

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 21, NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1944





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CONTENTS

SEPTEMBER, 1944

Cover Picture:

Bond Rally at the State Department
(See page 483)

Rank and Title in the Foreign Service.....	465
Revising and Indexing the Regulations.....	467
<i>By Carol H. Foster</i>	
The Bayeux Tapestry.....	469
<i>By Sarah H. Benton</i>	
Swivel-Chair Diplomacy	472
<i>By Donald C. Dunham</i>	
Before the Joint Survey Group.....	474
<i>By DeWitt Clinton Poole</i>	
Why More Information for the Field?.....	476
<i>By Martin J. Hillenbrand</i>	
Gallantry of Lawrence Bigelow.....	477
Letters to the Editors.....	478
Editors' Column	480
Press Comment	481
News from the Department.....	482
<i>By Jane Wilson</i>	
News from the Field.....	484
The Bookshelf	486
<i>Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor</i>	
The Early Birds.....	488
<i>By Henry S. Villard</i>	
Foreign Service Changes.....	492
Service Glimpses	493
Promotions	499
Visitors	519

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INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

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American Security and Trust Company	495
American Tobacco Co.	507
Association of Pacific Fisheries	519
Aviation Corporation, The	505
Bacardi	511
Brewood, <i>Engravers</i>	518
Calvert School	519
Chase National Bank	517
Curtiss-Wright, Propeller Division	508
Douglas Aircraft Company	496
Federal Storage Company	506
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	461
Grace Line	503
Gude's	518
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	501
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	498
Mayflower Hotel	516
National City Bank	500
National Distillers Corp.	515
National Geographic Magazine	514
Packard Motors	513
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	461
Radio Corporation of America	497
Schenley Products	H & HF COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington	495
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	512
Texaco Petroleum Products	510
Tyner, Miss E. J.	519
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	517
United Fruit Company	519
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Westinghouse Electric International Co.	502
Williams, R. C., & Co.	462

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SEPTEMBER, 1944

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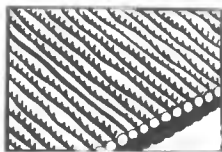
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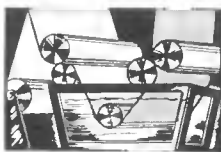
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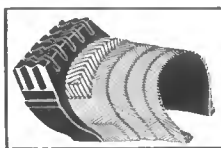
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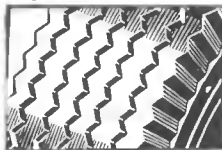
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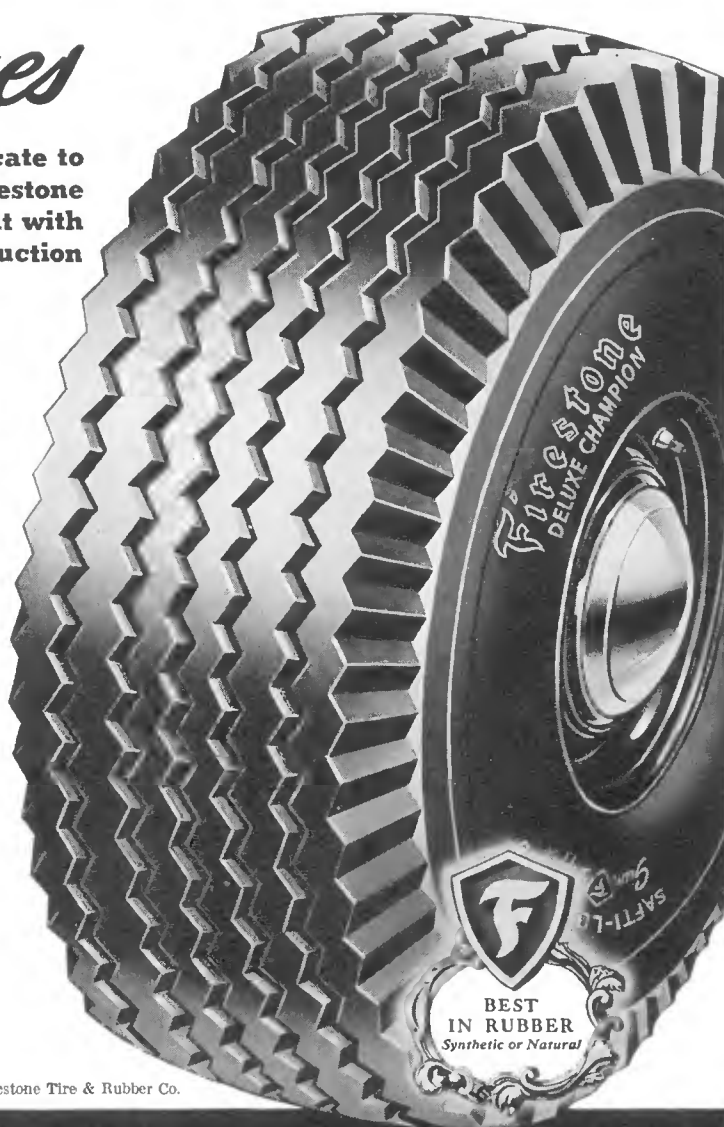
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

VOL. 21, NO. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rank and Title in the Foreign

WAR conditions have high-lighted and accentuated a condition in the Foreign Service, with respect to rank and titles, which is by no means new. If we accept the premise that an officer's title should be in accord with the relative responsibility of the position he holds, a glance at the Foreign Service list compels the conclusion that certain present administrative practices are in need of revision.

Good administration requires that officers be assigned in such a way as to utilize their abilities in the best possible way. Ideally, both an officer's rank and his title should be commensurate with the duty he performs and the personnel administration of the Foreign Service has striven to attain this as nearly as possible. Complete realization of the ideal is hampered by certain legal and administrative restrictions, adopted for sound reasons at the time, some of which appear, in the light of experience, to be ill-adapted to actual conditions, particularly in situations forced upon the Department by the war.

In order to permit the junior officers who have for work of a highly responsible nature, are necessary. First, the limitations on the higher end is now pending in the extensive use of the retirement by the Act of May 13, 1940, rapid turnover and prevent higher classes. This the to do, and is doing now the urgent need for experience against a more rapid retirement.

The Editors desire to call special attention to the article appearing on this page. It raises a subject of immediate importance to the members of the Foreign Service. Before further consideration is given to the matter in the Department, it is essential to obtain the views of the Service itself, and the JOURNAL hopes that a widespread response will be made. Officers are requested to submit their comments on the proposal described in the article as soon as possible in the form of a Letter to the Editors.

SEPTEMBER, 1944

circumstances compel the Department to assign relatively junior officers usually reserved for men of higher rank in the Service today and to use them as Minister Resident; at times as Counselors; officers serving as Commercial Attaches; and performing the supervisory functions of a number of Second and Third Secretaries in the work of a First Secretary.

It is not making the punishment fit the crime to give local rank to officers of their class in the Foreign Service. The duties assigned to them. For example, the senior Foreign Service officer of the rank of Counselor whereas a Minister might be designated First Secretary in charge of a separate economic or political section the officer in charge of a consular section the title of Commercial Attaché; an officer at an office having no consular functions would be commissioned Consul General or permanently in charge of Consular Affairs; commissioned Consuls; and so on. It may happen that an officer of Class Third might be subordinate at a small mission as First Secretary. After a few years and transfer to a large mission he might be serving as Second Secretary or as Consul General at a small supervisory position, without demotion, to a dependent office.

It is not giving local rank appropriate to the position at his post are obviously not given within our own organization. To his colleagues representing the principal subordinates in the mission given capital are First Secretary and an opposite number starts with a Third Secretary. If, because of his Foreign Service rank, he can only be designated Third, or Fourth Secretary. Similarly, American presence is not enhanced by a Consul, even if efficient he may be, if most other missions are staffed by Consuls General. There is a course, where by reasons of special circumstances of long standing such disparities are accepted and expected and do no harm. It is not making it would seem that the industry would be served by a realistic consideration of local rank.

It is a reasonable reason to believe that the personnel

officers of the Department would gladly make such an approach if assured that the Service as a whole would welcome it. The general attitude hitherto has been "once a First Secretary, always a First Secretary—once a Consul General always a Consul General" and the Board of Foreign Service Personnel has found it necessary to adopt rather rigid rules to avoid overloading the Service with high ranking officers. If assured that the Foreign Service officers themselves would willingly accept local rank attaching to the job in hand rather than to Foreign Service class, or to previous assignments, it is believed that a more flexible system could be established.

If an Ambassador can become a Minister, or Director of an office in the Department without losing face (though taking a big cut in salary) why cannot a Minister become a Consul General, a Counselor become a Consul, a Second Secretary a Vice Consul, a Commercial Attaché a Consul or, in any of these cases vice versa, if the title adequately describes the assignment? With respect to diplomatic titles simple administrative action by the Department is all that is required; in the case of consular titles, it is probable that new commissions would have to be issued by the President (with Senatorial confirmation) in connection with each change—but this is no insuperable difficulty.

INSURANCE FOR AIR TRAVEL

The policy and contracts of insurance companies vary on the subject of air travel. As a good many of our officers and employees travel under orders by air, and as it frequently occurs that air transport is the only practicable means of executing a travel order, it may be well for members of the Foreign Service to query their insurers as to the validity of life insurance contracts with respect to air travel by commercial and military aircraft, both within and without the continental limits of the United States.

BIRTHS

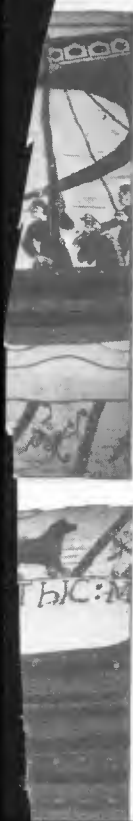
WOODWARD. A son, Robert Forbes, Jr., was born on July 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Forbes Woodward in Washington, D. C. Mr. Woodward has been assigned as Second Secretary at Guatemala City and is at present temporarily in the Department.

Revising a

AGAIN that hardy perennial, *Regulationes Diplomaticarum Consularium*, is burgeoning. Now is the time for all to come to the aid of the project of revising the Foreign Service Regulations, for the project is proceeding apace with renewed vigor, suggestions from the Service itself welcome and fortunate and welcome.

Assistance is already being willingly given by the Division of Foreign Service Administration, the divisions of the Department, the Budget, and the Department of Justice. The task is beset with delays and difficulties, some known, others being discovered as the goal in a reasonable time. It requires a measure of good fortune, energy and pains that have always been such a task.

The issue of revised Foreign Service Regulations with indexes is a cooperative effort of the Division of Research and Statistics, which has been indexed, and



The fleet sails for
England.

The horses leaving
the vessels.

The Bayeux Tapestry

By SARAH H. BENTON*

THE Tapisserie de la Reine Mathilde, or the Bayeux Tapestry as it is also called, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest piece of needlework in good condition in the world today. It dates from about the middle of the 11th century. It is not a tapestry in the modern conception of the word, but a piece of embroidery on linen, now yellow with age, some sixty odd meters long by fifty centimeters in width. It depicts scenes in William the Conqueror's life, leading up to, and culminating in the battle of Hastings in 1066. How much longer the tapestry originally was we do not know, for in the 980 odd years since its making, during some vicissitude passed, the tapestry was torn off, not cut, abruptly in the middle of the battle of Hastings. It is in a way of justification for William's conquest of England. It is the work, tradition says, of Duchess Mathilde, who assisted by her maidens, embroidered it while her husband, then Duke William, was busy with his task of preparing for, and later consolidating his conquest of England. The tapestry is said to have been designed by William's half brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and was destined to adorn his cathedral church at Bayeux on days of ecclesiastical festival. Four colors are used in the embroidery—dark green, deep blue, brown and black. The natural surface of the linen is outlined in black for face and features and other uncovered members of the body. Various stitches are employed well known to embroidery experts—French knots, for example, are largely used to designate coats of mail, accoutrements, etc. Each distinct scene in the tapestry is separated by a stylized tree and where person or place should be especially emphasized the name is embroidered above on the upper part of the tapestry. A strip of embroidery some five or six inches wide depicting some of Aesop's Fables—strange animals and everyday scenes from life—forms a border at the top and bottom of the tapestry. The design of the tapestry shows its inception by a man of learning, and each detail in armor and accoutrements, the stallions as mounts for the

had the conquest of England in mind had the tapestry brought to Paris for exhibition: that it might arouse enthusiasm among the masses; that he himself might learn and draw inspiration from it.

A short historical sketch of William the Conqueror will add to a better understanding of the tapestry.

William was but five generations removed from the famous Viking Rollo, who with bands of intrepid followers at the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 10th centuries repeatedly ravaged the coast of northern France.

Seeking to rid himself of these unwelcome visitors, the French king at the time, Charles the Simple, ceded to Rollo and his followers, and in 911, confirmed the grant of a large portion of land at the mouth of the Seine. The grant roughly speaking included territory to the river Somme, Rouen, Rennes, Caen to the Brittany border at Mt. St. Michel. The name of the land was changed from Neustria to Normandy—the land of the Norsemen. Once in possession of the land these adaptable Norsemen settled down peacefully, tilled the soil and gradually adopted the language, customs and religion of the people of the country. These Normans themselves, or their descendants later on, became bearers of this Latin civilization and carried it further afield.

William's father was Duke Robert of Normandy, called the Magnificent by his friends, the Devil by his enemies; his mother, a beautiful maiden, Arlette, daughter of Fulbert, a tanner of Falaise. Robert never married Arlette, and William was known, especially in his youth, as Guillaume le Batard—William the Bastard. When William was some 11 or 12 years old, Duke Robert for some reason of consequence, and desire of adventure decided to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He called his principal vassals together at Lillebonne to tell them of his plan. They were dismayed; pointed out to Robert the dangers of the trip by land, the hazards of that route chosen; and to their last undisputable objection that "he had no son to succeed him should he die while away." Robert replied: "I have a bastard son who please

Foreign Service Officer J. Webb Benton.

God will grow into a strong and mighty man; because of irregularity of birth he will be no less valiant to lead you in battle, nor less wise to administer justice unto you." William was then brought into the Great Hall, and the knights amazed at his forceful appearance, his comely looks and air of leadership acceded to Robert's request that William be acknowledged his heir. Forthwith each knight in turn kneeling before William, their hands in his, as was the feudal custom, swore to be his liege man and true, in a word to be "his man." Duke Robert died at Nicea, on his return journey from Jerusalem, and is buried there.

On the news reaching Normandy of Duke Robert's death, William, who had been left in Henri I's care in Paris during his father's absence, was brought back to Normandy.

The early years of William's rule in Normandy were tumultuous—full of danger, but gradually he overcame all difficulties, made Normandy prosperous, feared and admired.

William married the beautiful and accomplished Mathilde, daughter of Bedouin, the powerful Duke of Flanders.

At this time Edward the Confessor was king in England. A Saxon king, but Norman on the distaff side. He had been brought up in Rouen, was Norman at heart, in speech, in customs. King Edward was William's first cousin. Childless, William maintained King Edward had promised to name him his successor in England. Harold, a Saxon noble and head of the Saxon party in England, was William's rival for the crown.

The first scene in the tapestry shows Harold before King Edward, who is seated on his throne, crown on head, sceptre in hand, entreating the King's permission to visit Normandy. King Edward reluctantly assents. Harold, accompanied by companions as joyous as himself, sailed from Bosham on the south coast of England. The boats are shown anchored off shore, and Harold and his companions with nether garments rolled up wading to the boats. Contrary winds cast Harold and his companions on the coast of Picardy. Harold and his companions become prisoners of the ruling Count. Harold is appraised menaces and pays the ransom for their release. Harold received in Normandy by William with affection and honor. William sends William in a punitive expedition to Breton. Harold shows valor and saves several Normans from being engulfed in the treacherous quicksands west of Mont Saint Michel. The rendition of Harold is shown. William bestows knighthood on Harold there. The famous oath scene in Bayeux. William demands Harold's sworn word

that when the moment arrives, he, Harold, will aid William gain the throne of England, and will likewise marry William's daughter Elgiva. Harold perforce takes the oath.

The scene changes to England. Harold gives an account of his trip to Normandy to King Edward. King Edward is later shown on his death bed; yields to Harold's entreaty and names him his successor. Elaborate preparation of King Edward's body for burial follows; funeral procession on its way to West Minister, the place of burial. A comet shows in the heavens. Men gaze at it affrighted. It portends war, a change of dynasty. Three days after King Edward's burial, Harold was crowned in the same West Minister, on Christmas Day, 1065, King of England.

Duke William, apprised of Harold's perjury, resolves to conquer England. Dive is shown as the place to build and assemble the fleet, the port of departure. Trees are felled, boats constructed and launched and laden with arms, horses, provisions.

William lands at Pevensey, unopposed, Harold being detained in the North by a Danish incursion. William, with several of his chief knights feast within the chateau in sections brought with them and now set up on the shore of England. William is apprised of Harold's movements; he has returned from the North. A house is burned, which impedes the Norman's progress. Harold takes up his position at Hastings, proposed for battle. The tapestry depicts a fierce struggle, many scenes of carnage, maimed men and animals. At one time William is reported slain. Is shown lifting his helmet that all may see he lives unhurt. Harold, at the end of the day's struggle, his eye pierced by an arrow, is slain.

Two and a half months after the Battle of Hastings, and a year to the day of Harold's coronation, William was crowned, Christmas Day, 1066, King of England. He was the first of the line of four Norman kings to rule England, and through his granddaughter Mathilde, of the Plantagenet line of kings which followed the Normans.

The tapestry under glass, set in a wooden frame of convenient height to study, is now exposed in a large room of what was formerly the Bishop's Palace at Bayeux. The palace is opposite Odo's Cathedral Church, which the tapestry was made to adorn, and which Odo designed, where Elgiva, Harold's fiancée, who died of a broken heart for love of him, lies buried, close to the high altar.

★ July 15, 1944

THE

Price 15 cents

NEW YORKER



Swivel-Chair Diplomacy

From the book "Envoy Unextraordinary" by Donald C. Dunham, former Foreign Service Officer, published by the John Day Company

"When I retire I am going to take an apartment in Paris." The man who was speaking was a Foreign Service Officer, about sixty years old who had recently been serving as Consul General in Cape-town. He was talking to three other men in the Service and they were relaxing in easy chairs on the cool verandah of the Racquet Club in Washington. It was five-thirty in the afternoon when I joined them.

"Yes," he went on, after I had settled down, "it's no use trying to fit in anywhere in this country. I've just come from my old home town, from Augusta, and nobody knows me, and I don't know anybody. Of course I expected the place would be different; it seemed changed every time I visited it on home leave, but I always counted on having a home for my wife and myself on the edge of town. Damned nostalgia. . . ."

The older man stopped, drew deeply on his cigarette and stared off into space. Nobody commented, and for a moment he waited for someone else to take up the conversation. But none of us had anything to say, we were all wondering if this were the writing on the wall, if we, too, would feel like an outsider in our own country as our retirement ages approached.

He shrugged and went on in a lower key as if he were musing to himself. "I can't live here in Washington because I would drive all my friends out of their minds. I don't feel like retiring and I would want to be doing something around the Department. The only other place is New York and on our retirement allowances we couldn't afford it. My wife and I have figured it out. In Paris we know our way around, we could live cheaply, and we would be bound to see our Service friends because almost everybody passes through sometime or another."

It was sad to think that this man had given thirty years of his life to the service of his country and in return had nothing beyond a small yearly allowance to give him. I had met the Consul General three years before and liked him very much. He had shown at that time that he thought searchingly about the problems of the Service and the welfare of its officers, and so when the others left that evening I waited around to see if he and I could have dinner together. I hoped to lure him into a discussion.

He was free and we went down to the grill room to eat. There were several questions on my mind about the Department which I wanted a man with his experience and perspective to answer. Between posts I was filling in a temporary assignment in the Passport Section for three months, and now that half of it was over I was troubled particularly about what I considered were conflicts between the Department and the Service.

We talked at first about what had happened since we had seen each other the last time, and then I asked, "Are you really planning to live in Paris?"

"Yes, I am perfectly serious about it. Sounds strange, doesn't it coming from me. I remember telling you the night we met how essential it was to be American. 'Keep close to home if you are going to be a good officer and to get satisfaction out of your job.'"

"Not strange," I replied, "but what you said about living the rest of your life in France made all of us stop and think."

"Well, you should. When we talked three years ago I meant everything I said, but I was whistling to keep up my courage. I knew I had lost touch with home, and I suppose even then I suspected we would never be able to settle down in Georgia. But a young fellow like you shouldn't make the same mistake."

"How can I avoid it?"

"There's only one way I know of and that is to get a regular assignment here in Washington every few years. I didn't because I couldn't afford it. By the time I entered the Service I was thirty years old, had a wife and two children. I had a little income but soon lost it. Then, the children had to be educated on a Consul's salary, and in those days you couldn't any more than get abroad; in Washington, as you know, you get no allowances at all. In fact we didn't have money enough to come home on leave every three years as we should . . . there was one stretch of fifteen years when we came back only three times . . . and nine months out of fifteen years is not enough. My advice to you is to get an assignment here as soon as you can, keep up all the old contacts."

"From the way things are handled you have to

wait ten years at least. I feel out of things already and I have only just started."

The Consul General sighed. "That kind of policy is damned short-sighted; if you want your officers to be good representatives abroad you've got to keep them feeling they are Americans."

He said this with feeling and then he went on, "I'm sorry if I sound critical. I have tried to make constructive suggestions to you up to now. You need them when you are young, but you ought to understand the difficulties at the same time. To tell the truth I'm a little bitter because I'm going to retire soon and the Department won't find a spot for me. Goodness knows I have more to contribute after thirty years in the field than a lot of these men, and men in top Department jobs, mind you, who have never served outside the country."

"I have an idea of what you mean after a couple of months here," I answered.

"I've seen the time," he recounted, "when the Secretary and the Undersecretary, and all but one of the Assistant Secretaries were appointed on the strength of their political connections inside the country. And right now the great majority of the Division chiefs never had an assignment abroad, and those who were taken from the Service have been in Washington so long they have gotten bureaucratic, lost the feeling for the work in the field. What kind of policy, personnel or otherwise, can you expect?"

"I don't know about policy, but I do boil when I see a clerk in the Department drafting an instruction to various officers who are getting three or four times his salary, when all the experience the clerk has had is four years of night school at George Washington and a degree in law," I added.

"We old men have a lot of theories about how the Service should be run. For instance I think that State Department Personnel in the policy making positions especially should be interchangeable with Service personnel, that a limit should be placed on the number of years consecutively a man could stay in the Department or in the field. There is too much swivel-chair diplomacy going on, too much red tape and paper work, when personal elements—of the representatives who do the work in other countries, and of the people in those countries with whom they deal—are more important."

"After a few weeks here," I chimed in, "it seems to me that the Department men and the men in the field are two entirely different propositions. They are different in training, in the work they do and in the way they look at things. One deals in research, the other in operation: one knows the domestic scene of politics with congress, the other the foreign one

with foreign government officials; one depends on politics and is very poorly paid, and the other is chosen on a merit basis and is better off financially. And they're always scrapping from what I can see—the boys here never lose because they pull the strings—we're too far off."

"That's about it," he agreed. "To tell the truth, today I had a long talk with a very high official in the Department and made him listen to some of my ideas. I told him that Foreign Service Officers should be treated like officers of the Army and Navy since they have equivalent status under the law, that they should be distributed around in all branches of the government which had any dealings with foreign countries. That the State Department should use its Foreign Service Officers to direct all activities which have an international angle in the same way the Army and Navy control all government activities which have a military significance. And do you know what he said?"

"No . . ."

"In effect he said . . . that Congress and the Administration weren't particularly interested in foreign affairs, that there was no one at the top in the Department who could or would sell a definite foreign policy to the government, and consequently policy had to be sacrificed to the internal political situation. . . . And he doesn't seem to have the conviction or the courage to take up the cudgels himself, to gamble his own position on success . . ."

"I suppose he is the logical man to do it, if anyone is going to," I added.

"The only one, and that is the tragic part. I wonder if he really believes in the Service . . . after all . . . But the important problem for you now is to solve your own situation. Things of the Service and foreign countries are new to you. You are too busy gathering impressions to speculate to any extent about these ideas, but one day you will have to. You are young, much younger than I was when I entered, and you haven't had a chance to build up a point of view to use as background to judge these issues. The Service is taking men just out of college and sending them abroad before they have become acquainted with their own country, before they have learned what they are representing. Most of them aren't dry behind the ears . . ."

He stopped and looked sharply at me. "Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't mean anything . . ."

"That's all right," I replied, "and it's justified."

"I'm glad you're not offended . . . but to be perfectly frank you are in a worse position than I was, and you ought to think about it seriously. You have

(Continued on page 496)

Before the Joint Survey Group

Following is the revised text of an informal talk given on June 27, 1944 before the Sub-Committee on Political Reporting of the Joint Survey Group by Mr. DeWitt Clinton Poole, Chief, Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. Mr. Poole, a former Foreign Service Officer, and former Chairman of the Advisory Board, School of Public Affairs, Princeton University, was one of the first outside authorities to cooperate in the work of the Joint Survey Group. It will be recalled that this Group was established April 25, 1944 by the Planning Staff of the Office of the Foreign Service to prepare recommendations for the improvement of the reporting of the Foreign Service. Details about its work were presented in the "Department of State Bulletin" of June 24, 1944.

IT IS a great pleasure to be here. I am so much encouraged, as a citizen of the United States, to see the serious and official way this is being carried on. During the last generation, when I was here, we used to chew the rag about these matters informally in the evening, but we never had anything more than an indulgent pat on the back from those who were conducting the affairs of the Department at the top level. It is perfectly splendid to see now that the Department has become conscious of itself, so to speak—fully conscious of itself as a decisive organization in the government of the United States and in the ordering of the world.

If I may start with a general idea, I would say this. One outstanding creative fact characterizes the present moment in history. That fact is the concentration of world power in the United States and the demonstration which the United States is giving of the organized use of that power. To those of us who were in Washington during January and February 1942, and knew then that the United States trembled, that short time ago, on the brink of destruction through possible seizure of the Panama Canal following upon the defeats at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines, it is not short of a miracle now to behold the American people exploding in all directions, eastward and westward. According to my personal philosophy, which smacks of the 18th century, it is bad that power should be concentrated at any one point in the world as it is now being concentrated in the United States; but if there must be such nodes of power, I am happy of course that the chief of them is here in my own land.

The decisions now being taken, and which will be taken, here in Washington are fateful not only for the United States but for all the world. The basic principles in accordance with which these decisions will be taken are already well established and will change but slowly; they compose our heritage of political thinking and have framed our whole development. But there is another element in these decisions which is equally important, namely the raw material or data out of which the particular decisions of each moment take their form. It is

this which gives to good political reporting its supreme importance.

To any scheme of training or self-preservation which may be devised for reporting in general we Americans need to give particular thought to the political aspect, because it is there perhaps that we are relatively weak. It is an odd situation. Americans certainly do not lack political aptitude. At this moment we are giving to the world a demonstration of extraordinary political courage and capability—the carrying out of a presidential election in the midst of a hard-fought war. It can be doubted that any other country in the world would be able to do such a thing at this time. But there is still a lack in us. Our approach to politics is almost exclusively pragmatic. We are little given to theorizing or to any sort of systematic intellectual approach. I have always been struck by the contrast between the United States and Russia in this regard. There in Russia you have supreme politicians in the persons of Trotsky, Lenin, Stalin, and numerous others, and nearly every one of them has also been a scholar. They have been scholarly enough to write about their political experience systematically and make pretty good reading out of it. We have in the United States men who are just as competent politically—say Jim Farley, but I doubt that Jim Farley will ever come to the point of writing political analyses such as Lenin and Stalin have given us. Theodore Roosevelt even, and Colonel House, left little or nothing in their writings in the way of systematical treatise.

The American aptitude and inclination are strongly towards the material and the tangible. I have been myself a principal contributor to the section in the Consular Regulations on trade reporting. So in giving today highest place to political reporting, I am not being at all snobbish about other categories of reporting. I am sensible, however, of the need we Americans are under to bestow upon reporting in its political aspects a special measure of attention.

As your chairman remarked, I had a long experience in the Department and field. I had nearly

10 years of teaching at Princeton, and for the past two and a half years I have been again in Washington and busy with a type of political reporting which has never been done before and to do which I have had to organize and train a new team. These experiences have convinced me that political reporting can be taught.

In practicing this precept with my own group here in Washington which numbers 20 or 25, and ranges all the way from beginners just out of college to scholars of full maturity, I have found that they are very responsive to any sort of systematic practical analysis and exposition in this field of political reporting, which, more often, people seem to think you just do. Therefore I will indicate to you what seem to me the obvious and simple stages.

Three stages are easily distinguishable. The first stage is the gathering of the raw material or data. The second stage is the analysis and appraisal of these data. The third is the presentation of the results, either in writing or orally.

In all categories of reporting the raw material or data are obtained from two principal sources: (a) printed, and (b) oral. In the case of political reporting, printed sources fall again into, first, background material—historical and descriptive works; and second, current sources. The latter are for the most part newspapers.

A good deal can be said about the wise use of printed sources, particularly newspapers, such as will guide the student past pitfalls and on to solid ground, but I shall not venture on this now. I should like, however, to make one point with regard to oral sources. It might be thought that so personal an art as gleaning political information by word of mouth could hardly be taught, but I bring to your attention the classic work of François de Callières, first published in 1716 under the title *De la manière de négocier avec les souverains* and given English form in 1919 by A. F. Whyte of the British Diplomatic Service under the title *The Practice of Diplomacy*. I have had a few passages copied out. Some of my colleagues have found them to be very interesting and helpful, and you may care to have these copies.

De Callières, who was a member of the French Academy and one of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ryswick, has written down in the simplest way some homely advice by which the most experienced of us can profit. Perhaps I have not put these extracts together too well, for the best passage comes at the last. It relates to the art of getting the other fellow to talk, and stresses also that cardinal item

in the art of security—avoidance of an air of mystery.

There are still other respects, I think, in which training can be given in this rather subtle matter of political reporting, or useful advice imparted anyhow. Mnemonics, for example—practical methods of memorizing interviews and conversations, because of course one can rarely, if ever, take notes. My own method is to memorize key phrases—characteristic verbal specimens—which can serve also as chapter headings, so to speak, in an outline of what was said. If this is done, one sits down to his desk subsequently with a framework already in mind about which memory can rebuild all that has passed. Here is a type of practical help which, I am truly convinced, a Foreign Service School can offer to its students, although craftsmanship of this kind is highly personal, and it is necessary always to suggest alternative methods and let the individual take his choice.

After the raw material has been gathered we pass on to analysis and appraisal. There are the usual things to be done here—checking against one's own knowledge and understanding, checking against published works, and so on; but there is one point I should like to drive home particularly. When you've got through with your own preliminary formulation of an interview or interviews, plus reading of books and newspapers, and have your report in tentative shape, the question arises: Does it hold together? Does it stand up? There is a unity in political reporting which is just as real as that which the dramatist calls dramatic unity. A perception of that unity—a sense of its presence or absence—enables the gifted and experienced political reporter to apply to any tentative political report or estimate a final test that transcends ordinary factual checking as art transcends carpentry.

I am sure you will agree with me that here is an elusive but real factor, a commonplace indeed of political experience. I remind you of the shopworn aphorism that Poincaré knew everything and understood nothing, while Briand knew nothing and understood everything. The ideal, of course, is both to know and understand. A practical test of understanding, I submit, is this feeling for dramatic unity in political situations and reports. Some might prefer to call it "logic." In any case the actors must all stay "in character" and the whole story shape itself into a convincing specimen of life.

That this culminating knack of the good political reporter can be taught in all cases, I doubt. Some just don't have the gift, but under a good system of instruction the deficiency can be detected early.

(Continued on page 509)

Why More Information for the Field?*

By MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND, *Department of State*

A BRIEF connection with the work of the Department's Information Service Committee, after some five years in the field at consular posts, prompts me to call attention to what may be termed the morale-building and educative functions of information — aspects of the provision of information for the field which have not yet received sufficient emphasis.

In considering the factors making for improved morale in the Foreign Service, primary attention must be given to the development of a sense of membership in a highly trained coherent organization, the individual components of which are to a great extent interchangeable and which is maintained at a maximum peak of efficiency, skill and informed intelligence. This is especially the case with those assigned to the strictly consular posts where an officer seldom plays a role in the execution of important policy and at present receives very little, if any, information regarding the nature of the Department's policy. At such posts the dangerous feeling may grow that the Department is merely a channel of appropriated funds, administrative routine and *ad hoc* instructions, with no particular interest in the problems and aspirations of the individual officer.

The creation of the Information Service Committee and the program of the Informational Liaison Officers in the various political and economic divisions marks a notable step forward; but as the program is developing, it may be that too much emphasis is placed on the strictly utilitarian aspects of information service, with insufficient consideration being given to the salutary effect which an enhanced flow of information to the less important posts might have.

The regular receipt of general as well as specific confidential informational materials from the Department would, I believe, have a definite effect on officers throughout the world, despite the fact that such information would have no particular relevance to the immediate work which they are doing. It would make them feel that they are being confided in, that they are valued units of an organization which has an important role to play and which, in order to fulfill its function, has access to

information not available to others. In a sense, this may involve catering to certain weaker aspects of human nature; but it can scarcely be denied that the frustration of men's vanity and their sense of self-importance is destructive of morale, and encourages that "martyr complex" which is at the bottom of many crack-ups and resignations among Foreign Service officers.

A realistic acknowledgment of this fact in the formulation of informational policy can do no harm and may serve a most useful purpose.

Another aspect of keeping all posts fully informed, closely linked to the question of morale, is what may be called the educative or preparatory function of information. When a Foreign Service officer is assigned to a tour of duty in a tropical, provincial, or port city where there may be little, if any, scope for work of a political nature, and where his day is confined largely to routine if necessary matters, his mental adaptation to his job for a number of years is largely grounded in the hope that some day he will be assigned to a post where his ability will find more opportunity for expression and recognition, where his work will take on a heightened interest, and where he will feel that he is actually performing an important service for his country in the execution of foreign policy and the compilation and reporting of significant information.

An assumption of the Information Service Committee is that officers assigned to the more important diplomatic missions require information not only to carry on their specific work, but as general background against which they may correctly interpret the trends of events and policy in their own areas. Not so valid, perhaps, is the implication inherent in the present limited distribution of information that consular officers do not require such background since their work does not usually directly involve political or international considerations. The old dichotomy between consular and diplomatic officers has been eliminated, and the assumption is that sooner or later most officers will be assigned to posts requiring certain political and representative abilities. It is scarcely fair to plunge an officer, who, under the present system, is completely isolated from the trend of informed policy and inside facts into a new environment and expect him by hasty cram-

(Continued on the next page)

*Prepared as a Department memorandum and revised for publication in the JOURNAL.

Gallantry of Lawrence Bigelow

The Medical Officer of the 2nd Polish Amoured Division sent the following tribute to the Director General of the American Field Service regarding five ambulance drivers among whom is Lawrence Bigelow, son of Donald F. Bigelow, First Secretary of the American Legation at Bern: "I have the pleasure to appreciate the gallantry of your ambulance drivers, who despite heavy shelling, evacuated many of our wounded, thus saving their lives with highest bravery. Their names have been placed on the list of our gallant men in the diary of Pol. 9th Light Fd. Amb." There follows the proposal of citation for a medal for Lawrence Bigelow.

On 1 January, 1944, Vol. Bigelow was attached as an ambulance driver to the RAP of the Iniskillings Fusiliers at Capracotta in the Central Italian Sector. The RAP also served a detachment of Polish Commandos. On that date a Polish Captain was wounded by a mine while on patrol, and Bigelow was ordered to evacuate him and a British O.R. fever patient to the Advanced Dressing Station at Carovilli.

On leaving Capracotta it was snowing heavily, and it was doubted whether the ambulance could get through the drifts, but it was decided to try as to remain would render the vehicle snowbound in any event. On the way down the mountain the snow stopped him.

Bigelow then took his patients out of the ambulance and got them through the snow to a farmhouse. Two other vehicles which tried to get through were subsequently found with the drivers frozen to death.

The snow continued for three days and nights during which time the emergency food ration from the ambulance was consumed. For this period, Bigelow looked after the patients, sleeping only at odd moments.

On the fourth day the snow stopped, and with the Italian from the house Bigelow set out on foot through the snow to another farmhouse at a road junction, which had been serving as an ambulance car post. The distance was some three miles, but he reached it and procured food and medical supplies, making two of these trips on foot that day—a distance of twelve miles.

The following day he returned to the road junction and arranged for an ambulance to wait there. He then organized a party of 13 British soldiers and two American Field Service drivers, and, from what materials were available, constructed a sled. The party set off with the sled to the house where the patients were. Meanwhile, the fever patient had recovered, but the Polish Captain was in need of

further care.

He was put on the sled with blankets and bricks warmed by a fire. The party, then under the supervision of Bigelow, pulled and carried the patient the three miles through the snow to the ambulance waiting at the junction. He was evacuated to the Main Dressing Station at Isernia.

Over this period under the most trying conditions of blizzard and bitter cold, Bigelow showed a constant determination to care for his patients and bring them to safety. With this determination and courage was evidenced intelligence, ingenuity, and a power of organization and leadership which never flagged until the job was done.

WHY MORE INFORMATION FOR THE FIELD?

(Continued from page 476)

ming of telegram, despatch and memoranda files, to catch up on necessary background which, over a course of years, he might well have been absorbing in steady doses of informational material provided to him at his consular post.

These considerations are not pointed out in a critical spirit. The informational service program now in process of development constitutes a great improvement over the past. However, I believe that its efficacy as an aid to Foreign Service operations will be greatly enhanced, from the long-range point of view, if as liberal a policy as possible is followed in the distribution of all informational materials. The test of distribution—consistent of course with primary security considerations—might well be, not whether a particular piece of information will be of immediate or general use to an officer in his work at a particular post, but whether it will provide him with an integral component of that broad realistic picture of contemporary history which every Foreign Service officer ought to have if he is to maintain maximum flexibility and a completely realistic approach to the problems which he may be called upon to face at some time in any part of the world.

Letters to the Editors

July 10, 1944.

To the Editors,
THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
SIRS:

A recent article in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL detailed the plans of the Department of State for expanding the Foreign Service to meet not only the present shortage of personnel but also to meet the extraordinary demands which will inevitably have to be faced during the postwar period when the international responsibilities of the United States will vastly exceed anything hitherto known in the history of this country.

Each Foreign Service Officer will want some indication of how this expansion resulting from the drafting of technical men into the Service will affect him. None can reasonably deny that expansion is necessary and few will argue that it can be effectively accomplished in time by the normal process of inducting new officers into Unclassified "C" and putting them through the necessary years of training to determine their qualifications and appropriate field of effort.

The pertinent feature of the plans for expansion is that the personnel to be brought into the Service, through other than the present channel, will be specialists technically equipped for some of the various activities of vital interest in our foreign relations. They cannot, for obvious reasons, be recruited at the entrance salary to the Foreign Service and must, therefore, be intercalated in the intermediate grades. Their primary functions will be those of advisers or specialists on the staffs of the posts to which they are assigned. This incorporation into the intermediate grades of officers appointed from without the Service will naturally tend to create misgivings in the minds of Foreign Service Officers who have passed the entrance examinations and have reached their present grades by unrelenting work. The things to remember are that the existing Foreign Service is a skeleton organization composed of officers especially trained in foreign relations and that upon these officers will fall the all-important duties of policy, negotiations and administration of our posts abroad assisted by the newly appointed technical members of the staff serving in an advisory capacity. In other words, the expansion will provide the present Foreign Service personnel with the technical and specialized assistance essential to the efficient furtherance of our foreign policy.

Either the Service will expand along such lines or

else it will be replaced in many of its most important functions by other agencies leaving to the Foreign Service only certain routine functions.* An expanded organization of energetic, intelligent officers imbued with a spirit of service will offer to each and every Foreign Service Officer the fullest possible opportunity for advancement which will be facilitated by the proposed removal of the percentage restrictions on the classes.

The alternatives are clear, either a Service adequately manned and equipped to fulfill all of the postwar needs of our Government in the foreign field with the members reaping the rewards of a successful enterprise or else a Service so restricted in personnel that it will retrograde into purely routine functions.

KENNETH S. PATTON.

**The editors wonder how the statement that the Foreign Service might be "replaced in many of its most important functions by other agencies leaving to the Foreign Service only certain routine functions," can be reconciled with the preceding statement that the things to remember are "that the existing Foreign Service is a skeleton organization composed of officers especially trained in foreign relations and that upon these officers will fall the all-important duties of policy, negotiations, and administration of our posts abroad."*

American Embassy, Bogota
June 10, 1944

The Editors
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
Department of State
SIRS:

I have been turning over in my mind for some time a matter concerning our Foreign Service to which it seems to me the Department should devote some thought.

I have no personal axe to grind; nor do I know whether my views coincide with those of the other 1,100 odd clerks in the Foreign Service. But I believe that most of us (at least those with five years or more service) have a genuine interest in the future of the Service. It is for this reason, and because I know that you are broadminded enough to realize the awkwardness arising from the distinction made between Foreign Service officers and Foreign Service clerks, that I am writing this letter to you in the hope that you may see fit, at some appropriate opportunity, to convey the gist of these thoughts to

those officials of the Department who are charged with the administration of the Foreign Service.

When I speak of "distinction . . . between Foreign Service officers and . . . clerks," I do not have in mind a deliberate distinction: for I know that during the twenty years I have been in the Service much has been done to equalize differences which formerly obtained, e.g., granting of allowances to clerks, etc. I am thinking more of the involuntary line of demarcation that prevails in the administration of the two categories. For instance, the Department's circular instruction FSS No. 133 of March 11, 1944, described an award offered by the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for the best essay suggesting improvements in the Foreign Service. If I interpreted the instruction correctly, the competition is open only to Foreign Service officers. Why? There are certainly numerous clerks who have served from 15 to 25 years, in various parts of the world, some of whose opinions might be worthy of consideration.

After all, we in the Foreign Service, officers and clerks alike, should have a mutual interest in the future of the career we have chosen. This is especially true if we expect to build up a post-war Foreign Service capable of handling the manifold problems which will inevitably follow as an aftermath of the war. We are not going to improve the morale or the effectiveness of the Foreign Service by clinging to the antiquated idea that its clerical personnel is of secondary importance. On the other hand, by exercising a little more latitude in the initiative and responsibility extended to members of the non-career personnel who have shown a real interest in their work, we might attract higher calibre men to this field.

Just to complete the record, I will cite a few additional "distinctions" made between Foreign Service officers and clerks:

(1) The periodical list of *Changes in the Foreign Service*, distributed to the field in mimeographed form, includes, in addition to the transfers of regular Foreign Service officers, the appointments, assignments, etc., of various Auxiliary economic analysts, special attachés, etc. An American clerk might be transferred from Chungking to Montevideo, but his friends in the Service would never learn of it through this source.

(2) The annual *Register of the Department of State* contains biographies of all Foreign Service officers and Vice Consuls of non-career; it includes U. S. Despatch Agents, cultural relations attachés, Auxiliary economic analysts and personnel of the Department from relatively obscure clerks to chiefs of divisions. I have not been able to discover in it any indication that Foreign Service clerks even exist.

I am conscious of the fact that the average career

of our Foreign Service clerks is more transitory than that of Foreign Service officers; and I realize that to include *all* of the non-career personnel in the various instances I have mentioned would involve a considerable increase of administrative work. What I have more specifically in mind would be to include those clerks who have served for five years or more. That would automatically exclude the transient element which has joined the Foreign Service merely for the thrill of travel and sightseeing, with no serious intention of choosing it as a career.

Perhaps the conditions I have mentioned will be modified by the proposed reorganization plan of the Foreign Service. In theory, the plan offers a logical solution of the question of recognition of clerks of proven ability and merit. However, there are a lot of "ifs" and "whens" in the language of the resolution, and undue emphasis seems to have been laid on the possibilities of absorbing the Auxiliary personnel into the regular service.

I might add here, in perfect frankness and with due respect to the Auxiliary people I have come in contact with, that the distinction made between this category of personnel and the purely clerical personnel is becoming a subject of increasing interest to the older clerks in the Service—and not a few of the Foreign Service officers as well. At the beginning, when these men were being sent out to the field as experts in this or that, at salaries ranging up to \$6,500, junior Foreign Service officers and senior clerks with \$3,000 salaries or less wondered a bit. They reconciled their misgivings to the thought that these men were "experts" whose services were worth perhaps that much in connection with our prosecution of the war effort. Also, at that time the Auxiliary did not receive allowances. With the passing of time, it became evident that some of these men were no better equipped to qualify as experts than many junior Foreign Service officers and clerks who had been doing similar work as a part of their regular duties. I can mention at least two instances at one embassy: (1) Prior to the assignment of an Agricultural Adviser at \$6,500 (not to mention an additional adviser, assigned later, at \$4,800), the agricultural reporting work of the Embassy had been handled—and I believe fairly adequately—by a young Foreign Service officer whose salary was \$2,750. (2) Upon the resignation of an Auxiliary drugs specialist in the Priority Section whose salary was \$4,600, his duties were taken over by an American stenographer earning \$1,800 a year!

It is therefore not unnatural that many of us are interested in the readjustments that are expected to follow in the Foreign Service after the war. A ques-

(Continued on page 506)

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EDITORS' COLUMN

We agree with one point raised in "Diplomatic Journeymen," an editorial which appeared in the August 2nd edition of the *Washington Post*. We too feel that the principal weakness of professional diplomats is that "by living too long away from home they lose contact with their country and its ways and emotions and in this sense cease to be truly representative of it." This is the reason we have constantly advocated and shall continue to advocate that Foreign Service Officers—in fact, everyone connected with the Foreign Service—be brought home more frequently, be assigned to the Department more often; and through radio, newspapers, moving picture films and every conceivable medium be kept constantly informed of what is going on in the United States and be well abreast of public opinion here.

With regard to the editorial's assertion that diplomacy is an art that no amount of professional training can inculcate, non-career Ministers and Ambassadors can have, and some have had, a healthy influence on our Foreign Service. The fresh approach to international problems which they bring is welcome. The keen competition they offer keeps the career men on their toes. They sometimes afford us the human satisfaction of erring where we have erred and failing where we have failed.

With due regard for these truths we stand foursquare in favor of a sound career Service from which our Chiefs of Mission normally shall be drawn. We are wholly in favor of making this career Service democratic and truly representative of the forty-eight states of the Union. It should be composed of officers equipped by nature and training for the complicated and specialized work they are called upon to perform. Their aim must not be to live in remote places, but they must be willing to take living in such places in their stride. Above all, they must be keenly aware of enlightened public opinion, without allowing themselves to be influenced by every hoo from "the bleachers." It is far easier to yield to the booing of "the bleachers" than to stand up against it, even though one is convinced that one's position is right. If in addition they possess foresight, balance, truthfulness, kindness, physical endurance, and as Harold Nicholson says, "a complete sterilization of all human vanity," there is no reason why in certain instances the background need necessarily be "the career." In the majority of cases, however, we are certain the career man, who after all is selected and trained with these things in mind, will do a better job.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Press Comment

(Editorial from the Washington Post, August 2, 1944)

DIPLOMATIC JOURNEYMEN

Evidently Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, now retired, has grown a little sensitive to all the reproaches and sarcasms which have lately been directed from a good many quarters against the "career diplomats." Anyway he devotes two chapters of his book, *The Road to Foreign Policy* (Doubleday, Doran), to a vigorous but not altogether convincing defense of the professional as against the political appointees in diplomacy, and to an argument for placing diplomatic work entirely in the hands of men specially trained for it.

The professionals, Mr. Gibson points out, know their way about and the others don't. The professionals have learned by experience what can and what can't be done. Thus the professionals have at least the negative advantage of being able to avoid the blunders so often characteristic of the amateurs. Moreover, says Mr. Gibson, where the amateur is apt to be tactless or indiscreet about expressing his likes and dislikes in a foreign capital, the professional understands the importance of remaining *persona grata* to the government to which he is accredited. "So long as we maintain diplomatic relations with a country, it is the duty of our diplomat to get along with those in office. He may thoroughly disapprove the same men that the people at home are denouncing—he may yearn to explode in righteous anger. But he is not there to indulge himself in that way. The day he adopts an attitude of public hostility his usefulness is ended and he is under the additional reproach of having made things more difficult for his successor. . . . We hire our diplomats to get what we want. They cannot always get what we want from congenial people. Sometimes, indeed, we want things from people they dislike intensely. But the diplomat has to swallow his feelings, go to his post and do his best to get on with the government to which he is assigned. In doing this he has to . . . make up his mind to carry the wishes of the President and the Secretary of State, instead of winning the approval of the bleachers."

Here the allusion seems to be to the contrasting tactics pursued toward the Nazi government by Ambassador Dodds (amateur) and Ambassador Hugh Wilson (professional) at Berlin. The question remains, however, whether it is not part of the duty of a diplomatic representative to make plain the popular as well as the official sentiment of his

country. Mr. Gibson complains that Mr. Wilson's reward for his strict adherence to orders and to protocol was to be recalled "for consultation" with a clear intimation to the press that this was a mark of official displeasure. After all, if Washington itself is influenced by "the bleachers," there seems no reason why the diplomat must ignore them.

Here, perhaps, we touch upon the principal weakness of the professional diplomats—that by living too long away from home they lose contact with their country and its ways and emotions and in this sense cease to be truly representative of it. A good illustration might be Mr. Gibson's belief that "99 per cent of the American people keep their views to themselves." Mr. Gibson doesn't think much of the proposal that American diplomats be recalled every so often for a period of training with some American business, but it is hard to see how Mr. Gibson could have made so broad a statement about American reticence and taciturnity if his own training for diplomacy had included a year as traveling salesman for, say, a grocery jobbing concern catering to the rural trade.

Mr. Gibson's argument that professional diplomats are the abler would also seem a bit shaky on historical ground. Certainly the ablest and most successful of all American diplomatists was Benjamin Franklin, a printer and editor. Jefferson could not have been called a professional, nor Adams, nor Jay. None of the Americans who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent was a professional. Mr. Gibson's chief at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, was no professional, but one of the old-fashioned literary appointees. In fact, of the examples of highly successful diplomats mentioned by Mr. Gibson himself, Page, Bryce, Jusserand, only one could justly be called a career man. For, apparently, the rule does not apply merely to American Diplomats. The late Lord Lothian, a journalist, was both less conventional and far more successful than any of his immediate predecessors, who themselves were trained by the Foreign Office. One of the most popular and influential diplomats ever sent to Washington was the former Chinese Ambassador, Hu Shih, a scholar and schoolmaster. But we could go on, and the sum seems to be that diplomacy is an art that no amount of professional training can inculcate.

(Continued on page 517)

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

F.S.O. Assistant to Mr. Stettinius



R. Horton Henry

R. HORTON HENRY, Foreign Service Officer, has been designated Executive Assistant to the Undersecretary. He has been detailed to Mr. Stettinius' office from the Office of Foreign Service where he was Chief of the Planning Staff.

Readers of the JOURNAL will take particular note of this appointment which evidences the Undersecretary's growing interest in the Foreign Service.

Heard in the Corridors

... Retired F.S.O. CHARLES L. DE VAULT is a news commentator in KDKA in Pittsburg. The subject of his program is "Pulse of the War." ...

... 72 officers attended the last Association luncheon. Special word of welcome was extended by DANA HODGDON, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to Minister KENNETH PATTON, en route to his post in New Zealand. Greeting was also extended to the two ladies present, Foreign Service Officer CONSTANCE HARVEY, and Retired F.S.O. MARGARET HANNA. Other retired officers present were Messrs. WALTER BOYLE and WALTER A. LEONARD. ...

... MISS FRANCES M. MARSH, Chief of the Diplomatic Designation and Miscellaneous Correspondence Section of Foreign Service Administration, retired from the Department as of June 30, 1944, after 35 years of service. She was at one time Assistant Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau. On June 22 the Secretary of State received her and expressed gratitude for her long and faithful service. ...

... The JOURNAL had a letter from MAJOR JOHN PEABODY PALMER, USMCR, giving us his new address: Fleet Hospital 109, via San Francisco, California. ...

... The officers at the Consulate at Durban are 100 percent Phi Beta Kappa. ...

Tragedy in Doty Family

The following cable from Former F.S.O. WILLIAM M. DOTY was relayed from London by Ambassador Winant: "Exploding Halifax set on fire

my residence Hokang, Laxey, Isle of Man, July 14th. Grandchild dead; its mother dangerously burned; her sister somewhat slightly burned. Kindly inform State Department my temporary address. The Cliffs, Fairy Cottage, Laxey, I.O.M."

All of Mr. Doty's friends in the Service will wish to extend their deepest sympathy.

Mr. Frank an Honorary Member of the Association.

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association at a meeting on June 21 unanimously elected MR. LAURENCE C. FRANK, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, to Honorary Membership in the Association.

Changes in the Journal Staff

Miss Marion Josselyn, daughter of Foreign Service Officer Paul R. Josselyn assigned to the Department, is now a member of the JOURNAL staff. She is a graduate of Reed College, Portland, Oregon. Last year Miss Josselyn was associated with the brokerage firm of James Richardson & Son in Vancouver, where her father was Consul General at the time and was loaned by this firm to work on the Canadian Sixth Victory Loan campaign.

Mr. Christy Resigns from Agriculture

DONALD F. CHRISTY, Assistant Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, left Washington during July to accept a position in the foreign department of Wilson & Company, meat packers, in Chicago. For a number of years during the early 1930's Mr. Christy was Assistant Agricultural Attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin. Since that time he has been with the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations where he has worked closely with the Department of State in building up the agricultural fact-finding and reporting work of the Foreign Service.

Foreign Service Sons and Daughters in the Armed Forces

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARCHIBALD R. RANDOLPH: Sylvia Appleton Randolph is now in the WAVES.

Sons of Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND PHELAN: Patrick John Phelan, Seaman Second Class at Fort Pierce, Florida. Gerald James Phelan, USA, undergoing training at Fort MacArthur, California.

STATE DEPARTMENT BOND RALLY

(See Cover Picture)

Officials and Entertainment Troupe at the State Department Bond Rally July 8—Beginning at right on platform steps: Commissioner of Public Buildings W. E. Reynolds; Assistant Secretary of State G. Howland Shaw (behind Jack Pearl); Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius; Earl Wilson, columnist, New York Post; Under Secretary of Treasury Daniel W. Bell; E. F. Bartelt, Commissioner of Accounts of Treasury and chairman of Interdepartmental War Savings Bond Committee. At right, back to steps, in gray suit, is Joseph Cotten of the movies. Girls in front row, from left, Yvette, Maxine (Hour of Charm), Diane Courtney, Joy Hodges, June Knight. Nearest base of standard at left is Zero Mostel, comic, wearing crumpled hat and bow tie.



The Protective Association Buys Bonds

June 13, 1944.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I am happy to inform you that at their last meeting, the officers of the American Foreign Service Protective Association agreed unanimously to invest in War Savings Bonds \$10,000 of the Protective Association's reserves. Our check for \$10,000 has gone forward to the Treasurer of the United States. It is our hope that this subscription and the many others now being made by the Department's personnel may assist the Department in reaching its quota.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH S. FULLERTON, *President,
American Foreign Service
Protective Association.*

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington

June 20, 1944.

Mr. Hugh S. Fullerton,
President, American Foreign Service
Protective Association,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FULLERTON:

I have your letter of June thirteenth and am delighted with your report of the decision of the American Foreign Service Protective Association to pur-

chase \$10,000 in war savings bonds from the reserves of the Association. This action is characteristic of the spirit of the splendid group of men comprising the Foreign Service.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

Those Smiths

The head of the U. S. Naval Liaison Office at Durban, Union of South Africa, is C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

The Port Representative of the War Shipping Administration at Durban is GERALD B. SMITH.

The head of the Consulate at Durban is E. TALBOT SMITH.

Worth Reading:

Read the chapter entitled "American Prisoner of the Vatican" in Thomas B. Morgan's book "The Listening Post" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). It deals entirely with Mr. AND MRS. HAROLD TITTMAN.

* * * * *

Have you seen any follow-up on the New York Times item of May 19, 1944 outlining Retired Ad-H. E. Yarnell's speech before the House Committee on Post-War Military Policy endorsing a unified command for the military forces? His conception of an evolutionary process of streamlining to integrate future military policy would incorporate the State Department and provide for training of its officials with Army and Navy leaders.

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(Continued on page 514)

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*
 CHILDS, J. RIVES—*North Africa*
 CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*
 DOW, EDWARD, JR.—*Egypt*
 DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*
 DUFF, WILLIAM—*India*
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
 FUESS, JOHN—*New Zealand*
 GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—*Trinidad*
 GILCHRIST, JAMES M.—*Nicaragua*
 GROTH, EDWARD M.—*Union of South Africa*
 HUDDLESTON, J. F.—*Curacao and Aruba*

HURST, CARLTON—*British Guiana*
 KELSEY, EASTON T.—*Eastern Canada*
 FORD, RICHARD—*Iran*
 LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Honduras*
 WEST, GEORGE—*Sweden*
 LORD, JOHN H.—*Jamaica*
 MAGNUSON, ERIC W.—*Central Canada*
 McANDREWS, JOHN H. E.—*Nassau*
 MINTER, JOHN R.—*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*

CAMAGUEY

The Men's Service Club of Camaguey was established in June 1943, in modest quarters in the building of the Hotel Camaguey, by a small group of women led by Mrs. Franklin Hawley who had the idea of beginning a recreational center for the enlisted men of the U. S. Army Air Base located a few miles outside of the city. There was no U.S.O., no service club of any kind, no means of recreation for the several hundred men on the base.



Above: At a dance in the Roof Garden, left to right: Major Genovevo Pérez, Lieut. Abren, U.S.A., Col. Boyd, U.S.A., Mrs. Franklin Hawley, General Tabernilla, Lieut. Col. Chadderton, U.S.A., Mr. Franklin Hawley, Col. Lopez Jorge and Col. Soca Llanes.

Left: Corner of the recreation room, Men's Service Club.



Minister and Mrs. Holcomb arrive at Vaalmond Airport, Transvaal. Foreign Service Officer E. Talbot Smith, one of the party to meet them, is at the left.



PRETORIA

July 8, 1944.

On the morning of June 1, 1944 after a forty-four day journey from Washington, General Holcomb, the new American Minister to the Union of South Africa, accompanied by Mrs. Holcomb and Party, arrived at the Vaalmond Air Port, Transvaal, which lies approximately 90 miles South of Pretoria. The Minister and Mrs. Holcomb were met at Vaalmond by members of the Legation's staff and motored directly to their new home in Pretoria.

In proceeding from Washington to Pretoria the Holcombs traveled by sea to England and thence by plane to South Africa, via Casablanca, Algiers and Cairo. Unfortunately Mrs. Holcomb was taken ill in Cairo, but after a fortnight's sojourn in Egypt she recovered. Thereafter, the Minister and his party continued their journey to the Union. Further misfortune was, however, encountered on the first day's flight out of Cairo, when because of an oil leak, the plane had to return to the Egyptian capital. Subsequent engine trouble caused additional delays at Kisumu on Lake Victoria and Lumbo, Mozambique, but as the Minister remarked upon his arrival at Vaalmond, the aircraft in which he traveled, the veteran Canopus with over 2,000,000 miles to its credit, was "alright so long as she remained in the air." The Minister also observed that on the journey from England to Egypt, most of which journey was over long stretches of sea, travel was accomplished in a land plane; but for the long flight from one end of Africa to the other, which was almost entirely an overland flight, travel was by a sea plane.

EDWARD M. GROTH.

CASABLANCA

July 4, 1944.

Casablanca has today succeeded Alexandria, Paris and Shanghai as a crossroads for State Department people in transit to new posts. Within the past few weeks the following persons have been here for periods ranging from one night to two weeks, depending on the backlog of passengers at the airfields, and also on the colossal difference between a Number Two and a Number Three priority:

Albert W. Scott from Cairo en route for home leave before taking over his new post at Brazzaville; J. Wesley Jones returning to the Department after a mission in Italy; Mr. and Mrs. Selden Chapin driving Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac here from Algiers; J. Rives Childs returning to Tangier after consultation at the Department; Herbert P. Fales from the Department to Pretoria; Harry H. Schwartz from Tangier to Leopoldville; the entire Military Attaché's office of Lisbon on a sort of rotation system; Findley Burns down from Madrid for a couple of days; A. David Fritzlan on the very last leg of a record automobile trip from his old post at Basra to his present assignment at Tangier (all the way overland—it should be written up for the JOURNAL); Frances Willis substituting for the couriers on a round trip run out of Madrid.

The Foreign Service staffs in Spain and Portugal are also developing the custom of coming here for hospital treatment. The present Lisbon delegation consists of both Mr. and Mrs. J. Winsor Ives and Alaster McLaughlin.

PAUL PADDOCK.

(Continued on page 517)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

WINNING THE PEACE IN THE PACIFIC, by S. R. Chow. Macmillan, 1944, 94 pages. \$1.50.

Everyone in America is concerned with the fate of our struggle in the Pacific. To many it is our personal "grudge fight," a bone decades old which we pick with a vengeance. This feeling is not confined to American families which have lost husbands and sons at Pearl Harbor, Wake, the Philippines and the South Seas, but is ingrown throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It must not be forgotten that the scores we have to settle against the Japanese are small compared with those of our Chinese allies, and that the suffering and loss of territory which we have experienced is as nothing when measured by the Sino-Japanese death grapple. For that reason Chinese views on winning the peace in the Pacific are of immediate interest to America and should be studied with care.

S. R. Chow's little book is a good introduction to serious thinking on a highly complex subject, and is recommended as an outline of basic considerations. The author has a lifelong background of travel and instruction in the field of international law and relations. He has participated in two conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations dealing with the subject-matter of this book, and lately became a member of the People's Political Council in Chungking. He divides the requirements for peace in the Pacific into four topics:

(1) Complete disarmament of Japan after her defeat;

(2) Fundamental readjustment in the relationship of China to other powers;

(3) Solution of racial and national problems of the Pacific region; and

(4) Establishment of a regional organization, backed by force, to carry all of this into effect.

Toward Japan the author takes an objective and not vindictive tone. Nevertheless, his proposals, if put into effect, would accomplish the emasculation of that country for an indefinite period of time. He calls for the return to China of all territories which have been robbed from her in one manner or another during the past 50 years, and he asks reparations by the delivery to China of all Japanese investments, property and material assets set up in her territory: the surrender of "at least part"

of Japan's merchant marine; and the transfer to Chinese soil of "a considerable part" of Japan's heavy industries. Interestingly enough, Chow does not propose a change in the constitution of Japan, particularly in that feature which gives independent power—outside parliamentary control—to the heads of Army and Navy. "All that is needed," says he, "in Japan for the present purpose is just a change of political leadership, a shifting of the center of gravity of political power and a reorientation of national policy in relation to other countries." A great many experts and laymen are sure to disagree with that statement.

As for China's relationship with other powers, most of the difficulties which the author presents are now being liquidated or are expected to disappear after the war, such as extraterritorial rights of foreign powers in China, leased territories, and the barring of Chinese immigration into the United States. The return of Hongkong to China is a matter for China and Great Britain to decide.

In discussing racial and national problems of the Pacific, Professor Chow treads gingerly over thin soil: the problem of Indian independence, the future status of Indo-China and Burma, the "special interest" of the Chinese in Thailand, and the need for supervision by an international body of colonial administration as practised by Western powers in the Far East. The principle of "trusteeship," as applied by the United States in governing the Philippines, should henceforth characterize all colonial rule in this corner of the world. The reader may conclude that all these measures, taken together, would unquestionably lead to a great expansion of Chinese influence throughout the Pacific. The author is self-conscious on this point and seeks to assure his public in a special chapter that China will never overstep her legitimate bounds. Most Americans will probably feel, in any case, that the East will be safer and quieter under the wing of a powerful, reconstructed China, and that the strengthening of China should be encouraged by every means. Chow appears to lean toward the thesis that if any non-Asiatic power should play an active role in Far Eastern affairs during the coming years, that power should be the United States, and he suggests that the latter might assume temporary tutelage of Korea after its libera-

tion from Japan.

Most important is the need for the establishment of a regional organization of Pacific states. This the author regards as indispensable to the maintenance of peace, and should operate as the more or less autonomous department of some future world organization. "It would be fatally risky," says he, "for any Far Eastern country, as past experience has clearly demonstrated, to depend fully on a western-gravitated world league for military assistance in case of external aggression." Such an organization would have as its members: China, the U.S.S.R., India, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Korea, Japan and Thailand. The last two could not be admitted until the other members consider them responsible and safe. In providing for the admission of additional members by a two-thirds vote, the author apparently has in mind the creation of new states in Southeast Asia. Although he mentions no names, one may guess from other pages that he is thinking of the gradual release, as independent entities, of Indo-China and Burma. . . . There is a flavor of "Asia for the Asiatics" in this book. Security in the Far East is to be maintained by an international military (mainly air) force, subject to the orders of, and paid by, the regional organization. The policymaking body will be a General Conference in which all member states are represented on an unequal basis, the size of the delegations varying according to the respective areas, populations, economic resources, etc., of the members. A two-thirds majority vote will be all that is required for decisions, but it is not clear whether this means a two-thirds majority of the delegates or of the countries represented. If it means two-thirds of the delegates, this may well be enough to give China and India preponderant voices in Asiatic affairs, and the reader is led here and elsewhere to the impression that close Indo-Chinese cooperation may be one of the keystones of the policy which Professor Chow expects China to follow during the post-war years.

PARKER T. HART.

NOR DEATH DISMAY, by Samuel Duff McCoy. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1944. 248 pp. \$2.50.

Walt Whitman sang of masters and mates and intrepid sailors whom fate could never surprise nor death dismay. Samuel Duff McCoy in *Nor Death Dismay* includes the ship owner in this category.

not without reason. The ship owner, even more than the merchant seaman, has been the forgotten man in this war. Here, in comparatively few pages, Mr. McCoy recounts the trials and triumphs of the American Export Lines, as a typical shipping company. He describes the shore end of the shipping business as well as the personalities of the ships and the men who sail them.

The book is written in colorful style. There is a strong tang of salt water but the language is kept within the scope of a landlubber's understanding. After giving a quick picture of the Export Lines before Italy's declaration of war, McCoy proceeds to show what happens to a shipping company whose customary trade routes are abolished. Cut off from the Mediterranean, the Lines opened a shuttle service between Lisbon and the United States, and routed its India-bound ships around the Cape of Good Hope. Putting the fastest ships on the India run resulted in improvement over previous service and the office at Lisbon was swamped with would-be passengers.

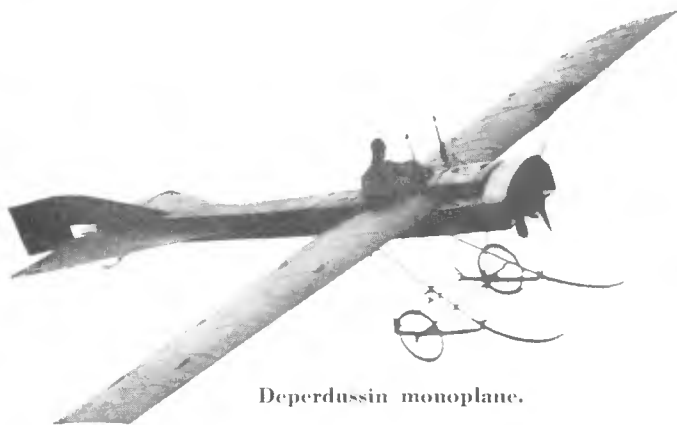
The sinking of the *Robin Moor* is reported briefly, followed by accounts of the adventures experienced by various Export Line ships after December 7, 1941. Some escaped, others were sunk en route to ports ranging from Calcutta to Murmansk. One gets a clear picture of what goes on aboard ship when enemy planes are sighted, one to fifty in number, bearing down on a convoy, or when the silver wake of a torpedo is seen just before the ship is struck. Four Export Lines ships were in the North African invasion and each had its own story.

Exciting as are the battles with wolf packs and airplanes, the account of the *Exceller's* battle with the elements is even more so. The day-after-day struggle in a storm whose incredible savagery appears likely not only to destroy home-for-Christmas plans but the ship itself, is good reading.

The account of the behind-the-scenes management of the *Drottningholm* and *Gripsholm*, diplomatic exchange ships, gives versions of the story not previously encountered. Although the exchanges had much publicity, no one thought to tell the story of the shore staff who toiled for weeks to make the machinery run smoothly, to guard against friction which might lead to incidents. One finds all this quite as entertaining as the exchange itself.

Nor Death Dismay keeps close to facts and still gives a dramatic, human, often humorous, picture of the men who deliver the goods. It is a story of peril and daring, of integrity and smart management. To anyone who is interested in ships and the men who sail them, this is a good book.

FRANCES M. DAILOR.



Deperdussin monoplane.

The Early Birds

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*
(Illustrations from the collection of the author)

II

DURING the summer of 1911 startling strides were made in the art of aerial navigation. International competitions, which had received the initial fillip two years previously with the inauguration of the Gordon Bennett classic, offered novel and exciting proof that man had not only conquered the law of gravity but had developed an unprecedented mastery of the frail and tricky machines that supported him in his venturesome amusement.

"It is safe to say that during the year 1911 a vast number of people who formerly viewed flight with the eye of the cynic and looked upon it as a freak pastime," wrote a British authority of the day, "must have been forced to change their settled convictions to some purpose: for, in the history of airman-ship, 1911 will be a year famous for great flights."

From America, scene of the record-shattering events at Belmont Park in the autumn of 1910, the spotlight shifted to Europe. Although the United States had presented the world with the Wright biplane and continued to contribute aviators of stellar worth to the progress of flying, this country was about to pass through a period of relative inertia in the face of the tremendous impetus given to the science abroad. Disregarding the long-distance achievements of Harry N. Atwood, or of Calbraith ("Cal") Rodgers who bridged the continent in 49 days of alternate hops, halts and crack-ups, foreigners took the lead in the realm of competitive flight and in the consequent development of man

and machine as a combination that challenged the elements with ever-increasing success. France in particular, with 353 registered pilots, showed conclusively that the skill of her designers and constructors—and the temperament of her sons and daughters—were peculiarly adapted to the practice of going places and doing things with the aid of wings. England at that time boasted of 57 licensed airmen, Germany 46. The United States had but 26.

No less than five great races of an international character were staged in Europe during the crowded flying months of May, June, and July in that milestone year of 1911. In all but one of these a Frenchman was victorious. Paris-Madrid, the first cross-country event to transcend national frontiers, was won by Jules Védrines, a mechanic turned pilot who became one of the immortals overnight. Lieutenant Jean Conneau of the French Navy, flying under the romantic pseudonym of "André Beaumont," captured the Paris-Rome contest, and for good measure took first place also in the ambitious Circuit

of Europe and subsequent Circuit of Britain. Frenchwomen, too, such as Jane Herveu, Mme. Driancourt, Hélène Dutrieu—winner of the Coupe Fémina—and several others shared in the current glory. Only in the third Gordon Bennett competition, held that year in England, did an American make the headlines, when Charles T. Weymann, a sportsman better known abroad than at home, snatched the trophy from Britain in sweet revenge for the crushing triumph of Claude Grahame-White at Belmont



Jules Védrines

Park the year before.

It is doubtful, in the enthusiastic orgy of good will engendered by the epic flight from the capital of France to the capital of Spain, if many persons saw portents of an ominous nature, any more than the peaceful inhabitants of Dover experienced qualms for the future when Louis Blériot in 1909 casually landed his home-made monoplane in a nearby meadow 37 minutes out of Calais. With the world unconscious of the thunderbolts even then being forged by Mars, the aeroplane exemplified human courage and the spirit of adventure. Fresh vistas of international cooperation were being opened up, something new in the experience of the human race was being born, sensational dreams of the brotherhood of man stimulated the prophets. As a military weapon, few gave the flying machine a second thought. Men were too preoccupied with the technique of staying aloft to consider the horrendous uses to which such a contraption might eventually be put.

Among the many hazards in the path to Madrid, the crossing of the Pyrennees was the most formidable. In the dangerous mountain passes before reaching San Sebastian, two of the four contestants were attacked by eagles. Rising in steep ascent, then pointing the nose of his plane down in a dizzy "vol-plané," Védrières was forced into perhaps the first example of evasive tactics to shake off the enemy. His nearest rival, Gilbert, fired a revolver to frighten off another huge bird which disputed the right of way. In the end, only Védrières was able to keep his flimsy machine intact long enough to surmount the difficulties of the arduous journey of 726 miles. With a net air time of 12 hours and 18 minutes, extending over a period of three days, the dauntless Frenchman chalked up the remarkable average pace of 59 miles an hour for the course. That it should be the forerunner of a regular scheduled passenger service would have been considered fantastic.

André Beaumont (Lt. Conneau) in his Blériot monoplane.



The sharp and spectacular rivalry between the high-strung Védrières and the bearded Beaumont was not the least exciting feature of the summer's sport. Son of a workman and former mechanician to the English actor-aviator Robert Loraine, Védrières habitually wielded an aggressive "stick" and seemed to fly in a perpetual rage. Perhaps it was the memory of the young Peruvian, Chavez, who died on landing at Domodossola, Italy, after completing the first transit of the Alps on September 30, 1910, that affected Védrières' *sang-froid* on reaching Madrid. Glaring at the committee of welcome in sullen silence, the story goes, he burst into a fit of blasphemy at the hospitable approach of its members. Fearful that the mind of the flyer had become unhinged by the perils of his flight, the committee made the mistake of summoning a doctor. It was some time before the ensuing emotional storm died down sufficiently to permit the newly acclaimed hero to accept his crown—not to mention a decoration at the hands of King Alphonso.

Very different in temperament was the steady and successful Beaumont, who increased the handsome emoluments derived from placing first in the big races by lecturing to fashionable Parisian audiences

Charles T. Weymann, winner of the 1911 Gordon Bennett race, standing in front of his Nieuport monoplane.



and writing an illustrated book on his experiences. Beaumont drove his monoplane with all the calm and care of a government officer, technically trained and educated. In the race to Rome that June, by methodical airmanship, he came up from behind to defeat the popular favorite Roland Garros in 82 hours and 5 minutes flying time, leaving two other Frenchmen, André Frey and René Vidart, in third and fourth places respectively and Védrières the victim of a maddening wreck.

In the Circuit of Europe the same month, Beaumont's performance was a memorable one. With 700,000 spectators at the start, massed throngs at all the vantage points during the next two weeks wildly cheered the competing birdmen, only a handful of whom had received proper training in the uncertain business of flying or possessed anything but the most rudimentary knowledge of aerodynamics or navigation. From Paris to Liege to Utrecht to Brussels to Roubaix to Calais to London, then to Calais again and back to Paris—such was the course laid out for the continental contest that once more gained first honors for France. At the start on June 18, the list was reduced by three fatalities. Lieutenant Princeteau's monoplane capsized, fell and caught fire, burning the aviator to death. Lemartin, likewise in a monoplane, died after a fall from 200 feet, and Landron, in a Pischoff monoplane, was also fatally burned in a crash at Chateau Thierry. Accidents were so numerous that only ten of the original 52 entrants crossed the English Channel, five of these racing virtually abreast across the grey Straits of Dover. Again Beaumont proved the dark horse and with the invincible Blériot-Gnome com-

bination nosed out Védrières in the final hours of the home stretch, to the incalculable annoyance of his redoubtable opponent.

Nothing was more calculated to stir the pulse of the public in those glad days antedating World War I than the start of an international aeroplane race. Near Paris, hub of the aerial proceedings of that era, were several aerodromes of importance: Buc, Etampes, Juvisy, Villacoublay, Vincennes (Le Bourget was yet to attain its fame) and above all Issy-les-Moulineaux just outside the fortifications, where Parisians had a free grandstand view of the trials and errors of the day. Each take-off was a drama in itself. The aviator, practically a demi-god to the populace, turned his cap backwards and settled into the bucket seat of his monoplane, or climbed gingerly to his exposed perch among the struts and stays if piloting a biplane (the "pusher" type was still to be supplanted by the tractor). Swarms of assistants braced themselves to hold the machine in check. "Contact" with the ignition was often a patience-sapping process. Mechanics exhausted themselves whirling the propeller. When the motor suddenly barked into life, the whole apparatus quivered like a frenzied animal, sending clouds of dust into the eyes of unprepared onlookers. The smell of burnt castor oil filled the nostrils. Hanging on grimly in the uproar, the helpers awaited the signal—dropping of the airman's upraised arm. Released, the plane jerked forward, gathered momentum, and to the audible gasp of the crowd another intrepid pilot was on his way to fame, fortune—or possibly death. Even the crowd shared the risks of the moment, as when the ill-starred

THE BLÉRIOT FACTORY AT LEVALLOIS—1911

A single seater monoplane equipped with a 7 cylinder Gnome motor sold for 24,000 francs, a 2 seater for 28,000 francs.





"THE AVIATOR'S LAST MOMENT"

An early German portrayal of the dangers of flying.

Train monoplane ran amuck at Issy preparatory to the Madrid race and sheared off the limbs of several spectators.

Air-minded Europeans had little time to catch their breath that summer, for the annual Gordon Bennett race took place on July 1, at Eastchurch, England. For the first time, a challenge was hurled at the Blériot supremacy. In a prototype of the streamlined machine that was destined to become a standard of the designing boards, the expatriate Weymann dashed off the 94 miles in a mere 71 minutes 36 seconds to bring back the trophy to the United States. His Nieuport monoplane presented an all-enclosed fuselage with a scientifically curved body, the advantages of which M. Nieuport demonstrated personally by taking third place. Leblanc, repeating his efforts of the previous year at Belmont Park, drove his 100 h.p. Blériot to second place, with daringly clipped wings to gain extra speed. Alec Ogilvie ambled into fourth place for Great Britain with his Wright biplane in 109 minutes 10 seconds.

It was interesting to watch the evolution of aircraft styles in the competitions of the period. Whereas Blériot still adhered to the open rear section in the fuselage of his monoplane, and while Wright, Voisin, Caudron, Henry Farman, Maurice Farman, Cody, Curtiss and a host of other experimentors with the biplane ignored the factor of wind resistance in

relation to speed, realization gradually dawned that enclosed bodies meant increased swiftness. Leon Morane, himself a well-known Blériot pilot, was among the first to prove the point by turning out the smoothly-finished product selected for the Circuit of Europe by Védrières, Frey, and such budding birdmen as Gajet, Lesire, Morisson, Verept, Garnier and Dalgier. Previously, Morane had provided Védrières with the winning mount for the Paris-Madrid race in the form of a modified Blériot built by Borel. His own serious injuries in a crash in 1910 did not prevent the succeeding Morane-Saulnier firm from establishing one of the soundest reputations in the world of aeronautics, for the French plane of that name is still in production today.

Not that the all-enclosed body was a sudden innovation, for as early as 1908 the steel-constructed R.E.P. monoplane of Robert Esnault Pelterie recognized this principle. Following the same trend was the picturesque machine of Armand Deperdussin, reminiscent of the gorgeous Antoinette in its squared-off wings and thin fuselage, which however was not to come fully into its own as a vehicle for speed and distance till it took the Gordon Bennett Trophy for France in 1912. It was the Nieuport which really showed the way in 1911. Edouard Nieuport himself was killed in the latter part of the year and his brother a few months later, but not

(Continued on page 504)

Foreign Service Changes

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'Henreux 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 Malmo, 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 Ababa, 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, Jr., 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 assigned 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.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 8, 1944:

Joseph F. Burt of Fairfield, Illinois, American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been assigned American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Richard P. Butrick of Lockport, New York, assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned as Foreign Service Inspector.

Dallas M. Coors of Ithaca, New York, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Donald R. Heath of Topeka, Kansas, Counselor of American Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Gunnard Holm of Spokane, Washington, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Godthaab, Greenland.

Gerald Keith of Evanston, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Henry W. Kelly of Santa Fe, New Mexico, American

Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Rufus H. Lane of Falls Church, Virginia, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been assigned American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Edward S. Maney of Pearsall, Texas, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Mexico, D.F., Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

Stanley A. McGeary of Denver, Colorado, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Kunming, Yunnan, China.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, South Carolina, now assigned as American Vice Consul at Basra, has been assigned as American Consul at the same place.

Hugh Millard of Omaha, Nebraska, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned Counselor of the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

James P. Moffitt of New York, New York, assigned as American Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned American Consul General at the same place.

Incident to the severance of diplomatic relations between the Governments of the United States and Finland, The Honorable H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, who was accredited to Finland as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Harold Shullaw of Wyoming, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

Olaf Francis Sundt of Houston, Texas, has been appointed Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassy at Lima, Peru.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 15, 1944:

Arnaldo M. R. Berenguer of New York, New York, assigned as Junior Economic Analyst in the American Consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, has been designated as Junior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Managua, Nicaragua.

Harlan B. Clark of Brookfield, Ohio, assigned as American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, has been assigned American Consul at the same place.

Philip P. Clover of New York, New York, American Attaché to the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated as Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassy at Guatemala, Guatemala, and concurrently designated as Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassies at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; San Salvador, El Salvador; Managua, Nicaragua; San José, Costa Rica; Panamá, Panama; Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Eugene Desvernine of Brooklyn, New York, Special Assistant in the American Embassy at San José, Costa Rica, has been assigned Special Assistant in the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

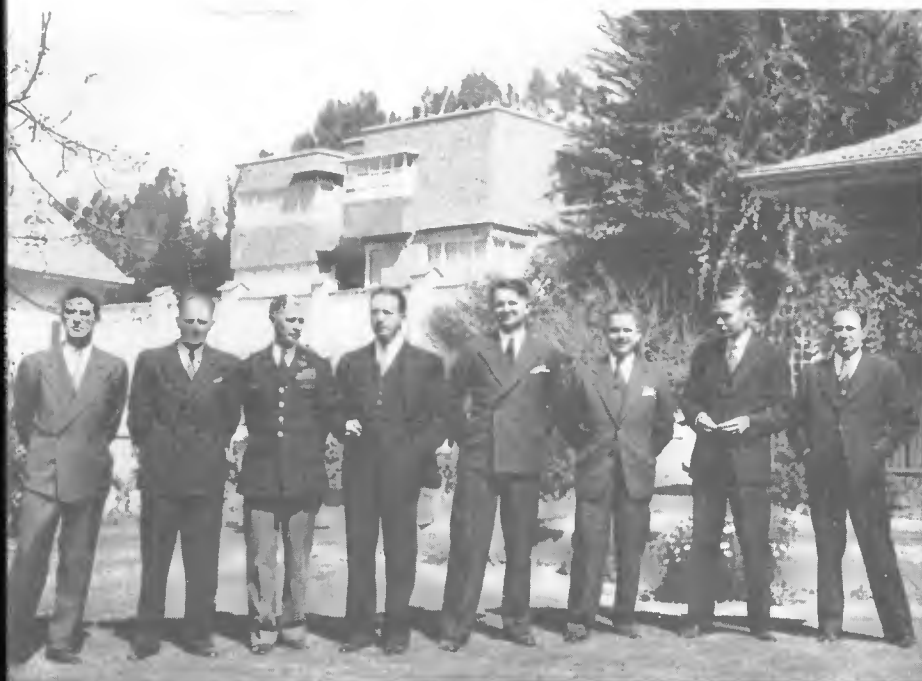
Paul F. Du Vivier of New York, New York, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned



CONSULATE GENERAL AT CIUDAD JUAREZ

This picture of the staff was published in a special July 4 edition of the Ciudad Juárez newspaper "El Fronterizo" dedicated as a friendly gesture to the U. S. and to Mexican-American solidarity. Left to right: Vice Consul Harry K. Pangburn, Consul Stephen E. Aguirre, Consul General William P. Blocker, Vice Consul Earl T. Crain and Vice Consul J. D. Lambeth. This photo is probably the last one taken in the old quarters as the Consulate planned to move into fine new quarters occupying the second floor of the new National Bank of Mexico Building during the latter part of July.

Members of staff of the Embassy at La Paz, Bolivia, taken immediately following a reception given by Mr. McLaughlin at the Embassy residence for the Diplomatic Corps and members of the Cabinet on July 4. Standing from left to right: William S. Rosenberg, Third Secretary; Robert E. Wilson, Third Secretary; Colonel John B. Johnson, Military Attaché; Edward D. McLaughlin, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim; Walter P. McConaughy, Commercial Attaché; John Hubbard, Legal Attaché; Bromley K. Smith, Third Secretary; Juan de Zengotita, Third Secretary.



NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS IN GREENLAND

Consul John B. Ocheltree (center) swearing in 26 Army men, first U. S. citizens to become naturalized in Greenland. Left: Major H. B. Heyer, Post Commander; right: 1st Lt. Vernon H. Malone, Post Personnel Officer. June 10, 1944. Signal Corps Photo.

Arthur B. Emmons 3rd on a brief visit to the Argentine Andes. Pictured is the southern face of Aconcagua, the highest mountain of the western hemisphere and also of the world outside of Asia, a view from the ground (at 14,000 feet) similar to which F.S.O.s flying the Panagra route between Santiago and Buenos Aires often obtain from the air. The summit at the left, which Mr. Emmons says he did not attempt to reach, is 23,000 ft. As far as we know no member of the Service has yet reached this summit, although here is something to try for if you like that sort of thing.



American Vice Consul at Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa. Nicholas Feld of Vicksburg, Mississippi, American Vice Consul at Madras, India, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

Walter A. Foote of Hamlin, Texas, First Secretary of the American Legation and concurrently assigned as American Consul General at Batavia, Java, with office temporarily situated in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, has been assigned American Consul General at Curacao, West Indies.

Andrew B. Foster of Haverford, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul near the Government of Greece, now established in Cairo, Egypt, and Second Secretary of American Embassy near the Government of Yugoslavia, now established in London, England, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Edmund A. Gullion of Lexington, Kentucky, Third Secretary of the American Legation at Helsinki, Finland, prior to the severance of diplomatic relations, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Ethel M. Johnson of Concord, New Hampshire, has been appointed as Special Assistant in the American Embassy at London, England.

David McK. Key of Chattanooga, Tennessee, assigned as American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been assigned American Consul General at the same place.

Randolph A. Kidder of Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of the American Legation at Canberra, Australia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil.

William Bruce Lockling of Seattle, Washington, Special Assistant in the American Embassy at Panamá, Panama, has been assigned as Special Assistant in the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

Brewster H. Morris of Villanova, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Henry O. Ramsey of Pierre, South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Hull, England.

S. Ramon Solana of Asheville, North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

Paul L. Springer of Camden, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Chungking, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Milton K. Wells of Bristow, Oklahoma, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been assigned to the Department of State.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 22, 1944:

Arthur Eugene Beach of Bethesda, Maryland, has been appointed Economic Analyst with The Middle East Supply Center at Cairo, Egypt.

Maurice J. Broderick of New York, New York, has been appointed Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Kermit K. Brown of Chaska, Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain.

Edwin Perry Dyer, Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American

Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation at Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

Eugene H. Johnson of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, for temporary duty.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 29, 1944:

Gray Bream of Caspar, Wyoming, American Vice Consul at Godthaab, Greenland, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Raymond A. Hare of Manchester, Iowa, Second Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward M. Ingle of Dallas, Texas, American Vice Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been designated American Vice Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Ruth Beatrice Russell of San Francisco, California, has been appointed as Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at London, England.

Olaf Francis Sundt of Houston, Texas, appointed Petroleum Attaché to the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, will also be accredited to Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile.

Edward C. Trueblood of Evanston, Illinois, First Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Walter W. Wiley of Salisbury, North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, has been designated American Vice Consul at Medellín, Colombia.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 5, 1944:

George H. Butler of Evanston, Illinois, First Secretary of American Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated Counselor of American Embassy at Panamá, Panama.

Gerald A. Drew of San Francisco, California, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated Secretary of the American Mission and American Consul at Algiers, Algeria, and will serve in dual capacity.

Thomas S. Estes of Worcester, Massachusetts, Secretary of American Mission and American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been assigned to Naples, Italy, to serve on the staff of the United States Political Advisor on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre.

J. Allard Gasque of Florence, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Cochabamba, Bolivia, has been designated American Vice Consul at Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz, Mexico.

Franklin C. Gowen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned to Vatican City.

Casper D. Green of Casper, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Concepción, Chile, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

John J. Muccio of Providence, Rhode Island, Counselor of American Embassy at Panamá, Panama, has been designated Counselor of American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Gail Murphy of Orlando, Florida, Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro,



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Brazil, has been designated Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy at Panamá, Panama.

H. Earle Russell of Battle Creek, Michigan, American Consul General at Casablanca, Morocco, has been designated American Consul General at Capetown, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

Charles H. Taliaferro of Harrisonburg, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, for temporary duty.

Henry T. Unverzagt of East Falls Church, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Medellin, Colombia, has been designated American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, West Virginia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert F. Woodward of Minneapolis, Minnesota, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Guatemala, Guatemala.

SWIVEL-CHAIR DIPLOMACY

(Continued from page 473)

a definite hurdle just because you have no clear conception of your country. I had eight years here before I started, and look where I am now; and you had no experience at all outside of schools."

"That is true . . ." I grasped some of the significance of what he was saying.

"Don't misunderstand me, I love the Service. I may sound bitter today but if I had it to do all over again I would make the same choice. But I chose the Service at a time when I had gained enough experience to make the choice, and when I had absorbed enough of the country to make me think and feel as an American the rest of my life. This absorption is absolutely essential if you are going to be a good officer."

"Yes, I suppose you're right . . ." I answered.

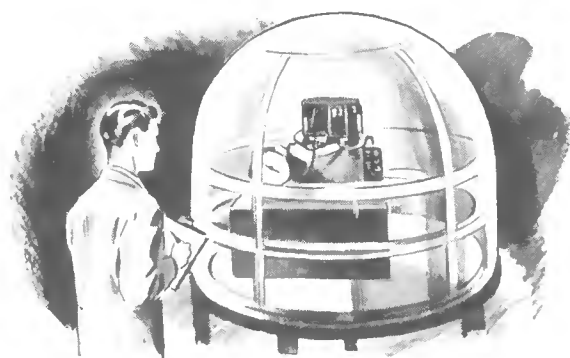
"And let me give you one more word of advice. Don't let the pleasantness of the life obscure your thinking on this point. Set a time to take stock and then decide whether you are a true representative of the United States. If you feel you are, then you will be, but if you don't feel you are, then you had better come home and pick up what you missed."

IN MEMORIAM

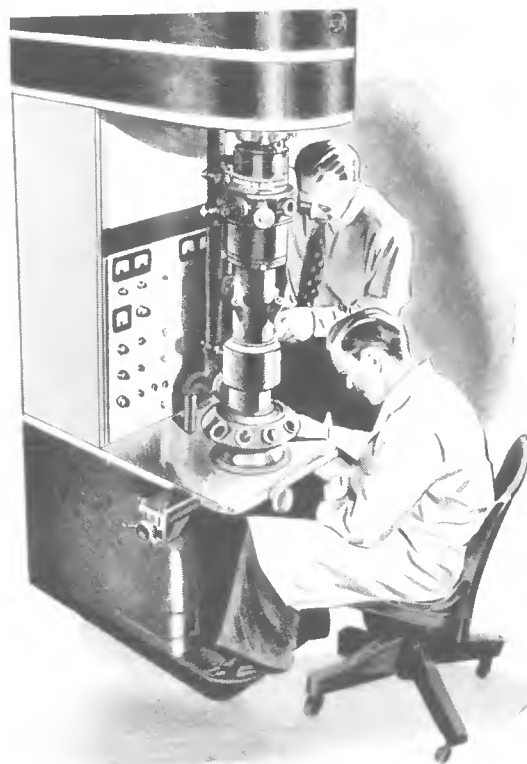
KELSEY. Mrs. Francis W. Kelsey, mother of Foreign Service Officer Easton T. Kelsey, died on July 3 at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

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Promotions

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

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TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS I:

Ralph H. Ackerman, of California.
H. Lawrence Groves, of Pennsylvania.
Donald R. Heath, of Kansas.
James Hugh Keeley, Jr., of California.
Alfred W. Klieforth, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas H. Lockett, of Kentucky.
Robert B. Macatee, of Virginia.
Orsen N. Nielsen, of Wisconsin.
Daniel J. Reagan, of the District of Columbia.
Lloyd V. Steere, of California.
Harold S. Tewell, of North Dakota.

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

George Atcheson, Jr., of California.
Merwin L. Bohan, of Texas.
Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania.
J. Rives Childs, of Virginia.
George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.
Paul O. Nyhus, of Wisconsin.
Samuel Reber, of New York.
Robert Lacy Smith, of California.
Leo D. Sturgeon, of Illinois.
Clifford C. Taylor, of Colorado.
John Carter Vincent, of Georgia.

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

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Ohio.
William W. Butterworth, Jr., of Louisiana.
George R. Canty, of Massachusetts.
Paul C. Daniels, of New York.
Cecil Wayne Gray, of Tennessee.
Julian C. Greenup, of California.
George J. Haering, of New York.
A. Dana Hodgson, of Maryland.
Joel C. Hudson, of Missouri.
Lester DeWitt Mallory, of California.
Quincy F. Roberts, of Texas.
James Somerville, of Mississippi.
Paul P. Steintorf, of Virginia.
Howard H. Tewksbury, of Massachusetts.
S. Walter Washington, of West Virginia.
George H. Winters, of Kansas.

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

Warren M. Chase, of Indiana.
Oliver Edmund Clubb, of Minnesota.
Richard M. de Lambert, of New Mexico.
Raymond A. Hare, of Iowa.
George R. Hukill, of Delaware.
Leigh W. Hunt, of the District of Columbia.
Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Massachusetts.
Paul W. Meyer, of Colorado.
Sheldon T. Mills, of Oregon.
James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas.
Oliver B. North, of Connecticut.
James B. Pilcher, of Georgia.
Robert B. Streeper, of Ohio.
William T. Turner, of Georgia.
S. Watson Oshorn, of Georgia.

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

George M. Abbott, of Ohio.
George D. Andrews, of Tennessee.
William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts.
Charles H. Ducote, of Massachusetts.
Archibald E. Gray, of Pennsylvania.
Charles A. Hutchison, of Minnesota.
John B. Ketcham, of New York.
George D. LaMont, of New York.
Harold B. Minor, of Kansas.
James E. Parks, of North Carolina.
Harold D. Robison, of Utah.
Harry E. Stevens, of California.
Arthur F. Tower, of New York.
Eric C. Wendelin, of Massachusetts.

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

Ralph J. Blake, of Oregon.
Bernard C. Connelly, of Illinois.
Merritt N. Cootes, of Virginia.
Earl T. Crain, of Illinois.
Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, of California.
Walter C. Dowling, of Georgia.
C. Burke Elhrick, of Kentucky.
John K. Emmerson, of Colorado.
Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Fred W. Jandrey, of Wisconsin.
Foy D. Kohler, of Ohio.
Harrison Lewis, of California.



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THE FISH

By CHARLES EDWARD EATON
Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro

I watch the fish leap in a bent blade of light
Like a boomerang thrown from a submarine hand:
A tautly-curving, shadow-dappled, golden band.
And when it falls, it strikes a hard, bright

Tone of power as though the water were a gong.
And where it falls, bronze corrugate the sea.
Shaking the water with shimmering, passing closer
still to me,
Sharp across my legs the live fins lash a current like
an underwater thong.



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Of tomorrow
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On a one-way sky-way beam
That brings her almost in
Almost . . .
But not quite . . .

For the home field
Somewhere below
Is shrouded in low-lying overcast
And cloaked in questions
That your pilot must answer
Before he sets her down . . .

*Where are the limits of the field?
When do you start your glide?
What is your angle of descent?*

At a time like this
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That riding beside him
Is "Intelectron" . . .

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And shows the pilot on his instrument panel
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Safely back to earth

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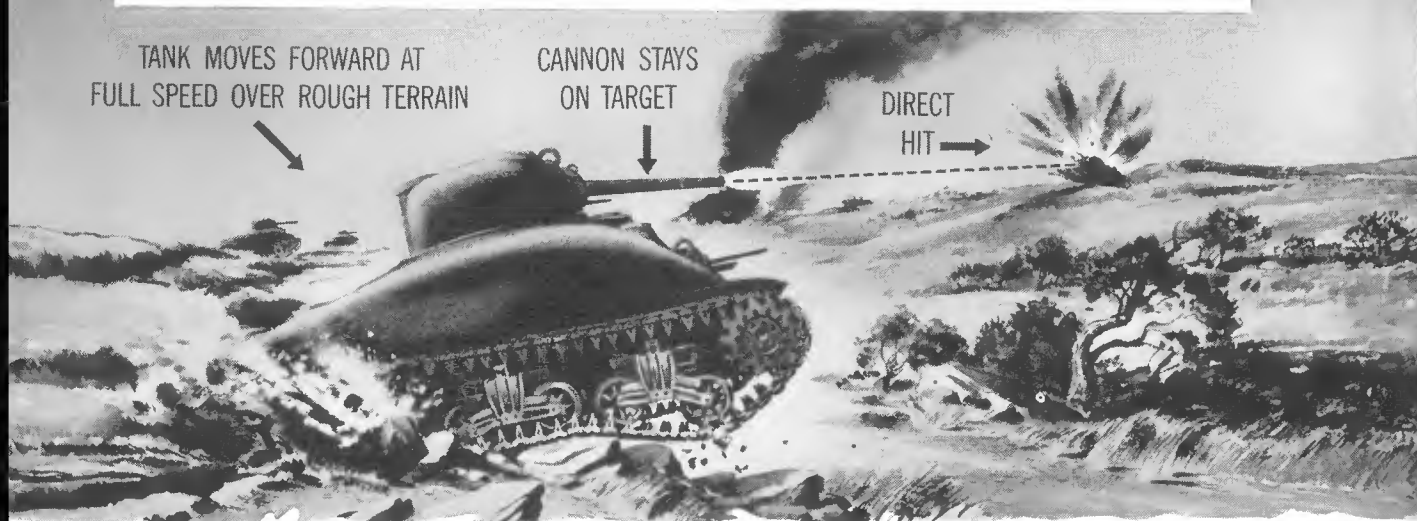
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REVISING AND INDEXING THE REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 467)

mental Form 298 listing any inventoried articles in E categories (in duplicate)

(5) Form 203, on any ordnance lent to office (in triplicate)

After 6-130 come references to basic law and authority:

LEGAL CITATIONS

June 1944 6-C 1 to 6-C 20
(The inclusion of penalty provisions is indicated by *)

PROPERTY LIABILITY

- 6-C 1. Property returns by officers—31 USC 89
- 6-C 2. Certificate as to lost property—31 USC 90
- 6-C 3. Returns, manner of making—31 USC 91
- 6-C 4. Regulations concerning property returns—31 USC 92
- *6-C 5. Purloining, stealing or injuring property of U. S.—18 USC 82
- *6-C 6. Embezzling public moneys or other property—18 USC 100
- *6-C 7. Receiving stolen public property—18 USC 101
- *6-C 8. Trading in public property by officers—18 USC 192
- *6-C 9. Robbery of personal property of United States—18 USC 99
- *6-C 10. Stealing, defacing, etc., U. S. books, etc.—18 USC 102
- *6-C 11. Destroying public records—18 USC 234 and 235
- 66-C 12. Concealing or destroying invoices—18 USC 120
- *6-C 13. Unlawfully taking or using papers on claims—18 USC 92

PROPERTY INVENTORIES

- 6-C 14. Inventories of property—5 USC 109

PROPERTY GIFTS

- 6-C 15. Gifts of buildings, etc., for dipl. and cons. service—22 USC 134

EXPENDITURES IN GENERAL

- *6-C 16. Expenditures in excess of appropriations—31 USC 665
- 6-C 17. Construction of appropriation acts—31 USC 627
- 6-C 18. Advances of public moneys; prohibition against—31 USC 529

EXPENDITURES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

- 6-C 19. Estimates of annual expenditures for foreign service—31 USC 603

EXPENDITURES FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES

- 6-C 20. Purchases from contingent funds—31 USC 675

SEPTEMBER, 1944



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THAT—without such operations the military successes of our Armed Forces would be impossible.

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EARLY BIRDS

(Continued from page 491)

before their chief designer Pagny had given to the constructors the distinctive rectilinear body type with rounded nose and landing skids attached to the undercarriage. Pagny later joined the Hanriot staff and transferred to the monoplane of that name the same general features.

Considering the intensity of the public interest and the extraordinarily good copy furnished by the frequent mishaps and new records, it was not surprising that journalism should have played a prominent part in the staging of pioneer flights. Leading dailies on the continent and in England organized the contests and put up hard cash for prizes which would look tempting even today. Thus, the *Daily Mail* led off with \$5,000 for the first crossing of the English Channel, raised the ante to \$50,000 for the London-Manchester race in 1910 and duplicated the latter offer for the Circuit of Britain in 1911. *Le Matin* provided \$20,000 for the "Circuit de l'Est" in 1910, where Leblanc, Aubrun, and Legagneux won their spurs. Paris-Madrid was sponsored by *Le Petit Parisien*, with a stake of \$30,000, while *Le Petit Journal* in a burst of publicity assembled \$100,000 in prize money for its brain-child Paris-Rome. In the Circuit of Europe, Beaumont's take was \$32,330, handed over by the *Journal*. There is little doubt that these enterprising newspapers found it paid to advertise in such a spectacular manner their association with the advancement of aviation.

Seventeen pilots made the first easy stage of the Circuit of Britain on July 22, from Brooklands to Hendon, amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm. British planes were out in force to wrest the laurels from the conquering Frenchmen: several Bristols, a Blackburn, a Birdling, a Cody, a Grahame-White "Baby," and a Howard-Wright. But as events

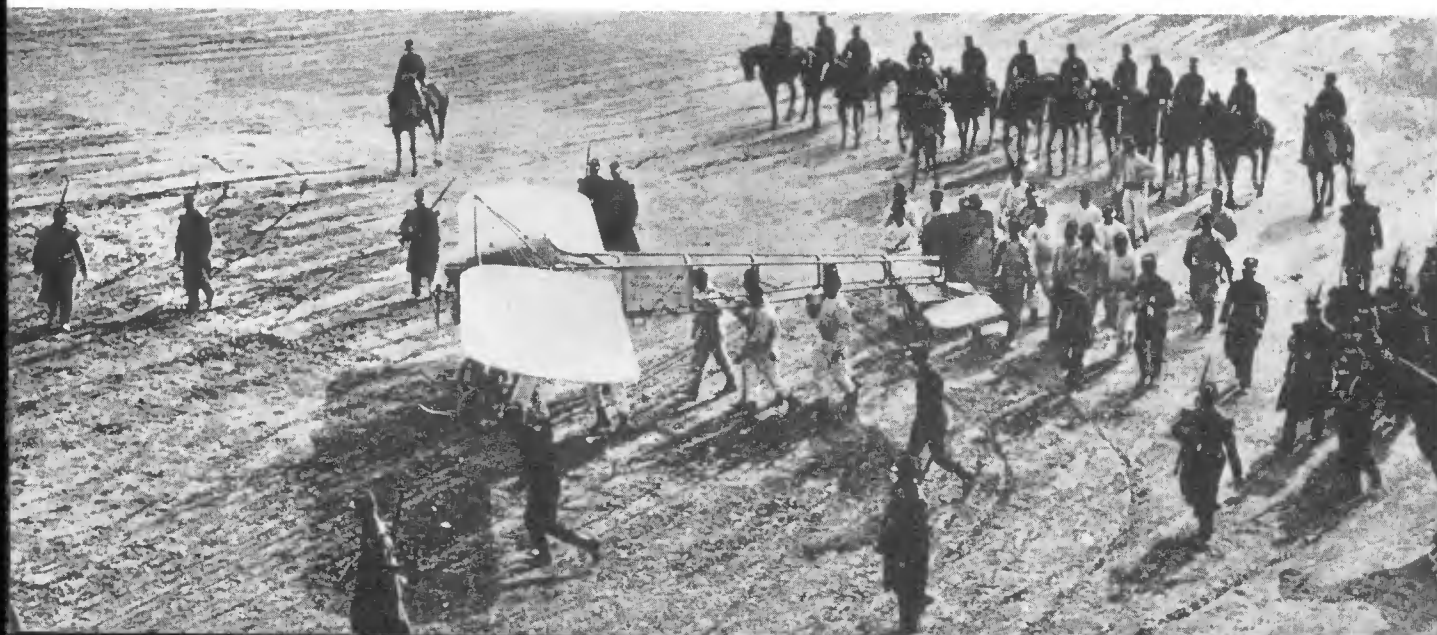
showed, the swift Blériots and Morane, ably supported by a Nieuport, Deperdusson and Bréguet, more than upheld the reputation of continental designers.

Scenes reminiscent of the cherished Derby Day attended the start from Hendon. Thousands of spectators jammed the adjacent roads, fields, railway embankments, and hedges; taxis, cycles, and motors turned three o'clock in the morning into a noon-day traffic problem. At four a.m. the air was alive with the noise of engines as plane after plane trundled across the turf and floated off in the general direction of Harrogate, Newcastle and Edinburgh.

Wind, fog and engine trouble dogged the flyers from the start. On the following stage from Edinburgh to Manchester and Bristol, by way of Glasgow and Stirling, delays became so frequent that the contest had narrowed down to the inevitable duel between Beaumont and Védérines. Through the mountain gorges of Scotland the two determined Frenchmen fought it out, lashed by rain and hail in their exposed cockpits, tossed by cross currents or nearly halted by headwinds. At Bristol, Beaumont was ahead by fifty minutes. Bonfires were kindled to guide Védérines to earth.

Despite frantic efforts, Védérines was never able to make up the lost time. At Exeter, Salisbury and Brighton, the even flying of his rival began to tell, and on the last lap to Brooklands he was still in second place. "André Beaumont" rounded out a triumphal summer by being carried on the shoulders of the British, interviewed by Lord Northcliffe and received — still in flying togs — at Buckingham Palace by King George V. Though Englishmen could do no better than gain fourth place on their home grounds — James Valentine was the sole British entry to finish — their traditional sportsmanship let nothing interfere with the victory of the

The arrival of Védérines at Angoulême in the Paris-Madrid race.





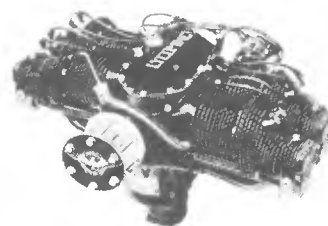
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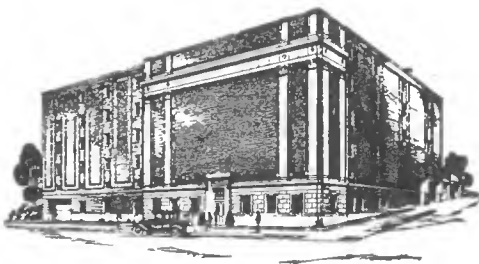


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Frenchmen.

1911 was the last year in which the aeroplane reigned supreme as a sporting vehicle. For a time it had threatened to supplant the motor car in the hands of the amateur sportsman, and no one questioned the strictly civilian uses which its future seemed to hold in store. However, the Italian campaign in Tripoli introduced the flying machine as a valuable adjunct to an army, and the Balkan War which was to break out a year later definitely turned the military mind toward the utility of aircraft and the potential formation of air units or air fleets. The "sport" of aviation died in its infancy. Already the grim gods of war were claiming man's most brilliant invention for their own, and in the prelude to the fateful days of 1914 it passed into the domain of military weapons—with results that are terrifyingly apparent today.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 479)

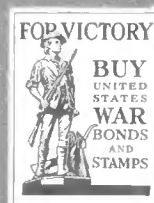
tion which to me seems worthy of debate is: Should we attempt to embody into the Service a lot of specialists who, though they may be experts in their fields, would not possess the general qualifications required of the average Foreign Service officer or be satisfied with his salary? Or should we reward Foreign Service officers and clerks who have had some experience in or shown an aptitude for specialized work, by assigning them to the Department for brief periods of intensified training?

I realize that the Foreign Service is confronted temporarily with a shortage of personnel, and that there is a lot of good material in the Auxiliary which might be advantageously absorbed. On the other hand, when the war is over, there will again be an abundance of good material to choose from. There will be young men whose careers have been interrupted by war service and who might become useful additions to the Foreign Service. At any event, it seems to me that these and other factors should be taken into consideration when the time comes to absorb the Auxiliary into the regular Foreign Service.

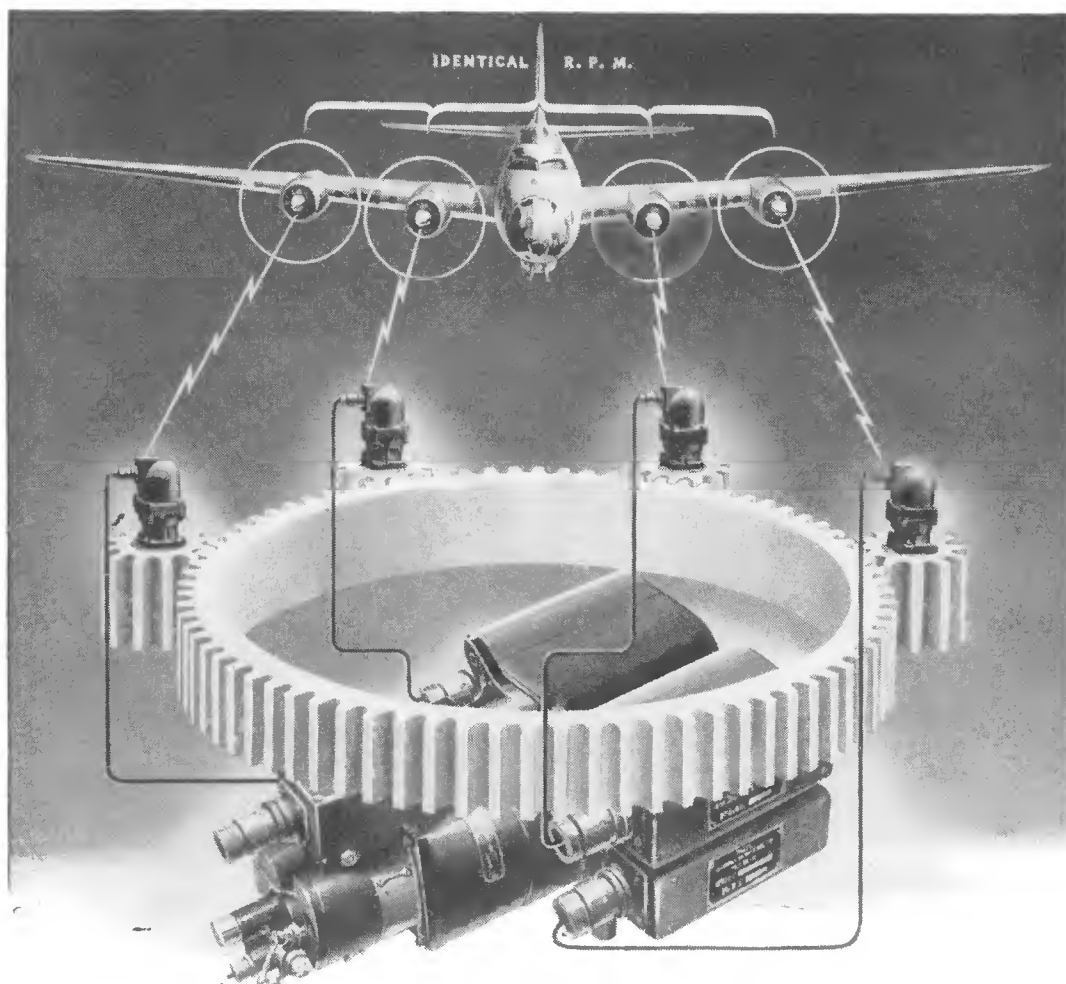
Excuse me for hurdening you with such a long letter. The views I have expressed may seem to you out of proportion to the importance of the subject; in that case you can just file this in the nearest waste basket and forget it!

Sincerely yours,
TIGNER OGLETREE.

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BEFORE THE JOINT SURVEY GROUP

(Continued from page 475)

and where the gift is rudimentary it can be developed.

The third stage in reporting is presentation. Writing is the more usual mode of presentation, but training in oral presentation needs to be stressed because one comes very rarely upon any deliberate exception. General Tasker Bliss, delegate to the 1919 peace conference, used habitually to rehearse out loud in advance any oral statement which he was proposing to make. He made himself rehearse his proposed statement *viva voce*. It was not only a preparation but a test. One has to hear oneself in order to detect one's weaknesses.

Of supreme importance is clear and convincing written presentation. The most capable gathering of data misses the mark unless the data, having been verified and organized, are then wrought into a story that will be read by those higher up and attended to. Some write easily, others find writing painful. A natural fluency is not necessarily an advantage. Rather to the contrary I think that those who are blessed, or cursed, with fluency often do not attain the solid substantial results in the end which are realized by men who are in the beginning not articulate. An example is Theodore Dreiser, who wrote with exceeding difficulty, yet in the end achieved in his book *Sister Carry* the clear cutting of a picture which more fluent writers have not equalled. Robert Louis Stevenson tells in his memoirs how he labored over writing. He attributes his tuberculosis to this inordinate expenditure of vitality. Yet he achieved the smoothest, simplest, easy-seeming style that there has been perhaps in English literature.

I venture thus into the field of literature in order to convey to you my own impression, based upon a wide experience, that many officers, who are otherwise excellent political reporters and have been able to gather and organize facts and pretty well segregate truth from untruth, still haven't been sufficiently impressed by the importance of the third necessity, which is a crystal-clear, concise, convincing presentation.

Those who enter the Foreign Service are already well grounded in English, and some might say they are too old to be taught, but I wish to say that I am the oldest man in the room and that I can learn, and do learn, day by day and hour by hour in this field which I am now discussing with you. The youngsters you take into the Service can be made to learn not foreign languages alone but also Eng-

lish. Every entering Foreign Service Officer should be personally presented by the Secretary of State with an English *Thesaurus* and a copy of Fowler's *Common English Usage* and be forcibly told to refer to them on every occasion and at every available moment.

I suggest to you the making of some selections of fine political reporting to be used for study and as models. Our officers should be supplied with an anthology of good political writing, and I would nominate for inclusion Lord Durham's report of 1839 on the state of the North American colonies.

Some of the cablegrams in the files of the Department could be reproduced as perfect examples of clarity and balance. I recall some that came from Joe Grew when he represented the United States at the Lausanne Conference of 1923. One or two had the perfection of a sonnet in respect of brevity and telling effect. Jack MacMurray is another who wrote some splendid papers.

The foregoing is plainly no more than suggestive, but in concluding I have a testimony to offer out of twenty years' experience in consular and diplomatic work and in the State Department, supplemented by some years of struggling with young America at Princeton. I declare to you my conviction that political reporting, the conveying of political facts and ideas in a simple and convincing manner, is one of the ultimate human achievements. I do not know of anything which calls for harder work or more discipline of spirit. It is a solemn thought, when the world trembles, as it does today, on the threshold of great achievement or destruction, that we political reporters by working well or ill may alter for better or worse the decisive role which our country has to play in the coming destiny.

We have to remember that those who take decisions of policy are greatly dependent on those who supply them with the elements of decision. In a higher degree than is usually understood the political reporter, simply by a true and telling presentation of the facts, prepares the decision. It is unusual, it is impossible, perhaps, for political policy to rise above the level of political reporting. If decisions are to be statesmanlike, there must first have been a good measure of statesmanship in the apprehension, appraisal, selection and presentation of the facts.

I referred previously to François de Callières, private secretary to Louis XV, earlier Ambassador of Louis XIV at the negotiation of the Treaty of Ryswick, and "one of the forty of the French Academy." He published in 1716 some fugitive notes as he described them, "On the Manner of Negotiating with Princes" (*De la manière de négocier avec the sou-*



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verains). In 1919 A. F. Whyte of the British Diplomatic Service published a translation into English under the title, *The Practice of Diplomacy* (London, Constable and Company). A brief outline of some of M. de Callières' observations may not be out of place.

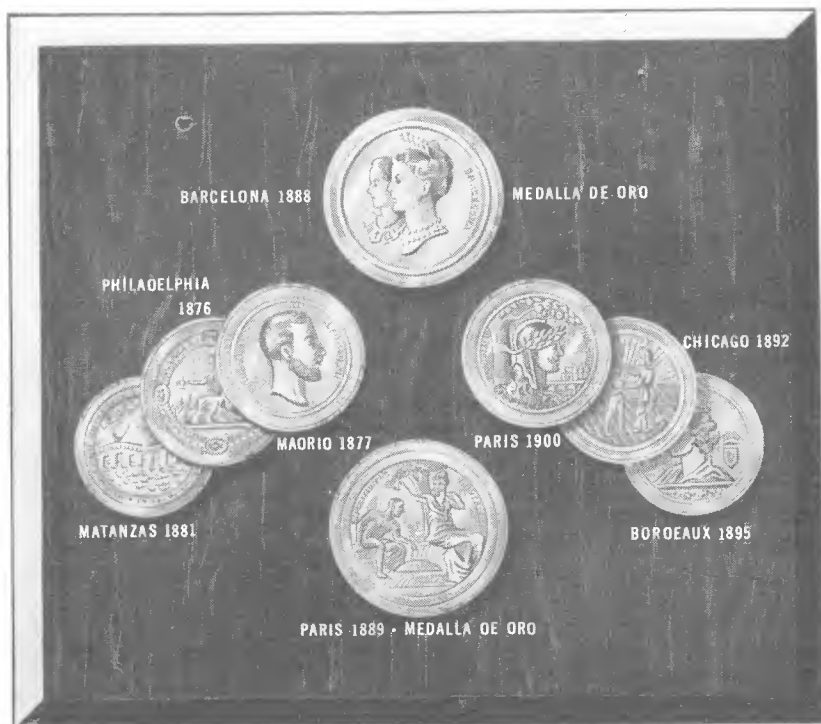
As indicated in his title M. de Callières' very practical notations have to do mostly with negotiation. A few passages, however, relate to the gathering and reporting of information and so have a bearing on the work of this Branch.

"Now the astute negotiator," observes de Callières, according to Whyte's translation, "will not likely believe everything he hears, nor accept advice which he cannot test: he must examine the origin of information, as well as the interest and the motives of those who offer it him. He must attempt to discover the means by which they themselves have acquired it, and he must compare it with other information to see whether it tallies with that part which he knows to be true. There are many signs by which a discerning and penetrating mind will be able to read the truth by placing each link of information in contact with another. For this purpose no rules can be drawn up for the guidance of a diplomat in such a matter, for unless a man be born with such qualities he cannot acquire them, and to those who do not possess them I might as well speak to the deaf as write these observations."

Further on: "Most men in handling public affairs pay more attention to what they themselves say than to what is said to them. Their minds are so full of their own notions that they can think of nothing but of obtaining the ears of others for them, and will hardly be prevailed on to listen to the statements of other people. . . . One of the most necessary qualities in a good negotiator is to be an apt listener."

De Callières proceeds then to a point that even good gatherers of information are prone sometimes to forget: It is not enough to get at and pass on the raw facts. No less assiduous care should be devoted to conveying information to one's colleagues and superiors in a way calculated to win their attention and make clear the true import of what is being told. The reporter's aim must be to make it possible for the prospective readers of his report to share fully with him the essentials of the reporter's own direct impressions and estimates of the case, so that in the end reporter and reader may be said to be possessed of a common experience.

"The letters which a diplomatist writes to his prince," de Callières explains, "are called despatches, and should be stripped of verbiage, preambles, and other vain and useless ornaments. . . .



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The despatches of a really adept diplomatist will present a picture of the foreign country, in which he will describe not only the course of the negotiations which he himself conducts, but a great variety of other matters which form the essential background and setting of his political action. It will contain the portraits not only of the King himself but of all his ministers, and indeed of all those persons who have influence upon the course of public affairs. Thus the able diplomatist can place his master in command of all the material necessary for a true judgment of the foreign country, and the more successfully he carries out this part of his duties, the more surely will he make his master feel as though he himself had lived abroad and watched the scenes which are described."

De Callières continues, "The best despatches are those written in a clear and concise manner, unadorned by useless epithets, or by anything which may becloud the clarity of the argument. Simplicity is the first essential, and diplomatists should take the greatest care to avoid all affectations such as a pretence of wit or the learned overweight of scientific disquisitions. Facts and events should be set down in their true order, and in such a manner as to enable the proper deductions to be made from them. They should be placed in their right setting to indicate both the circumstances and the motives which guide the action of foreign courts. Indeed, a despatch which merely recites facts, without discussing them in the light of the motives and policy of persons in authority, is nothing more than an empty court chronicle. The right kind of despatch need not be long, for even the fullest discussion of motive and circumstance can be presented in a compact form; and the more compact and clear it is, the more certainly will it carry conviction to the reader."

De Callières advises then the keeping of a diary, to be written up immediately after the events or conversations recorded, setting forth to the best of one's recollection "exactly what was said, how it was said, and how it was received." Such a diary (replaced in our practice by memoranda of conversations, for the official files) will greatly assist, de Callières observes, in the composition of reports and will provide the means of correcting one's own memory at any later date.

The "negotiator" should then, de Callières proceeds "draw up his despatches in the form of separate short articles, each to a single special point, for if he were to present his despatch in one unwieldy, unbroken paragraph it might never be read. A shrewd old negotiator of my acquaintance said with truth that a despatch written in an orderly fashion



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After walking hundreds of miles from his bombed home, a footsore and ragged Chinese lad tells all to an orphanage teacher.

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

and in several short clear paragraphs was like a palace lighted by many windows so that there was not a dark corner in it."

De Callières offers, finally, some excellent advice on what we now call "security." He warns in particular against "the error of one famous foreign ambassador of our time who so loved an argument that each time he warmed up in controversy he revealed important secrets in order to support his opinion."

"But," de Callières continues—and this bit of advice is recommended to all—"there is another fault of which the negotiator must beware: he must not fall into the error of supposing that an air of mystery, in which secrets are made out of nothing and in which the merest bagatelle is exalted into a great matter of state, is anything but a mark of smallness of mind and betokens an incapacity to take the true measure either of men or of things. Indeed, the more the negotiator clothes himself in mystery, the less he will have means of discovering what is happening and of acquiring the confidence of those with whom he deals. A continual reserve is like the lock on a door which is never turned and becomes so rusty that in the end no man can open it. The able negotiator will of course not permit his secret to be drawn from him except at his own time, and he should be able to disguise

from his competitor the fact that he has any secret to reveal; but in all other matters he must remember that open dealing is the foundation of confidence and that everything which he is not compelled by duty to withhold ought to be freely shared with those around him. He will thus gradually establish terms of confidence with his neighbors, from which he may draw immense profit, for it may not infrequently happen that in exchange for some trivial information given by himself, the negotiator may, as it were by accident, receive important news from his colleagues in another embassy. The practised negotiator will know how to employ the circumstances of his life and of the lives of those around him in such a manner as to lead them naturally and without restraint to talk of the conditions and affairs of their own country, and the more extended his view and the wider his knowledge the more surely will he thus gather important news every day of his life."

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 483)

Look out for MANNIX WALKER's next book "Everything Rustles" to be brought out by Dodd Mead next January. In this novel some of the char-

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* * * * *

From a book review by Wallace R. Deuel in the New York *Times* of June 4, 1944 of Douglas Miller's "Via Diplomatic Pouch" the first paragraph reads: "Seldom is a country as well served by its official representatives in a foreign country as the United States was served by its diplomatists, its consuls and its attachés in Berlin in the last several years before Pearl Harbor. They were outstanding in expert knowledge, in zeal and in the devotion to the avowed ideals of the Republic, and it is mostly thanks to them that the American Government understood so well and so promptly both the nature of the Nazi enemy and the fact that the Nazis were the enemy in Europe."

* * * * *

HUGH GIBSON has an article "Our Diplomatic Mess," in *Collier's Magazine* of July 22, 1944. Mr. Gibson says the U. S. career foreign service system is probably the worst that could be devised, for we are prone to keep the conduct of most important matters in the hands of inexperienced men and give all the training to subordinates. He says other countries train their diplomats, and we shall continue to be at a disadvantage in dealing with them until we train ours. He deplores the "childish" U. S. procedure of recalling ambassadors "for consultation" to show displeasure just at the time when their presence is most needed at their post, as in case of Hugh Wilson and Schoenfeld.—*From the Department's News Digest.*

* * * * *

"Saskatchewan Taylor" is the title of an article in *Manitoba Calling*, of April 1944, by Irene Craig. It's an interesting description of James Wickes Taylor, U. S. Consul at Winnipeg during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Depends on the Point of View

HIRAM BOUCHER submits an envelope to the JOURNAL addressed to him as follows: TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY CONSUL, Auckland, New Zealand. Says Mr. Boucher, "Just another sign of the growing might of the Foreign Service!"

CECIL B. LYON was runner-up with an envelope from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts from the Navy Department as follows: MR. CECIL LYON, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Said Mr. Lyon, "Now I guess we know where we stand, or rather sink!"

Heine Humor

FRANCIS K. JOVIN writes from Buenos Aires: "A proclaimed list firm that has operated under at least 60 known cloaking names, has reappeared under a new one called:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

"Compañia General De Drogas. . ."
Joseph Franklin & Winston, Inc., Boston.
Note that the "heine" has a sense of humor . . . as undoubtedly he has given Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill stock in his new company."

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 485)

AUCKLAND

July 28, 1944.

It was recently officially announced that New Zealand is being abandoned as a rest area for American troops and the news was received with a mixture of feelings which might be expected in any garrison town. The wives and fiancées of our servicemen, of whom there are some 1,100 registered at the Auckland Consulate alone, heard the news with disappointment, as did the majority of New Zealanders.

The impact of American troops here has been probably much the same as that in other garrison towns all over the world. The local girls have been courted with a large measure of success, the luxury and souvenir trade has boomed, taxis have become deplorably scarce, movie theatres have been crowded, the night club trade has expanded, and prices have risen. There have been the usual social problems, although on the whole it is felt that the behavior of our troops has been exceptionally good.

The abandonment of New Zealand as a rest area will, of course, mean somewhat of a return to the status quo ante, but the presence of Americans will not be without some lasting effects, most of them favorable. As far as the Legation and Consulate are concerned the usual wartime business will continue, although perhaps on a diminished scale, and at least in Auckland the emphasis will be on visa work.

During the past month there has been even closer liaison between the Legation and the Consulate, Vice Consul Fuess and Consul Boucher making trips to Wellington for consultation and Vice Consul Jones and Consul Christopherson visiting Auckland. All officers are looking forward to the arrival of our new Minister and Mrs. Patton.

JOHN C. FUESS.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 481)

CAREER DIPLOMATS

To the Editors of the *Washington Post*:

I cannot resist the impulse to suggest that the author of "Diplomatic Journeymen" in *The Post* of



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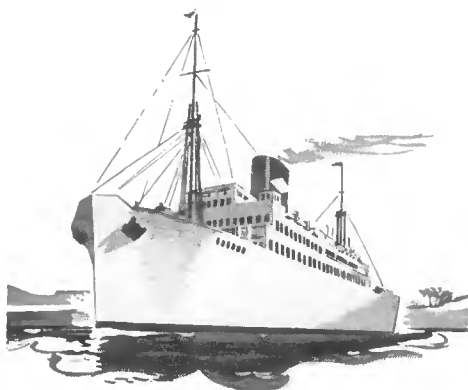
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August 2 should read a life of Benjamin Franklin. He has resurrected that spoilsman's myth that any American citizen is capable of satisfactorily discharging the duties of any position under Government, especially in diplomacy. One can imagine his feeling if such a theory were applied in any business, yet it is assumed that professional guidance can be dispensed with in the conduct of foreign affairs. The reason the men who have climbed to the top in politics or business seek appointment as ambassadors is, in nine cases out of ten, one of pure vanity.

The much maligned and equally envied "career boys" take titles in their stride just as officers of the Army and Navy do when they flag rank. Yet every one of your untrained wondermen who strides on the international stage shortly finds himself dependent on those who know while he is represented to the American public through his newspaper connections as having done a wonderful job.

And as for Ambassador Dodd who has been canonized because of his unwise outburst about the horrible persecution of the Jews by the Nazis, he made it impossible for the American representative, in his person, to mitigate in any degree the insane rage of those madmen. Was it more important that he should furnish headlines by giving expression to his righteous indignation, or through self-control and the cultivation of ostensibly amicable relations with those who held such power for evil, to make every effort to moderate the horrors of that period? The saving of but one life would have been worth it in my opinion.

I know whereof I speak, for during the persecution of the Jews in Hungary after the departure of Bela Kun, for two and a quarter years, through deliberately cultivating relations with the Jew baiters, I convinced them that they were damaging their own cause by their despicable actions. Yes, I put it up to Horthy; told him he was misinformed; my Italian colleague and I alone made representations (with no instructions from my Government). I stayed the hand of one of the murderers, rescued the funds of the little Jews and the Magyars and Slovaks in the United States from the big Jews in Hungary to the tune of \$250,000, argued with the awakening Hungarians. Yes, it is in the record. The proofs can all be produced. Had I given expression to my feelings of condemnation of what was going on, my usefulness would have been destroyed. We need as our foreign agents and their aides men of high ability and ample training with the tools of their trade. Anything else does not make sense and endangers the existence of this country.

U. GRANT-SMITH.

Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 5.

Washington Post, Aug. 19, 1944.

VISITORS

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

	July
Mildred Lee Hilton, Bogotá, Colombia	5
Gladys Brown, La Paz	5
Edward M. Ingle, Leopoldville	6
Dallas Morse Coora	6
Donald H. Nichols, Addis Ababa	6
Robert T. Fitzpatrick, Caracas	6
Geraldine Leach	6
Meryl MacKay	6
William L. Krieg, Caracas	6
Maryanna Pleviak, Asuncion	6
John F. Zalrowiko, Chungking	7
Paul B. McCarty, New Delhi	7
William McCoy, Chungking	7
John I. Copeland	7
Marjorie Mella, Sydney	7
Donald R. Bartong, Ankara	7
Katherine McDonald, Ankara	8
Eleanor M. Hastings	8
Renwick S. McNiece, Horta	8
Lincoln MacVeagh, Cairo	8
Lettie Boyce	10
Elizabeth Nichols	10
Francis A. O'Connell, La Paz	10
Lampton Berry, London	10
Kenneth S. Patton, Wellington	10
George W. Skora, Medellin	10
Madelaine Curran, Madrid	11
Ralph Busser, retired	11
Hazel B. Joos	11
Robert F. Woodward	12
Patricia Geraty	12
Roger Carlson, Madrid	12
Erwin W. Wendt	12
Frances E. Willis	12
Sam H. Young, Cali-Colombia	12
Henry Anderson, Manchester	12
Carl Breuer, Caracas	13
Harry Clinton Reed, Ciudad Trujillo	13
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., Caracas	13
Vivian Carlson	13
Forrest Miller, Colombo	13
Charles Wood Collier, La Paz	13
LaRue R. Lutkins	14
J. Romero	14
Earl MacVitty	14
Tigner Ogletree, Madrid	14
Maurice J. Broderick, Ciudad Trujillo	14
Julius Lapon, Lisbon	14
Robert Moorman Denhardt	14
Elmer D. Sitkin	14
William Frances	14
A. J. Thomas, Jr., Ponta Delgado	14
Charles C. Carson, Lima	14
David Paganin, Ankara	14
Ethel M. Johnson, London	15
Malcolm P. Hooper, Jerusalem	15
Melody Forgeson, Manaos	15
Robert J. Dorr, Santiago	15
Roland P. Amatero, Madrid	17
Walter H. Bradley	17
Dallas M. Coors, Calcutta	17
Robert L. Buell, Colombo	17

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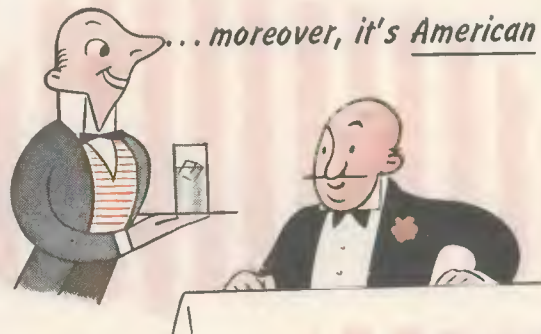
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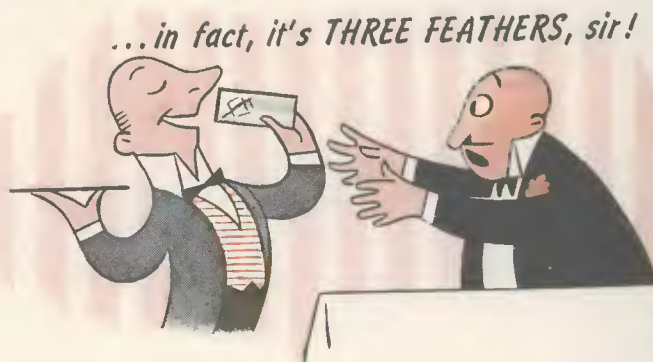
Mary Anna Kettman	17	Smith D. Turner, London	31
Charles Heisler, Newcastle-on-Tyne	17	Lynn W. Meekins	31
Betty Conley, San José	17	Eugene M. Hinkle, Madrid	31
Biagio Di Venuli, Naples	17	Merritt N. Cootes, Lisbon	31
Gilbert Brown, Mexico City	17	Dominie de la Salandra	31
Helen E. Clark, Algiers	17	Mary Louise Hartzell	31
Stanley R. Coidin	18	Carolyn T. Monahan	31
Howard Tewksbury, Quito	18	Betty Conley, Habana	31
Sanford Menker	18		
Philip Ernst, Ankara	18		August
Dorothy Faxon	18	Herbert Hallett, Lima	1
Byron White	19	Fred Awaft, Lima	1
Ralph T. Blake, Brisbane	19	James A. Niederjohn	1
T. Ogletree, Madrid	19	Archer Woodford, Luanda	1
Alvin C. Deteirler	20	Robert Coe, London	1
Garland Richardson	20	Hope S. French, London	1
Rudolph O. Johnson	20	Fern Cavender	1
George B. Cressey	20	Eleanor Bello	2
Isabel Hinsbon, Ankara	20	Myol May Elliott	2
Jean D. Breunan, Ankara	20	Robert Newbegin	2
Louise M. Shelby, Cairo	21	Carl Forkel, Jr.	3
Jane P. Armstrong, Mexico D.F.	21	Estel V. Anderson, Cairo	3
Arthur E. Beach, Cairo	21	Carolyn Ramer, Santiago	3
Norman G. Swift, Stockholm	22	T. Ramon Solano, San José	3
Louise M. Rhodes, Cairo	22	Francis S. Newton, Lima	3
Frances Page, Bombay	22	Ivy Atkinson, Pretoria	3
Yvonne M. Cason	22	Byron Blankinship	4
Jeffrey R. Shord, Ankara	22	David G. Carter	4
Lorna I. McLeod, Lisbon	22	Marjorie Fraser, Pretoria	4
Robert B. Moody	22	Whitney Young, Montevideo	4
Albert Scott, Brazzaville	22	Ruth Triekey, Pretoria	4
Fay Allen Des Portes, San José	22	Ruth C. Colburn, Pretoria	4
Joseph O. Hanson, Jr., Moscow	22	William W. Richards, Honduras	5
Julia L. Wooster	24	Ivan B. White, Rio de Janeiro	5
U. Alexis Johnson, Rio de Janeiro	24	James R. Billman, New Delhi	5
Robert B. Memminger, Basra	24	William McCormack, Lisbon	5
Erwin Montgomery	24	Helen K. Lyons, Bogota	5
Jean Partlow	24	Dorothy M. Hessman, Moscow	5
Ivan B. White, Rio de Janeiro	24	Agnes T. White, Moscow	5
Owen L. Dawson	24	Pearl Ezelle	7
Roderic Crandall, Rio de Janeiro	24	Hazel R. Halt	7
H. P. Packard, Teheran	25	Carmen B. Overson	7
William B. Randolph	25	William P. Robertson	7
Lucien Memminger, retiring	25	Elaine S. Brown	7
Donald L. Wright, London	26	Dorothy E. Hughes	7
Charles S. Little, Algiers	26	B. F. Middleton	7
Dorothy B. Higbee	26	Roderic Crandall, Rio de Janeiro	8
Mrs. T. H. Beatty, Algiers	26	Robert C. Huffman	8
Agnes L. Maher, Cairo	26	W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., Lima	8
Horace A. Browne	26	John M. Tuthill, Ottawa	8
Ethel M. Johnson	26	Charles T. Warner, Habana	9
S. Roger Tyler, Jr.	27	Marcia Lindgren, Santiago	9
Adeline Critzer	27	Thomas H. Hawkins	10
Walter H. Bradley, Rio de Janeiro	27	Robert H. Hastley	10
Dorothy L. Wetzel	27	Mary Ann Humwel	10
Samuel Reber	27	George D. Henderson	10
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., Lisbon	27	I. H. Henry	10
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Evans	28	Mary Briggs, Managua	10
Elaine C. Gustafson	28	John McAndrews, Nassau	10
John T. Meily	28	Edward L. Freers	10
Jean F. Phillips	28	Enla Harding, Asuncion	10
Marjorie Cleaner, Ciudad Trujillo	28	Katherine Ann Fitzgerald	10
Robert Rossow, Jr., Panama	28	Sara P. Gilson, Rio de Janeiro	10
Hervé J. T. Heureux, Algiers	28	Sharlah M. Sanzan	11
Harlan B. Clark, Aden	29	Mayelle Byrd, Ankara	11
Marjorie Mills, Algiers	29	Devereux Paile, Luanda	11



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