel to take care of the men's tonsorial needs, and later on certain males who were discontented with his services were permitted to accompany the women to the hairdressing establishments in the town.

Movies

During the month of April, Dr. Schlemann made arrangements for moving pictures to be shown one evening a week in the Grand Salon of the hotel. A crew of operators who were on a regular circuit of prisoners-of-war camps in the region called at the hotel in a truck every Thursday afternoon and set up their apparatus. Films shown were the current news reel, a short subject of the travel or education (i.e. propaganda) variety, and a feature. The feature pictures were all German, but some of them had been dubbed into French before the war when the Germans were attempting to enter the French market. The features were of Class B or lower, the copies old and the sound apparatus ill adapted to so small a hall.

In September, probably because the truck's gasoline ration was cut, Dr. Schlemann arranged for the Group to attend special showings at one of the local theaters every Friday morning. The films shown were those of the theater's regular program. Members of the Group who did not wish to sit through the feature picture, and they were numerous, were permitted to return to the hotel, under escort, after the showing of the news reel and short subject.

Air-Raid Precautions

There were 126 air alarms during the Group's stay in Baden Baden. German regulations provide that in case of a full alarm, guests in hotels should proceed immediately to air-raid shelters, but the hotel management is not responsible for getting them there. Brenner's Park Hotel had the usual internal air-raid organization, one of the employees being officially designated as warden for the hotel. Hotel regulations require all employees to rise and dress and proceed to the shelter during night air alarms, and during such an alarm early in the Group's stay, accompanied by the drone of a heavy bomber squadron passing overhead, the warden had the dinner gong sounded in the corridors. Apparently only a few of the internees went to the

Last photo taken in Baden Baden just prior to departure. Trucks being loaded in front of Brenner's Park hotel on February 18, 1944. Douglas MacArthur 2nd, wearing hat, supervises, while Chief Radio Operator Sherwood Sidelinger (pencil in hand) checks pieces of luggage verified by Foreign Service Clerk Carl Forkel (wearing glasses). *Photo James King.*

American Red Cross worker, John Baus, former ice hockey and football champion, responsible for most of the children's sports activities of the group, teaching two-year-old Richard Hiatt how to walk on a barrier around the sportsfield. *Photo James King.*

shelter, and the next morning Dr. Schlemann informed Mr. Tuck that the sounding of such a gong was to be considered mandatory for all the internees. Since Baden Baden appears to lie directly on a course which the RAF uses either going to or returning from objectives in Southern Germany, and since there are no military objectives in Baden Baden or its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tuck felt that he should in some way prevent the sleep of the Group from depending on the whim of an inexperienced hotel fireman with an air warden's arm band. With some difficulty Dr. Schlemann, who was inclined to be nervous for the Group's safety, was prevailed upon to. accept the following solution: During all full air alarms occurring at night, one of the four American Service attachés, working in rotation, would dress and report to the Chief of the German guard; they would proceed to the garden and remain there until the "All Clear." If for any reason they agreed that there was danger for the internees, they would order the gong to be struck. When it was thus struck, Dr. Schlemann was assured that every member of the Group would be instructed to repair to the air-raid shelter.

A complete air-raid organization was appointed, functioning within the Group, under the orders of Colonel Schow, former Military Attaché at the Vichy Embassy. It consisted of wardens and first-aid crews on all floors. Space for a Frist-Aid dressing station, under the direction of Dr. Stuart, was provided for in the shelter. This system worked effectively, and on the few occasions during our stay when the gong was struck at night—and they totalled only five—the entire Group, with the exception of persons exempted on account of illness and the floor wardens, reported to the shelter in the basement of the hotel. On these rare occasions, there was always a good reason for the gong: What sounded like hundreds of bombers were passing overhead, usually on their return flight to England, in dispersed formation and under attack from German night fighters; or flying low after receiving damage and crashing nearby; or throwing out flares, one of which burned a nearby church.

While there were also numerous day raids, only once did the internees see Allied planes. This occurred on September 6, when several squadrons of American bombers were clearly visible from the hotel as they returned from a raid on Stuttgart. Internees who had powerful field glasses, and a small group of walkers on top of a nearby hill, were able to witness a few desultory and futile attacks on the bombers by German fighter planes.

During day air alarms, the Gestapo shooed the internees out of the garden, but no gong was sounded.

Walks and Athletics

Like all resorts in the Black Forest, Baden Baden is the center of a network of woodland roads and paths covering the neighboring hills. Supervised walks were the first form of exercise afforded the Group by the German authorities, and they remained a favorite diversion, summer and winter, throughout our stay. Before the athletic field was made available, regular walks were organized every morning and afternoon, and Mr. Tuck requested Consul General J. Webb Benton to assume the task of liaison officer with the head of the police for the arrangement of walks to the mutual satisfaction of the authorities and the internees. After the opening of the Sportplatz walks generally took place in the afternoon. In order to meet the inclinations of age and love of exertion, walks were

Members of the group on their way to the sportsfield. The group is led by Foreign Service Officer Keeler Faus. ***Photo James King.***

Mel Most's and Camille Hajdu's musical comedy "The King of Bungary" was one of the theatrical hits for the group. ***Photo James King.***

Arrival in Lisbon on February 25, 1944 of the American Repatriates from Germany. Mr. Tuck in the train and Mr. Norweb standing. ***Courtesy Scott Lyon.***

diveded into fast walks, slow walks and strolls. During the summer months, so-called "tea walks" were inauguratcd which left the hotel at 3:30 and returned at 6 o'clock, sufficient time being allowed the walkers to eat the sandwiches they had brought with them.

Late in thc summcr, in response to the request of scveral of thc hardier walkers, Mr. Benton was able to arrange what became known as "the Monday walk." This walk, instead of having as its object the visiting of a nearby inn, involved the covering of 20 to 30 kilometers with a short stop for brief meals at noon and 4 o'clock. It was limited to 30 persons, and this quota was almost always filled during the summer months and even during the coldest or wettest winter days the number never fell below 12. Small inns or mountain rest houses were occasionally visited, but Monday walkers took most of their meals in the open.

Sportplatz

Two months after the Group's arrival, the German authorities placed at its disposal for two hours six days a week a large playing field, and this became the daily meeting place not only of the athletes of the Group, but also, especially during the summer, of over half of the internees. Baseball, as will be described, was played exclusively until November, when it was succceded by touch-football interspersed with organized soccer games.

Almost immediately sufficient men turned out on the playing field to permit the organization of regular soft-ball leagues. Equipment was at the outset a precarious affair, consisting of one regular soft-ball brought from the United States and three bats constructed by a carpenter in Lourdes on ideal specifications. The original ball soon wore out, and homemade ones were wound in the hotel from the wool unravelled from socks and sweaters and sewn by the carpet maker of the hotel in leather provided from old luggage. Later the International Y.M.C.A. Committee in Geneva was kind enough to supply us with equipment consisting of standard balls, bats and even gloves.

The seven months' baseball season was organized for three league matches per week, the remaining three days being devoted to unorganized games. The original division of players into four leagues proved to be over-optimistic and the leagues were soon reduced to three. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Group over leaguc standings, and most games were exceedingly close. It may be of interest to the Department to know that the season's championship was won by a team composed in the majority of former Vichy Embassy personnel.

Touch-football drew but few adherents in Baden Baden and never attaincd the interest it had in Lourdes. During the second winter of our stay, however, two regular soccer teams were organized which permitted bi-weekly matches.

To make up for their confinement, the internees played harder perhaps than their physical condition warranted, and in thc spring of 1943 and soccer season of 1944 hardly a week passed without someone being laid up. Several cases of fracture and sprain required treatment at the local hospital, to the amusement of war-weary Germans.

Golf and Tennis

In spite of Mr. Tuck's repeated requests and the fact that golf facilities were afforded the Germans at Ingleside, use of the excellent Baden Baden golf course was formally denied the Group by the German Foreign Office.

However, in spite of numerous hesitations and delays on the part of the German authorities, arrangements were concluded for the Group to play tennis. The excessive caution of the Germans to avoid the possibility of any incident between the internees and the civilian population limited the hours to the untimely ones of 7:30 to 9:30 a.m. The tennis players of the Group, however, were not to be so easily discouraged, and the four courts whose use was permitted them were so regularly filled that the problem of singles play required special and delicate treatment. Nonetheless two competitive ladders (men and women) were organized, but the matches, starting as they did at 7:30 a.m., were invariably played without benefit of spectators. The tennis season lasted until the first November frosts. The hotel concierge unearthed a few rackets in Strasbourg. Thanks to the cooperation of the American Legation at Bern, we were plentifully supplied with balls.

Swimming

The use of the municipal swimming pool at Baden Baden, situated within a hundred yards of the hotel, was permitted to internees between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m. during the summer months.

Indoor Recreations

University

Almost immediately after the Group's arrival, Mr. Philip Whitcomb, of the Press, undertook to organize the educational activities of the Group. Mr. Whitcomb had been interned in 1941-42 with the group from the American Embassy in Berlin at Bad Nauheim where he had organized a "University." He drew largely on his experience there and even gave to the result of his efforts at Baden Baden the same name that he had adopted at Bad Nauheim: Badheim University.

Before the end of January, Mr. Whitcomb had elaborated and posted on the public notice board a complete prospectus for a university with a Board of Governors, a President Emeritus and a President (himself) and 10 faculties each complete with Dean, instructors and curricula. Listed as faculties were not only such academic subjects as History, Philosophy, Literature, Science, Modern Languages and others, but also Business Education, Physical Education, Home Study and Library, and, finally, a Junior Section. It will be seen that it was Mr. Whitcomb's plan not only to organize the academic life of the Group but to bring under the wing of the University as many as possible of the Group's recreational activities.

In its first term the University prospectus offered 44 formal courses, 20 of them in Modern Languages, including English, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and German. In addition to courses in History, Literature and Philosophy, non-academic courses were offered in accordion, piano, choral singing, sketching, wood engraving, First Aid, Jiujitsu, chess and bridge.

Mr. Whitcomb likewise established a system of credits for satisfactory completion of courses and issued elaborate certificates to possessors of four of such credits. The certificates, which were printed in the town, bore the name of the University and a woodcut made by a member of the Group. Each certificate also bore on its obverse side the signatures of no less than nine officers of the University, and on the reverse the signatures of all the Instructors whose courses had been satisfactorily completed by the titulary.

Registration was large for the first term, and 433 courses were satisfactorily completed, or an average of 3.2 courses per adult. Registration was slightly lower for the second and third terms, and for the fourth term, which began in January 1944, the registration figures, presumably because of the hope of an early departure, fell sharply. In the period of our internment, however, the majority of the Group spent many hours (which might have been less usefully employed) in the courses given by the academic faculties.

There was no lack of teachers for the academic faculties; many of them had had previous professional training, and some had made teaching their profession. Nearly all the amateurs showed, in addition to an abundance of good will, considerably more talent than might have been expected. Among the teachers in non-academic subjects were also several professionals.

Mr. Whitcomb's desire to provide some recreation of an educational nature for the entire Group extended into the evening hours, and he conceived, and for a time carried out, an ambitious program of lectures, occupying five evenings a week, four consisting of 25-minute talks and one evening devoted to a full-length lecture. Speakers and audience responded well at first, and talks of varied interest were delivered by more than 25 members of the Group. After four months, however, the lecture program, which appeared as the "Faculty

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Representation Allowances

By Laurence C. Frank,
Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration

WHAT about representation allowances? To begin with, for the current fiscal year, there has been made available by the Congress, $300,000. This, Mr. Monnett B. Davis worked hard to get, and this, FA will endeavor to stretch as far as it will go to meet necessary costs of representation. When first asked to prepare a brief article on this subject, my reaction was that the assignment was in the nature of "carrying coal to Newcastle." Perhaps no one realizes as well as you of the Foreign Service that you have all too frequently been "out of pocket" in conducting altogether official activities. You know full well, too, the need for such expenditures and of compensating allowances to carry on your work. You have perhaps wondered whether the "Wheel that did the most squeaking got the most grease" or what system of distribution is followed by the Department in doling out funds for this purpose.

The purposes for which the allowances may be used are made abundantly clear in the Regulations prescribed. It must as well be obvious in terms of the Department's presentation to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress that there must be a substantial showing of accomplishment for every dollar so appropriated. In this regard, nothwithstanding the failure of or the insufficiency of allotments for representation, the record of achievement is outstanding to the everlasting credit of the Service. But credit is not enough. War scarcities, increasing prices and income taxes trebled and quadrupled render unavailable funds which the Service has been willing to divert from salaries or from private income for this purpose.

While the representation allowance program has been steadily developed since the recognition of the need of such a program under the Rogers Act, it has never attained the stature envisaged for the future when that Act was written. It is now more than ever necessary that there be recognized the need for such a program on a more substantial and continuing basis. Other leading nations have been quicker both to recognize the need for such a program, and quicker in building it up.

The legislative history of representation allowances is not a particularly happy recital. Authorization for representation allowances was first contained in the Act of May 24, 1924, but it was not until 1931, however, that an appropriation in the total sum of $92,000 was obtained. The following year, $125,000 was appropriated. At that juncture, however, the full impact of the economy program fell with a particularly heavy hand upon our Foreign Service. Appropriations for representation were entirely withdrawn. Allowances for rent were forced to unreal and quite inadequate levels. Salaries suffered percentage cut. Post allowances were appreciably reduced and subsequently entirely withdrawn. A point had been reached where the substantial improvements made possible by the legislation in 1924 were threatened to be entirely undone. Then in 1933, with the revaluation of the dollar and the consequent appreciation of foreign currencies, the bottom fell out. The Foreign Service was faced with a crisis which it is to be hoped it may never again be asked to face. Legislation was eventually achieved providing for exchange relief and gradually the depression program was liquidated. Allowances were once again restored for living quarters and for cost of living. It was not until 1938 that an appropriation was once again obtained to permit of modest grants for representation. Cost of living and representation, which are related one to another but which are distinct problems, were not differentiated and it was not until 1941 that allowances for cost of living and representation could be charged concurrently. At long last, with the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1943, cost of living allowances were recognized not as additional income, but as reimbursement of expense incurred incident to foreign service.

There remains yet to be overcome a seeming reluctance of appraisal and full recognition of representation allowances as a tool in trade necessary to accomplishment of the job. It is not an allowance made to gratify social ambition, nor one to obtain personal advantage. It is provided to enable the making of desirable and necessary contacts to facilitate the transaction of Government business and through mutual exchange to permit of the building up of confidence and respect and a full appreciation of problems, the solution of which is usually to mutual advantage.

Representation costs properly for consideration in the total program, while perhaps capable of being

considered under various heads, fall essentially into two groups:

The first, representation *per se*, or "par excellence," is designed to make it possible for principal representatives of the Foreign Service without personal fortunes to meet the requirements of representing the Government on official and semi-official occasions. Obviously, the present appropriation is not sufficient to meet all of this type of representation required in the various capitals and leading cities in which Foreign Service representation is maintained. Since the costs vary from capital to capital and are affected by cost of living and exchange factors, custom and size of the American community, as well as other Service needs, an attempt has been made, which it is hoped more adequately to develop before another year, to weigh the factors involved and to provide allowances which reasonably cover appraised representation costs. There must be considered the kind of entertainment given by members of the local Government, the number of persons usually entertained, the number and kind of functions, the political importance of the post in relation to the long and short range policy of this Government, and per capita costs involved for each of the kinds of entertainment, multiplied by the volume of entertaining for which each situation calls. It will readily be apparent that these costs vary enormously from post to post in relation to the kind of entertainment necessary and the price level of standard articles and the total numbers invited to the functions. Past experience and current conditions and prices affect the consideration. It is necessary as well to have just as full information as possible with reference to occasions to which special importance is attached seasonably in advance so that this factor may be given appropriate weight in the determination of allowances possible within the fund available and in deference to other known Service requirements.

The second representational grouping may appreciably be called "job entertaining." This representation devolves in varying degrees upon all members of the staff other than clerical personnel, according to specific assignments and positions at the posts. Under this category, for example, the cultural relations officer may entertain the head of one of the departments of a local university. He does not represent the Government and the people of the United States in the same sense as does the Ambassador entertaining at a formal function, yet his job necessitates this kind of entertainment and the costs thereof are costs properly for reimbursement. The same is true of entertaining for informational purposes at whatever the level of information collection. In each case, the costs are incurred to accomplish the work required by the particular assignment and the accuracy with which such part of the work is done should in no case be dependent upon or affect adversely (because well done) the personal fortunes of the individuals assigned to the particular job. Obviously, the factors to be considered under both groups of representation expense are similar, varying only in degree, and in neither case should staff members have to absorb a substantial portion of the costs involved.

It is to be hoped for the coming appropriations that there may be developed a more uniform and standardized, yet flexible, program to meet the need and to provide the payment of the costs of those who are now called upon to make such payments from salaries and who have had to choose between effectiveness on the one hand and personal financial loss on the other.

Thus, in general, I have attempted to answer the query "What about representation allowances?" I think you will find nothing novel in the approach to the problem and little more than a restatement as a proper policy and sound business principle that it is time the program came of age.

MARRIAGES

BLOCKER-ROBERTS. Miss Kay Roberts and Mr. William Preston Blocker, Jr., were married on June 18 in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Blocker Jr. is the son of Consul General William P. Blocker.

BUSSER-BUCKLEY. Miss Barbara Buckley and Lt. John H. Busser, U.S.A. were married in Philadelphia on June 2. Lt. Busser is the youngest son of retired FSO Ralph C. Busser and Mrs. Busser.

COVER PICTURE

The photograph "On the Banks of the Volga" was taken by James Parker Wilson, Agricultural Economist and Attaché, American Embassy, Santiago, Chile, on the occasion of a visit to the Soviet Union in 1939 to attend the All-Union Agricultural Exposition at Moscow, following which he inspected the farming regions along the river Volga before returning to his post which was at that time in the American Embassy at Berlin.

Photographic data are as follows: Camera, Zeiss Tenox II; Zeiss Sonnar 1.2 lens; speed 1/50 with 3.5 opening; late afternoon in July 1939; Agfa film; light yellow filter.

Member of Congress Receives Foreign Trade Award

Louis C. Rabaut, Proponent of Strong Foreign Service, Honored by International Economic Council

At informal ceremonies held at the Department of State, Representative Louis C. Rabaut (Michigan) on June 8, 1944 received the International Economic Council's annual award for outstanding services in the advancement of the nation's world trade. Among those attending were Acting Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, and R. J. Lynch, Assistant to the Secretary.

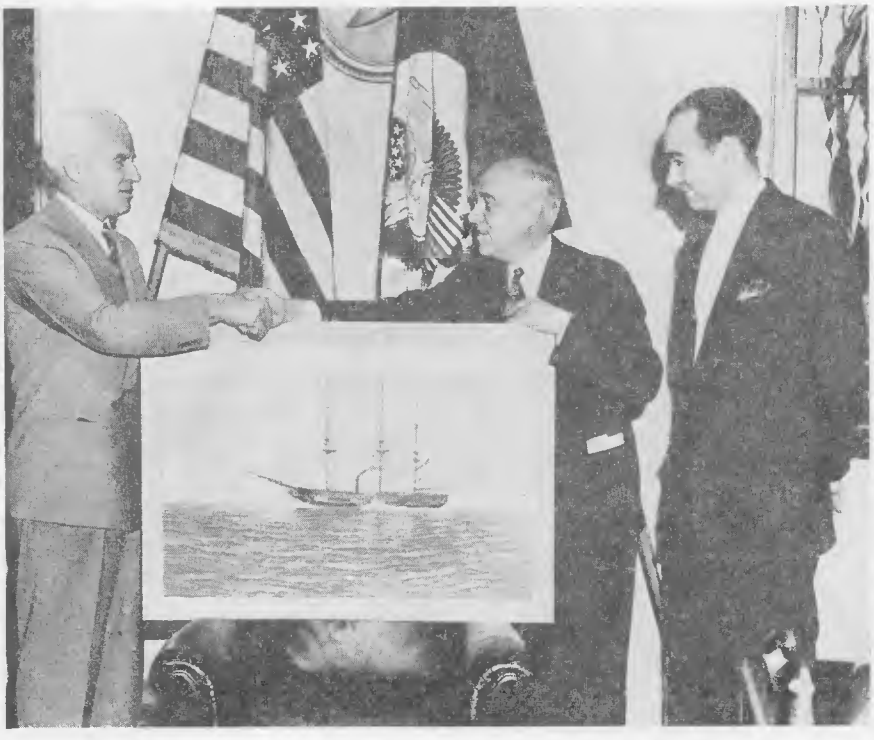
Commemorating the tenth Anniversary of the passage of the Trade Agreements Act by Congress, the award is an original oil painting of the *S.S. Savannah*, first steamship to cross the Atlantic, and symbol of America's two-way trade with the world.

"Two-way trade," declared Mr. Stettinius, "between the United States and other countries, on a basis of fairness and in the greatest possible volume, is both indicative of international good relations and a means to those relations and to international security. Such trade is essential to the improvement and even the maintenance of American economic welfare at maximum levels.

"What American Government officials and other Americans do to foster and encourage economic cooperation and mutual benefit for all nations," he continued, "is a direct contribution to the establishment of economic welfare here and abroad, and of true and lasting security for us and for the rest of the world."

In making the presentation, Joseph A. Jones, a Director of the Council, commended Mr. Rabaut's efforts over many years in maintaining the strength of the American Foreign Service, the men and women of which he described as "among the true promoters of friendly reciprocal relations with other nations." He indicated that Mr. Hull's trade policies have helped maintain peaceful relations with those nations with which the United States has en-

(*Continued on page* 450)



TRADE AGREEMENTS DAY

Commemorating the tenth anniversary of the passage of the Trade Agreements Act by Congress are: Acting Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius; Louis C. Rabaut (Michigan), Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Appropriations; and Joe Jones, Director of the International Economic Council. Presented to Representative Rabaut for outstanding services in helping to strengthen the American Foreign Service is the Council's award—an original oil painting of the *S. S. Savannah*, first steamship to cross the Atlantic, and symbol of America's two-way trade with the world.

The Calvert System of Education

That Has Circled the Globe With Pupils in Foreign Lands

By Edward Brown, *Headmaster, Calvert School*

ONE of the most difficult problems a parent in the Foreign Service must face is that of educating his children. Many wives of Foreign Service men have solved that problem by becoming teachers themselves and having a "school at home."

The Calvert School of Baltimore for many years has provided instruction for a large number of these families in far-off lands. Those interested in child education may wonder how this unique school functions and how it started.

Ten years before America entered the first world war a minor epidemic caused the birth of an idea in elementary education which is as useful now as it was then. Several pupils of the Calvert Day School located in Baltimore, Maryland, had contracted a contagious disease and the school found it advisable to close. Weekly lessons were prepared by the teachers to be taught by mothers at home until school reopened. Upon their return to school the students were surprisingly well prepared in their lessons, showing that Mother had far surpassed the school's expectations in her role of teacher. A brilliant idea struck the mind of Virgil Hillyer, the Head Master. Why not prepare courses for all grades, print simple but detailed instructions, send out books and materials, and enable thousands of mothers throughout the world in time of need to teach their own children at home? Thus, the Home Instruction Department of Calvert School was established. An idea born from a dilemma!

Edward Brown

Frequently it is not possible for American schools to be maintained in some of the sparsely settled areas of certain foreign lands and many of the American families living in these areas turn to Calvert School for help. Fortunately any mother with a high school education, common sense, and patience can teach her child by this system because the instructions are explicit and easy to follow. Believing that interest is the greatest single force in education, the writers of the courses have laid particular emphasis on this as a cogent factor.

The Calvert system has always placed the chief emphasis on the three "R's." In addition, many cultural and scientific subjects are taught. American, Greek, Roman and English history; geology, astronomy, physics; appreciation of painting, sculpture, architecture; letter-writing, mythology, science, —all these enriching subjects go to Calvert pupils. Attractive, lively, modern text-books for use in some studies have been skillfully written especially for these courses by teachers in the Baltimore Day School, attended now by over three hundred boys and girls between the ages of five and twelve. New ideas are constantly tried out in the classrooms and when proved worthy these are incorporated into the home study courses.

Although the courses were originally developed for the individual child, many schools over the world have made the system the basis of their curriculum. Some of these schools contain well over seventy pupils. In many instances Calvert has assisted in the establishment of the school and aids in many of its functions. A typical case is a school in Venezuela. A group of mothers had a com-

The Calvert School, Baltimore, Maryland.

mon problem. There was no local school suitable for their children. Several of them enrolled their children in Calvert. More and more courses were sent down from Baltimore. Finally it was suggested that a school be started and a teacher be employed to help mothers with the teaching. Today that school has its own new school-house caring for about one hundred pupils. There is close contact with Baltimore headquarters, even in such details as "What shall we have for our Christmas entertainment?"

School authorities, both in this country and in its possessions, often furnish Calvert courses to families living beyond the reach of the public school system. There are about one hundred forty pupils in Alaska alone. Incidentally there were several hundred pupils in the Philippines and Far East before Pearl Harbor.

This service has been of especial benefit over the past thirty-five years to families of diplomatic and consular officials. Formerly members of this group carried the courses all over the world and, before the war, Calvert had pupils in almost every country. As the war situation became serious, however, many of these families returned to the States. A State Department official's wife called at the school to secure a new set of books. She had left Norway so hastily that she had had no time to bring the children's school equipment. Another family left Italy, lived a short time in Mexico, and finally came to Baltimore where the children were placed in the Day School. This same family is now in Cuba. Two attractive children of a State Department Minister returned from Switzerland. One by one consular families showed, by changing addresses, that tremendous changes were being made in locale.

During this itme of stress one major factor emerged. The children who had used the courses abroad were going into the schools in America and, in most instances, were receiving advanced standing for children of their ages. Good records were being made and the Calvert-taught child acquitted himself with high honors.

Gradually the Calvert foreign enrollment became a little more settled, as families took up posts in friendly countries. The greatest concentration of foreign enrollment now comes from Latin America, although courses are still going to Africa, Hawaii, and even far-off India.

A glimpse into the homes of Calvert pupils gives an interesting cross-section of the American world abroad. Mining engineers, oil men, rubber officials, representatives of large business firms of many sorts,—all, with great success, use this educational plan for their children. Missionaries of many denominations take the courses into distant places where this extension arm of a day school is the child's only contact with the American world in which, tomorrow, he or she must live and work. It is this preparation for tomorrow that prompts so many parents to use the courses while they are away from the States. A rapidly changing world—a new tomorrow—it is for that that the Calvert School must prepare these boys and girls.

A week's mail brings some very unusual problems to the Home Instruction Department for assistance. The Hudson's Bay Company requests courses to send to its managers working where school facilities are inadequate. A parent from Gambell Island, Alaska, writes, "The Calvert system of correspondence school has been recommended to me by the Office of Indian Affairs for my son who is ready for first grade. . . . We have mail on this island only once a month." Many a plane not only to Alaska but to the countries of Latin America has, tucked in a corner, school material for an isolated child. One child wrote a thrilling composition about receiving his Calvert course from the skies. Another enrollment comes from a British Consulate, and one from a Netherlands consular official. Requests to reproduce the courses in Spanish of recent months have come from our Spanish-speaking neighbors.

Such problems come as these: "My husband is in the Army and will soon leave the country. We want to stay with him as long as possible. Can you help Bob's schooling while we are traveling?" Another writes, "Mary is learning Spanish in the local school, and I want her to continue, but I also want my daughter to be kept up in the same studies her contemporaries are studying back home in the States. Calvert seems the answer. What do you recommend for her study program?" "My husband is in the Consular Service. I have never taught a day in my life, but there is no suitable school at our new assignment. You can help, can't you?"

Calvert appears to have the solution of many of these problems. Their work lies especially in school instruction from kindergarten through ninth grade. However, parents consult the school on problems of many sorts such as behavior, left-handedness, work habits, reading difficulties, and even such things as how to assemble a suitable home library of books, where to buy encyclopaedia, how soon to start music and many kindred questions that come up in family life. The School helps with as many problems as possible for it realizes that Calvert is the family's link with the needs of its growing children. Often the educational problem is inseparable from the child training problem.

Calvert sees the world through the eyes of many children. A boy on a fox farm in Alaska, a little girl in Congo Belge playing with native children but planning for later life in school in America, a crippled child writing to "her school" of her wheelchair life, a young musician working for a career at an early age, a boy on a ranch helping with the shearing by day and studying at night. From Africa—"We came here from Kong Kong and live on a Guest Farm." From Cuba—"I've grown to like Cuba very much." From Ohio—"I have had thirteen pairs of glasses in three years. Now I'm so happy to see beautiful things again." From New York—"I make my debut at Town Hall soon as a concert violinist." From Kentucky—"We live in a log cabin. My hobby is making airplane models in my spare time." From Montana—"We had twenty feet of snow. My papers are late as we couldn't get to the mail-box." The panorama is stimulating, varied, American.

About 3500 children are now being trained by Calvert methods. Many of these send their test papers to the Baltimore headquarters to be graded by the same teachers who conduct the classes in the day school. Suggestions are given eight times a year when these sets of papers are received and corrected, to aid the mother in her pedagogical efforts. By this criticism service the standards are kept in line with those of the day school and the personally written letters of the teachers make the pupil feel he is a member of a large school even though thousands of miles away. A kindergarten course has recently been prepared and is being widely used in those smaller communities where kindergartens have been forced to discontinue. Due to many requests of Calvert parents, whose children were about to complete the Sixth Year course, a Post-Graduate year covering the ninth grade subjects were added a year ago.

Virgil Hillyer is gone, but his ideas survive. The need for Home Instruction is increasing daily due to conditions produced by the national emergency. In this country transportation difficulties, teacher shortages, Service families moving from station to station, and many other situations have brought about larger use of the courses. In Latin America the rolls have been increased by enrollments from Naval Missions, Rubber Development companies, Agricultural Development organizations, Military Attachés, Cultural Relation officers and many other

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

EDITORS' COLUMN

Not very many years ago when a candidate made inquiry regarding entrance into the Foreign Service it was not unusual for an officer of the Department to ask the candidate informally whether he sought to serve in the diplomatic branch or the consular branch of the Foreign Service. If the applicant replied that he was interested in the diplomatic branch he was then asked whether he had a private income. In the case of a negative answer the Department official would very kindly and accurately point out that the salaries and allowances provided by the Government were totally inadequate to finance the responsibilities the applicant would assume in this career, and that in order for diplomatic representatives of this country to carry out their functions adequately it was essential that they have private means at their disposal. Furthermore, even in the case of the consular service, when after years of experience an officer reached a post of responsibility as consul general, he would find that his official salary and allowances were not sufficient in all cases for him to do the job of representation that his position required.

Even though a definite improvement is due to take place during the coming year, the foregoing situation has consistently been true during the history of our country and, to an unfortunately large degree, is still true today. It is an undemocratic and unwise manner of operating this country's Foreign Service. Nations far less democratic than the United States long ago abandoned the concept that their representation abroad would be provided for by independent wealth rather than by government funds. The general feeling throughout the Foreign Service of the United States has been that the lack of any allowances for representation, or the inadequacy of those allowances in the cases where they are granted, has been caused by failure on the part of Congress to appreciate the need that this Government's representatives have for funds to carry out properly their official duties. The JOURNAL cannot help observing with surprise the relative success that newer agencies of the Government have had in obtaining representation allowances from Congress. In some places where the consul general is the principal representative of the Government in the area, he will receive a representation allowance equal to one-eighth or one-tenth of the representation allowance granted by the Government to a representative of, for instance, the O.W.I.

A large percentage of the officers admitted into the Foreign Service in recent years do not have a private income because the Department has sought to encourage the admission of candidates from every field of American life. Aside from the merit of the question whether the Government should rely on individuals of private wealth to represent its interests abroad, a situation has now been reached where only a small minority in the Service are equipped with personal funds to meet the obligations of their representative capacity abroad. It is, therefore, imperative that Foreign Service Officers in the field be given adequate representation allowances not only on the basis of democracy but also on the basis of the efficient conduct of their duties.

The JOURNAL believes that the importance of adequate and equitable representation allowances for the Foreign Service Officers, as well as for ministers and ambassadors, cannot be over-emphasized. It also feels that in view of the more liberal policy of the Government toward representation abroad of the newer agencies Congress may find it possible to reconsider its previous attitude on the subject of representation allowances for the Foreign Service. A renewed effort should now be made to convince Congress of the urgent need for adequate representation allowances for the Foreign Service and the real necessity of abolishing the undemocratic principle that a Foreign Service officer must have private means in order to do his job efficiently.

An Improved Foreign Service

By KINGSLEY W. HAMILTON, *Former Foreign Service Officer*

THESE suggestions for improving the Foreign Service do not represent a unified plan. Rather, they refer somewhat at random to various aspects of the Service and its work. Improvement is understood to mean improvement in the ability of the Service to perform the duties the country expects of it, rather than improvement simply in the attractiveness of the Service as a career. Taken in this order, the two probably go hand in hand. It is not so certain what the results of the second approach alone would be.

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The suggestions offered are grouped about several basic points. Merely in themselves these have no particular merit, but represent the initial steps upon which more detailed improvements of various types would probably have to depend.

This is the first basic suggestion, that the Service be increased in size. The increase should be not only absolute but relative. The personnel should be larger with relation to the scope of the Service's activities and responsibilities than it was before the war. Bigger does not necessarily mean better, but it would make several things possible.

The first of these would be increased travel by Officers about their districts. It would be of much advantage to the Service and the country if every reporting Officer were required to obtain first-hand familiarity with economic, political, and social conditions throughout his district. Many Officers have wished to do this in the past, but frequently the size of either the office staff or its travel allotment made this impossible. Had it been more generally possible, the gain to the United States in the present war alone would have been great in many instances.

The second advantage of a larger Service would be that home leaves could be longer and more frequent. Once in every two years would scarcely be too often for paid home leaves but, more important, leaves could be lengthened. Sixty days are not sufficient to enable one to re-familiarize himself with his country. On the other hand, they are too long for anyone to enjoy hopping from one hotel to another, or from one relative to another, and being steadily on the go seeing friends in this city and that.

The result of all this is that an Officer often tends to become little more than a tourist in this his own country which he must interpret to the world. And, tired out by a round of travel, he frequently returns to his post for a rest before even the sixty days are up.

There are few commercial houses that alone allow their employes so little time in the United States. Six months is a common home leave, sometimes more. Possibly up to ten months every three years is to be recommended for the Foreign Service Officer. This would give him time to settle down somewhere; to get into the life of the country again; to visit different parts of it at some length; to rest; to brush up on subjects of interest to him at some university.

A third advantage of a larger service would be that a larger number of Officers than at present could be detached from normal consular or diplomatic establishments and detailed simply to observe conditions in remote or not generally important areas. At the same time, to the extent that first-hand information was obtained at such points, this practice would require less expansion in the Service than would the opening of full-fledged offices.

There are many places in the world, especially perhaps in the Far East and Africa, where it may never be worthwhile to open consulates but regarding which it will be desirable to be fully and continually informed. Officers relieved of normal routine responsibilities could perform this function admirably.

In the fourth place, an enlarged Service would make it possible to increase the number of Officers assigned for special study or training. Among other advantages to be elaborated upon later, this would enable the Service in many instances to develop its own experts for special assignments. It would not then be necessary to call in men, perhaps less adaptable to the conditions of life abroad; the morale of the Service would thereby be considerably improved; and the increased skill would remain in the Service for immediate use at any future time.

The second basic suggestion for improving the Foreign Service relates to increasing the remuneration of Foreign Service Officers. This is desirable for two reasons: (a) to assure and facilitate an adequate representation of the United States abroad, and (b) because of inequalities existing in the present system.

In view of the level of Congressional salaries, it is unlikely that Congress would consider basic salaries

in the Foreign Service inadequate. But the Foreign Service Officer goes abroad primarily to represent the United States publicly, not for private purposes. Consequently he must meet both personal and public expenses. Foreign Service salaries are probably adequate for the first but, in the upper classes especially, public expenses frequently are a great strain and may make it impossible for an Officer to be appointed to some posts. When this occurs, representation of the United States is likely to be impaired or maintained only hy much individual sacrifice.

It accordingly seems reasonable to suggest that an Officer's recompense consist of two parts: (a) a basic salary intended for his personal requirements, and (b) a further amount available solely for representation and dependent upon the Officer's rank and the requirements of the post.

The representation allowance would not be paid regularly, but only as spent. This would give reasonable assurance to Congress that it was used as intended and not held back for other purposes. Thus the American Government would receive direct value for its money while relieving the financial burden of many Officers. But, for this to be a thoroughly helpful step, restrictions governing the use of the present meagre representation allowances should be removed and the accounting requirements greatly simplified.

Changes should also be made in the method of paying Officers assigned to Washington. The representation allowance just discussed would be discontinued because the requirements of social activity in the public interest are greatly reduced in Washington. On the other hand, the rent allowance should continue. Its present discontinuance is often in a sense a double loss for an Officer. He first loses the allowance and then finds Washington rents higher than at many posts in the field.

Furthermore, an Officer is at a disadvantage as compared with other Government personnel in Washington. For one thing, his base pay is generally lower than that of other Federal employees in positions of similar responsibility. For another thing, being in Washington for an indefinite time and four years at most, an Officer cannot normally afford to purchase or build a house. He is accordingly left at the end of his assignment without anything to show for what may have been a considerable investment. It seems only fair that the Government should assist in this matter by continuing the regular rent allowances in Washington and, if it did, fewer Officers would probably be reluctant to serve in the Department.

A third basic suggestion for improving the Service concerns the relationship between Departmental and Foreign Service Officers. In the past, Departmental Officers have not been assigned to the field, while only a small proportion of Foreign Service Officers have received assignments to the Department.

It is certainly advantageous for each group to become acquainted with the viewpoint and problems of the other at first hand. It would also be an advantage for Departmental Officers to have personal contact with the areas with which they deal from time to time. And the more Departmental Officers who go abroad, the more Foreign Service Officers can receive Washington assignments.

The bill at present understood to be before Congress is a step in this direction. Additional steps could well be taken. A single Departmental and Field Service might even be established, at least for the economic and country-desk work. Within this single service it should then be possible for an Officer to express a preference for primarily Washington or field assignments. If such a step were preceded by a continuation of the rent allowance for Washington, Departmental assignments might come into more general favor. At the same time the possibility of a larger number of Officers being assigned to the Department would serve to meet the point raised earlier that sufficient personal contact with the United States is not now possible for many Officers.

The final suggestion regarding improvements for the Foreign Service concerns the possibility of additional specialized training for Officers. The point has already been made that this would afford the Service an opportunity to develop its own specialists and that this would have certain attendant advantages including a strengthening of the career idea for the Service and maintaining morale.

More than this, advanced study or training would make it possible for the Service to improve its reporting, particularly economic and financial. The reporting could also he better shaped to meet the needs of business and other Government Departments. Even if an Officer has had specialized training before entering the Service, he is probably not up-to-date when the time comes for him to devote a large proportion of his time to reporting. Several years will have passed since his entry; he will have forgotten some things; advances will have occurred in his field; and his training may never have emphasized the conditions of interpretation and reporting which he must face.

Accordingly, it would be advantageous to give additional training to Officers who show particular aptitude in various types of reporting. And, when the training has been acquired, it should be put to use.

Division of Research and Publication

By WILLIAM GERBER, *Department of State**

A HISTORY reaching back more than a century and a half is the interesting heritage of three important duties now entrusted to the Division of Research and Publication: publication of the laws of the United States, publication of the treaties of the United States, and mantenance of the Library of the Department. The act of Congress approved September 15, *1789*, which changed the name of the Department of Foreign Affairs to "Department of State," assigned to the Secretary of State the responsibility for publishing the laws. In the same year Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson established the Library. By an act of June 14, *1790*, Congress directed the Secretary of State to publish the treaties of this country.

The Library suffered a severe setback through the burning of its collection in *1814*, when the British troops captured Washington. In charge of the Library in *1830* was Nicholas P. Trist, who later defied his superiors and negotiated the Treaty of Peace with Mexico in *1848*.

The first volume of the series now known as *Foreign Relations of the United States* (compiled at present in the Division of Research and Publication) saw the light of day in *1861*.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library was established in *1874*, abolished in *1879*, and reconstituted by act of Congress in *1882*. Its duties included publication of the laws and treaties.

In *1909* the compilation of *Foreign Relations* was turned over to the newly created Division of Information. With the world at war, the name of the Division of Information was changed in *1917* to "Division of Foreign Intelligence." With the coming of peace, the name was changed in *1921* to "Division of Foreign Information." In the same year Secretary Hughes abolished the Bureau of Rolls and Library and established the Division of Publications, which included the Library, an officer who compiled *Foreign Relations*, and a small section which edited the laws.

The Division of Publications blossomed in *1929* into the Office of the Historical Adviser. Responsive to demands of scholars and scholarly associations for an expanded publications program, the Department created the Research Section in the Office of the Historical Adviser to expedite the lagging *Foreign Relations* series and inaugurated a systematic schedule of publishing data in regular periodicals and in special documents comprising the Arbitration Series, the Conference Series, etc.

The Division of Research and Publication was brought into being in *1933* by the severance of the narrow isthmus which had developed between two groups of functions of the Office of the Historical Adviser: (1) current research and publishing activities, and (2) historical activities concentrated mainly on nineteenth-century precedents. Dr. Cyril Wynne was appointed Chief of the new Division of Research and Publication, and Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding Assistant Chief. Dr. Spaulding was appointed Chief of the Division in *1939*, following Dr. Wynne's death.

Under the far-reaching reorganization of the Department effected by the Departmental order of January 15, *1944*, the Division of Research and Publication was included in the Office of Public Information, one of the twelve "line" Offices; and there were added unto the Division of Research and Publication many of the functions of the former Treaty Division and the work of the former Office of the Editor of the Treaties. The heads of all the Divisions in the Office of Puhlic Information were designated at that time as Acting Chiefs.

Officers

Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Acting Chief of the Division; Dr. Graham H. Stuart, Consultant; ———, Administrative Officer.

Dr. Spaulding is in general charge of the Division's work. He passes upon the releasc of unpublished documents to qualified scholars, a function which involves the judicious balancing of two sometimes-conflicting desiderata: the release to the American public of the records of our foreign relations, and the protection both of confidential sources from being dried up and of current negotiations from developments which might jeopardize their success. The head of the Division is also chairman of the Department's Publications Committee. The Committee's approval is necessary for the publication of articles and books written by Foreign Service officers and by personnel of the Department below the rank of Assistant Secretary of State.

(*Continued on page* 440)

*Mr. Gerber is now on war-service leave.

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.—*Hondurus*
WEST, GEORGE—*Sweden*
LORD, JOHN H.—*Jamaica*
MAGNUSON, ERIC W.—*Central Canada*
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*

BAGHDAD

The staff of the American Legation at Baghdad on the occasion of the visit to Baghdad of Foreign Service Inspector H. Merle Cochran on May 8, 1944: standing (left to right): Clerk Malcolm P. Hallam; Secretary Walter W. Birge, Jr.; Secretary William D. Moreland, Jr.; Secretary Daniel Gaudin, Jr.; The Honorable Loy W. Henderson, American Minister at Baghdad; Foreign Service Inspector H. Merle Cochran; Lend-Lease Representative Edward M. Robinson; Clerk Donald C. Bergus; Warwick Perkins, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Moscow, visiting the Legation at the time; Colonel Paul H. M. Converse, Military Attaché; kneeling (left to right): 1st Lieutenant Herbert T. Barnes, Chief Warrant Officer Raymond T. Swanberg (both on the staff of the Military Attaché).

TUNIS

On June 3, 1944 Marcel E. Malige, Consul General in Tunis, was made an honorary member of the society called l' "Aveyronnaise," a French regional society whose membership is composed of persons who were born in the province of Aveyron in France, as was Mr. Malige's father. At a gathering of some two hundred persons, including Resident General Mast and the leading French officials in Tunis, Mr. Malige was welcomed as a "faithful ally" in a speech read by the society's President. Reference was made to General Lafayette who was also born in the province of Aveyron. The newspaper, "Tunis Soir," of the fourth of June concluded its reporting of the occasion with the following comment:

> "The Aveyronnais and all Frenchmen of this country are glad of Mr. Malige's appointment as American Consul at Tunis. The old Franco-American friendship cannot fail to be further strengthened by it."

(*Continued on page 439*)

AMERICAN CONSULATE AT PALERMO

The first post to be opened up in liberated territory. Front row, left to right: Consul Wm. L. Peck, Consul General Alfred T. Nester, Vice Consul Robert M. Sheehan, Vice Consul Bruce W. Forbes; second row, left to right: Miss Dorothy Clark, Mrs. Elena Vilardi, Miss Ruth Stockbridge, Mrs. Mary Sanmarco, Mrs. A. Alaimo, Mr. G. DeLeo; back row left to right: Mr. F. Buontempo, Mr. C. DiPrima, Mr. R. Nuti, Mr. G. Ocello, Mr. A. Rasa.

WELLINGTON

Government leased Legation Residence in Wellington, New Zealand. *Courtesy Minister Patton.*

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THE VATICAN AND THE WAR, by Camille Cianfarra. Literary Classics, Inc. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc. New York, 1944. 344 pages. $3.00.

In "The Vatican and the War" Mr. Cianfarra has achieved one of the more dispassionate commentaries on two very controversial subjects. Both the Vatican and the war are of current and timeless interest to the world at large; and this volume, neither too light for the real student of secular and ecclesiastic politics, nor too scholarly for the layman, should have an equal appeal for both.

The narrative correlates the interaction of events in the affairs of the Church and the Fascist State through the difficult years between the death of Pius XI in 1939 and the fall of Mussolini in 1943. The political dissonances sounded during the election of the present Pope characterize the antagonism of ideals and the conflict of policies that fraught the period. Dominating the whole relationship was an unequal pressure, both physical and psychological, due to the complete physical confinement of the Vatican State within the Italian State. The necessity for conducting itself cautiously, not only with regard to cataclysmic world events and universally controversial issues but as affecting the internal politics of Italy, is manifest.

Mr. Cianfarra's background for this piece of reporting is more than adequate, and his sources probably impeccable. His long residence in Italy and his professional background are a twofold support. Selecting wisely from a wealth of complicated detail he has managed to clarify some of the more obscure issues of the conflict from within caused by the existence of the Papal state within the Italian scene. Not by any means a Trojan horse, it had certainly considerable effectiveness as the uneasy core of righteousness in the heart of a nation whose government had led it into an evil and ill considered conflict which has not yet ended, even for Italy.

KATHARINE DEL V. JONES.

A MODERN FOREIGN POLICY, by Joseph M. Jones. Macmillan Company, New York, 1944. 94 pp. $1.35.

In this provocative little volume containing three articles first published in *Fortune Magazine* in the Autumn of 1943 under the titles, *A Modern Foreign Policy, The United States State Department* and *Democracy in Foreign Affairs,* Mr. Jones, formerly of the State Department, advocates a four-point foreign policy for the United States, lashes out at the State Department, and suggests a program for establishing continuing responsibility of the executive toward Congress in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Following Walter Lippmann's proposal for a nuclear alliance, Mr. Jones takes issue with Mr. Lippmann for not including China with the United States, Great Britain, and Russia in such an alliance, but agrees in other respects that it must be "the steel frame of future order in the world." Far more radical is the author's second proposal that American foreign policy be "based upon, protect, and extend the principles of freedom in the world." Basing his argument on the thesis that non-intervention is dead, he proposes that the United Nations must not only install democratic governments in world political reconstruction but also that they must maintain constant vigilance to maintain democratic governments, and assigns this task to the United Nations organization. The responsibility for taking the initiative in the advocacy of such a policy would rest with the United States as a world leader. A third requirement for American policy is to provide for international control over civil and military air power and the maintenance of air power facilities by the United Nations organization to prevent aggression anywhere in the world. A fourth proposal advocates a positive international economic and social policy for improving the standards of living and development of expanding programs in the fields of public education, health and nutrition as "indispensable to democracy and peace."

Nothing is more revealing of the rapid developments which have been taking place during the past eight months than to contrast the thoughts advanced in this book with current developments. A postscript written late in January of this year showed how much the situation had changed since the first publication of Mr. Jones's articles a few months earlier. The Four Power Declaration, the sweeping reorganization of the Department, and the Secretary's report to Congress on the Moscow Conference, are concrete illustrations recognized by the author as developments along the lines he had advocated.

JOHN D. TOMLINSON.

THE ROAD TO TEHERAN. Foster Rhea Dulles, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1944, vi, 279 pages, $2.50.

The Road to Teheran. This is a good book and well worth your time. For every possible reason for disinterest in it there is a corresponding one to win your approval.

You may feel in this busy and material age that you have not the patience for history of the 18th and 19th centuries but you will find in that distant period the roots of relationships of transcendent importance today.

You may view with indifference the wind swept steppes and the far reaches of ice and snow which, in your thinking, may be Russia but you cannot disregard the road through warmer climes to Teheran and the tremendous impact of the Soviet Union on the vast struggle that is being waged today.

Your mind may be absorbed in Britain and Germany, the Dominions and the Republics to the South but you cannot afford to overlook the great forces and future prospects of Soviet Russia in the present war and in the post war era.

A comprehensive treatise on Russia and the Soviet Union would fill volumes which you could only read to the disadvantage of the pressing war time obligations but here are 261 small pages, with some biographical notes, for which you have the time and which you must not miss.

You need to read this book for the purpose of immediate knowledge and as a foundation for the more detailed study of United States—Russian—Soviet relations in which you will surely want to indulge in a more leisurely day if that ever comes.

P. CATHERINE OTTERMAN.

LAST FLIGHT FROM SINGAPORE. Arthur G. Donahue. New York, Macmillan, 1943, $2.50.

This is the story of a young American from Minnesota who joined the R. A. F. in 1940, fought with the Germans and wrote his experiences in a book called "Tally Ho! Yankee in a Spitfire." In October, 1941, he asked for overseas duty and embarked with other pilots, mostly British on a slow ship from England. While in an unnamed port, the squadron received the news of Pearl Harbor, were transferred to another ship and all hoped they were heading for the fighting zone in the Far East.

In Java they were given new Hurricane II fighters which they flew to Singapore. About one-third of the book describes the last days of the air defense in this British fortress. Steady loss of planes and pilots to superior numbers of Japanese planes, loss of the Singapore airdromes, one by one and finally the last flight from this crossroads of the east in the remaining three fighter planes are all described in an easy style.

The remainder of the book details a similar retreat in Sumatra and final evacuation on a hospital ship from Java. This is a simple, unadorned story, well-told with a conscious avoidance of political or strategic opinions by the author. He was shocked by the civilian complacency in Singapore, but as an American, fighting under British command did not feel it right to criticise.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE,
George Washington University.

DOCUMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS — Vol. V — July 1942 — June 1943, edited by Leland M. Goodrich and Merle J. Carroll. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1944. xxxv, 735 pages. $3.75.

Is our foreign policy a dark mystery? Is it shrouded in protocol and silhouetted in not very glittering generalities? Does the American public have no opportunity to learn of its own foreign policy except through the conjectures and forecasts of editors and columnists?

Those who would answer "Yes" to these all-too-common questions should spend an evening with the World Peace Foundation's 1942-1943 edition of *Documents on American Foreign Relations.* They should turn carefully each of its 735 pages, every one of them chock full of their Government's foreign policies. They should notice that almost all of the documentation is official, that hundreds of pages of it are drawn from the Department of State's own *Bulletin*, and that the White House, the Congress, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Treasury, the Board of Economic Warfare, and other Federal agencies supplied a wealth of data, concrete, specific, and illuminating. The volume's twelve chapters, rangings all the way from general statements on principles and policy, through defense and the war, the Axis, the United Nations, trade and finance, and communications to international organizations comprise an excellent answer to the critic who alleges that America has no foreign policy. He may not like the policy, but there it is, and lots of it.

The book suffers from an excessively drab cover but otherwise it is an admirable piece of work. It is well organized for ready reference. It has drawn effectively upon unofficial documents. And, incidentally, its 136-page chapter on the Western Hemisphere shows that despite its preoccupation with the war beyond the seas this country has not forgotten its neighbors in the Americas. All in all the volume is an excellent annual report upon the foreign relations of the United States.

E. WILDER SPAULDING.

The Early Birds

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

Illustrations from the collection of the author

I

IN the fall of 1910, New Yorkers were treated to a spectacular demonstration of man's conquest of the air. Crouched low in open cockpit monoplanes or in biplanes that furnished full length exposure to the elements, a group of imported and domestic dare-devils soared to fame and fortune at the Belmont Park race track in the first great International Aviation Meet on American soil.

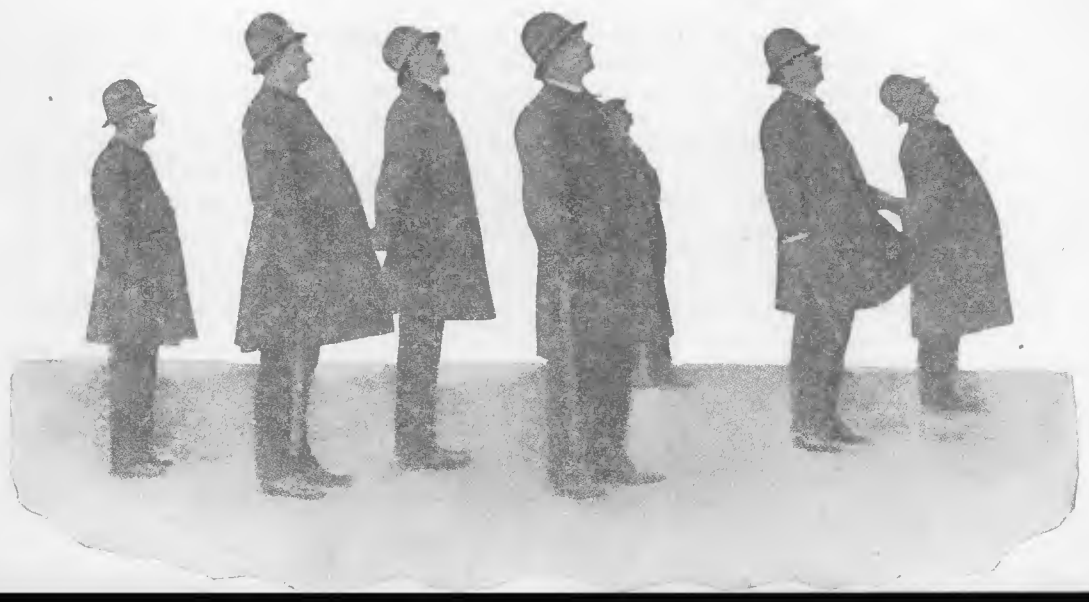
Those were the romantic days of flying. Aeroplanes were made of sticks of wood and canvas and hung together with piano wire. Puttering motors of uncertain horsepower were the link between success and failure in the wobbly craft that skimmed the ground on bicycle wheels and climbed precariously to the clouds. Windshields were non-existent, and with the blast of the propeller was usually mingled a generous streak of oil. The early birds and their sensation-seeking passengers had little inkling of the shape of things to come in a transcontinental air liner of today.

Through a whole glamorous week spectators at the celebrated track lived on thrills, chills and spills as helmeted, goggled and moustachioed pioneers risked their muffler-swathed necks for $72,300 in cash prizes and the glory of a new record. Eyes grew moist at the proof that man could fly, hearts skipped a beat with each miss of the motors, and lips trembled with emotion at the spine tingling crack-ups and the smashing of world speed and altitude marks.

Nine months earlier Los Angeles had claimed the distinction of the first international air contest in our history, when the Frenchman Louis Paulhan and his companions, Maisson and Miscarol, tilted with American flyers to the delight of large crowds. At the Boston-Harvard meet that summer a sprinkling of Englishmen led by Claude Grahame-White had lent flavor to the proceedings. But the smoke bomb that touched off the tournament at Belmont Park announced the participation of three nations in an unrivaled aerial exhibition and signalized the birth of an extraordinary interest in aviation throughout the United States.

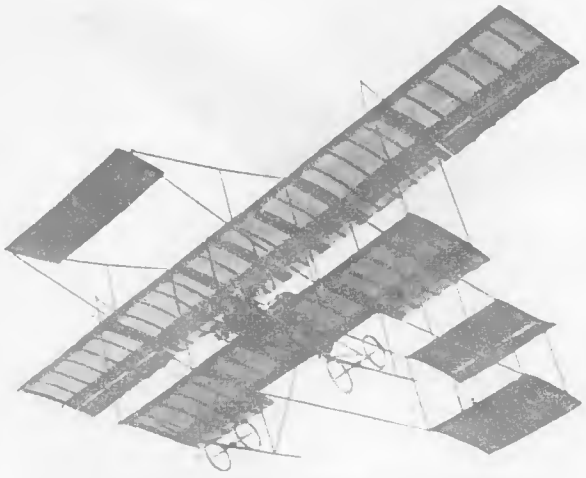
England presented her favorite flyer, Grahame-White, who a few weeks earlier had startled Washington by casually taking off in his biplane from the narrow street between the White House and the State Department. His teammates were Alec Ogilvie, James Radley and A. McArdle. With the smallest number of entrants the British ran away with the meet thanks to Grahame-White's methodical habit of taking first place in any competition he entered.

From France came a galaxy of stars, including the speed demon Alfred Leblanc; the nonchalant Hubert Latham with his inevitable cigarette holder; the talented Count Jacques de Lesseps, son of the engineer who built the Suez Canal and later tackled Panama; and the brilliant Roland Garros. Others who had already gained a niche in the aerial hall of fame were René Simon, Emile Aubrun, C. Audemars, René Barrier and René Thomas. The "revolt" staged by these temperamental Gaellic performers, who balked at flying over houses and trees in the



course laid out for the main event, put fireworks into the opening days of the tournament and was quelled only after a harassed management had hastily leveled as many obstructions as feasible.

America pinned her hopes on the exponents of the Wright biplane—Ralph Johnstone, Arch Hoxsey, Walter Brookins, Phil Parmelee and J. Clifford Turpin. The first three specialized in altitude. Johnstone and Hoxsey dueled continuously at ever-increasing heights, electrifying the crowds with steep banks and spiral turns on the descent. On the last day of the meet, Johnstone, who had started his career as a trick bicycle rider, broke all existing world records at 9,174 feet. Two weeks later at Denver he fell and was instantly killed when a wing collapsed at 800 feet, and his teammate Hoxsey followed him to death shortly afterwards at San Francisco.



Farman bi-plane piloted by Grahame-White.

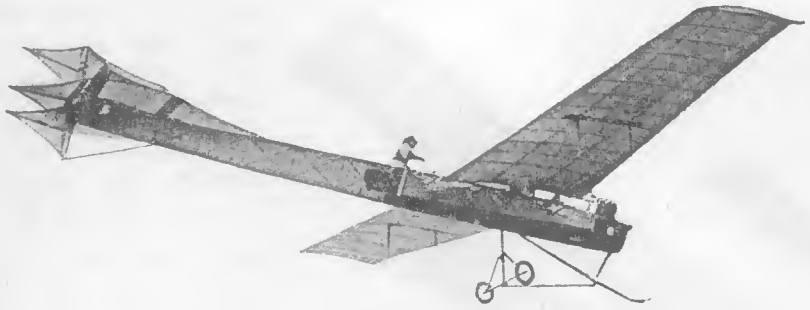
In the Curtiss camp were J. A. D. McCurdy, J. C. "Bud" Mars, and Charles F. Willard, the former wearing fresh laurels for having transmitted the first wireless message from a plane in flight. J. Armstrong Drexel and Clifford B. Harmon in foreign machines led the millionaire owner class, while Charles K. Hamilton and Captain Thomas S. Baldwin piloted craft designed by themselves. But the unquestioned hero from the American standpoint was John B. Moisant, soldier of fortune in Central American revolutions, who in an epoch-making series of hops the previous August had carried his mechanic—and a yowling kitten—from Paris to London in just under three weeks. By his memorable airmanship at Belmont Park, Moisant made a name for himself that was destined to blazen tragically in the papers on New Year's Eve following a fatal accident at New Orleans.

Belmont Park was the cynosure of the nation that autumn. Society flocked to the scene by the special trains of the Long Island railroad, filling the expensive boxes, paddock and grandstand, while the ordinary citizen paid a dollar admission to the general enclosure. Vanderbilts, Whitneys, Goulds, Drexels, Hitchcocks and Havemeyers were singled out in the columns of the press for as frequent mention as the flyers themselves. Details of tailored costumes, long velvet dresses and beaver hats were juxtaposed with descriptions of Latham's Antoinette or the Baby Wright racer, till it was difficult to tell whether the occasion was of more social or scientific interest. People talked glibly of the relative merits of Farmans and Blériots, and acquaintance with an aviator was more sought after than an introduction to the 400.

Speed was king in the year 1910. New-fangled automobiles — Buicks and Benzes, Stevens-Duryeas and Simplexes, Autocars and Isottas—were eating up the dusty roads of Westchester and Connecticut. The Seaboard Railway was advertising an "electrically lighted drawing room sleeper" direct to Key West for Havana. Steamship lines were beginning to prate of pleasure cruises and express trips to Europe. The race for the James Gordon Bennett Trophy promised the most astonishing possibilities yet in the realm of travel.

As usual, the opera season had opened in a blaze of fashion. Mrs. Taft was preparing her winter list at the White House. Portugal had just become a republic. The King of Siam and Mark Twain had recently died, the latter leaving an estate of $611,-136. Revolt was brewing in Uruguay. Aphasia victim found on Broadway . . . aged man killed by auto . . . vice attack in Chinatown . . . prison for rich motorist: such were the mild headlines of the moment. John Drew was appearing in "Smith" and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Cub." "Madame Sherry" was the musical at the New Amsterdam. Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" was in the midst of its long run and Carter de Haven had opened that week in "The Girl in the Taxi." Jane Cowl was the star of "The Gamblers" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Everywhere, people were complaining of the high cost of living.

But not only the headlines, the entire front pages of the metropolitan dailies were given over to the doings at Belmont Park. As an added attraction, if any were needed, the mystery of the free balloon "America II" was played on the inside pages. Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post had vanished over the Canadian wilds and columns of speculation were fed to an eager public concerning their whereabouts



Latham's "Antoinette."

and safety. Coming on the heels of Walter Wellman's ambitious attempt to cross the Atlantic in a dirigible, the excitement in print over lighter-than-air craft almost equaled that created by the "airships" droning over the flat landscape of Long Island.

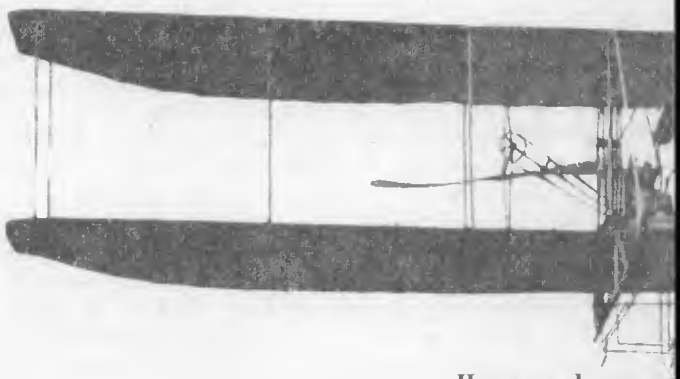
Those halcyon days held no threat of war, no hint of the nightmares to come as a result of man's sprouting of wings. Nobody dreamed of Flying Fortresses or Stukas or Liberators or P40's. Flying was a stunt, a pastime, a sportsman's game—a spur to the imagination along lines of peace and progress. Little did the unsuspecting world of 1910 realize that the frail craft trying for altitude or seeking to stay aloft as long as possible would turn into the terrible engines of death of the 1940's.

Saturday, October 22, could scarcely have provided more inauspicious weather to introduce the American public to international aviation. A cold fog hung low over the field, interspersed with a steady drizzle that got into spark plugs and played havoc with ignition systems. Ulsters, furs, felt hats and umbrellas were the order of the day, and attendance figures showed that a bare 2,000 had confidence in the ability of man and machine to fly. Yet rather than disappoint the faithful a handful of intrepid airmen ventured aloft. In prudent hops that never took them far from the landing ground the contestants proved they could actually navigate in a rainstorm.

Arch Hoxsey won the altitude contest on that inaugural day, rising to the dizzy height of 742 feet.

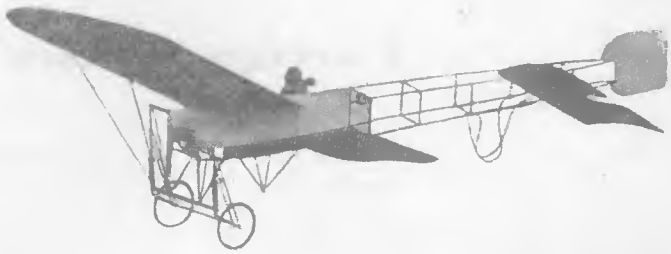
Sunday the 23rd was not calculated to add confidence in the all-weather qualities of a flying machine. A "gale" of 20 or 30 miles per hour kept all entrants herded in their hangars till Grahame-White jockeyed his biplane into the turbulent air. Ten thousand persons caught and held their collective breath while his plane pitched and tossed round the track like a catboat in a rough sea. On landing, the machine was flung out of control and badly damaged. Undeterred by this ominous example, Moisant ordered his monoplane prepared for flight. It was literally blown out of the hands of seven struggling men before he could clamber in. With two wrecks weighing on its conscience, the nervous committee forbade further attempts to appease the expectant crowd.

There were other days when the wind blew in gusts or the skies looked threatening or balky motors kept a small army of mechanics tinkering futilely. For the most part the early birds were fair weather birds, and during such trying intervals there was nothing to do but listen to the Seventh Regiment band play "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning All Its Own," and hope for the best. By experience, the customers learned that the brief autumn twilight offered the most favorable conditions for the death-defying feats they had come to witness, and many were willing to wait all day for their reward.



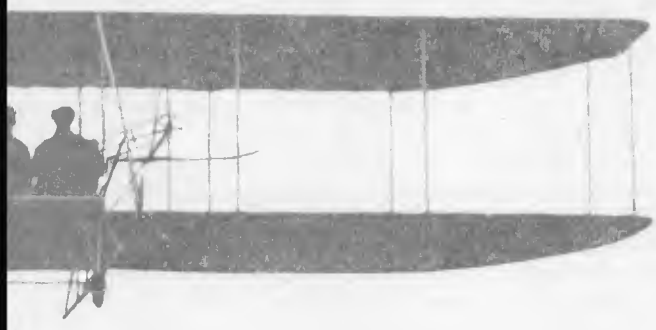
Hoxsey and passeng

But when the bright-colored flags hung motionless over the row of 23 sheds and two huge tents and the sparkling October sunshine warmed the scene, extraordinary acts of prowess made up for the interludes of disappointment. On October 24, ten machines off the ground at the same time roused a frenzy of applause and cheers. On the 25th, Drexel set a new American altitude record at 7,185 feet,



Blériot monoplane of Alfred Leblanc.

lasting only till the following day when Johnstone pushed it up by 228 feet in the teeth of a snow flurry. De Lesseps alarmingly lost his way in the clouds, and consternation was piled on anxiety when Latham's motor went dead at 3,000 feet and he was forced to execute an unexpected "vol-plané" to the ground.



n Wright bi-plane.

On the 26th an even dozen of the fragile planes flitted past the grandstand in the gloaming, motors purring like gigantic sewing machines and pilots waving theatrically in the home stretch. Drexel, de Lesseps, Parmelee, Brookins, Ely, Mars, Simon, Grahame-White, Moisant, Radley, Latham, Audemars, Barrier—the crowd greeted them each time like familiar figures on a merry-go-round. On the 27th, Hoxsey and Johnstone in one of their awesome altitude contests were driven backwards by a wind stronger than the speed of their machines. Johnstone was pushed back 55 miles from his starting point and Hoxsey 20, their doughty biplanes capable of a bare 35 miles an hour in still air.

Society developed an "aviation neck" and wisecracked that tilted barber chairs would make watching easier.

With the tournament a week old, interest was at fever heat for the Gordon Bennett race on October 29th. At Rheims, France, the year before, the first joust for the cup had produced victory for the United States, when Glenn H. Curtiss—sole American starter in a list of 36 entries—urged his homemade biplane over the course at an average speed of 46½ miles per hour. Under the rules, America had to play host for the next competition. That was to be the high spot of the Belmont Park meet, together with the uniquely venturesome race round the Statue of Liberty for a purse of $10,000 donated by Thomas Fortune Ryan.

Over the 100 kilometer course (62.14 miles) six flyers ground out lap after lap in pursuit of lasting renown and a first prize of $5,000. Quickly flashing into the lead at the phenomenal pace of a mile a minute, Grahame-White captured the cup for the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain in 1 hour 1 minute and 4 3/5 seconds. Shaking under the vibrations of its 100 H.P. rotary Gnome motor, his Blériot monoplane—most versatile French plane of the era—made it a double defeat for the U. S. A.

In a machine identical in every respect, Leblanc strove desperately to nose out his British rival. Rounding the pylons in vertical banks that left the onlookers gasping, the speed maniac from France stepped her up to 70 miles an hour—an unheard of rate. In vain. With heart-rending irony, his gas line broke on the last lap, and the monoplane hurtled into a telegraph pole. Why the pilot should have escaped with a couple of minor head wounds, and the plane with a splintered propeller and damaged chassis, is one of those miracles with which the early annals of aviation abound.

The sentiments of the fans on that unforgettable occasion may be gauged by the flight of rhetoric with which one reporter chronicled the events. "In the decades that lie hidden in the future," he declared, "there may be possibilities that may make appear slight and trivial the incidents of yesterday, but to those who are now witnessing the events of aviation pioneering the day on which the international trophy was won for England by Mr. Claude

(*Continued on page* 446)

Foreign Service Changes

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

Fred N. Awalt of California, Junior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated Economic Analyst in the American Legation at Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Donald R. Barton of New York, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr., of Pine Mountain Valley, Georgia, Junior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been designated Junior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Panamá, Panama.

Donald Q. Bergus of South Bend, Indiana, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq.

Ralph J. Blake of Portland, Oregon, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Richard F. Boyce of Lansing, Michigan, First Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been designated American Consul General and First Secretary of the American Embassy at the same place, and will serve in dual capacity.

Joseph J. Bulik of New York, New York, has been designated Attaché to the American Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Philip Howell Burris of Ohio has been appointed Economic Analyst in the Office of the Vice President of the Allied Control Commission for Italy, Economic Section, at Naples, Italy.

Barnaby Conrad, Jr., of California, American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Roderic Crandall of California, Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has also been designated Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassies at Asuncion, Paraguay, and Montevideo, Uruguay, with headquarters at Rio de Janeiro.

Dominic de la Salandra of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Cultural Relations Attaché to the American Embassy at Quito, Ecuador.

Robert J. Dorr of California, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

James Espy of Cincinnati, Ohio, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at the same place, and will serve in dual capacity.

Donald W. Forsyth of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Panamá, Panama.

David L. Gamon of Berkeley, California, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Parker T. Hart of Medford, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, to open a new office there.

Franklin Hawley of Ann Arbor, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Camaguey, Cuba, has been assigned American Consul at the same place.

John C. Hawley of New York has been assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Alden J. Hiern of Los Angeles, California, Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned Senior Economic Analyst in the American Consulate at Martinique, French West Indies.

Robert L. Hunter of South Dakota has been assigned American Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

Paul J. Kann of New York, American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Adana, Turkey.

Warren S. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at London, England, has been designated Attaché to the American Embassy at the same place.

Robert H. McBride of Pontiac, Michigan, Secretary of the American Mission and American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated as Secretary to be attached to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, now established at Naples, Italy.

Clarence J. McIntosh of Florida has been assigned American Vice Consul at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, South Carolina, Third Secretary of the American Embassy

SERVICE GLIMPSES

Minister Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, and Inspector Cochran on the Veranda of the American Legation at Baghdad.

Below: Marshall Vance was the umpire in chief of all baseball and softball games of the Official American Group detained in Baden Baden. He is shown here studying the rules of softball as the season started. Photo James King.

AT A DECORATION CEREMONY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC Left to right: Divisional Commander USA; Hiram Boucher, American Consul; Major General of the New Zealand Army Forces; Brigadier General USA; Commander USN; Mayor of N. Z. city; Nine U. S. servicemen who have just received D.F.C., Legion of Merit, or other military medal, including U. S. Army chaplain.

Below: At the baptism of Elizabeth Estes, born April 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Estes, in a military hospital at Oran. She is believed to be the first American to have been baptized in that theatre. In the group are Ambassador Murphy, Mrs. Estes, Chaplain Frantz, U. S. A., and Vice Consul Estes. Ambassador Murphy and Mr. Selden Chapin acted as sponsors for the God-parents, Major General John Marston, USMC, Mrs. Willys Peck and Mrs. J. Holbrook Chapman. The dress worn for Elisabeth's baptism was also worn by Mrs. Estes—she won't say how many years ago.

and American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Basra, Iraq.

Frank G. Mitchell of Michigan, American Vice Consul at Algiers, Alegria, has been assigned American Vice Consul and Special Disbursing Agent at Naples, Italy.

Francis B. Moriarty of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

E. Lee Murray of Maryland has been appointed Attaché to the American Embassy at London, England.

William B. Murray of Missouri, American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

James L. O'Sullivan of Connecticut, American Vice Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

Harry P. Packard of Aurora, Missouri, has been appointed Attaché to the American Legation at Tehran, Iran.

Paul H. Pearson of Des Moines, Iowa, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Stockholm, and will serve in dual capacity.

George W. Skora of Arizona has been appointed American Vice Consul at Medellín, Colombia.

E. Clinton Smith of Habana, Cuba, Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Assistant Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassy at the same place.

John C. Vorrath, Jr., of New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Luanda, Angola, Africa.

Howard L. Walker, Jr., of Calexico, California, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

Kenneth Wernimont of Nebraska, Agricultural Commissioner at Pará, Brazil, has been designated Agricultural Commissioner in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Byron White of Fayetteville, North Carolina, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Rollie H. White, Jr., of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Kabul, Afghanistan.

Robert F. Woodward of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 24, 1944:

Edward S. Benet of North Roxbury, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Horace A. Browne of Massachusetts has been appointed American Vice Consul at Malmö, Sweden.

William A. Campbell of California has been assigned American Vice Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico.

Forrest N. Daggett of Pasadena, California, American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil.

Henry B. Day of New Haven, Connecticut, American Consul at Nouméa, New Caledonia, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Biagio Di Venuti of Massachusetts has been appointed Economic Analyst and assigned for duty in the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy at Naples, Italy.

Robert Joseph Fitzpatrick of Louisville, Kentucky, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Thomas J. Griffin of Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

William M. Gwynn of Los Angeles, California, First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Beirut, Lebanon, and Second Secretary of the American Legation at Damascus, Syria, has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation at Damascus, in addition to his present designation as First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Beirut.

James E. Henderson of San Francisco, California, now assigned as American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at the same place.

Gerald G. Jones of Pierre, South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Nueva Gerona, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Hubert Maness of Ada, Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

John J. Meily of Allentown, Pennsylvania, now assigned as American Consul at Pernambuco, Pernambuco, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul General at the same place.

Miss Katherine E. O'Connor of Houston, Indiana, Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will serve in dual capacity.

Julian P. Pinkerton of Versailles, Kentucky, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

William Walker Richards of Roanoke, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at La Ceiba, Honduras.

Miss Julia Louise Wooster of Connecticut has been appointed Vice Consul at Bahia, Bahia, Brazil.

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

Maxwell M. Hamilton of Sioux City, Iowa, Counselor of the American Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the honorary rank of Minister, has been assigned to the Department of State.

George D. Henderson of Palo Alto, California, Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Gilbert E. Larsen of Chicago, Illinois, Special Assistant in the American Embassy at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been assigned as Economic Analyst in the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

Hervé J. L'Heureux of Manchester, New Hampshire, Secretary of the American Mission and American Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Edwin S. Morby of Berkeley, California, American Vice Consul at Malmö, Sweden, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

Donald H. Nichols of Clovis, New Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Addis Adaba, Ethiopia.

R. Kenneth Oakley of Fort Smith, Arkansas, American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has been assigned to the Department of State.

S. Roger Tyler, Sr., of Huntington, West Virginia, Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Philip R. Wade of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Junior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned American Vice Consul at the same place.

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Annapolis, Maryland, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hilton F. Wood of Herkimer, New York, American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Port Limón, Costa Rica.

WHAT ABOUT PROMOTIONS?

(Continued from page 408)

vancement. The mandatory retirement age has been 65 since the Rogers Act became law in 1924, but in 1941 an Act was passed to permit the Secretary to retire officers, under certain restrictions, at age 50. The purpose of this Act, as set forth by the President when he recommended it to the Congress, was to facilitate the retirement of officers who, through no fault of their own, have passed the peak of their efficiency. Adequate machinery already existed, and is used, for the retirement of officers found unsatisfactory and of those who become permanently disabled for useful and effective service, but there was need for a method of retirement with honor for officers who have "slowed down," either through ill health not classifiable as total disability, premature superanuation, or other causes not attributable to inefficiency or misconduct. The desirability of such a provision is clear and has been proved in practice in other government services and in private enterprise. Some retirements have been effected in this manner, but the acute manpower shortage since Pearl Harbor has prevented the Board from recommending more cases to the Secretary. Once normal recruiting can be resumed it is fully intended to make full use of the Secretary's discretionary power over retirements before age 65.

Here, then, are three things requisite to a satisfactory promotion policy. First, removal of the percentage limitations. This requires action by the Congress and such action is in sight. Second, temporary suspension of the eighteen months-two years rule. This will be done commencing with the 1945 rating list. Third, an increase in the annual retirement rate. This is promised as soon as replacements can be brought in at the bottom. Any one of these factors by itself is an improvement; the three together constitute real progress. So here's to bigger and better promotions!

IN MEMORIAM

HOOPER. Mrs. Mary Elliott Hooper, wife of Foreign Service Officer Malcolm P. Hooper, died on June 18 in Hackettstown, Maryland.

BROOMHEAD. John Alfred Broomhead, retired Vice Consul, died on May 13 in Bowdon, Cheshire, England. (See page 439.)

Thanks for a job well done!

Flying for the Army Air Transport Command, members of TWA's Intercontinental Division wear these insignia. They identify airline civilians in uniform who have carried their peacetime experience and skill into vital war transportation.

Under the Army Air Transport Command, TWA's Intercontinental Division *has helped put transworld flying on a scheduled basis*—linking five continents, 24 countries.

TWO and a half years ago—on February 26, 1942—the Intercontinental Division of **TWA** made its first flight across the Atlantic under contract to the Air Transport Command of the United States Army Air Forces.

We believe it is fitting here to express our recognition of the job these men have done and also our appreciation to the personnel of the Air Transport Command for their cooperation.

Starting operations with men and equipment drawn from **TWA's** domestic operation, the Intercontinental Division has flown the oceans and continents day and night with a record of regularity and dependability equal to that of any domestic peacetime airline. Only a small percentage of flights are cancelled. Over the North Atlantic, for example, they completed 91% of all scheduled flights in December, and 98% in January.

This important and faithful work of pilots, crew members, ground personnel and supervisors has helped to give America and her Allies a dependable world-wide airline operation.

To these Americans who have quietly carried on a great and historic project, we say:

"Congratulations—and thanks for a job well done!"

TWO YEARS WITH INTERCONTINENTAL DIVISION

Rommel was pushing the Allies before him in Libya when the first TWA Stratoliner winged its way from Washington to Africa on February 27, 1942. Since then, 15,411,479 miles have been flown and 3,795 ocean flights have been completed —2,207 representing North and South Atlantic crossings, the remaining 1,588 special flights to other parts of the world. The Intercontinental Division is now flying more than a million miles a month.

The only domestic airline to operate 4-engine transports before the war, TWA, through its Intercontinental Division, was also the first to engage in overseas service after Pearl Harbor. Passengers carried by TWA crews compose a world's "Who's Who," including Presidents, Generals, Cabinet Members, Admirals, Kings, Queens, Ambassadors.

TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC. Jack Frye *President*

TWA *POINTS THE WAY*

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page* 425)

MANCHESTER

May 30, 1944

It is with deep regret that I announce the death of John Alfred Broomhead on May 13, 1944, at Bowdon, Cheshire, England. Mr. Broomhead was appointed American Vice Consul at Southampton on July 16, 1909, and served in that capacity until June 30, 1919, when he resigned for health reasons. He continued to reside in Southampton until latterly when he moved to Bowdon, Cheshire, in the Manchester consular district. The late Mr. Broomhead was a gentleman of the highest attainments and leaves a host of friends in Southampton and in Bowdon. He was born in England on March 1, 1855, having attained the ripe age of 89 years. Mr. Broomhead became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1894. He had an interesting and colorful career until his retirement having served as a ship's master until he entered the consular service.

HENRY O. RAMSEY.

CARACAS

The Light Side of Life

Caracas, with its beautiful, spring-like climate, views life lightly. Great improvements are taking place to make this city a more pleasant place to live in. Attractive apartment and office buildings are being constructed at a rapid pace, streets are being widened, factories and workers' quarters are appearing where slums used to be. Apartment houses may have to wait years for elevators from the U. S., but that does not seem to worry the people, as offices and apartments are quickly rented.

There is a constant flow of motor and cart traffic through Caracas' narrow streets, there being no shortage of gasoline. The tire situation is critical, however, and flat tires are a very frequent sight. People keep on driving, though, and will happily change tires any time, anywhere.

Trucks especially seem to be in bad shape, but the most shabby and delapidated of delivery trucks will puff along with gay inscriptions on front and rear bumpers, such as

"Ven, mi corazon te llama." (Come, my heart cries out to you.)

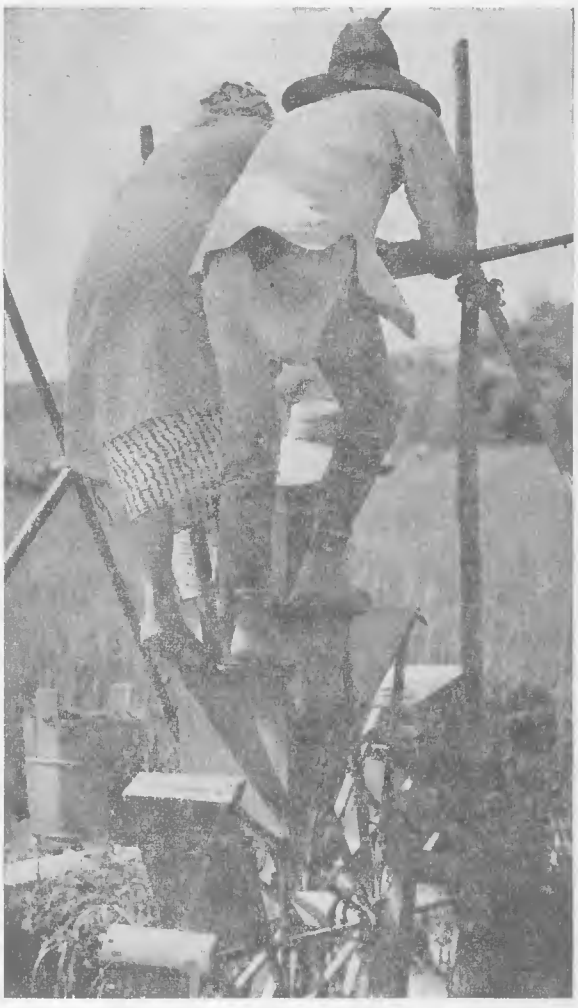
"Llego, mi amor." (Here I come, my love.)

"El Diablo Rojo." (The Red Devil.)

"Vive como quieras." (Live as you will.)

"Adios, pollita." (Good-bye, chicken.) and many others.

Lottery ticket venders are everywhere, even the



In Japan Both Husband and Wife Tread Water to the Precious Rice. Photographed for *The Geographic* by Alfred T. Palmer.

blind call out the numbers they have for sale. It is sometimes difficult to get rid of these sellers and the story told by an American woman that coming out of the anesthetic at a hospital after an appendectomy the first words she heard were "Quinientos sesenta y dos" (562) uttered by a ticket vendor holding the slip practically under her nose. does not seem too far-fetched.

Carnaval week before Lent provides gaiety for all. Shops in town display costumes, brightly colored spangles, feathers, flowers and paste jewelry, and groups of masked revelers will dance. sing and make merry. The Venezuelan native dance, the Joropo, somewhat reminiscent of the Charleston, is a happy thing to watch.

Yes, life in Caracas goes its light-hearted way, but the thoughts of most of us are too close to what is happening elsewhere to participate wholeheartedly.

J. Caroline Guinn,
(*Wife of Foreign Service Officer Paul S. Guinn.*)

THE CALVERT SYSTEM

(*Continued from page* 419)

groups. What would happen to many of the children if it were not for Calvert School and the sound basic education which it supplies? One mother wrote the school that the best she could give it was bound up in one word: M-U-L-T-I-P-L-Y.

The school is a non-profit organization governed by a voluntary Board of Trustees, men and women prominent in Baltimore. The sole aim of the Home Instruction Department is to provide educational opportunities to American children everywhere and make them feel a part of an American school. The school attributes much of the success of the courses to the basic principals of the system; namely, appeal to the child's interest, stimulation of his creative ability and development of an orderly study procedure.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

(*Continued from page* 423)

Professor Stuart is on leave from Stanford University in order to organize a systematic record of the Department's wartime projects and the preparation of studies thereon. This work is being done throughout the Government by direction of the President.

The Administrative Officer directs and coordinates all administrative phases of the Division's work.

AWARDED 35 MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE SINCE 1862

Rum
89 Proof

It may well be said of Bacardi that its fame is universal. For the renown of this inimitable liquor reflects the verdict of all the world—international acclaim that harks back to 1862.

Yes, for over four-score years Bacardi has stood unchallenged—standard the world over for excellence—a rich heritage of quality proudly and steadfastly lived up to by its makers. Today, as in the distant past, there is no substitute for Bacardi—and there cannot be!

BACARDI

GOLD LABEL
Straight...or in a Highball

WHITE LABEL
Straight...or in Cocktails

COMPAÑIA RON BACARDI, S. A. Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. William Gerber, Assistant to the Chief; Dr. Katharine Elizabeth Crane, Research Associate; Mr. Angelo Eagon, Editor of the *Department of State Bulletin*.

The Assistant to the Chief aids the head of the Division in the determination of research and publication policy. The Research Associate is responsible for the maintenance of current compilations including lists of countries at war, in a state of severed diplomatic relations, etc. The Editor of the *Bulletin* assembles and considers material for publication in that periodical.

Administrative Section

Mrs. Irene B. Leach, Assistant to the Administrative Officer, Miss Helen J. Zilch, and Miss Jean M. Kinnaird, administrative assistants; Mrs. Arline V. B. Pratt, liaison with the National Archives; Mr. Tommy L. Tucker, liaison with the Government Printing Office; secretaries to the Chief, Consultant, Administrative Officer, and Assistant to the Chief of the Division; two stenographers; one typist; and one messenger.

Arrangements regarding distribution of correspondence, maintenance of the Division's files, handling of telephone requests for historical information, etc., are made by the administrative assistants.

Publications Distribution Unit: Mr. Frederick A. Browne, in charge; three clerks; and one messenger.

To Mr. Browne and his associates are entrusted the custody and authorized distribution of the Department's publications; the administration of the Department's mailing lists (except a few special mailing lists maintained elsewhere); and the distribution of Congressional bills and documents.

Foriegn Publications: Mr. Isham W. Perkins, in charge; and three assistants.

Mr. Perkins and his assistants examine publications sent to the Department by American Foreign Service posts (in languages ranging from Gaelic to Amharic) and distribute the publications to the agency or agencies which can best use them in war-information activities.

Research Section

Dr. Ernest R. Perkins, Chief; eleven Research Assistants; and one typist.

This Section prepares research studies on prewar and wartime foreign policies and assembles other data required for current use by the Department. Perhaps the most noteworthy development in the Section's recent history has been the inauguration of the Paris Peace Conference volumes of *Foreign Relations*. The researchers also compile the regular *Foreign Relations* volumes and prepare other documentary compilations, such as the two fat volumes on relations with Japan from 1931 to 1941.

Editorial Unit: Miss Elizabeth A. Vary, in charge; and ten editors and proofreaders.

The work of "editing" the *Foreign Relations* volumes — checking the manuscript, instructing the printer, collating the proofs, indexing, etc. — is the responsibility of the Editorial Unit.

Treaty Section

Mr. Bryton Barron, Chief; Mr. Charles I. Bevans and Mr. William W. Whittington, Assistant Chiefs; Mr. Burdette E. Neiburg, Editor of the Treaty Index; Miss Eunice Webber, Information Specialist; Mrs. Clara F. Wright, Divisional Assistant; Miss Anne C. McKinley and Mrs. Lillie V. Dickson, Specialists on Foreign Treaties; one clerk; and one messenger.

The term "treaty" in the name of this office is used in the broad sense which covers any instrument designated as a treaty, convention, protocol, *modus vivendi*, agreement, etc. The Treaty Section is charged with the performance of research and furnishing of advice (other than of a legal character) with respect to existing or proposed treaties; responsibility for procedural matters concerning the making of treaties; and custody of the originals of treaties.

Editor of the Treaties

——— ———, Editor; Mr. Richard S. Patterson, Assistant Editor; and one editorial assistant.

Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America, containing authentic texts and procedural notes and comprising the definitive edition of the treaties of the United States, has reached the year 1858 (volume 7: 1855-1858). The compilation and editing of the volumes is the job of the Editor of the Treaties.

Editorial Section

Mrs. Virginia B. Angel, Acting Chief; Mrs. Marjorie H. Doukas, Assistant Chief; and thirteen editors and proofreaders.

The Editorial Section compiles the *Register of the Department of State;* edits the Department's periodicals, the *Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals*, and other publications; codifies in the scheme of the *Code of Federal Regulations* the regulatory documents promulgated by the Department; and reviews for conformity to the highest editorial standards proclamations and similar documents drafted by the Department.

Brazil Enlarges Power Plant

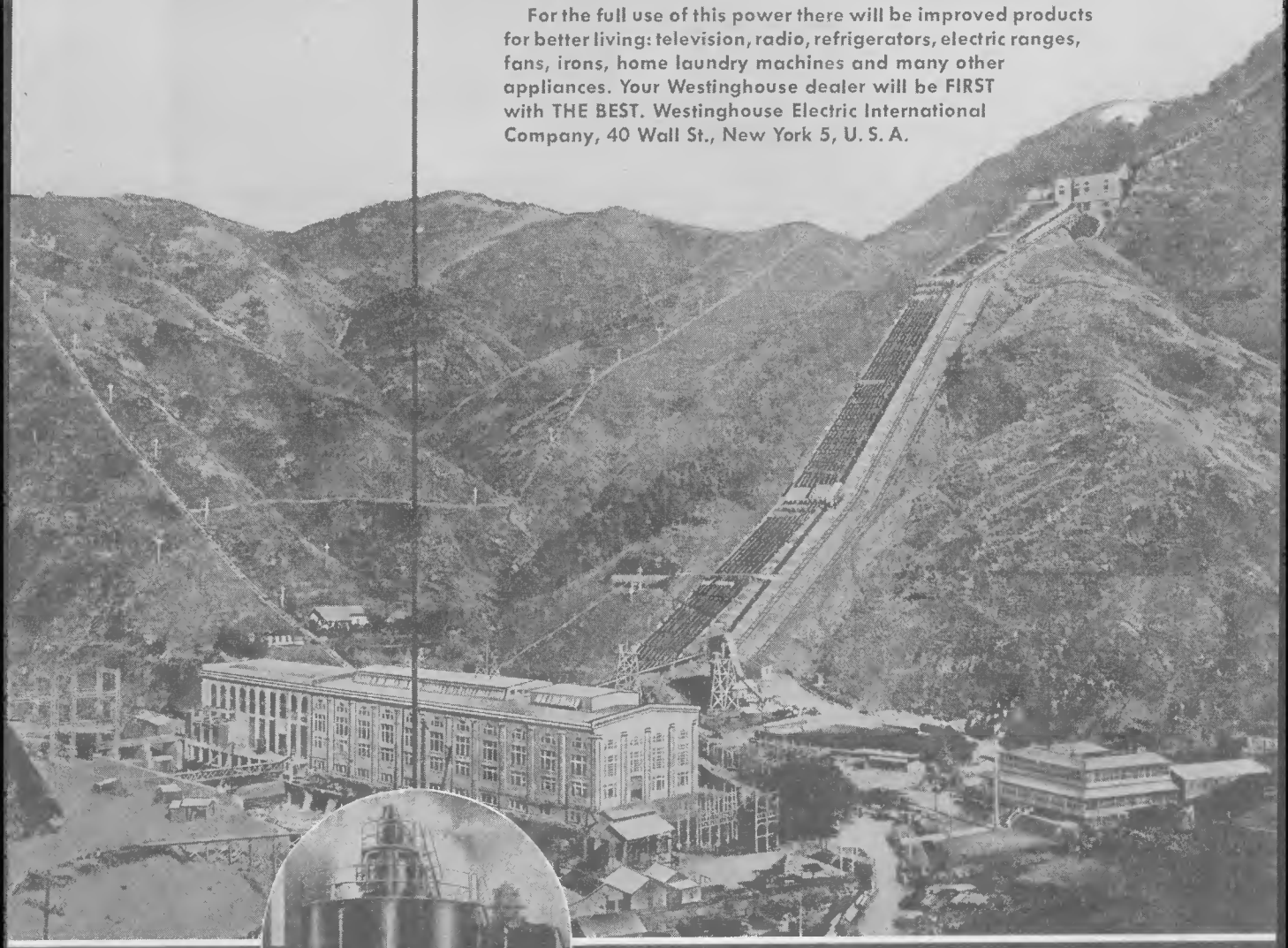
New Westinghouse generating equipment at Lages will increase Rio de Janeiro electric supply

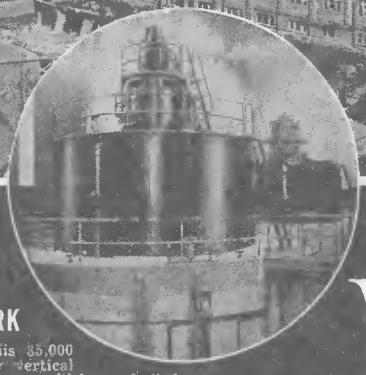
Rio de Janeiro's need for a greater electric power supply is answered by the enlargement of the Lages plant, chief source of power for the Federal District.

Shown below is the broad bank of penstocks which carry water into the generating plant. Here, nine Westinghouse generators with a total capacity of 114,000 kw convert the energy of rushing streams into the commodity which is the life-blood of Brazil's growing industrial strength: abundant and cheap electric power.

Thus, the influence of Westinghouse technical skill and basic equipment is felt at the very inception of electric power . . . at Lages, at other places in the Americas, on every continent.

For the full use of this power there will be improved products for better living: television, radio, refrigerators, electric ranges, fans, irons, home laundry machines and many other appliances. Your Westinghouse dealer will be FIRST with THE BEST. Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall St., New York 5, U. S. A.





NOW AT WORK AT LAGES: This 35,000 kw vertical water-wheel generator, which was built by Westinghouse and installed in 1942, operates at 600 rpm. It is believed to be the largest generator for this speed ever built in the U.S.A. A duplicate generator is now in the process of being manufactured.

Westinghouse

OFFICES AND DISTRIBUTORS EVERYWHERE . . . PLANTS IN 25 CITIES

—a Reliable and Creative Company

WESTINGHOUSE

Laws Section

Mr. Norris E. Drew, Chief; Mrs. Eleanor C. McDowell, Assistant Chief; and six editors and proofreaders.

This section edits the individuals prints of the laws and the volumes of the *Statutes at Large*. Some recent improvements in the publication of the laws required Congressional legislation, which was successfully sponsored by the Department at the instigation of the Laws Section.

Territorial Papers

Dr. Clarence E. Carter, Editor.

Elevent volumes of Dr. Carter's series have been published. They have been hailed in the scholarly journals as containing an epochal contribution to American historiography.

Library

Miss Martha L. Gericke, Librarian; Mr. Yale O. Millington, Associate Librarian; Miss Myra J. DeBerry, Assistant Librarian; Miss Amelia B. Deans, in charge of accessions; Mrs. Grace W. Barry, in charge of cataloging; Miss Gwendolyn E. Murphy, in charge of loan desk; Miss Gladys M. Dawes, in charge of periodicals; Miss Nona L. Doherty, in charge of reference service; Miss Miriam T. Rooney, in charge of law collection; nineteen library assistants; and three messengers.

The steep decline of the international situation and the crash of the war's outbreak resulted in an avalanche of calls upon the Library for acquiring, cataloging, and servicing books on an amazing variety of subjects and for urgent (very often "immediate") research therein. The Library contains over 250,000 books and receives over 1,000 periodicals.

Correspondence Section

Miss Elsie Boelter, Chief; Miss Mary M. Gates, associate; two drafting assistants; one stenographer; and one clerk.

On an average, between 400 and 1,000 requests a month are received by the Division from members of Congress, Government agencies, foreign governments, American Foreign Service posts, educational institutions, research organizations, and private individuals. Each request, whether it comes from a United States Senator, a college president, or John Q. Citizen, receives careful attention by the Section, which prepares the reply and any other necessary correspondence, telegraphic or mail.

Ralph Johnstone landing at Belmont Park.

THE EARLY BIRDS

(*Continued from page* 431)

Grahame-White must be regarded as writing upon the pages of history an advance in science such as never before has been recorded." Such raptures may be forgiven in the recollection that two years earlier, at Brighton Beach, Henri Farman was unable to fly in a wind of eight miles an hour, that only after tries lasting three days did he succeed in lifting his biplane for a run of a hundred yards at a height of ten feet.

Supreme in all events calling for speed, another Blériot of half the winner's horsepower retrieved some of the glory for America in the proficient hands of Moisant, who took second place. The stubby untried Baby Wright of Walter Brookins was eliminated in the qualifying trials by an unexplained crash from 50 feet, leaving smashed hopes in the wreckage—mingled with relief at the American's safety.

Only two others succeeded in finishing the grueling course. It took Alec Ogilvie two hours and six minutes—more than twice the time of the winner—to gain third place for England in a Wright biplane animated by a four-cylinder 30 horsepower motor. While excelling in altitude, the twin-propellered Wright "pusher" types were no match in speed for the yellow-winged hornets from France.

Likewise the Farman biplane, another French product, was unable to develop much speed, while Baldwin's "Red Devil" and Hamilton's modified Curtiss possessed such cantankerous engines they had little chance to show what they could do. Perhaps it was this unequal rivalry that led an Argentine visitor to remark that "in Buenos Aires we prefer the monoplane—the biplane is a woman's machine."

Claude Grahame-White

Latham was an ignominious fourth in the cup race, spending 5 hours and 48 minutes in alternate hops and repairs. His graceful Antoinette, however, stole the show. Originally laboring under the name of the Gastambide-Mengin monoplane, this hundred horsepower French creation evoked admiring cries whenever it thundered past the grandstand. Perched on a fuselage that looked like a racing shell, the pilot manipulated two large control wheels at the sides and waved jauntily to the mass of upturned faces. Latham, an Oxford graduate, had recently ended two English Channel flights in the water, but reached one of the minor pinnacles of fame later the same year by flying over the city of Baltimore for a stake of $5,000. His unquenchable ardor and daring led many to predict that he would meet the untimely end of so many pioneer birdmen, but he was fated to die in a prosaic hunting accident in the Congo.

By contrast, the tiny Santos-Dumont "Demoiselle" was like a wasp beside a dragon-fly. An underslung French importation, it was alternately tooled round the track by Audemars and Garros, unable to win but angrily determined to make itself noticed.

The climactic thrill which marked the last day but one of the meet far out-eclipsed anything that had gone before. A huge throng had gathered on Sunday, October 30th, to watch the race round the Statue of Liberty. Thirty-four miles of cross-country flying was enough

Makin' the Grade... A LYCOMING FEATURE

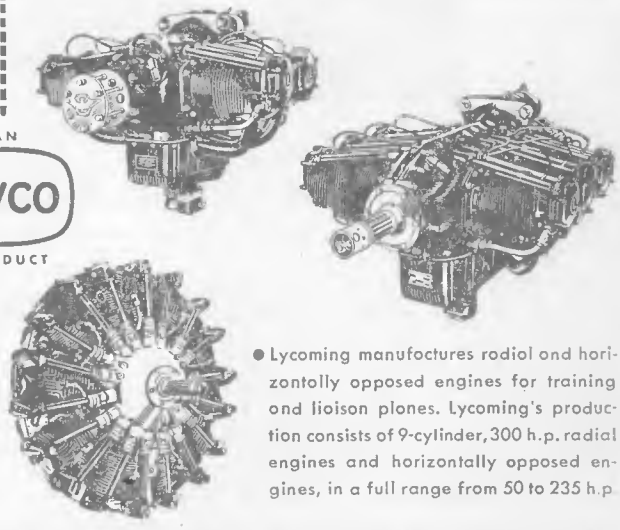
THE DAY WHEN YOU GOT THOSE WINGS!

Sketched from life by Cloyton Knight

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

What o day...ond what o feeling. You had made the grade... all those hours of study and weeks of work hod produced a flyer! The hours of patient, painstaking labor thot Lycoming workers put into eoch port count, too, in much the some woy. They oll odd up to on engine that hos **made the grade** . . . possed every precision test...become o port of the Lycoming trodition of dependobility.

AN Avco PRODUCT



● Lycoming manufoctures rodiol ond horizontolly opposed engines for training ond lioison plones. Lycoming's production consists of 9-cylinder, 300 h.p. radial engines and horizontally opposed engines, in a full range from 50 to 235 h.p.

LYCOMING
AIRCRAFT ENGINES

LYCOMING DIVISION — THE AVIATION CORPORATION, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

to tax the courage of the most dexterous pilot. As one scribe put it, "the dangers of flying above a city like Brooklyn are regarded by aviators as almost beyond the bounds of recklessness. A fall means certain death."

Not content with his triumph in the Gordon Bennett classic, Grahame-White had negotiated the course, to the plaudits of thousands on the city house tops, for what appeared to be a certain victory. De Lesseps was a good second, and with the Curtiss and Wright camps depressingly unprepared for this final contest, America's chances looked dark indeed. Then occurred one of those dramatic episodes which read more like fiction than fact.

Smarting under the sting of continued foreign success, Moisant grimly prepared to take off in a literal last minute attempt to retrieve the national honor. In his haste, he tangled in a hopeless wreck with Clifford Harmon's parked biplane. The patriotic multitude groaned.

With the sands of the starting limit running out, Moisant in a Quixotic gesture borrowed $10,000 from his brother to gamble on his chances of winning the Ryan prize of the same amount. Dashing to a telephone, he importuned the injured Leblanc to sell him a brand new Blériot lying idle in the hangar of the incapacitated Frenchman. Leblanc's sporting blood came to the fore. He called it a deal. No matter that Moisant had never seen the machine before. At the last possible instant, the audacious aviator jumped in, and without even tuning up, drove the machine down the field like a scared jackrabbit to take the air in a frantic bid for victory.

The epic flight that followed will never be forgotten by those who ticked off the minutes and seconds and strained for the first glimpse of the returning flyer. People spoke in hushed tones, as if the fate of the nation depended on the lone craft buzzing across New York Bay. When a black speck appeared on the horizon after half an hour and it became certain that Grahame-White's time was beaten, a deafening roar swept the grandstand.

To say that the crowd went wild is putting it mildly. In a paroxysm of joy people threw themselves into each other's arms and howled themselves hoarse. Hats, canes, umbrellas and handkerchiefs were hurled into the air. Moisant was carried to the judges' stand on the shoulders of his admirers, the hero of the hour.

America might have lost the meet, the Gordon Bennett race, and many of the lesser contests, but the race round our own Statue of Liberty was ours —in as soul-stirring a finish as the most enthusiastic victim of the aviation "craze" could wish.

(This is the first of two articles on some international aspects of early aviation.)

BIRTHS

ESTES. A daughter, Elisabeth, was born on April 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Estes in a military hospital at Oran. Mr. Estes is Secretary and Vice Consul at Algiers.

HILLENBRAND. A daughter, Ruth Marie, was born on May 27 to Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Hillenbrand in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hillenbrand is assigned to the Department.

THOMASSON. A son, David Howard, was born on June 7 to Mr. and Mrs. David Thomasson in Mexico City where Mr. Thomasson is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

BUNDY. A son, Harvey Hollister III, was born on June 17 to Captain and Mrs. Harvey Bundy, Jr. in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bundy is the former Miss Edith Wright, at one time on the staff of the *Journal*.

NEWTON. A daughter was born on July 8 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph E. Newton at Windsor, Ontario.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE AWARD

(*Continued from page* 416)

tered agreements, adding, "of the 27 nations with which reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded during the past ten years, not one is at war against the United States."

That these policies will be an important factor in world recovery, peace and commerce is the belief of Mr. Rabaut who declared: "I feel strongly that if the peace for which we are fighting is to be a lasting one the only possible foundation must be a sound policy; and the only sound economic policy which I can envisage is one built upon the lowering of trade barriers after the war along the same formulas as those which Secretary Hull has been fighting for ever since the passage of the Trade Agreements Act in 1934."

As Chairman of the House subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice, the Representative also took a leading role last year in helping to retain the Field Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Based on an eye-witness account of the famous ship by J. B. Marestier, Naval Architect of France sent to study development of steam navigation in the United States in the early nineteenth century, the painting by Joseph Arnold of Baltimore is considered the only accurate one in existence. Marestier's report to the French Navy, "Memoir on American

Steamships" was only recently discovered.

Revealed at the presentation was a communication received by President James Quincy Adams who was Secretary of State at the time the *Savannah* crossed the ocean. Dated July 3rd, 1819, from the American Minister, Richard Rush, at London, it read:

"Sir:

On the 20th of last month arrived at Liverpool from the United States the Steamer Savannah, Captain Rogers, being the first vessel of this description that has ever crossed the seas, and having excited equal admiration and astonishment as she entered the port under the power of her steam.

She is a fine ship, of 320 tons burden, and exhibits in her construction no less than she has done in her navigation of the Atlantic, a signal triumph of American enterprise and skill upon the ocean."

INTERNMENT

(*Continued from page* 413)

of University Extension" disappeared from the University's prospectus.

Mr. Whitcomb did not neglect the needs of the only members of the Group who really required to be educated, namely the eight children of school age, and a Junior Section was organized for them. Because of the special problems resulting from the different ages of the children and their highly diversified social and educational backgrounds, the faculty of the Junior Section at one time consisted of 20 adults.

Library

At Lourdes at least two of the hotels organized circulating libraries based on books contributed by the members, and French books could of course be purchased in the town. Upon our arrival at Baden Baden, Mrs. J. King, a professional librarian who has spent five years on the staff of the American Library in Paris, undertook to organize one circulating library for the whole Group. When the Library opened, books consisted only of volumes contributed by individual members of the Group, some of whom had brought a number with them. It was soon discovered, however, that English books printed in Germany by Tauchnitz, Albatross and other firms could be bought in the town or ordered from publishers, and a Library Fund was started for their purchase. Individual contributions were made and a proportion of money raised by the dramatic shows was contributed to this fund. Later the International Y.M.C.A. Committee supplied the Library with many books. Vol-

umes which had outlived their usefulness were shipped to a large prisoners-of-war camp for the use of American prisoners. The Library, which at one time contained 1,200 volumes, contributed more to the instruction, recreation and morale of the whole Group than any other single form of activity.

Dramatics and Entertainments

Almost immediately after the Group's arrival at Baden Baden an Entertainment Committee constituted itself to organize entertainments on the few evenings left free by Mr. Whitcomb's ambitious lecture program. For the first three months informal "Cabaret Nights" were arranged each Saturday. As the skits by individuals began to pall, the cabaret evenings tended to become dramatic performances loosely connected about a central theme, of which the best example was the performance known as "French Night."

Horse races of the kind played with dice on shipboard achieved some success early in our stay, and the Entertainment Committee organized an evening of music and individual performances on New Year's Eve.

The first of a series of more formal dramatic efforts produced on a tiny homemade stage in the Grand Salon with entrance fees, reserved seats and the presence of Dr. Schlemann took place as early as March, 1943. Plays produced were "Murder" written by a member of the Group, "Victoria Regina" by Lawrence Houseman, "Lady Windermere's Fan" by Oscar Wilde, and "Napoleon," a play in French by a member of the Group. Although dramatic talent was limited and the stage tiny, the audience was on the whole uncritical and responsive.

Less pretentious efforts were produced on an even smaller stage in the Bar room: "La Matronne d'Ephese" by Paul Morand, Noel Coward's shorter skits and a play written in French by a member of the Group and most engagingly acted by the children.

An ambitious performance of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," was to be given in June in the garden of the hotel, but was stopped a week before production by the German Foreign Office. The playing of Mendelsohn's music is forbidden by the German anti-Semitic laws, and the playing of the Wedding March on the accordion in the early rehearsals had caused comment in the town. Other music was quickly substituted, but the seeds of trouble had been sown by jealous townspeople, and the Foreign Office simply ordered that the play not be given in the garden.

In closing mention should be made of a full-scale

minstrel show, with skits, put on by the best talent in the hotel, which was the biggest success of the whole period of internment.

In all the entertainments, dramatic and informal, great credit should go to the costume and stage designers, who achieved technical miracles out of the meagerest of tools and materials.

At the beginning of our stay in Baden Baden only two pianos were available for people who wished to play, and elaborate schedules were worked out to allow for practice hours for everyone. Later a third piano was made available.

A male quartet and a mixed choir gave several performances of sacred music, folk songs and popular numbers.

The only public performances which the group was authorized to attend in the town were two concerts of church music, one in the Catholic Church and one in the Protestant Church.

Health of the Group

Soon after the Group's arrival at Lourdes, Mr. Tuck requested Dr. Stuart, the Medical Advisor to the American Red Cross in France, to cooperate in caring for the health of the Group. This Dr. Stuart gladly agreed to do, and throughout our internment both at Lourdes and Baden Baden he made himself available to discuss with internees their medical or related problems, act as their medical advisor or consultant, treat their minor illnesses insofar as possible and refer them to local physicians or surgeons for investigation or treatment whenever more facilities were needed than he had available. Dr. Stuart was ably assisted by Miss Rose Dolan, a trained nurse attached to the American Red Cross in France.

In a report to the American Red Cross, Dr. Stuart speaks of "the exceptional amount of medical and surgical care required" by the Group, "which as a whole was subnormal in matter of health," and explains it "in part on the basis of previous neglect of conditions which had long required attention, in part on the basis of unsatisfactory living conditions in France, in part by the stresses of internment or the abnormal life adopted under the circumstances, and in part by an excessive attention to health resulting from lack of absorbing interests outside one's self."

The strict isolation of the Group by the German authorities was answerable for the relatively small number of common infection illnesses, although in January 1944 a third of the internees were laid up by an epidemic of mild influenza that swept the hotel. Dr. Stuart and Miss Dolan treated all these cases without outside assistance.

The damp climate of Baden Baden provokes the diseases which its famous waters are reputed to

cure. Old sufferers from sinus, arthritis, neuritis and rheumatic complaints were troubled with frequent recurrences; several internees developed symptoms for the first time, and courses of treatment at the local baths were commonly resorted to by the internees during the two winters of our stay.

A famous gland specialist in Baden Baden was visited religiously by numbers of real or imaginary gland sufferers.

A local dentist who had been trained at the University of Pennsylvania was most cooperative and did much dental work for the Group, but like the few German dentists which the total war effort had left to treat civilians, he was pressed for work and could not undertake services which could safely be postponed.

Dr. Stuart encountered excellent cooperation at the Baden Baden Municipal Hospital, where the surgeon in charge and his Alsatian assistant performed operations for hernia, appendicitis and other major surgical cases. Two sinus operations were also performed, and one baby was delivered. The hospital likewise cared for the numerous atheltic injuries, and a few American medical patients were admitted.

The German authorities permitted two members of the Group to proceed under escort to Frankfurt on Main, where they underwent operations by the Chief Surgeon of the University. Dr. Stuart accompanied the patients.

The treatment of the numerous minor complaints, respiratory, digestive and psychological—Dr. Stuart coined the word "detentionitis" to cover the great number of the latter,—and the care of the children, including a newborn baby—fell on the shoulders of Dr. Stuart, who gave himself unstintingly to his fellow internees.

The Morale of the Group

It is believed that it may be accepted as axiomatic that while comfortable quarters, adequate food and the opportunity for physical and mental exercise helped to make more bearable the loss of personal liberty, their effect on confined persons is chiefly one of degree. For all the relative comfort which differentiated their confinement from that of prisoners of war or civilian internees (and for Dr. Schlemann's reiterated assurances that they were "the guests of the German Government"), the members of the American Official Group in Detention considered themselves no less as prisoners.

Release is the first thought of the prisoner, and how to relieve the tedium of his confinement is the second. To prisoners-of-war or civilian internees, escape is the only immediate hope of release. To the Group, this hope lay in exchange. The different phases of the exchange negotiations, as these were communicated by the Swiss Legation to Mr. Tuck and passed on by him to the Group, acted as the barometer of the latter's morale and as milestones along the fifteen-month road of confinement. It was the hope, if not the belief, in exchange—and it never quite faded except for a three-week period in July—which both diverted the internees from thoughts of escape and kept them from concerted or protracted movements of discontent against the regime or their fellow internees. Nonetheless, the alternation of good and bad news about the exchange, and what appeared to be the endless prolongation of the negotiations, had an accumulative effect on the internees' nerves. In his Report to the American Red Cross, Dr. Stuart makes the unexpected observation that the number and severity of the emotional upsets resulting from "detentionitis" increased toward the end of our stay and after our departure was practically certain.

But if hope was kept alive by periodic reports on the exchange situation, and this hope dominated the state of mind of the Group, the weary days must be passed in the long periods that elapsed between such reports. The great variety of persons composing the Group, with its differences in age, sex, temperament, intellectual background and nationality, made it impossible for any single phase of activity authorized by the Germans or organized within the group itself to meet the physical, mental or recreational needs of more than a minority. It is believed, however, that the variety of the activities which have been described afforded to the majority of the internees a reasonably balanced life under the circumstances and at least a partial escape from the isolation from the world, the war, families and friends; the lack of real occupation and of privacy; the promiscuity and utter boredom which make up the lot of the prisoner.

PART V—DEPARTURE FROM BADEN BADEN

Although on Christmas Day, 1943, Mr. Tuck was able to announce to the whole Group that negotiations for exchange had reached a point at which it seemed that our early departure was assured, it was not until February 7, 1944, that we were informed by the German authorities that negotiations had been concluded and that our departure had been set for the 17th or 18th of that month. We learned that the exchange would take place in Lisbon where the German and French groups would arrive on the M.S. *Gripsholm*, which vessel was scheduled to repatriate us. We later learned that our departure was to be postponed until the 19th.

Alone

Seven men against the sea

Seven men . . .
And an unseen passenger
Who can't pull an oar
But can pull us through

He came aboard
When that small buoyant box
There on the after seat
Was fished out of the oily waters

His name is
"Intelectron"

* *

Inside the box
Is our hope
To live and sail again
For this box
Is a portable lifeboat radio transmitter
Bearing the name plate
Of I.T.&T.'s associate company
Mackay Radio

* *

We open the top . . .
Press a button . . .

And *"Intelectron"* goes to work
Tirelessly
Flashing an electronic beacon
An automatic SOS
Through the night
Even while we sleep

* *

Alone?

Not with *"Intelectron"*
Standing watch

* *

These days *"Intelectron"*
Is serving in many ways
Via the equipment and facilities
Of I.T.&T.'s
Affiliated company
Mackay Radio
And its manufacturing associate
Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation

One of these days
"Intelectron"
Will serve as well
In the ways of peace

BUY MORE BOND

I T&T . . . *pioneers in ultra high frequency beam transmission who more than a decade ago established a commercial communications link across the English Channel using a beam of 1,700,000 kilocycles.*

Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation

Newark, N. J.

Manufacturing Associate of:
MACKAY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY and
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION

The intervening days were spent in preparation of the innumerable lists requested by the German authorities. All items of baggage were listed, cross referenced, tagged and labelled. Complete lists of all the repatriates were prepared, including persons who were to join the Group at the last moment at Baden Baden and Biarritz, and further lists of the persons who were to travel in the different trains across Spain. The last list prepared was that allocating space on the train which was to carry us from Baden Baden to Biarritz.

In spite of Mr. Tuck's representations that the train carrying us to Biarritz should be just as good as that supplied by the French Government for the trip from Lourdes to Baden Baden, the German Government gave us shoddy treatment. Only three sleeping cars, one of them a third class car, were provided, allowing sleeping car space to be allocated only to the German and Swiss officials, women and infants. All the men took their places, four to a compartment, in second class day coaches. For older and ailing men it was possible to provide half a compartment so that they might recline.

Dr. Feldscher, head of the Foreign Interests Section of the Swiss Legation at Berlin, and his wife had the extreme courtesy to make a special trip, fraught with dangers and discomforts, to bid farewell to the Group.

On the evening of February 18 the three British employees of the American Consulate at Tunis, who had been interned at Bad Neunahr—William and Carmel Doublet and M. M. Jeneid—arrived at the hotel. With them was Francis Vicovari, badly wounded in both legs during the sinking of the S.S. *Zam Zam* in 1941, whose inclusion in the exchange had been obtained by the Department of State.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of February 19 the internees were aroused with gongs and set off for the station—the women and children in busses and the men on foot. Heavy luggage had been dispatched to the station a few days before and light luggage had been sent there the previous evening. By 7 o'clock the entire group had assembled at the station and boarded the train to find their places ready and their luggage in the racks. All the organization of the allocation of space and the handling of luggage was done by officers of the Embassy assisted by members of the Group. (Not a piece of baggage was lost on the trip.) Dawn was just beginning to break when the train pulled out of Baden Baden station at the scheduled hour of 7:23.

The train crossed the bridge at Kehl an hour later and made a brief stop at Strasbourg. With

further stops at Nancy, Bar-le-Duc and Chalons-sur-Marne, the train arrived at Juvisy on the Paris Grande Ceinture as dusk was falling.

Previous to our departure, Mr. Tuck had presented to Dr. Schlemann the request of several members of the Group to be allowed to exchange a few words with members of their families in Juvisy station, and while Dr. Schlemann had originally declined to take cognizance of such requests as being outside his jurisdiction, there was hope among members of the Group with families in Paris that representatives of the latter would be at the station and that they would have an opprotunity of seeing them. They were right in their first supposition, but wrong in their second. Members of families who came to the train were kept inside the station by a strong Gestapo guard and attempts of the members of the Group to slip through the line were brutally repulsed. One member of the Group was forced back into the train at the revolver's point. The young son of an American journalist was the hero of the occasion. He was able to slip through the lines and embrace his grandmother before being thrown back on the train by the Gestapo. This was made possible only by the strong sense of non-cooperation on the part of the French police at the station. During the ten minute stop at Juvisy, members of the Group who had no relatives to greet took advantage of the confusion to exchange words of good cheer with the French gendarmes and railroad personnel.

Dinner was served in the German diner, and the train proceeded without incident via Tours, Bordeaux and Bayonne to Biarritz, where it arrived on February 20 at 7 a.m.

At Biarritz station, the Group was met by M. de Bernard, representing the Division of Protocol of the French Foreign Office. To everyone's great joy, he was accompanied by our old friend Jean Morel of the Surete who had been in charge of our surveillance at Lourdes. Entering busses, the Group was driven to the Hotel Miramar.

Four days, February 20, 21, 22 and 23, were spent in the hotel. It was larger than Brenner's Park Hotel and everyone was suitably accommodated, although the unseasonably cold weather was felt on the upper floors. There was a heavy German military guard around the hotel and no one was allowed to leave the premises except one journalist who interviewed the South American Group at a neighboring hotel, the young children with the German nurse, and dog owners who paraded their animals on a wind-swept plot of ground under the eyes of the sentinels. On the beach below the hotel the German military engaged in ma-

chine gun practice against small wooden targets. It was strictly forbidden to open windows facing the sea under the penalty of a complete blackout of the hotel during our entire stay. On the main floor, curtains on the sea side were drawn at all times.

The atmosphere inside the hotel was cheerful. The French staff made us welcome. Food rations were not only greater than in Germany but well prepared by a French cook, and wine and spirits were abundant.

On our last day at Biarritz, we were informed that the South American Group and ourselves would leave Hendaye station in three trains, departing at 7, 8 and 9 a.m. and that the two groups would leave Biarritz for Hendaye in one train leaving at 5:30 a.m. Embassy officials labored that evening to prepare space allotments in the Spanish trains (the Group to occupy one entire train and to share another with the South Americans) on the basis of meager information furnished by the Germans.

Breakfast was scheduled for 3.30 in the morning of February 24 and by 5:30 the Group had been transported by bus to Biarritz station and taken places in the train. It was bitterly cold; the departure was delayed and the train was held up for half an hour near Hendaye by a defective locomotive.

At Hendaye we were informed that the first train would contain the South American group and the American wounded soldiers who joined us there; the second train would contain the American Group, and the third or mixed train, the remainder of both groups. There can be no description of the joy with which members of the Group saw the faces of their German guards receding in the distance and of the cheer that went up as the train clattered across the international bridge over the Bidassoa. No incidents occurred during the trip across Spain. Sleeping car space was even more limited than on the German train, and many women had to be accommodated in coaches, which were almost without heating. Food served in the dining car was excellent.

The train arrived early the following morning, February 25th, at the Portuguese frontier where they were met by representatives of the American Legation at Lisbon. There was considerable delay, and the trains did not arrive at Lisbon until 4, 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Arrangements had been made by the Legation to lodge the entire Group in hotels in Estoril, and busses stood ready. After more than fifteen months the Group was free. Nine days later, on March 7, they all embarked on the M.S. *Gripsholm* for the United States.

(*Conclusion*)

VISITORS

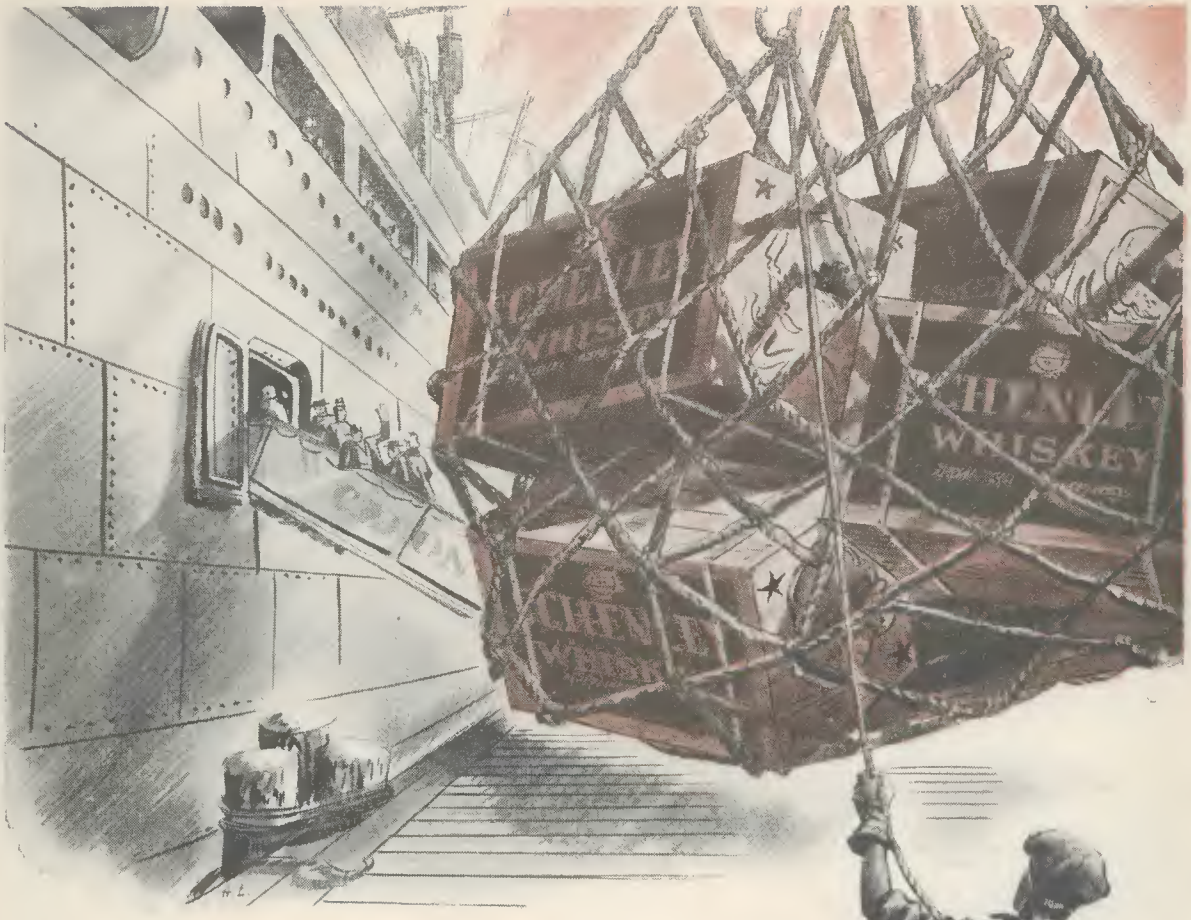
The following visitors called at the Department during the past month:

	May
Ethel Keyser-Got, Algiers	27
Jean Rae Anderson, Madrid	27
Emerson I. Brown, Rio de Janeiro	29
George A. Makinson, Barcelona	29
Vernon L. Fluharty, Medellin	29
Charles B. Beylard, Port of Spain	29
Leland Morris, Teheran	29
Willis C. Barrett	29
Wilma M. Gulsvig, London	30
Francis S. Newton	30
George W. Skora, Medellin	30
Zoe A. Dogg, London	30
Katherine Sharp, London	30
Helen Ellis	30
James R. Billman	30
Ray L. Sasse	31
	June
William F. Ayer, Bradford	1
Stanley A. McGeary, Kunming	1
Marie A. Nelson	1
Dorothy M. Hessman	1
Gloria Maria Montgomery	1
Doris M. Jones	2
Joseph J. Bulik, Moscow	2
Emma Mortensen, Reykjavik	2
Alice V. Bernhardt	2
William H. Beck, Hamilton	2
W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.	2
Emil A. Kekich, Cairo	3
Greene Reeder	3
Walter H. Bradley	3
Lea E. Williams	3
William M. Lauman	3
S. H. McKinney, Rio de Janeiro	3
Steffa E. Nicholson, Guayaquil	3
M. S. Myers, Calcutta	5
George Moffitt, Jr., Baghdad	5
Clifton P. English	5
Joseph O. Hanson, Jr., Moscow	5
Harold B. Hoskins	5
Ware Adams, London	5
Grace A. Caleral, Lisbon	5
R. A. Caleral, Lisbon	5
Julian L. Pinkerton	5
Elinor Stevens	6
Donald B. Calder, London	6
Margaret N. Jacobs, Algiers	6
Alfred W. Wells, Colombo	7
Louis L. Kirley, Mexico City	7
Leslie A. Weisenberg, Algiers	7
Johanna P. Flanagan	7
Oscar A. Robbins	7
Jeffery B. Short, Jr., Ankara	8
U. A. Johnson, Rio de Janeiro	8
Carolyn Ramer	8
Julius Lapon, Lisbon	8
Alhert W. Scott, Cairo	8
W. Tapley Bennet, Jr., Ciudad Trujillo	9
S. E. Wiedenmayer, Buenos Aires	9
Marguarite-Marie Wartel, Madrid	9
Renwick McNiece, Horta	9
Thomas J. Griffin, Port-au-Prince	10
Henry W. Gardner, Madrid	10

Francis France, Ottawa 10
J. Wesley Adams, Jr. 10
Oscar A. Robbins, Madrid 10
J. William Henry, Lisbon 10
Mildred O. Holt, Malaga 10
Floyd Taylor 10
Mildred M. Yenchius, Habana 10
Donald L. Wright, London 12
Lottie R. Paez, Quito 12
Thomas S. Campen, Habana 12
John B. Faust, Tegucigalpa 12
Amy H. Atkinson 13
C. S. Millet 13
Robert L. Hunter, Casablanca 13
Wesley Frost 13
V. G. Lispi 13
Harold B. Hoskins, Teheran 14
Francis H. Colombat 14
Beatrice B. Whitham, Bombay 14
U. A. Johnson, Rio de Janeiro 14
John Evarts Horner, Ankara 14
George P. H. Rector 14
Mary Jane Lundholm 14
Henry C. S. Bush, Madrid 14
Tyler Thompson, Oran 14
Florence L. Smith, Moscow 14
Arlene E. Jacoby, Moscow 14
James B. Lindsey 15
Harold B. May, Pretoria 15
Varick N. McComber, Mexico City 15
S. E. O'Donoghue, Mexico 15
Donald H. Nichols, Addis Ababa 15
Hazel M. Jacobson 16
Elizabeth H. Mallon, Stockholm 16
Walter A. Junge, Cairo 16
Hester A. McFarland, Port-au-Prince 16
Eula Rose Harding 16
Raymond A. Hare, Cairo 16
Ruth L... Trickey 16
Edward J. Rowell, Rio de Janeiro 16
Carleen E. Stephens 16
May E. Andrews 16
Meade Foster, Buenos Aires 16
Olivia Bost, Florianopolis 17
Richard A. Johnson, London 17
Robert J. Cavanagh 17
John B. Dorsh, Santiago de Chile 17
Denise Biedermann, Port-au-Prince 17
Henry Dearborn, Guayaquil 19
James Speer III, New Delhi 19
Marjorie Fraser 19
Lloyd V. Steere, London 19
John F. Fitzgerald, Tiajuana 19
Marjorie A. Callaghan 19
Elizabeth A. Shade 19
R. W. Merritt, Bogotá 19
J. Harold Shullaw 19
Luba G. Poole 20
Dorothy J. Vandervort 20
Margaret Jacobs, Algiers 20
Meta L. McAvoy, Algiers 20
Eleanor L. Leahy, Algiers 20
Evelyn R. Manning, Algiers 20
Dorothy E. Knapp, Madrid 20
Maxime Payne, Santiago de Chile 21
Eva M. LaDue 21
Manuel R. Angulo 21
Mary J. Richerson 21
Kenneth F. Potter, Habana 21
L. Randolph Higgs, Stockholm 22
Thomas P. Snelson, Lima 22
Harry P. Packard, Teheran 22
Robert J. Dorr, Santiago 22
William F. Ayer, Bradford 23
Ralph A. Kidder, Canberra 23
Horace A. Browne, Malmo 23
Edna L. Woods, Martinique 23
Joseph W. LeBourdais, Lisbon 24
J. Webb Benton, Leopoldville 24
David H. Slayson, Lisbon 24
J. V. Smith, Naples 24
Catherine Mary Genova, Naples 24
Doris Elinora Penn, Naples 24
Dorothy L. Procissi, Naples 24
Lorraine C. Haight, Naples 24
Winfred M. Bell, Naples 24
J. Bartlett Richards, Chungking 24
Amy Alice Reeves, Algiers 24
Robert O. Waring 24
Martha E. Shelton, Naples 24
Elaine G. Stengel, Naples 24
Belle Bloom, Cairo 24
Rose L. Gerater, Leopoldville 24
Patricia Moran, Leopoldville 24
Elizabeth Coty 26
Catherine Hempen 26
Walter A. Foote 26
Biagio Di Venuti, Naples 26
Fred Wagner, Rio de Janeiro 27
Robert Middlebrook, Calcutta 27
M. E. Lind, Jidda 27
Nicholas Hardy, Moscow 27
Mildred Baron, Teheran 27
John Evarts Horner 28
William B. Lockling, Panama 28
John H. Cohagen, Moscow 28
Septimus Shepherd, Lisbon 28
William F. McCormack, Lisbon 29
C. M. Helgeson 29
Helen MacGregor 28
Harry Mauricides, Cairo 29
John Shillock, Ottawa 29
Eugene M. Hinkle, Madrid 29
Dorothy M. Wilson 29
John M. Kauffmann 29
John F. O'Grady 29
Gordon H. Mattison, Cairo 29
Helen E. Peterson, Göteberg 30
Katherine Jane Hicks, Stockholm 30
William K. Ailshie, Mexico City 30
James E. Henderson, Guadalajara 30
Alexander Schnee 30

July

Henery L. Ellis, Cartagena 1
Edgar S. Ehlers 1
Roger Carlson, Madrid 3
Robert C. Huffman 3
Mildred Yenchins, Habana 3
Dorothy A. Clarke, Habana 3
J. L. Romero, Merida 3
Warren S. Lockwood, London 3
Sylvia A. Nelson, Bogotá 3
Edythe E. Watson, Habana 3
Jane M. Bolton, London 4
Olaf Francis Smidt, Lima 4
John F. Simmons, Rio de Janeiro 4
A. Gerald Reeder 4
Rupert A. Lloyd, Jr., Monrovia 4
Mary U. Pass, La Paz 4
Enid E. Fuller 5



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