

*The* **AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE  
JOURNAL**

VOL. 21, NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1944

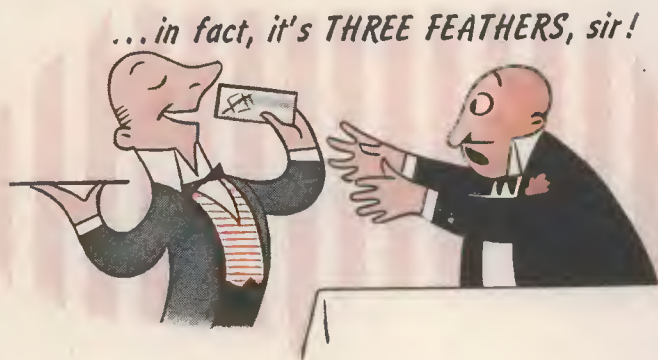




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Issued monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C., Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*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 Panama, 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 Coatzacoalcos, 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, 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.

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 12, 1944:*

Garret G. Ackerson of Hackensack, New Jersey, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at the same place and he will continue to serve in dual capacity.

C. Burke Elbrick of Louisville, Kentucky, Second Secre-

*(Continued on page 554)*

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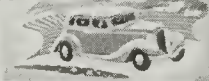
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 21, NO. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1944

## Diplomats of Tomorrow

Australian Cadet System, Resulting from Wartime Difficulties, Presents Plan for Peacetime Foreign Service

BY GAVIN CASEY

OLDTIME European belief that diplomats were not made but born—with silver spoons in their mouths—has been abandoned in Australia.

Never held very strongly by Australian democrats, it has been dealt its death blow by World War II, which has destroyed Australia's geographic isolation and made her aware that she can and will be reached by echoes of happenings anywhere on the globe.

With no Legations overseas before the war, she now has them at Washington, Chungking, Moscow, and to the Netherlands (in London). High Commissioners are located in Canada, New Zealand and India, and there was a Legation in Tokyo until the Pacific war began. There will be more later.

Staffing these establishments was a staggering job for Australia's almost embryonic Department of External Affairs. In peacetime it would have been hard to do in a hurry. Wartime manpower difficulties made it impossible by normal methods.

External Affairs Minister, Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, (also Attorney-General in the Australian Federal Government), found the answer to the problem. It was the recruitment of carefully-selected cadets who receive salaries while they train to begin diplomatic careers. And they earn every penny they get if they fight their way through the tough, two-year University training course.

These are the young men and women who will play a major part in staffing Australian Legations and High Commissioner's offices already established

overseas, and sure to be increased in number, and who will handle the increasing amount of work necessary at Canberra headquarters of the Department of External Affairs as overseas offices multiply.

The cadet plan was announced by Dr. Evatt in January, 1943, and 1,500 young people, mostly in the fighting forces, applied for 12 appointments. Wartime backgrounds of applicants created unusual conditions, and External Affairs officers who drafted the plan and prepared entrance examinations and training courses, did not hesitate to adopt sound methods in use in the United States and Great Britain.

For instance, a written examination, preliminary to appearance before a selection committee is United States practice, while planning of the exam so that it is a test of intelligence and capacity, rather than of acquired knowledge, and training at State expense is method proposed for English recruitment after the war. Latter point is most important in a country which has been at war for five years if young men from the battle fronts are to have the same chance as those whose youth means that their educations have not been interrupted by fighting service.

Minimum age for applicants for the Australian Foreign Service under the new scheme is 17 years, as compared with the 21 year minimum which normally applies in the United States. To begin training as cadets, the Australians must not be more than 24, but specialists in various aspects of overseas af-

fairs are still recruited irrespective of age.

In peacetime, the competitive examination for would-be diplomats and consuls in the United States was a gruelling, three-day marathon of three six-hour periods at the desk. The present Australian test is just one third the size of this because it comes before the training period. Applicants have to show knowledge of, but more particularly an intelligent approach to, current Australian and international affairs, history, geography, and the handling of essays and precis.

The two examinations held so far have been taken by young people of both sexes all over the continent, and by young men even in forward battle areas. Papers are returned to Canberra where Departmental officials have found young fighting soldiers at least equal to those whose studies have not been interrupted by the war. Authorities have become convinced that their method of preparing papers which call for keen brains, rather than the careful preparation which is not possible for members of the armed forces, is the right one.

In Canberra, names of students to be interviewed are listed on examination results. Then a selection committee from the Public Service Board travels by train and plane for thousands of miles between Adelaide, south coast State Capital, and Townsville in northern Queensland, where service personnel from New Guinea can be assembled.

First team chosen as a result of exam and personal interview consisted of three girls and nine members of the fighting forces. The latter included a naval lieutenant, two Army lieutenants, a corporal and private soldiers.

Before the war, only university graduates, aged from 18 to about 24, were accepted into the probationary grades of the Australian Department of External Affairs, but these twelve trainees included only five graduates, and of the seven undergraduates, four were first-year students. The cadet course is designed, firstly, to make good educational lacks which have resulted from the war, and secondly, to redirect previous general university training into the channels which are most essential to

the man who is to serve his country overseas.

The just-chosen second batch of cadets comes from all ranks of the services and all walks of life, as did the first, but there are few with more than two years of prior university study. The Department has found that the best available material consists of men with an 18-month or two-year university background who have since had their health improved, outlook broadened and perceptions sharpened in the fighting forces.

When the cadets begin training in the Canberra University College they face a course which has no equivalent anywhere in the English-speaking world. In contrast to British and American diplomats, who have in the past entered their Service as mature men after personally chosen studies as Arts students at universities or in such places as the London School of Economics or the School of Political Science that attracted many Americans to France before the war, these youngsters are trained for their careers in a concentrated two-years' course furnished by the State.

There are three main groups of study—economics, history and political institutions and international relations. Such matters as international law, trade, currency, and social trends receive attention, and youngsters who show particular aptitudes are given chances to specialize.

A thorough knowledge of the social and economic development of Australia itself is considered absolutely essential—not for Chauvinistic reasons, but largely because the development of Australia has been unique and repays close study by anyone interested in social progress. Students must know how and why organized Labor came to set the pace in social movement in their country, must be acquainted with the workings of their Industrial Arbitration Courts, must learn about the pioneers of present-day basic wage and industrial set-ups, as well as about pioneers of new physical territory.

History in the Diplomatic Cadet courses is much more than the injection of facts. Every effort is made to show world events in perspective, to make properly significant



H. Neil Truscott, Third Secretary, His Majesty's Australian Legation, Washington, D. C. Mr. Truscott served with the Royal Australian Naval Reserve and was appointed to Washington in April of this year.

the industrialization of Europe and later growth of intense nationalism in many forms, to assess accurately the effects of growing prominence of the United States in the world scene after the American Revolution, and to estimate industrial and economic importance of the great Eastern countries whose activities first became important in about 1895. The aim is to give mental training as well as historic background, and to develop perceptive minds which will estimate wisely the likely trends of the future.

The third section of course, covering political institutions and international relations, surveys political thought from Plato to Karl Marx, and on to the Fascism of much of present-day Europe. During it, the students consider the modern forms of totalitarianism, the constitutions of democracies, the broad principles of international law and international relations. They examine the history of the League of Nations, and seek the reasons for its failure to prevent World War II. They learn how international conferences are run, how UNRRA (the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) works, how world and Australian wheat pools operate, what the International Labor Office has done and tried to do, and the lines along which the War Crimes Commission hopes to operate.

Students study at the Canberra College of the University of Melbourne. Their course, however, is quite distinct from Arts or any other normal curricula at the College, and lecturers are Departmental and other specialists, few of whom are on the college teaching staff. There are no examinations until the course is complete and as much of the work as possible is done tutorially, with teachers and students discussing their subjects and sharpening their wits on each other.

With the whole scheme well launched and the



The Hon. Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, Attorney General of Australia, Minister for External Affairs.

first three students already appointed to overseas posts after completion of training, External Affairs officials are enthusiastic about the likelihood of the system producing diplomats of a high order. They anticipate that it will continue long after the war as Australia continues to build up her representation overseas and that requirements from year to year will dictate the number of cadets sought.

When cadets have passed their severe final examination they become Third Secretaries, and, though present staff conditions make it difficult, it is hoped that most will get additional experience within the Commonwealth before being sent overseas. It is also likely that when immediate shortages have been filled, a little more time will be given cadets to acquire the considerable and varied

knowledge considered essential.

One of the main Australian diplomatic difficulties is that of languages. Isolated from the Old World, few even of the Australians who gain university degrees do more than satisfy the language requirements of examinations. Even honors men within the country get little speaking practice in the languages of overseas, and fluent and polished speakers of tongues other than English are rarer than could be wished.

To remedy this, the Department hopes in time to guide the overseas posting of cadets so that on first appointment each is sent to a centre where one of the major foreign languages may be learned from native teachers. By this means cadres of Russian-speaking, Chinese-speaking, Dutch-speaking officers can be built up, and from them experts can be drawn whenever they are needed.

With its Diplomatic Cadet Plan, Australia is meeting an emergency, but it is doing much more by planning for the future. War has thrust the

*(Continued on page 580)*

# War Prisoners and Internees in the United States

BY GRAHAM H. STUART

ONE of the most interesting war-connected activities of many Foreign Service Officers has to do with prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The United States governs its conduct concerning the treatment of prisoners of war not only by humanitarian considerations but also according to the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 (hereafter referred to as the Convention) which has been ratified or adhered to by all of the belligerent states except the Soviet Union and Japan. Reciprocity also plays a part in the treatment of prisoners of war, for unless the detaining Power treats correctly those held by it the opposing belligerent can be expected to retaliate.

The War Department is primarily concerned in all matters pertaining to prisoners of war, and acts as the custodian of all prisoners taken by any of our forces, including the Navy, but the Department of State is responsible for the Foreign Relations aspects of prisoners of war.<sup>1</sup>

The Convention does not apply to civilian enemy aliens, but the signatories of the Convention negotiated at the outbreak of the second World War an informal agreement to apply its principles as far as possible to these persons. In a telegram sent to our principal embassies in Europe on September 29, 1939 Secretary Hull had declared that "just as the nations have abandoned the idea that prisoners of war are hostages for the good behavior of the enemy, so the same idea in respect to civilians might be held."

<sup>1</sup>All prisoner of war camps are under the able direction of Brigadier General Blackshear M. Bryan, Jr., Assistant Provost Marshal General, assisted by a group of qualified officers. The Navy Department maintains close liaison with the State and War Departments in regard to prisoners of war through the office of Captain J. P. Jackson, Bureau of Personnel.

At first the Representation Section of the Special Division (as it was then called) of the Department of State was charged with the duties pertaining to the treatment of war prisoners of countries whose interests the United States had undertaken to protect, but shortly after we entered the war an Internees Section was set up in the Special Division to deal particularly with the Department's responsibility concerning prisoners of war and alien internees. Mr. Joseph Coy Green was then Chief of the Division and a Foreign Service officer, Mr. Edward A. Gullion<sup>2</sup> was the first assigned to this work. Later following its expansion the Section was placed in charge of Mr. Bernard Guller, a Foreign Service officer, who while he was stationed at our Embassy in Berlin had had charge of the inspection in Germany of prisoners of war camps where British prisoners were held when the United States represented British interests in Germany prior to our entry into the war.



Dr. Graham H. Stuart is Professor of political Science at Stanford University and was assigned to the State Department during the past year. He was head of the War Records Unit, Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Information of the Department. Dr. Stuart's works are well known to the Foreign Service: *Diplomatic and Consular Practice*, 1936; *Latin America and the U. S.*; *The International City of Tangier*, 1931, and many others.

Very close informal liaison is maintained with several offices in the War and Navy Departments, including divisions of the General Staff and the Office of the Provost Marshal General which in addition to having the supervision of all prisoners of war camps maintains for the United States the Prisoners of War Information Bureau and the Civilian Internees In-

<sup>2</sup>Son of Major General Allen Gullion, until recently Provost Marshal General and principal technical adviser on the United States Delegation that negotiated the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention.

formation Bureau that exchange information with similar Bureaus in enemy countries through the Central Information Bureau at Geneva. Close informal liaison is also maintained with the Office of Censorship, the Post Office Department, the Department of Justice, the War Relocation Authority, the American and International Red Cross and with the Spanish Embassy and the Swiss and Swedish Legations which act in protecting Powers for enemy interests in the United States. Matters of mutual interest concerning prisoners of war are also discussed with the diplomatic missions of Great Britain and the other British Dominions.

Effective formal liaison in all important matters concerning prisoners of war and civilian internees is assured through an interdepartmental Board upon which the Departments of State, War, Navy and Justice are represented and in whose deliberations representations of other interested agencies are invited to take part from time to time.

The Internees Section's bible in regard to the treatment of prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and protected; reprisal measures against them are prohibited; and the power detaining them must provide for their maintenance. The Convention specifies in detail the exact procedure required properly to fulfill the foregoing principles: the quarters must be healthful, food and clothing adequate, discipline regulated, and the kinds and amount of labor specified, a fundamental requirement being that labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations.

For protection, prisoners of war must, first of all, be brought back far enough from the zone of combat so that they will be out of danger. Since the United States is far from the field of operations and has no lack of space, it makes an excellent area for the establishment of prisoners-of-war camps. More than a hundred such main camps and over two hundred work camps have already been established throughout the forty-eight states of the Union.

To see that all provisions of the Convention are properly carried out representatives of the protecting power are authorized to visit all places of detention without exception and to interview prisoners without witnesses. As a courtesy, and without limiting in any way their freedom of action, a representative of the Internees Section accompanies the protecting Power's representatives on all such visits and makes a report to the Department. Copies of these reports are usually transmitted to other interested agencies of the Government for their con-

fidential information. In a similar fashion, Foreign Service officers, under directions from the Internees Section, are carrying on a similar function in areas abroad where agencies of the United States hold prisoners of war in foreign territory. Mr. J. Holbrook Chapin, Mr. Carlos Warner, Mr. Thomas S. Estes and Mr. Fred K. Salter have been concerned with this work in the areas in which they are or have been stationed abroad.

A routine report by the representative of the Internees Section usually lists the names of the officers in charge of the camps visited and tabulates the persons interned as to numbers and rank. It also describes the camp's location and housing facilities; the quantity, quality, and preparation of the food; the adequacy of clothing, medical, and recreational facilities; the provisions for communications by the prisoners both to their friends and relatives and to the protecting Power; and the arrangements for labor by the prisoners. The report comments upon the general conditions of the camp, how these conditions meet the provisions of the Convention, and upon the reactions, if expressed to him, of the representative of the protecting Power. If any complaints are registered they are given the most careful consideration. Many of our camps have received the highest commendation from the neutral representatives.

Practically every Foreign Service officer in the Division (and the Division has perhaps the largest number of Foreign Service officers of any in the Department) is called upon at one time or another to inspect prisoner of war camps. The assignment requires officials of broad experience since the reports which they make upon their return must be of such a character that they can be used, when necessary, as a basis for recommendations to the proper Departments of the Government for action in fulfillment of the obligations of the international agreements which are applicable.

Former Minister Charles C. Eberhardt, who retired from the Service in 1933, has been brought back into the Department to handle much of this work. He has made a half dozen extensive trips for the Division which has taken him to every part of the continental United States where camps have been established. Consul General Buhrman devotes all of his time to visiting prisoners of war camps and reporting on them. Mr. H. Merrell Benninghoff, a Foreign Service officer, who speaks Japanese fluently, has been of the greatest assistance in visiting the Japanese camps both in the continental

*(Continued on page 568)*

## U. S. COURIER

By BYRON WHITE, *Department of State*

ON January 6 I was detailed to serve as a diplomatic air courier for "six or eight weeks." When the detail ended seven months later on July 18 I had traveled approximately 115,000 miles by plane which took me to 23 countries (including every Western Hemisphere nation except Bolivia), eight colonies, and three continents, and had covered another 2,000 miles by other conveyances, including 60 miles up 5,000-foot mountains during a thunderstorm in an Army jeep together with a colonel, a captain, a sergeant, and 500 pounds of baggage.

My own travels and experiences, however, take on an indistinct insignificance when compared with those of some of the old timers, men who have been diplomatic couriers since the start of the war or soon thereafter. A few have traveled 500,000 miles or more by air and have delivered mail to scores of cities in 30 countries scattered around on four continents and innumerable islands.

The efficiency of the courier service is better known to the Department than to any one individual. But my unimportant personal observation is that the service deserves high praise. I have never, for instance, heard of a courier losing a piece of mail. I know of only one who ever missed a plane. During my detail no courier I was acquainted with and none I heard of was ill for as long as a week and the majority did not take a day's sick leave.

The good health of couriers is remarkable in view of their occupational hazards and generally uninhibited exuberance which from time to time fatefully leads to the inevitable. Getting up between 3 and 5 a.m. to emplane, traveling at 5,000 to 11,000 feet for 10 to 14 hours daily for as long as five days at a stretch, drinking and eating questionable foods in primitive places, exposed to malaria-bearing mosquitoes and other perilous insects and microbes, sweltering at a tropical airport while guarding and helping to carry hundreds of pounds of mail sacks to a DC-3 and minutes afterward shivering in the stratosphere, at times having to overnight in a jungle clearing with the ship's cabin as the only shelter! Such are the working conditions of a courier.

The yarns about themselves among couriers are

interminable and some few are first-rate adventure material. Among those which can be told are:

The courier who drowned in a plane crash at Lisbon who thought of the mail during his last few moments, as shown by the position of his pouch when his body was recovered. . . . The courier in London who was among the handful of survivors when a restaurant was bombed, killing some 200 persons. . . . The one who survived two years of danger to get ptomaine poisoning from hamburgers in Miami. . . . The courier in Brazil who awakened himself dreaming of anacondas and got jaundice when he discovered a scorpion inches from his face. . . . Another who turned green upon seeing a saucer-sized tarantula flirtatiously strolling across his chest.

The one who rode a score of miles on a burro and the colleague who had to utilize a camel to carry the mail through. . . . The chap who not only has hotels call him in the morning but also as an additional security carries two alarm clocks, one which rings five minutes after the first; the other one who carries three watches. . . . The courier who forgot his shoes and socks, having shed them on the plane because his feet hurt, and walked barefooted into the Mexico City airport terminal. . . . One who has spent about \$2,000 in two years on gifts for relatives and friends. . . . The Mid-Westerner who banks all of his salary and lives on his per diem. . . . The two or three—astute fellows that they are—who win friends and influence people outside the United States through largesses of American cigarettes. . . . The Texan gourmet who has a desert named for him (The Hardage Special) on the menu of La Cabana, one of the best restaurants in Buenos Aires. . . . The Iowan whose short snorter is 10 feet long and still growing. . . . The three or four who collect miniature pitchers for a middle-aged lady taxicab driver at Brownsville. . . . The trans-Atlantic courier who was invited to breakfast by Robert D. Murphy, his traveling companion, who not once has expatiated on his diplomatic status. . . . The man who had 1,300 pounds of pouches which costs \$10 in taxi fares from the originating embassy to the airport. . . . The Princeton graduate who reads half a dozen philosophical and historical books weekly, including some in French and

German, and is always fearful the FBI is going to investigate him because he can stumble through the latter. . . . The dry-humored one who reads a mystery novel a day. . . . The scholar, planning to resume work on his Ph.D. in Spanish at the end of the war, who has collected a priceless library of Hispanic and Ibero-American literature during his travels.

As for myself, I will long remember how amiable, courteous, thoughtful, and helpful were hundreds of American and foreign officials and travelers. Most of them were somewhat little people. If they reflect anything national, they more than any other factor make me discount the pessimism regarding the possibility of another world war, for I do not see how it could occur with millions of such friendly people in the world. Among my vivid memories are:

Democratic Ambassador Corrigan waiting for me on the front porch of the Embassy in Caracas for his American newspaper, offering me a drink, gossiping for half an hour, then having his son drive me to my hotel. . . . Ambassador Long in Guatemala sending me two tickets to a dance recital by Paul Draper (how he knew I could use two I do not know). . . . The five luncheon invitations from my first chief in the Foreign Service, Second Secretary Armstrong in Habana, an invitation every time I stopped there. . . . Vice Consul Moses at Tapachula voluntarily handing me a bunch of bananas, picked that morning. . . . First Secretary Bailey in Santiago, Consul Blohm in Antofagasta, Second Secretary Drew in Guatemala, Second Secretary Stone, in London, Second Secretary Beverstock in Tegucigalpa, Third Secretary Anderson in Lima, Vice Consul Wiley in Antofagasta, and Vice Consul Godsey in Belem having me to cocktails or lunch or dinner just because they are nice people.

The Mexican acquaintance in Mexico City — whose name I did not even recall at first — who loaned me his car, chauffeur, and a tank full of gas to sight see. . . . The svelte Peruvian, a fellow passenger, who together with her brother and sister-in-law took me to dinner in Lima, to two night clubs, a country club, and all available places of interest — a marvelous gesture of good neighborliness which lasted from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. (my plane departed at 4 o'clock). . . . The Scottish major, of whom I asked a direction during a blackout in London, who was my mentor and financier in three night clubs, a quixotism which cost him 10 pounds and perhaps a few friendships, as he insisted on introducing me to the girl of every officer he knew merely because I said I had never danced with an English girl. . . . The chic, accordian-playing Englishwoman — of whom I also simply asked a direction—who got to chatting, treated me to two exotic drinks (Pimms) at her club, invited me to a party abounding in dignitaries, asked me to tea at her flat (the other guest was to be her husband, an air squadron leader), and wept when I gave her \$2 worth of fruit

bought in a neutral country. . . . The Englishman of whom I asked a question who wanted to take his day off to show me London. . . . The Beefeater who made me a "civilian technician" so I could see the Tower of London (generally only people in uniform are now admitted to the Tower). . . . The sloe-eyed passenger service girl in Brazil who phonetically spelled my name "Brrion Withy." . . . Another one in Chile who transformed *Marie Maguire* (which belonged to a fellow passenger) into *Maria M. Aguirre* on the manifest.

Being a courier is the hardest work I have done as a Foreign Service officer. It also was the longest vacation I ever had with pay and per diem. It's nice work if you can get it!



Byron White and Robert A. Clark, Jr.

# Transportation By Boat, As Arranged\*

By F. LESTER SUTTON, *Vice Consul, Basra*

BY the Department's telegram No. 965 of November 11, 1943 I was assigned Vice Consul at Basra and directed to proceed as soon as possible by "any feasible route and means including air." That I did not arrive in Iraq until April 23, 1944 is principally the story of my transportation, the details of which are given here as requested by the Near Eastern Division of the Department of State and for the benefit of my colleagues who may be transferred.

I returned from leave on January 20, 1944 and my departure was tentatively set for February 10 by which time all inoculations and travel preliminaries would be completed. Although I was urgently needed as a replacement, no transportation was provided throughout February and in March I was informed that it would be necessary to travel by boat to some point in the eastern Mediterranean. Accordingly on March 14 I proceeded to Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia for embarkation. Here we were assigned to officers quarters and waited another nine days. Finally on March 23 we embarked at Hampton Roads on the S.S. *Waigstill Avery*, a liberty ship almost completely unsuited for transporting passengers but carrying, in addition to the State Department party, more than 70 workmen destined for oil development projects in Dahrein and Saudi Arabia.

We had thought that because of war conditions three or four or possibly even six persons might be required to share a cabin. Instead we learned that no cabins were available. The entire passenger list, numbering about 80, was assigned to a single section, below the deck, amid the cargo and virtually in the hold. One member of our party, who had been in the shipping business, refused to accept what he considered unsatisfactory and unsafe accommodations. The rest of us embarked Thursday, March 23, on the most unpleasant trip we had ever experienced.

Our party consisted of six persons travelling under the Department's auspices: Dr. Charles Oberling was en route to Tehran where he is the Dean of the Medical Faculty; Mr. Warder B. Jenkins was bound for Cairo as Agricultural Adviser to the Middle East Supply Center; Mr. Alexander Alexopoulos was traveling to Cairo as a Clerk of the American

Embassy near the Greek Government; Mr. Faud Daud was bound for his home in Baghdad to become an instructor at the Baghdad school for Boys; and Capt. Mirko Stok of the Royal Yugoslav Navy was also en route to Cairo. I was the only Foreign Service Officer.

Our quarters consisted of a single U-shaped room along three sides of a cargo hold. Approximately one half the section comprised sleeping quarters which were in tiers of bunks 3 or 4 high with a narrow aisle between. The bunk and the two feet of space beside it, which were to be shared with at least six other passengers, were the only bits of space the passenger might call his own for a voyage of 28 days. There was no place to read or write or enjoy any form of relaxation except at the mess tables (which could seat only 40 of the 80 passengers) or on the cat-walks above deck that led across the cargo packing cases. The bunks were strips of canvas tied by rope to an iron frame. There was a limp rag, of half-inch thickness which served as a mattress, and we were told that our vessel was particularly luxurious because it supplied sheets for bedding. Later I had an opportunity to examine the quarters of the officers and the crew. The officers had excellent cabins with large comfortable bunks equipped with box springs and thick mattresses. They had a desk, space for clothes and running water. In no case was there more than one man to a cabin. The crew also were assigned to cabins, usually two or four men and never more than six.

The remaining half of our section was taken up by the mess room and the lavatory. The first day on board we were informed that in view of the fact that our two stewards were greatly overburdened it would be necessary to assist by taking turns at K.P. duty. Thereafter while the steamship employees served the food, the passengers washed the dishes, swept the floors and cleared the latrine. The lavatory contained a large iron urinal three showers (only cold salt water) four washstands. These accommodations were used by the 80 passengers and were never cleaned during the entire trip except by the passengers to whom that task was assigned. Everyone performed K.P. duty except two newspapermen who were en route to the Arabic countries as war correspondents. Early in the trip they made some arrangements which admitted them to the

\*From an official report to the Department.

officers' mess and thereafter they declined to accept the menial duties of the unchosen. Some of us raised a question about this matter and were informed that the entire K.P. service was voluntary. Nevertheless, the notice of duty stated that it was required "by order of the transport commander."

Food on board was more plentiful than appetizing. The food trays were generally greasy (our K.P.'s were quite amateur). On one occasion we learn that someone's dirty laundry had been left in the tub reserved for washing meat. Over all there was a definite prevailing atmosphere that passengers were something scarcely to be tolerated. Breakfast was not served after 8:15, lunch after 12:15, or dinner after 5:15. Bed linen was given out once a week precisely at 10:00 and woebetide the passenger who requested his at 10:30. These however were only annoyances. Of much greater importance was the fact that our quarters were unsanitary, unclean and positively unsafe.

The Department will understand that when there are 80 men living 28 days, 24 hours a day in one room, not much can be expected. In this room they eat, sleep, perform all the natural functions. Here the perspiration of 80 bodies that cannot or do not get a bath. Here the dirty clothes of three or four weeks travel. Here the smoke and the odor of food and waste, and the stink of a latrine that has not been cleaned or that smells just the same when it has. Here the retching of sea-sick passengers. Here the accumulated foul air of interminable hours of living by too many people in too little space. To the natural factors of overcrowding was added the fact that there was little circulation in the quarters. The ventilators on deck had been removed in loading cargo and not replaced. There were no windows or port holes. In the compartment next to us they stored vegetables and it was only a question whether the bad onions would predominate over the spoiled potatoes. On several occasions we could smell the gas leaking from the meat refrigerator. Also nearby was the boiler room with its assembled heat and smells.

The coup de grace, however, was yet to come. A few days after we left port one of our party saw a crew member in the passengers' lavatory picking off body lice and throwing them into the latrine. Not long after we learned that some of the passengers had body lice, and the race was on. Thereafter I refused to live in the assigned quarters entering only when necessary to eat or to wash. I endeavored to obtain a cot so that I might sleep on deck but was told by the naval officer that they were not available for civilians. At this point I

appealed to the Master of the vessel, addressing a note to him pointing out the existing conditions and requesting his assistance. He did not reply or acknowledge the request.

The following day I learned that by paying \$10 one could "rent" a cot. For an additional \$5 we purchased a piece of canvas boat-cover, and by patching out the spaces with blankets and burlap we obtained reasonable shelter from the wind and rain. We slept on deck for the remainder of the voyage. Often wet, usually cold, we enjoyed at least clean air and freedom from lice.

From my conversation in the Department I gathered that the mode of transportation provided for me was under consideration as a general method of transportation not only for Department personnel but for families which might be able to join officers in the field. In such case the important factor will not be the annoyances I have already noted but the general item of safety and security. In my opinion the transportation which was furnished me was not only uncomfortable and unclean but definitely unsafe. Without hesitation I state that if the Department continues to provide similar transportation facilities, there will probably be loss of life, and that that loss will be as unnecessary as it is undeserved. The following are the facts:

Nearly 80 people were placed in a single compartment below the deck, near the water line, without adequate means of egress. Actually there was only one exit to safety. There were two stairways it is true, but both led to the same hatch. Another hatch at the same stairway was always closed at night and fastened from above. Two other exits from our quarters led only to other sections of the ship below deck, such as the boiler room and the store rooms. In the event of emergency it can be conjectured with what success 80 persons could have made their way out of these quarters. Those of us who made the voyage were not required to rely upon our imagination for on April 16 when our convoy was a few miles beyond Tobruk we saw too well what might be expected. On that day two ships a few hundred yards on our port side were torpedoed. In less than 10 seconds the entire midsection of one vessel was in flames—the precise section of the ship in which we were quartered and where we were required to be even in an emergency. The attack occurred at 6:30 in the evening. An hour earlier 80 men were crowded below the deck eating their dinner. It was pure chance which determined that the unfortunate vessel and not ours be struck, for neither ship was in the outside lane. If it had been our vessel and we had been at dinner, it would

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## Before the Joint Survey Group

*Excerpts from the remarks of Dr. William L. Langer, Chief Research and Analysis Branch, Office of Strategic Services, before a meeting of the Program Committee of the Joint Survey Group held on July 1, 1944. Dr. Langer is one of America's foremost historians and students of diplomatic history and is a professor of history at Harvard University. Among his historical works, well known to members of the Foreign Service, are The Franco-Russian Alliance, 1890-94, 1929; European Alliances and Alignments, 1871-90, 1931; the Diplomacy of Imperialism, 1890-1902, 1935, and many others.*

... The beginning and end of all reporting depends on the proper formulation of intelligence needs. As a teacher of history, I can assure you that this is an old and familiar problem of the graduate seminar. It reminds me of an acquaintance of mine, a colleague in the historical profession, who returned one time from a summer's work in London where he had been going through materials in the Public Record Office. I asked him quite innocently what documents he had found and he replied, "I got a mass of materials and I think I ought to be able to whack three or four articles out of them." "Articles on what?" I inquired. To which he said, "I don't exactly know because I haven't had time to sit down and go through it all." The thought ran through my mind, though I did not express it, that none of his articles would be worth a tinker's dam, for the man had evidently plowed through these documents and taken voluminous notes without any real idea of an objective. Neither he nor anyone else can reasonably hope to get a satisfactory answer where no specific question has been advanced.

This is the difficulty that is inherent not only in research but in reporting of any kind. Obviously a foreign service officer operating abroad can collect an almost endless quantity of material on a very large variety of subjects, but to be of value the collection of intelligence must be directed toward a specific question or need. This is another way of saying that the essential thing in all reporting is that the reporter be given at all times full instructions and constant guidance. In the first place he needs to know what general line his government is taking and what its ultimate objective may be. Of course I realize that the government may have, and usually does have, several alternative policies. As a matter of fact, at times the government may not be clear in its own mind as to what policy it intends to follow. The formulation of its policy may depend on the very reporting which we are now discussing. Under such conditions the normal course is reversed and broad policy guidance is not feasible. But for the most part a general line is

fixed and the field agents of the government should be accurately informed what the ultimate objective is to be. If, for example, it is decided that this government desires the establishment of a liberal middle-of-the-road regime in Italy, the reporting staff should know it so that all possible intelligence on favorable conditions, adverse factors, friendly or hostile personalities, etc., can be recorded. In a word, the more extensive the policy guidance given, the more effective will be the collection of pertinent data.

The problem, however, goes much deeper than the policy level. Guidance is just as necessary for successful reporting even in matters of detail. For example, in the sphere of commercial or economic intelligence it is a simple matter to accumulate stacks of statistical materials, but unless these materials are directed toward the solution of well-defined problems the chances are that the data will be useful only for filing in the home office. In many cases materials can probably be found just as easily in official publications or in other obvious sources. The reporter can direct his efforts intelligently only if he is constantly informed of what specifically is required by his government.

The need for adequate guidance is so obvious a one that there is no need for further elaboration of the point. Let me turn, therefore, to another aspect of the problem, namely, the necessary qualifications of the reporter. The chief thought in my mind in this connection is that in a highly specialized age a prime need is for specialization in reporting as in all other activities. The Department of State can hardly expect a man to function now as a consul, now as a commercial reporter, now as a political reporter and then again as a reporter on cultural relations. No doubt it may be argued that the ideal is that of a well-rounded man, a man who has had experience in a variety of activities and whose grasp of a situation is therefore a more effective one. The ideal is one we are all inclined to cling to in the field of scholarship. We look back with admiration to the intellectual giants like Erasmus, who made the whole field of knowledge their own, but in our

saner moments we realize that the world will never produce another Erasmus. The sum total of human knowledge is so great that no one man can master more than a very small slice of it. We have had to organize our world along specialized lines even though we may not like it, and so I think the Department of State must recognize that individual members of its staff cannot do everything. To a degree this has been recognized for some time. Our embassies and legations abroad have specialized naval and military attachés, labor attachés and other specialized personnel must probably be added before long. I can take this to mean only that naval and military attachés exist because the Department of State realizes its lack of competence to report on strictly naval or military matters and that, in the same way, the Navy and War Departments do not feel the Department of State is competent to deal with such technical affairs.

My suggestion would be that in like manner highly trained specialists should be appointed to report in the fields of oil, aviation, agriculture, labor and other subjects of international import. I do not pretend to know anything about the practical administrative difficulties involved in this suggestion. Personally I would envisage the special attachés or special reporters as being distinctly members of the mission under the direction and authority of the Department of State, but chosen and nominated by the specialized government agency which is most competent to pass on qualifications and to give the required guidance. The main point, though, is that in my opinion so long as the Department attempts to have its men cover the entire field of intelligence the results are apt to be incomplete and inadequate. Technical matters should be handled by experts while the regular members of the foreign service should concern themselves with the really tremendous problem of political reporting and reporting in the general economic and social fields.

Let me turn now to another topic, which might be described as the technique of reporting. It seems to me that the man engaged in this work ought to enjoy the greatest possible freedom of movement and the greatest latitude in planning his work. There is no reason why he should be tied to any capital or why he should be restricted to only occasional or perfunctory tours. It is indeed essential that he should get around as much as possible, that he should meet as many people concerned with his special activity as possible and that he should be personally acquainted with business or other establishments active in his field. He should further be given the utmost independence in the collection of his materials and in the formulation of his reports.

It is my understanding that at the present time a good deal of the technical reporting by our missions abroad is on the basis of periodical, monthly or quarterly assignment. Although I have but little personal experience of these documents, I should be inclined to think that the system is a somewhat questionable one. No doubt certain matters are of continuing importance and should be reported on regularly. The danger as I see it lies in the fact that things which are vital at one time may be relatively insignificant at another. Failure to produce routine reports by the specific date is apt to discredit foreign service officers. It is, therefore, altogether natural that they should strain themselves to get their regular assignments done although in many instances it may be much more important for them to work on another and more urgent topic. In this way an officer may be doing the government a disservice while at the same time the insistence on routine work tends to kill whatever initiative the reporter may possess. I think we are all agreed that to get into a rut is the worst thing that can befall a man engaged in the exacting work of reporting. And after all, provided you have a well qualified specialist, it seems reasonable to suppose that he should be sufficiently informed to know what information is most urgently required and that he should be able to decide not only in matters of relative priority but also in questions of form and content.

Any discussion of these problems is bound to lead ultimately to the question of the reporter's freedom to express his own opinions. No doubt the head of the mission has the ultimate responsibility for all reports prepared by his subordinates. I can hardly believe, however, that the specialized work of which I am speaking would lead to serious difficulties in matters of jurisdiction and responsibility. If, for example, you have a highly qualified reporter to deal with petroleum problems, it is unlikely that the head of the mission himself would be competent to express an authoritative opinion in this field or that he would wish to tamper with an expert report. He would, of course, be perfectly free to raise questions with his subordinate and to suggest changes in the report. If, after canvassing the situation, he finds himself still in disagreement, the proper procedure in my opinion would be for the head of the mission to send in the report as originally drafted with a covering memorandum expressing his own views. It would appear to me indispensable, however, that the report of the specialist should reach the government and be considered on its merits. In any event, if the reporters are really competent in their fields, their views should be entitled to full consideration and they should not be obliged to

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## Land Settlement Programs in Eastern Germany

IN one form or another, a program for dividing the holding of the large estates in Eastern Germany, in order to create small peasant farms, has been in operation ever since 1886. At different periods this resettlement program has been guided by different purposes. Under the Empire the program was essentially a part of the struggle to Germanize Prussian Poland. Under the Republic, it was primarily a social program for the settlement of landless peasants in prosperous farm units at some slight expense to the holdings of big landowners. Both programs were motivated by a fear of the growing depopulation of Eastern Germany through the emigration of its peasant inhabitants to Berlin and the industrial West.

In 1886, Bismarck established a settlement commission charged with establishing small German farmers in the East Elbian regions. The program was, in large part, directed against the Polish landholders, for it was feared that the Poles would increase their share in the possession of the land in the Polish provinces of Prussia. Land for distribution was to be formed in the large estate holdings; in 1885, 45.2% of the East Elbian farm land was in the hands of estate owners possessing more than one hundred hectares. It was intended by using the state's credit to multiply the small holdings of German farmers. The state was empowered to acquire land for division, which would then be transferred to the peasants upon their assuming payment of an annual charge covering interest and amortization. The commission was active principally in the provinces of Posen and West Prussia. By 1914 there had been established 44,000 new holdings through the breaking up of 327 estates; most of these were in areas lost by Germany at the close of the first world war. Even before the war, the Poles held a larger percentage of the land than they had owned in 1885, thanks to their well-organized resistance to the program of Germanization.

In 1907 a beginning was also made in acquiring land for distribution to agricultural and industrial workers as a socially corrective measure. This measure was put through by a coalition of the Liberal and Center Parties over the strenuous objection of the Conservative Party. In practice, very little land had been put into the hands of the agrarian lower class until a new policy of land settlement

was inaugurated by the Republic in 1919.

From 1919 to 1933, 170,740 hectares in East Prussia were taken from large estates and given to peasants. Altogether, 193,539 hectares of settlement land were used to create 12,317 new farms with about 60,000 inhabitants, and to add 25,494 hectares to 7,684 existing small holdings. This did not materially change the total distribution of land in East Prussia.

The small peasant units proved to be economically sound through repeated crises as gauged by their productivity and by their moderate debt burden in comparison with the status of the large estates. Generally speaking, the same land produced more and marketed more than when it was held in large estates, and it devoted less land to grain and more to livestock. The chief difficulty which beset the settlers was the high rate of interest demanded, which became unbearable during the agricultural depression of the early 1930's. Division of estates and resettlement came to a standstill shortly after the advent of the National Socialist government, which has deliberately protected the *Junkers* and the larger peasant owners.

One of the major reforms called for in the German Revolution of 1918 was a thorough-going redistribution of land in the eastern provinces. A liberal land reform movement had long been calling for such a change, to strengthen the position of the small farmers and to curtail that of the *Junkers*. Even more pressing was the immediate need of land for returning soldiers and for refugees from ceded areas. The major outlines of the land resettlement program were laid down in an ordinance issued on January 30, 1919, by the Social Democratic Council of People's Commissars, entitled "Ordinance for the Acquisition of Land for Settlement." This measure was subsequently approved with little change by the National Assembly. The project was almost entirely based on the proposals of Max Sering, a well-known agricultural economist.

The measure of 1919 envisaged the establishment of 100,000 new peasant farms and the assignment of 200,000 additional land allotments, to a total of one and one-half million hectares for Germany as a whole. The program was intended to be carried out over a period of ten years.

Land settlement was to be effected in provinces

where one-third of the land was held in units of over one hundred hectares, according to the 1907 census. Estates in these provinces were to sell up to one-third of their area for settlement. The process of division was to continue until the large estates held no more than one-tenth of the farmland of these provinces. Sering did not propose to break up the *Junker* estates completely, or even drastically, partly because he did not want to destroy their many "first-class agricultural enterprises" and partly because he thought it unwise to wipe out a class which maintained a "great historical tradition." It was also feared that a drastic break-up of the large estates would be followed by a decline in grain production and by difficulties in the food supply. As a token of its intentions, the Weimar Constitution provided (Article 155) that land resettlement should be vigorously prosecuted.

For varying reasons nearly all political groups in the National Assembly supported the land resettlement program. True, the Social Democratic Party had heretofore been chiefly concerned with the problems of the urban proletariat. The orthodox wing of the party still preferred large-scale management in agriculture and industry.

However, once in office, the Social Democrats faced the practical problems of reconstructing the agricultural economy, insuring Germany's food supply and reabsorbing the demobilized soldiers and refugees from the ceded provinces. The Social Democratic Party adopted Sering's plan for land reform, which made no fundamental changes in land distribution, and thus dealt a blow to the hopes of the small peasantry. On the other hand, as strict Marxists, the Independent Social Democrats were against all land reform, and, alone of the political parties rejected the idea completely.

The parties which represented urban groups and small farmers, particularly the Center Party, were especially active in supporting the peasants' interest. The German Democrats favored a policy of land reform, but were suspicious of the nature of the land-delivery associations proposed. They would have liked more thorough changes, but accepted such measures as were actually taken. Even the German Nationals, the party of estate owners, backed land resettlement. They claimed that estate-owners had always favored it as a means of defense against the Slav invasion. More important was the fact that they saw this as a means of avoiding another disastrous food shortage by increasing the agricultural self-sufficiency of Germany. They urged a mixture of large and small farming; large farms were expected to produce a surplus of grain for export to the western provinces.

The responsibility for carrying out the land resettlement program was at first left to the separate States of the Federation. However, after 1926, the need for credit became so pressing that a Federal Credit Agency was established and the entire program soon became federalized.

The resettlement program was usually carried out by the states through Provincial Public Utility Companies set up under the Resettlement Act and popularly known as Land Settlement Companies. These worked in cooperation with the *Landeskultur* officials. The East Prussian Land Company founded in 1906 was the usual model followed. The Settlement Companies were private limited liability corporations in which states, cities and other public authorities held stock. Private individuals were sometimes included as stock-holders, but had no controlling interest. There were also wholly private settlement companies not set up by the states but supervised by them.

The companies conducted their business independently and under their own responsibility, but were controlled and supervised by agents of the Ministry of Agriculture in the various states. Their books were subject to examination by the accountants of the *Reichsbank*. They were usually staffed by possessors of large estates. In 1933 there were one hundred and thirty private Settlement Companies; most of them were liquidated by the Nazis.

The land Settlement Companies were to procure land for settlement in farms of sufficient size for the maintenance of the settler's family. There was a variety of means of obtaining the lands; in East Prussia the most feasible and important way soon proved to be expropriation through Land Delivery Associations. Land was also to be secured by the improvement of moor and wasteland to be bought up, and by the appropriation of lands of the state domain at rates not less than the capitalization of the income value on expiration of existing leases. The Settlement Companies could buy land on the open market or through Land Delivery Associations. Once the land was acquired, the Settlement Companies were responsible not only for establishing the farms, but also for providing the necessary public utilities. They usually held the land about two years before division was completed.

The Land Delivery Associations were established to secure land and to turn it over to the Settlement Companies. They were located in regions in which more than ten per cent of the cultivated area belonged in 1907 to estates of over one hundred hectares. Their members were also proprietors of local estates—a fact which doubtless retarded the

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**THE  
AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. 21      OCTOBER, 1944      No. 10

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN  
SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

*The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$2.50 a year, or 25 cents a copy. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions.*

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**EDITORS' COLUMN**

Secretary Hull spoke for the entire Foreign Service early in September when, in a vigorously worded statement, he took exception to editorial attacks on the appointment of Robert Murphy and Samuel Reber as political advisers to General Eisenhower. The Secretary's stout defense of these Foreign Service officers, whose integrity had been impugned by a few self-appointed newspaper critics, was timely and direct and will meet with appreciation on the part of everyone who knows these men and the job they have been doing.

We are more than a little disgusted with the intemperate and inaccurate charges against members of the Foreign Service which are getting to be a habit in certain journalistic quarters. Some newspaper editors seem to have made it their particular business to sling mud at Murphy. Sundry magazines wage relentless war on the State Department and all its works as a matter of policy, while so-called liberal writers in miscellaneous publications lambast the career service at every opportunity.

If criticisms of the Foreign Service are well-founded or made in a constructive spirit, they will be accepted in good faith. No one is perfect, and despite the best intentions, errors of judgment will occur. But when such outbursts take on the nature of a deliberately planned campaign against a distinguished public servant who has the full backing of the State Department, General Eisenhower, and the President, they are not only an affront to the

Service as a whole but, because they grossly mislead the public, become of serious national concern.

In one recent instance, an editorial castigating the Murphy-Reber appointment and a subsequent cavalier attempt to refute Mr. Hull's defense were so full of misrepresentations—one is tempted to say falsehoods—about the record in French North Africa that it would take much more than this page to answer point by point. A forthright rejoinder, reprinted in this issue, was published by one who was in a position to know a number of the facts. If the editorial writer had taken the trouble to consult those who were concerned with the North African operation from its inception, he might have acquired similar authoritative information.

Instead, the excited critic in passing judgment on Murphy from his sanctum far behind the lines did not hesitate to assert that the Secretary of State was in the wrong, and that "required reading in the State Department" is Pertinax, an excerpt from whose book was quoted as evidence. With all due respect to the celebrated French journalist, it should be remembered that he was just as far removed from the events described as the editorial writer himself.

To those familiar with the operations of the Foreign Service it seems incomprehensible that the typewriter statesmen should persist in reading political or ideological motives into the actions of career officers. One wonders if such writers are not in total ignorance of what a career officer is, or of the basis on which men are selected for the service. An officer is trained to serve his country first, last and always, and he discharges his duty in an objective and patriotic manner whether his name be Murphy or Reber or Smith or Jones. That is the foundation of the Rogers Act. There is no room in the service for "Fascist-minded" or "Vichy-minded" men, or for the proponent of any other creed but that of the best interests of the United States. Robert Murphy and Samuel Reber are two of the ablest exponents of the well-balanced and experienced body of men who constitute the career.

To often of late the phrase "career boy" is spoken sneeringly, as if to be an officer of this Government were something to be ashamed of. The journalist who refers thus disparagingly to his fellow-citizens who, in open competition with hundreds of others, have passed the severest kind of examinations and have made foreign affairs their life work is doing something more than venting his spleen at policies which have not worked out to suit him. He is undermining the confidence of the nation in a vital branch of government, as well as exposing our representatives to the covert doubts of those in other countries with whom they have to deal. That is a form of "liberalism" we fail to understand.

## Press Comment

(From the *Washington Post* of September 10, 1944)

To the editors of the *Washington Post*:

As an American citizen and reader of *The Post*, I cannot let go unchallenged your editorial of September 5 entitled "Team 'Play'." I was stationed in North Africa (May 1941-July 1943) on Ambassador Murphy's staff. I am not a career Foreign Service officer and today have no official Government connection; yet, I feel I am qualified to bear witness to the truth of my experience.

This morning *The Post* published their acceptance of Secretary Hull's reply to this editorial. It proves the reappointment of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Reber to the staff of General Eisenhower was made with the approval of our highest military authorities.

You state Mr. Murphy only knows France "through the tired and reactionary eyes of Petain." I am willing to take oath on any witness stand that the vast majority of the civilian and military population of North Africa up to November 8, 1942, was loyal to Marshal Petain and no one else as head of the French state. Mr. Murphy was aware of and deeply lamented this fact. Swinging this Vichy loyalty to a heroic stand against the Germans in Tunisia, where French casualties were the greatest, was due to the combined diplomatic astuteness of Mr. Murphy and the sure military judgment of General Eisenhower. Such successful synchronization of our military and diplomatic services, in contrast to your editorial, should make for optimism over these recent appointments.

The statement that the Murphy-Reber team are "almost as anathema to the French as Petain and Laval" is shockingly inaccurate. Such a statement might be written by "fifth column" propagandists. Certainly no one worked harder or more successfully than Mr. Murphy to draw North Africa into the Allied orbit and nothing could have been higher than American prestige up to General de Gaulle's arrival in North Africa.

In your "Mr. Hull's Defense" in today's *Post*, Mr. Murphy is blamed for General Giraud's initial failure at our landing, resulting in Murphy and Eisenhower seeking Darlan's authority. *The Post* writer ignores that Giraud's failure was due to the undermining of North Africa for two and a half years by German agents and Vichy propaganda. The Murphy mission alone fought this and succeeded.

As for Mr. Murphy's being "taken in by the slippery Weygand," nothing could be more false. Gen-

eral Weygand managed by the force of his personality to rally North Africa to a point of non-collaboration so dangerous for the Germans that Hitler forced Vichy to recall him. With this severe blow to our French relations Mr. Murphy, under appalling difficulties, held on another year until our armies were finally ready for action.

It is true, Giraud was not a political success. But he rallied 300,000 Frenchmen under his able leadership and these troops received the highest praise from Generals Eisenhower, Alexander, and Montgomery for their services in Tunisia, Sicily and Italy. *The Post* writer does not agree with these eminent generals. He says Giraud was dumb, reactionary, and a dismal failure. However, once this command, by very questionable legality, passed from Giraud's hand into De Gaulle's, this army, at the critical moment, did not aid in France's liberation. No doubt it was this sort of inadequate leadership that caused the British to impede American arming of De Gaulle's troops before the North African landing and in July, 1943, inspired Mr. Churchill's report condemning De Gaulle. (This report was published in the July 12, 1943, *Post*.)

I hardly need mention the outright lie in your editorial that Lemaigre-Dubreuil was "purveying oil to Rommel's army." This is of a nature that should demand rectification in a libel court.

You say Mr. Murphy has neither knowledge of Germans, nor has proved his worth nor his elemental common sense. A study of his career by political and military men qualified in our Government shows these statements to be untrue. Your editorial concludes that the appointment of Mr. Murphy is "bound to undermine any lingering faith the public may have in the wisdom of the State Department in handling postwar affairs" and it expresses gratitude we have Allies to correct our mistakes. On the contrary, it is such gross distortion of the great services to American interests rendered by men like Mr. Murphy, the misrepresenting of the facts involved, that actively undermines American prestige and the public's "lingering" faith in their Government's efficiency. It makes one wonder what countries' interests certain American writers are serving. It is not Messrs. Murphy and Reber, and the State Department, but certain journalists who have failed in their responsibilities to the public.

KENNETH PENDAR.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.

## FOREIGN SERVICE DEFENDED

(From the *Washington Star*, September 19, 1944)

To the Editor of *The Star*:

Under the heading "Tyler Kent Case" another newspaper recently published an editorial using that case to besmirch our career diplomacy which, I am convinced, is second to no other in the world.

I addressed a letter of correction to the newspaper in question but it was not published. I feel rather deeply that the public should be set right in fairness to our career diplomats who have been doing a good job all around the world during the present war.

The statement to which I take exception is this: "Kent was a career diplomat making his way slowly up the ladder of promotion when he was put in charge of the confidential codes of the American Embassy." [Kent was a clerk in the American Embassy at London who was tried and convicted by a British court on charges of espionage.]

It should be made known, in reply to the statement, that no clerk of any classification in an embassy or legation has any diplomatic status whatsoever. And Mr. Kent was not "slowly making his way up the ladder of promotion" because he had taken the examination for promotion to the foreign (diplomatic) service and had failed.

Should the ambassador or minister and all other commissioned personnel of an embassy or a legation be absent, a clerk is without authority to carry on relations with the government to which the post is accredited. The only authority that could be conferred on him would be to place him in charge of the physical property of the post. The same custodial authority could as well be given to a janitor.

A rank outsider, with slight variation, enjoys the same opportunity of trying for diplomatic promotion as a clerk. The difference is that the average clerk, having been abroad for a considerable time, usually is assumed to have become somewhat rusty in his academics. For that reason he is not required to take the written examination. He submits only to the oral examination in which Mr. Kent failed.

Our diplomatic service, or foreign service as it is known officially, is perhaps the most democratic in the world.

CHARLES C. HART

## FOREIGN SERVICE ATTACKED

(From the *Washington Post*, August 29, 1944)

To the Editors of the *Washington Post*:

U. Grant-Smith, in his communication "Career Diplomats,"\* is perfectly right when he says: "We need as our foreign agents and their aides men of high ability and ample training with the tools of their trade." Unfortunately the past two decades fail to substantiate the assertion that men of genuine ability can find their way into the service of our State Department. Social and family connections, a rich wife or father often plays a far greater role in determining the appointment than ability. If that were not true, many a brilliant man now wasting time in various Federal agencies would be rendering services to the Nation of a far higher level than the incumbents of the State Department.

I know of a man who is the most outstanding authority on China, who speaks Chinese perfectly, who has initiative and vision and at one time was connected with the State Department, and up to a recent date was actually doing nothing in one of the minor Federal agencies while some incompetent person was holding down the job in the State Department which should have been his. I know of another man who could be invaluable to our Government as an authority on Russia, who has been consistently right in every interpretation of events in that country since March, 1917, who is personally known to the leading officials of the department, but they are apparently afraid of his too outstanding abilities to use his talents for the good of the Nation. The same is true of a man whose knowledge of Japan and keen perception of the problems confronting us there could be of incalculable value to our State Department, but such man is not wanted by incumbents who could not hold a candle to him.

This is the basis of the quarrel we have with the foreign service. Look at the Argentine fiasco. The men who have been consistently wrong on Argentina are still in the State Department. How could one have respect for such people and the higher ups who lack the courage to do away with the incompetents and bring in better men, even though they do not have the family and social connections now required. The system which has come is very much akin to that of the Prussian Junker officers. It has done enough damage to the country and should be dispensed with without further delay.

A READER.

Washington, August 19.

See the September 1944 *JOURNAL*, page 517.



The Nassau waterfront

## I Cover the Waterfront

By COERT DUBOIS, *Department of State*

NASSAU, a city of some 15,000 people, is the capital of an island kingdom (or duchy) stretching along the edge of the Continental Shelf for a distance equal to that from Washington to Savannah and covering an area of 120,000 square miles of which 4,400 square miles sticks out of the water in the shape of some seven hundred islands and cays. To Nassau come the products of the "out-islands," as everything outside of the island of New Providence is called, in Bahama sloops. There are a few schooners engaged in the fisheries but inter-island communication is mostly by sloop. These are sturdily built with good lines and a fair turn of speed. They have hard bilges, a clipper bow, a strong sheer, a sharply raked transom stern, out-board rudder and a long keel. They run around 35 to 40 feet over all, 8 to 10 feet beam, 5 to 6 feet draft with a carrying capacity of around 10 tons. The mast is stepped well forward and the rig is a smallish jib and a jib-headed mainsail with a strong roach in the foot which is carried free, being attached to the long boom only at the clew. If that conveys no picture to the reader's mind then he's no sailor.

A saunter along Nassau's sea wall any day will show twenty or more of these craft moored stern-to with the furled mainsail looped up in the lazy jacks and the jib swung aft as an awning.

Bargaining for the cargos is carried on by words of mouth, and plenty of them, between the passer-by and the black skipper, the latter's family and deck passengers often taking a hand. The boats from

Long Island have coils of good looking sisal fiber rope made at rope walks at Mangrove Bush or Doctors Creek. The largest is cable-laid 6 inch hawser. Except that it swells when wet this local rope is a very good substitute for manila but all local boats are rigged with it and use oversize blocks. They will also have rolls of matting braided by the women from split silver palm leaf and salt in matting bags.

Andros boats have mangrove cordwood, ships knees in the rough hacked 'out of horseflesh timber, Spanish cedar logs, the sweet smelling, cigar box variety, up to 8 inches in diameter and 6 to 10 feet long. They also carry a dinghy on deck half full of live conchs and a large cluster of dried conch meat slung in the rigging.

Those from Eleuthera have bananas, yams, sweet potatoes and sad looking sheep and goats. Ragged Island boats have rope, matting and salt and fore-deck-loads of hawksbill and green turtles uncomfortably lying on their backs with their fore-flippers crossed and lashed with palm fibre.

The boats from Abaco were fishing sloops carrying four or five dinghys on deck and fitted with a live well for the catch which included Nassau grouper, yellow fin grouper, rockfish, lane and mangrove snappers, margate fish, yellow tails, porgies and grunts. When I went through the fish market at the far end of the sea wall to see what was considered food fish, I came to the conclusion that the native Bahamian eats everything marine except living coral and I believe he sucks that. Next the fish market is

*(Continued on page 560)*

# 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*  
DUFF, WILLIAM—*India*  
FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*  
FUSS, JOHN—*New Zealand*  
GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—*Trinidad*  
GILCHRIST, JAMES M.—*Nicaragua*  
GROTH, EDWARD M.—*Union of South Africa*

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*

## MEXICO CITY

To Ambassador Messersmith, July 27 was, as far as his activities are concerned, just another day on the calendar—he was at his desk as usual a few minutes after eight o'clock in the morning.

But the day was also somewhat of a festive occasion for him for it was the 30th anniversary of his entrance into the Foreign Service. He practically proscribed any social activities in recognition of the event but he was very happy to receive written congratulations and commendations from the Secretary of State of the United States, the Mexican Minister for Foreign Relations, and other good friends.

Just before the beginning of business, all the officers of the Embassy called on the Ambassador and found him at work behind a desk decorated with flowers provided by staff members. All had come in to offer the Ambassador sincere best wishes, good health and good luck.

The Counselor, speaking for the officers, delivered a few brief remarks summarizing the pride the Service feels in Ambassador Messersmith and his accomplishments.



Ambassador George S. Messersmith, on the 30th anniversary of his entrance into the Foreign Service.

Photo by Raymond Bastianello.

The Ambassador gave a brief account of his career and of his hopes to be helpful to the Service in the future.

Following this short ceremony, normal occupations were resumed by everyone.

The Ambassador's Service anniversary came only a few days after his 30th wedding anniversary which he celebrated quietly in the Embassy residence with a group of Mexican and American friends.

Everyone in the Embassy wishes for Mr. Messersmith many more years of useful service and for him and Mrs. Messersmith many more happy wedding anniversaries.

HERBERT S. BURSLEY.

## WELLINGTON

The new American Minister to New Zealand, Kenneth S. Patton, presents his credentials to the Governor-General of New Zealand, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, at Government House, Wellington, New Zealand, on August 15, 1944. Front row: The Right Honorable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand; the Honorable Kenneth Stuart Patton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; His Excellency Sir Cyril Newall, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Governor-General of New Zealand. Bottom step: Colonel J. H. Nankivell, American Military Attaché; Mr. Prescott Childs, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. Carl E. Christopherson, Second Secretary of Legation; Mr. A. D. McIntosh, New Zealand Secretary of External Affairs. Next row: Major Paul C. Jackson, American Military Air Attaché; Lieutenant George Bliss Lane, Acting American Naval Attaché; Mr. Basil D. Dahl, American Commercial Attaché; Mr. T. Eliot Weil, Second Secretary of Legation. Top row: Flight Lieutenant Hugh Eaton, A.D.C. to the Governor-General; Mr. John B. Brockman, American Economic Analyst; Major R. A. Jaffray, the Governor-General's Military Secretary and Comptroller of the Household; Mr. D. E. Fouhy, Official Secretary, Government House; Mr. J. Jefferson Jones, III, Third Secretary of Legation.



## COLÓN

August 26, 1944.

The Colón Committee for Book Divulgence, in connection with the celebration of Book Week, has established the "James C. Kellogg Premium," an annual award to be made to the public school pupil who has presented the best essay concerning a book or an author.

This premium honors James C. Kellogg, an American consul stationed in Colón more than thirty years ago, who founded the Colón Public Library, contributing largely to the cultural development of the city.

ARTHUR R. WILLIAMS.

## COLOMBIA

Medellín

August 31, 1944.

The annual Consular Conference was held this year at the Embassy at Bogotá on July 24-29, taking advantage of the visit of Mr. Francis H. Russell, Chief of the Division of World Trade Intelligence to Bogotá during the same week. Officers from all consular establishments in Colombia, except the Vice Consul at Buenaventura were present.

The agenda for the conference had been carefully prepared in advance by the Embassy and consisted of discussions concerning Proclaimed List policy,

economic and commercial reporting, subversive activities and naval affairs, led by the officers of the Embassy in their respective fields. Considerable time was allotted to the visiting consular officers to arrange for individual conferences on any subject of interest to them with the corresponding officer in the Embassy, and this freedom from a set schedule was appreciated and taken advantage of by all the officers attending the conference.

As in past years Ambassador and Mrs. Lane as well as the officers of the Embassy made the conference enjoyable socially with several luncheon, cocktail and dinner parties. Unusual entertainment was provided by Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs William E. Dunn and his wife in the form of a song session consisting of a program combining piano and vocal music with community singing. The conference was voted a great success by all officers attending.

JAMES S. TRIOLO.

## MANAGUA

July 20, 1944.

During late June and early July William W. Marvel, Cultural Relations Assistant, Dale E. Farringer, Junior Economic Analyst, and Clerk Oscar Guerra departed for Panama to join the Armed Forces. Bill enlisted in the Army, while Dale and Oscar entered the Navy. Mary Jane Guerra remained at the Embassy until July 16, when she returned to her home in Texas to continue medical treatments

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## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

*THIS MAN RIBBENTROP*, by Dr. Paul Schwarz, former German Consul General, New York. 298 pp., numerous illustrations. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. \$3.00.

Dr. Paul Schwarz has rendered a genuine service to historians and to the reading public in his disclosure of the inner workings of German "diplomacy" during its darkest hour. *This Man Ribbentrop* is a startling revelation, even to those for whom the record of Nazi duplicity has become a familiar story. From a point of vantage possessed by few, and with rare skill and comprehension, Dr. Schwarz has traced the course of Nazi intrigue from its first impact on the German nation to the inevitable climax of the Second World War.

Ribbentrop, who worships titles, has acquired one that is truly unique—he has been called "Hitler's evil genius." How well this title is deserved emerges with illuminating clarity from the pages of Dr. Schwarz's book. Ribbentrop's background, his complicated social life and, above all, his insensate egotism are revealed in direct and fatal relation to the rise and fall of the Nazi neurotics.

Dr. Schwarz has happily avoided the pitfall of overdocumentation, which so often renders an otherwise good book unreadable, but he has not failed to include telling documentary evidence where required. His chapter on Ribbentrop in London would provide first class comedy, if it were not part of the larger tragedy. Most interesting undoubtedly are the closing chapters dealing with the Russo-German Pact of 1939 and the Polish Crisis. Here we see the Ribbentrop species of diplomacy in full bloom—fragrant as the stinkweed.

As an historical document it is perhaps unfortunate that the earlier chapters of the book shift the scene and personnel so rapidly. A temporary confusion results which is quickly dispelled, however, when Dr. Schwarz reaches a straight, chronological stride in the subsequent chapters. But even the slightly jumbled beginning contributes to sustained interest by adding color and contrast more easily derived from people than from events.

Quotable extracts are so numerous that it is difficult to choose among them. One can hardly refrain, however, from quoting the epilogue which so richly suggests the delightful tone of the book itself and the state of mind of its author.

"My sleep is usually undisturbed. But in the days when I finished this manuscript, the old German Foreign Office appeared in my dreams. I was walking along beside the old Chancellery, and finally I reached the entrance to No. 76, the entrance which is called the *Ministertreppe*, the staircase reserved for the minister and his visitors of diplomatic rank. Old Schmidt, the doorman with the white beard, greeted me. He was friendly—as he has always been. He pointed to the tall lamp post which flanked the entrance on its left. And there I saw a body hanging—Ribbentrop's body dressed in the uniform which he had introduced for wear in the Foreign Service. I woke up shuddering. But thinking it over, I must confess that I knew that this lamp post would do!"

Certainly, *This Man Ribbentrop* is a "must" for students of international affairs.

In his introduction, Dr. Schwarz points out that it has never been one of his ambitions to write a book, even less to write in English which is not his mother tongue. Dr. Schwarz is unduly modest. His many American friends will attest to his graphic and witty command of the language in conversation and it is a pleasure to note none of it has been lost in the more difficult task of writing. *This Man Ribbentrop* is exceptionally well written and promptly belies the author's disclaimer of special ability in this field.

FAYETTE ALLPORT.

*JAPAN: ITS RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES*, by Clayton D. Carus and Charles L. McNichols. Harper and Brothers, 1944. 252 pages, \$3.50.

This is one of the few books written on Japan since Pearl Harbor that merits general adoption as a current study by any institution or agency engaged in training young Americans for post-war work in the Far East. It also should be found of value and interest to older students of Japanese affairs as well as to the general public particularly at this time when our interests are so sharply centered on Japan.

In the description of the Empire's principal resources; geographical, human, agricultural, animal, mining, transportation, communications, commercial and industrial and manufacturing, the authors present a well defined pattern of Japan's economic

strength and a clear conception of the source of her war power. Especial emphasis is placed on the human resources and the observations here are instructive and timely as they shed a good deal of light upon the racial and national psychology of the Japanese people.

In the discussion of agricultural products and problems the belief is expressed that the defeat of Japan would depress the farmers more than any other segment of the population as they have long been led to believe that their all-conquering sons, who comprise a very large part of the army, would bring a golden era of prosperity to all Japan and an end to their deprivation and social inequalities. This opinion is well founded for undoubtedly there is danger that such disillusionment, coupled with the shadows of want and despair, will prove disastrous to agricultural production and therefore intensify the problems of economic recovery.

Other chapters treat individual industries under each general category giving their historical background, pre-war production levels and relationship to the overall war effort. Finance and foreign trade are discussed at length and a detailed summary of Japan's resources is given in the last chapter.

The authors agree that the security of the whole Pacific depends upon an adequate reconstruction of Japan conditioned on: (1) a complete military defeat and occupation, (2) a fairly long period of allied control, (3) the development and operation of only peacetime industries, (4) the readjustment of social values with a complete reorientation of primary and secondary education, and (5) the abolition of all subsidies to uneconomic industries and the reduction of the tax and debt burdens.

With the exception of the last proposal these follow closely the trend of American public opinion as reflected in the press. The abolition of subsidies will most probably follow the shearing of Japan of many of her pre-war assets, and the lifting of the enormous war burden from the shoulders of the people for most of the subsidies and taxes have been and are being paid for the sole purpose of expanding the production of war materials.

The authors have approached this question of reconstruction from a long-range viewpoint and have given minor consideration to such immediate post-war problems as: probable reparation demands and the burden these would impose upon Japan's recovery; the effects of the loss of her colonies and dependencies; the widespread and deep-seated resentment which will prevail against her goods and shipping and her reliance upon the Allied nations for certain essential materials and markets.

FRANK S. WILLIAMS.

*THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE PEACE*, by Nicholas John Spykman. Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York, 1944. 66 pages. \$2.75.

Two subjects other than the war, at present, occupy the attention of the American people. Namely, the peace and the postwar world. Closely connected with both these problems is geography. Now along comes a book, *The Geography of the Peace*, which embraces all these subjects between its slim covers. It is a timely volume containing much food for thought, and is a logical companion to Dr. Spykman's great best seller *America's Strategy in World Politics*.

Geopolitics, the subject of the book, is a working synthesis of many specialized branches of research—geography, political science, sociology, economics, history and anthropology. It is a relationship between many legitimate sciences. Here is a study of geopolitics which is new and different. Whenever the word "geopolitics" is used there is generally an immediate association with the German use of the study. German geopolitics is a pseudo-scientific conception of the state and an elaborately disguised argument for power politics, and, as such, has commanded much attention but very little respect. It has distorted facts to fit policy and justify means for realistic statesmen. However, safeguarded against abuse, geopolitics can perform a legitimate and useful function in the formulation of national policy. A sound and good geopolitical outlook can be and should be, says Dr. Spykman, a foundation for a just and lasting peace.

Dr. Spykman's book is an analysis of the position of the United States from the point of view of geography. It is his theory that the future security of the United States lies in an appreciation of its geopolitical position. What this position is, he shows by a series of maps. The projection and centering of these maps, departing from the usual custom, place America in a new strategic position of greater strength than is evident from former presentations. On this basis he argues that the United States must take its rightful part in world affairs as a means of assuring (1) world peace and (2) its own security. His general thesis is that America must ultimately and finally take an active part in postwar international affairs. His solution recommends that it will be in the interest of this country to promote stability by furthering the principle of balance of power on a world-wide basis.

The reviewer recommends the book to all as an introduction to a greatly underrated and disliked topic.

NORMAN L. CANSLER.



#### SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Upper left: Sarah Hitchcock, daughter of the late Henry B. Hitchcock, was awarded one-half of the *Foreign Service Journal* Scholarship for 1944-45. Upper right: Anne N. Broy, daughter of the late Charles C. Broy, winner of the other half of the *Journal* Scholarship. Lower left: Pierre Scott, son of Second Secretary and Consul Albert W. Scott at Cairo, winner of one of the Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association scholarships. Lower right: Irene S. Birkeland, daughter of Vice Consul Carl Birkeland, winner of the other Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association Scholarship.

#### WILBUR J. CARR MEMORIAL FUND

The JOURNAL has received the following letter from the President of the Board of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1944.

Mr. Henry S. Villard,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VILLARD:

I think your readers will be interested to know that \$1,321.00 have been received for the Wilbur Carr Fund as a result of Mr. William R. Castle's letter published in the "Foreign Service Journal."

Other friends of Mr. Carr who would like to participate in this Memorial may send remittances payable to the Garfield Memorial Hospital to Mr. Castle, or direct to the hospital.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE A. ASPENWALL,  
*President.*

#### BIRTHS

NEWBEGIN. A daughter, Anne Slade, was born on May 19 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Robert Newhegin in Ciudad Trujillo.

#### MARRIAGES

SMITH-THOMPSON. Miss Barbara Gentry Thompson and Foreign Service Officer Donald W. Smith, were married on August 5 in Washington, D. C.

TRUEBLOOD-BROWN. Miss Ruth Irene Brown and Foreign Service Officer Edward G. Trueblood, were married in Washington Island, Wisconsin, on August 13. Mr. Trueblood has been assigned First Secretary at Lima.

#### IN MEMORIAM

MEMMINGER. Corporal Lucien Memminger, Jr., son of retired FSO and Mrs. Lucien Memminger, died the latter part of August at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Corporal Memminger was once a winner of the Foreign Service Association scholarship.

HITCH. Retired Foreign Service Officer Calvin M. Hitch died on July 6 in Quitman, Georgia.

VAUGHAN. Mrs. Stephen B. Vaughan, wife of Vice Consul Stephen B. Vaughan, died on February 11 in Montreal.

STUYVESANT. Lewis Rutherford Stuyvesant, former Foreign Service Officer died on September 7 in New York City.

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3. War risks coverage, only when goods are actually on board the vessel.
4. Baggage insurance policies.
5. Jewelry and fur policies, all risks except war.

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**Y**OU see pictured here one of the outstanding "impossibles" accomplished by American industry under the pressure of war.

Handsome, resilient, durable, it is the Goodyear synthetic rubber passenger car tire for essential civilian use.

In its sinewy spring and strength it surmounts the appalling difficulties of seeking to rival in 24 months the results of centuries of natural rubber lore.

It comes just in time, its merit measured by merciless test, and is offered as today's finest example of the art of synthetic rubber tire manufacture.

Back of this tire, back of all that science, in-

dustry and government can now put into it, are the matchless skill and experience of the world's largest rubber company.

Back of it are the lessons hard-won by Goodyear in successfully building for the U. S. Army the first tires made entirely from synthetic rubber produced in the new government plants.

Back of it are technical standards that have made "more people ride on Goodyear tires than on any other make."

Properly used under current driving conditions, this superb new Goodyear ought not merely to meet your present needs but should satisfactorily serve you for years.

**TO GET MAXIMUM SERVICE** from present-day synthetic rubber tires, it is important to observe these two simple rules:

1. *Drive slowly at all times — stop and start slowly.*
2. *Keep tires properly inflated, and do not overload.*



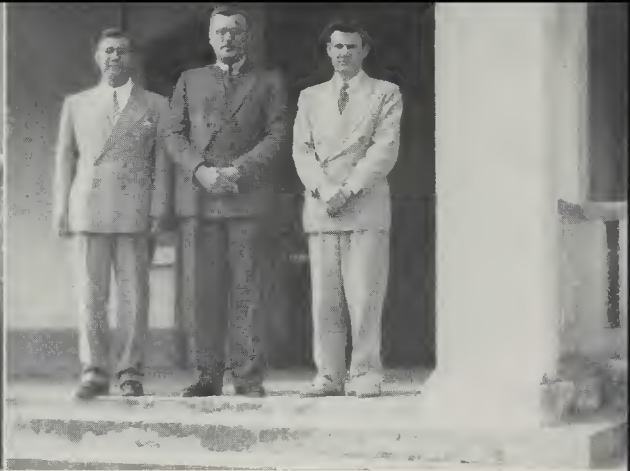


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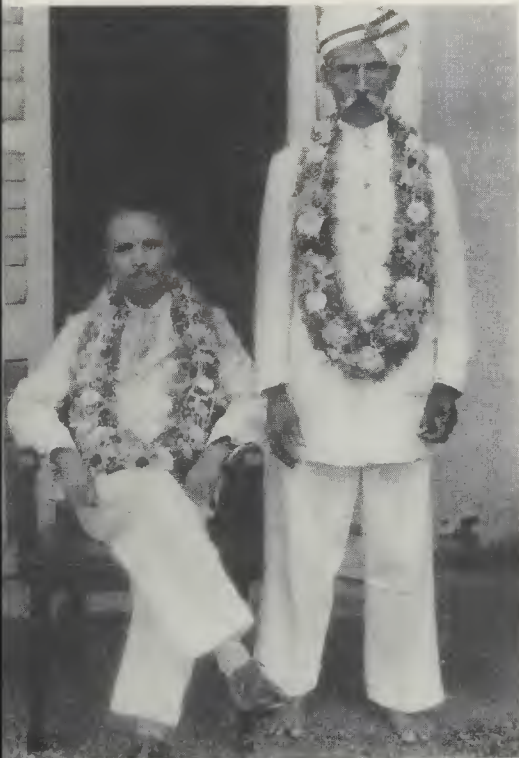


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At Bretton Woods—Press Relations Officers of the Monetary Conference. Left to right: John C. Pool, FSO; Harold Beckley, Supt. Senate Press Gallery; George Coffelt, Press Relations Officer of the Treasury Department; and Michael J. McDermott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Chief Press Relations Officer.

Staff of the Consulate General at Brazzaville—Jack M. Perlman, Auxiliary Vice Consul; Frederick J. Mann, Vice Consul; and Donald L. Woolf, Junior Economic Analyst. July 26, 1944.

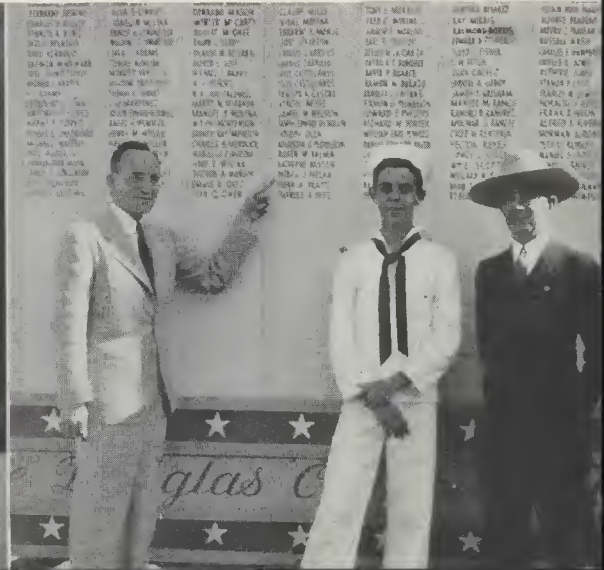


On August 1, the office colleagues of alien clerk, Mr. B. C. Gomes, and senior messenger, Mr. Shrewpsrad Panday, assembled in the Shipping Section of the Consulate General at Calcutta to "garland" and congratulate Mr. Gomes and Mr. Panday on the completion by both of 25 years' service with the United States Government.

West Indian Conference at Barbados—Left to right: Vice Consul Charles H. Whitaker, Grenada; Consul Claude A. Hall, Port of Spain; Vice Consul William H. Christensen, St. John's; Consul Carlton Harst, Georgetown; and Consul Ilo C. Funk, Bridgetown. Photo courtesy Charles H. Whitaker.

# SERVICE

Patrick J. Phelan (center), son of Consul Raymond Phelan (right) stands in front of the Honor Roll of Douglas, Arizona, on which Patrick's name is being pointed out by Mr. Michael F. McCue, Secretary of the Douglas Chamber of Commerce.



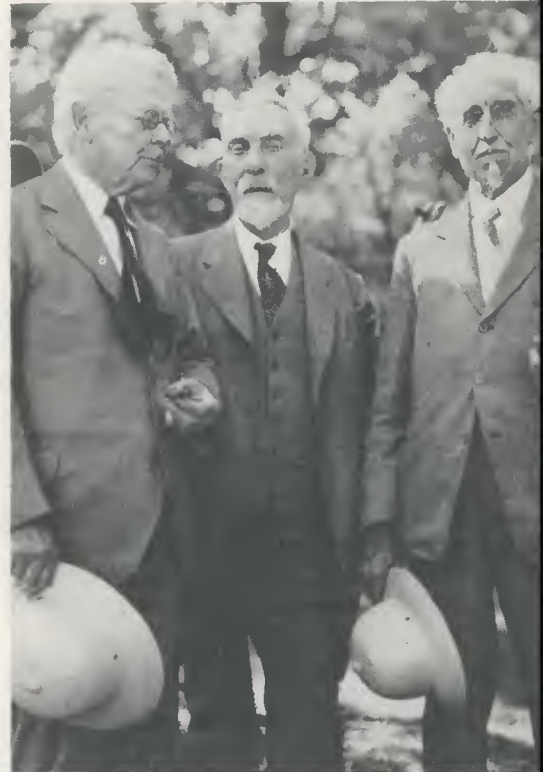


*Consul Hiram Boucher greets the newly appointed Minister to New Zealand, the Hon. Kenneth S. Patton, on the latter's arrival in Auckland on August 9th.*



*Ambassador Ray Atherton, leaving Winnipeg on August 9 to continue his tour through the Canadian west and northwest to Alaska, was accompanied by Mrs. Atherton, John and Mia Atherton and Mr. and Mrs. Dana Doten as shown in the photograph taken upon their arrival at the railway station in Winnipeg. Photo courtesy Erik W. Magnuson.*

*Retired FSO Frank B. Keene (right) is seen here with two friends, John G. Gregory and William George Bruce, at a Press Club picnic at Pewaukee Lake, Waukesha County, Wis. Said Mr. Bruce, who sent the photo, "All subjects of the picture are of the 1856 vintage.."*



*Coert du Bois and Harriet Whitaker on the "Kestrel" at Barbados.*

## GLIMPSES

*"The rigors of Iceland"—Fran Spalding sent this photo as encouragement to any FSOs who might ever be assigned to Reykjavik. During a July "heat wave" the Legation staff finds relief in ocean bathing. In the picture appear Benjamin J. Hulley, FSO, and Clerks William Gentner, Emma Mortensen and Alice Bernhardt.*



## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 525)

tary of Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been assigned to the Department of State.

A. David Fritzlan of Wilmore, Kentucky, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been assigned to serve concurrently as American Vice Consul at Ceuta, Spanish North Africa.

John Goodyear of Springfield Center, New York, American Consul at Dakar, French West Africa, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and he will serve in dual capacity.

Livingston Satterthwaite of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, Civil Air Attaché to the American Embassy at London, has been designated to serve concurrently as Civil Air Attaché to Eire and to the Governments of Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, now established in London.

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 19 1944:*

Felix Cole of Rock Island, Illinois, American Consul General at Rabat, Morocco, has been designated First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia, and he will serve in dual capacity.

John I. Copeland of Guilford College, North Carolina, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

Dudley E. Cyphers of New Haven, Connecticut, now on temporary detail as American Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, has been designated American Vice Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Mr. Cyphers will not return to his permanent post at Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil, before proceeding to his new assignment.

Franklin Hawley of Ann Arbor, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Camaguey, Cuba, has been designated American Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.

William Robert Kapp of Morristown, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated American Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain.

George P. H. Rector of Charlottesville, Virginia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Liverpool, England.

Edgar K. Soper of Los Angeles, California, has been appointed Technical Adviser in the American Foreign Service Auxiliary and assigned for duty in the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Robert Olaf Waring of Flushing, Long Island, New York, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

Erwin W. Wendt of Chicago, Illinois, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain.

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 26, 1944:*

Lawrence S. Armstrong of Penn Yan, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been designated American Consul at Camaguey, Cuba.

James D. Bell of Bethesda, Maryland, has been appointed

Senior Economic Analyst and assigned to the American Embassy at Bogotá, Colombia.

Donald Bloomingdale of New York, New York, has been assigned Attaché to the American Legation, Stockholm, Sweden.

Philip W. Bonsal of the District of Columbia, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Emerson I. Brown of Columbus, Ohio, has been designated Minerals Attaché at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Gordon L. Burke of Macon, Georgia, American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has been designated American Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Francis Henry Colombat of Palo Alto, California, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Elliot Doniger of New York, New York, has been designated American Vice Consul to serve concurrently at Tangier, Morocco, and Ceuta, Spanish North Africa.

Ernest E. Evans of Rochester, New York, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has been designated American Consul at Rome, Italy. In addition to his designation as Consul at Rome, Mr. Evans has been assigned to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, for eventual assignment to Milan.

Manson Gilbert of Evansville, Indiana, American Vice Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, has been designated American Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Robert T. Hartley of Houston, Texas, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and will serve concurrently as Special Disbursing Agent for the Department of State and other departments and agencies desiring his services.

J. William Henry of Tucson, Arizona, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Michigan, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul General at Casablanca, Morocco, upon confirmation of his nomination by the Senate.

Thomas J. Maleady of Fall River, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Bogotá, Colombia, to serve concurrently at both posts with headquarters at Caracas.

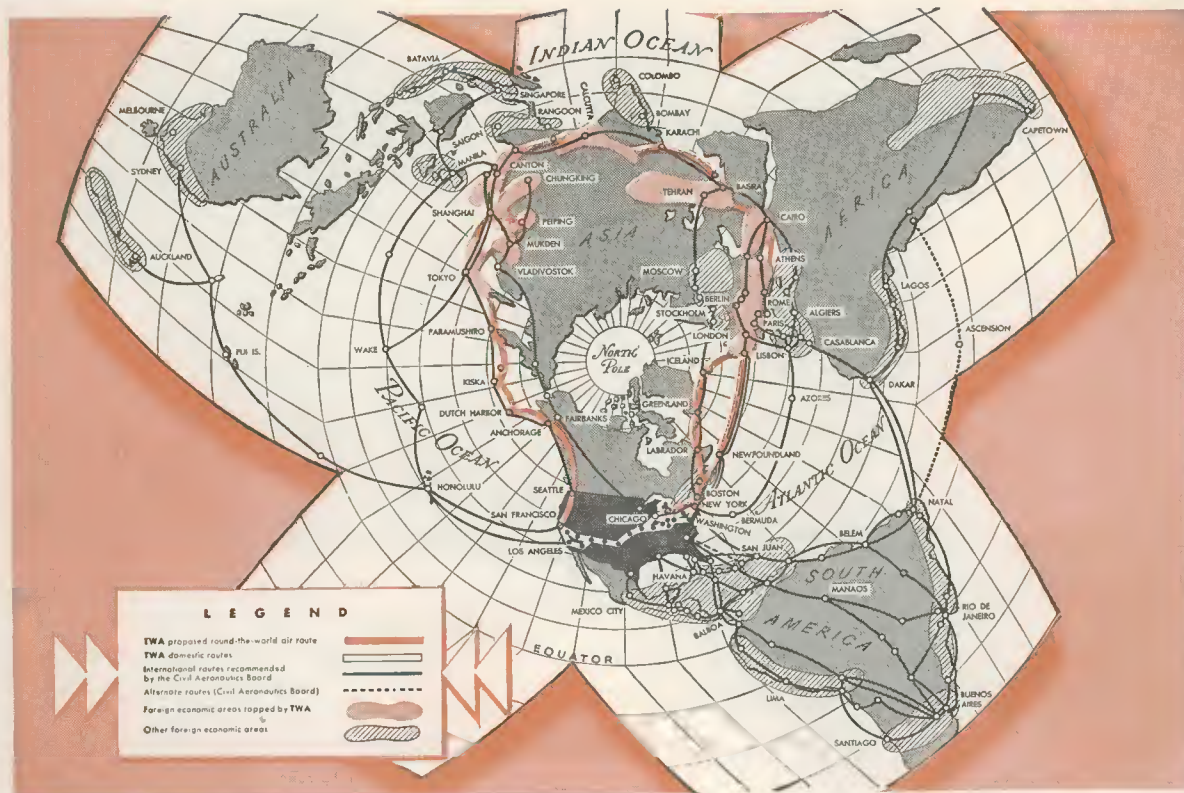
Francis A. O'Connell of Mountain View, California, American Special Assistant at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Economic Analyst at Algiers, Algeria.

Walter W. Orebaugh of Wichita, Kansas, now designated to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul at Rome, Italy, and American Secretary to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, for eventual assignment to Florence.

Lester L. Schnare of Macon, Georgia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul General at Rome, Italy. In addition to his designation as Consul General at Rome, Mr. Schnare has been assigned to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, for eventual assignment to Genoa.

Charles T. Warner of Falls Church, Virginia, has been appointed American Vice Consul and assigned to the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Samuel Reber of New York, New York, now assigned to the Department of State, has been detailed for temporary



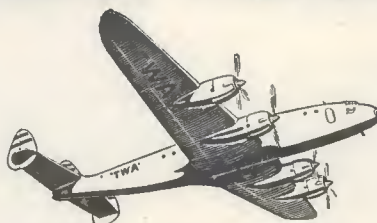
Map Copyright, Vaucher & Pirola

## The curtain rises on "Trans-World" Aviation

From TWA's 17,000,000 miles of international flying, touching 44 foreign countries and 5 continents, we offer a workable pattern for the sound development of United States international aviation:

It recognizes that competition between individual companies will foster international amity to a far greater extent than competition between nations and their chosen instruments.

It recognizes that, as a matter of history, new forms of transportation generate their own traffic. In other words, that airlines will create a new volume of traffic — not merely divide up the traffic that existed in the past.



The famous Constellation, conceived by TWA and built by Lockheed, makes this "trans-world" air service possible.

It recognizes 26 areas of the world that are important enough to the economy, diplomacy and security of the United States to support trunk line air transportation.

TWA seeks to serve 10 of these economic areas through a single globe-circling route that will bring the farthestmost point within 38 hours flying time of our borders.

In linking these 10 areas, and interlocking the entire 26, there is ample room for other airlines, both United States and foreign. Healthy competition of the kind that steadily improves service can be maintained.

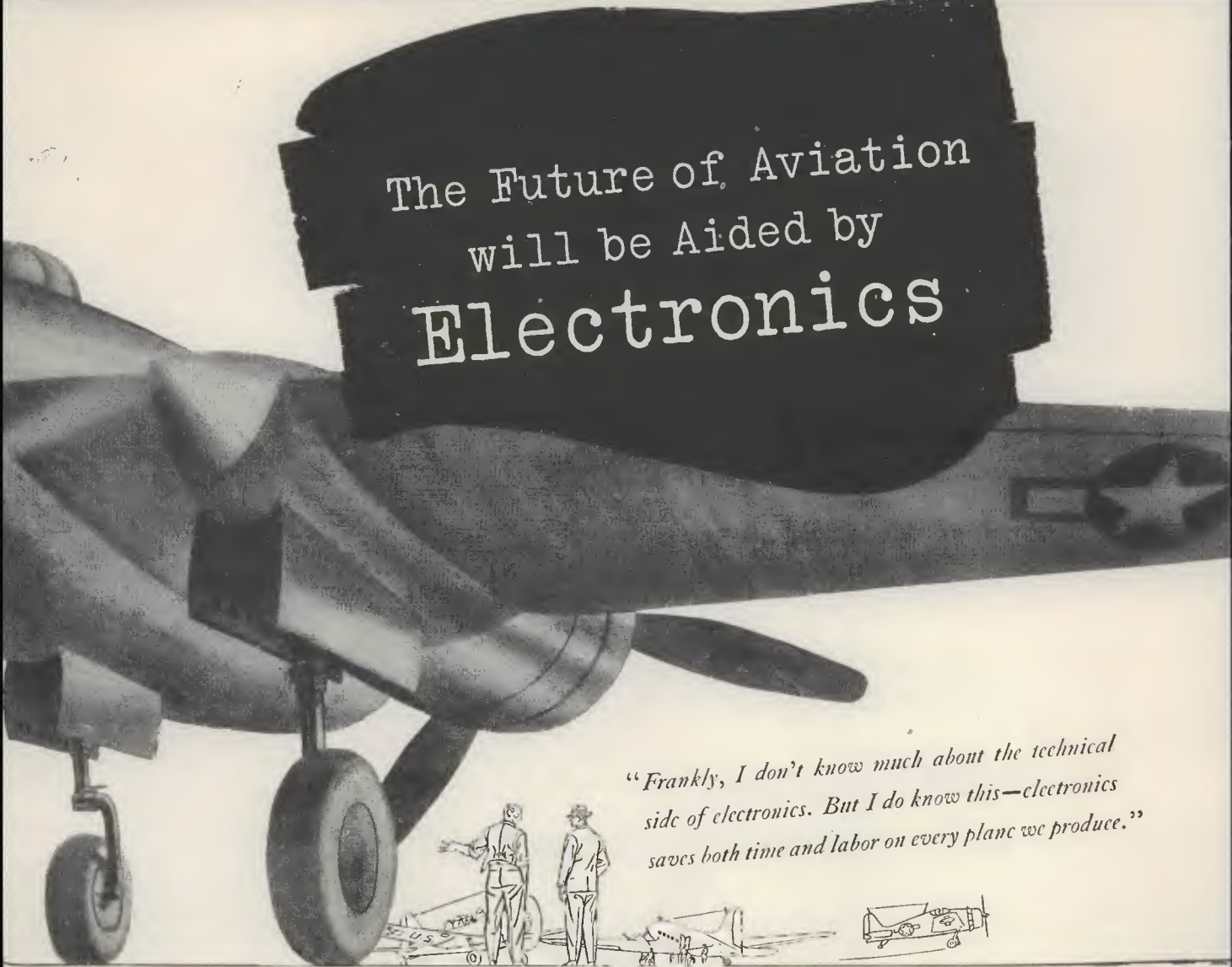
Finally, this application contemplates the use of equipment now in production — men now trained — methods which are now maintaining international air transport on regular and dependable schedules.

To the members of the foreign service who helped make possible the pioneering operations of TWA's Intercontinental Division — we extend our thanks and appreciation.

*Jack Frye* President

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

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# The Future of Aviation will be Aided by Electronics

*"Frankly, I don't know much about the technical side of electronics. But I do know this—electronics saves both time and labor on every plane we produce."*

**T**O BUILD fighting planes by mass production methods, America's aircraft manufacturers had to develop a whole new set of industrial techniques.

One of their major problems was to find a method of joining lightweight metal alloys far faster than ever before. An electronic tube gave them the answer.

By means of modern resistance welding, with electronic control, tough metal is now sewn together like cloth — at speeds up to 1800 stitches a minute. The Ignitron tube, developed by Westinghouse, is the heart of this control. Without sound, friction or flame, it sends exactly equal amounts of electric current stabbing through the metal with split-second timing and incomparable precision . . . to deliver absolutely uniform welds of maximum strength.

This new speed and precision is helping to keep the Allied Nations ahead of their enemies in the production of vital air power. When the day of peace comes, this and many another application of electronics will be ready to carry forward the

development of the world's commercial aviation. The operation of hundreds of new airports will be more efficient, and the flying of hundreds of new air routes will be safer and cheaper—because the science of electronics holds the answers to many of tomorrow's problems.

*Literature available:* write, on your business letterhead, for folder titled "Westinghouse Aircraft Equipment" (Address Dept. FS-10A). Or, request booklet titled "Airport Lighting and Distribution Equipment" (Address Dept. FS-10B). Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, U.S.A.

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duty to London, England, to serve as Political Adviser with personal rank of Minister on the Staff of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Douglas MacArthur, 2d, of Washington, D. C., now assigned to the Department of State, has been detailed for temporary duty to London, England, to serve as Secretary of Mission on the Staff of the United States Political Adviser, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 2, 1944:*

W. Stratton Anderson of Carlinville, Illinois, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lima, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and he will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Lawrence S. Armstrong of Penn Yan, New York, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, has been designated American Consul at Camaguey, Cuba.

James D. Bell of Bethesda, Maryland, has been appointed Senior Economic Analyst and assigned for duty in the American Embassy at Bogotá.

Maurice Bernbaum of Chicago, Illinois, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Caracas, has been designated Second Secretary at the same place.

Aaron S. Brown of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, Third Secretary of American Legation at Dublin, has been designated Second Secretary at the same place.

Stephen C. Brown of Herndon, Virginia, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at London, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and he will continue to serve in dual capacity.

William E. Cole, Jr., of Fort Totten, New York, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Addis Ababa, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at the same place, and he will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Sabin J. Dalferes of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, American Vice Consul at Algiers, has been designated American vice Consul at Paris.

William E. DeCourcy of Amarillo, Texas, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned as American Foreign Service Inspector.

Gerald A. Drew of San Francisco, California, second Secretary at Guatemala, has been designated Secretary of American Mission and American Consul at Paris, to be attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Forrest K. Geerken of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Edmund A. Gullion of Lexington, Kentucky, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation and Vice Consul at the same place, and will serve in dual capacity.

John F. Huddleston of Cleveland, Ohio, assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul at Rome, Italy.

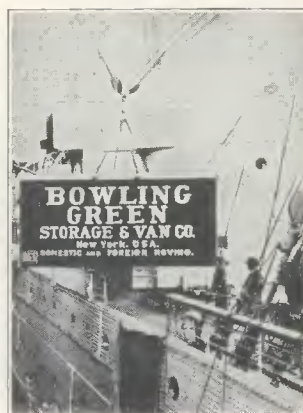
Lee M. Hunsaker of Ogden, Utah, American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, has been designated American Vice Consul at Valparaiso.

Perry Laukhuff of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stock-

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## "To the Limit of Our Ability"

This was our answer in national advertising: "... a tribute to a great airplane and to the workers who are building it. With this tribute comes a challenge. The entire Douglas organization has only one answer to the Army's appeal for more C-54s ... 'it shall be done' ... to the limit of our ability."

**Douglas**  
AIRCRAFT COMPANY  
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LONG BEACH, EL SEGUNDO, DAGGETT, CALIF.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA CITY, CHICAGO

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Member, Aircraft War Production Council, Inc

holm, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Michigan, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul General at Casablanca, upon confirmation of his nomination.

Aubrey E. Lippincott of Tucson, Arizona, American Consul at Rosario, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Buenos Aires, and will serve in dual capacity.

H. Coit MacLean of Leesburg, Virginia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul General at Rome, upon confirmation of his nomination. In addition to this designation he is assigned to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

Roy M. Melbourne of Ocean View, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Istanbul, has been transferred to Naples, to be attached to the Office of the United States Political Adviser on the Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

Samuel Sokobin of Newark, New Jersey, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul at Birmingham, England.

John R. Wood of Jacksonville, Florida, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul and Attaché to the American Embassy at Paris.

### LETTER TO THE EDITORS

HABANA, CUBA

September 5, 1944.

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

DEAR SIRs:

The wife of one of our junior officers who saw the notice in the June JOURNAL inviting suggestions for the booklet of rules for Foreign Service wives upon which I am working has suggested that another notice be placed in the JOURNAL explaining my desire to have as many suggestions as possible from the wives of Junior Officers because (a) they would have the most recent reactions to problems which confront them and (b) they are too modest to think that they would have anything to contribute in view of their inexperience.

I should therefore appreciate it very much if you could include a notice in the next issue of the JOURNAL to the effect that my last and final call for suggestions is especially directed to the wives of Junior Officers particularly because their views on the problems encountered on entering the service are the most recent and therefore very apropos.

Please include my appreciation for the very helpful responses that have been received.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD F. BOYCE.

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Delightfully tasteful and refreshing, healthful Poland Water can be depended upon always to contribute its recognized purity regardless of where you may be. Enjoy its beneficial qualities regularly.\* If abroad, order direct from the States.

\* A case of 24 half-gallons approximates the average consumption per person per month.

HIRAM RICKER & SON  
*Poland Spring, Maine*



# Poland Water

*Enjoyed the  
World Over  
Since 1845*

**BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING, POLAND SPRING, MAINE**

## I COVER THE WATERFRONT

(Continued from page 543)

a small slaughter house and products of the out-islands in the shape of dejected looking, shorn sheep, long-faced, high-clearance hogs and coral-fed goats were tethered outside waiting their turns.

The vegetable market was more cheerful—bananas and plantains, yams and sweet potatoes, beans—black pinto, pink and green—tomatoes, okra, beets, carrots, onions, limes, peppers, and thyme and marjoram growing in flats.

This produce exchange is organized for the particular benefit of the poorer colored people who form the great majority of the population of Nasau. It helps them as well as the out-island farmers and skippers who send or bring their products and it is one of the good works fostered by the Duke of Windsor.

## TRANSPORTATION BY BOAT, AS ARRANGED

(Continued from page 535)

have been absolutely impossible for a passenger to emerge alive.

The quarters of the officers and the crew were in no such impossible location. Moreover, it appeared that the program of emergency action gave little attention to passengers. In the early days of the voyage we wondered why we were not given assignments to particular life boats. Later we learned that the life boats were only for the officers and crew. The rest of us we were told, should jump over and try to get to a raft. The rafts incidentally had only a latticed bottom—not to sit in, but only to cling to. While I was in the Department awaiting transportation we heard that there were air facilities available through an American corporation. It should be emphasized that none of our party was unwilling to accept the discomforts enforced by wartime necessity, but we did feel that it was unjustifiable to be compelled to accept our accommodations when better facilities were available. The army officer in charge was not quartered as was the Foreign Service party, and none of the army personnel aboard the ship either ate in our quarters or performed the duties required of us. At Suez we disembarked although the obstructions interposed by our troop commander nearly prevented our leaving the ship. From Cairo I was able to obtain air passage through the courtesy of British Overseas Airways Corporation and I arrived at Basra on April 23.

While it is not my right to consider the justifiability of whatever arrangements may be made with

respect to travel, I feel that I would be exceedingly remiss if I failed to speak out frankly in the interest of my colleagues who may experience similar circumstances. It is obvious in the first instance that the Isthmian Steamship Co. is at fault when it offers facilities of this kind and accepts passengers whom it is unable or unwilling to accommodate adequately. Further, it is clear that the Master of the vessel in this case was wholly disinterested in the welfare of his passengers and that he failed even to take notice of the problems that were brought to his attention. Beyond this there is the question of what the Department of State is able and willing to do on behalf of the people it compels to travel.

## NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 545)

begun earlier in the year.

The Fourth of July, which is a national holiday in Nicaragua, is always a very festive day in Managua. The celebrating started this year before sun-up when the Presidential Band—fifty strong—arrived at the Embassy residence, Las Piedrecitas, to entertain the Ambassador with a serenade.

In the afternoon the lawn of the residence at Las Piedrecitas, following the Official Reception, which was held indoors, was the scene of a large reception attended by about four hundred comprised of members of the American Colony and leading citizens of Managua.

June thirtieth marked the opening of the American school in Managua. The school, which is housed in the Mansion Teodolinda, uses the Calvert system of instruction. There are at present twenty-three students, of whom twelve are American, seven are British and four are Nicaraguan, under the direction of an American teacher.

A recent Friday evening of bridge, poker and raffles of donated articles was successful in raising nearly \$300 for playground equipment.

Malaria, which finds its small peak in May and its large peak in November in Managua, has abated to some extent owing in part to the control measures of the Nicaraguan Department of Health and Sanitation and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The Embassy, which has been known from time to time to have as many as five of the staff absent concurrently on account of malaria, has had but one case during the first six months of 1944.

Mrs. Stewart, who has been in Denver since late February in an effort to overcome a case of pernicious malaria, is reported by the Ambassador to be much improved.

JAMES M. GILCHRIST, JR.

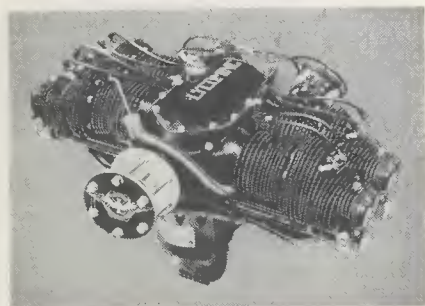
What the men

LOG OF  
LYCOMING  
DEPENDABILITY

who fly them say-

**"100 STUDENTS,  
1000 HOURS,  
1 LYCOMING  
ENGINE..."**

Harry T. Wilson, president of the Mid-South Airways Corporation and operator of Wilson Field, Memphis, Tenn., has chalked up 27 years experience in the aviation business. Back in 1917 he flew with the 193rd Squadron and has since operated his own airports and flying schools. He really knows aircraft engines — and has standardized on Lycoming 65's.



**LYCOMING, MODEL O-145,**  
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## BEFORE JOINT SURVEY GROUP

*(Continued from page 537)*

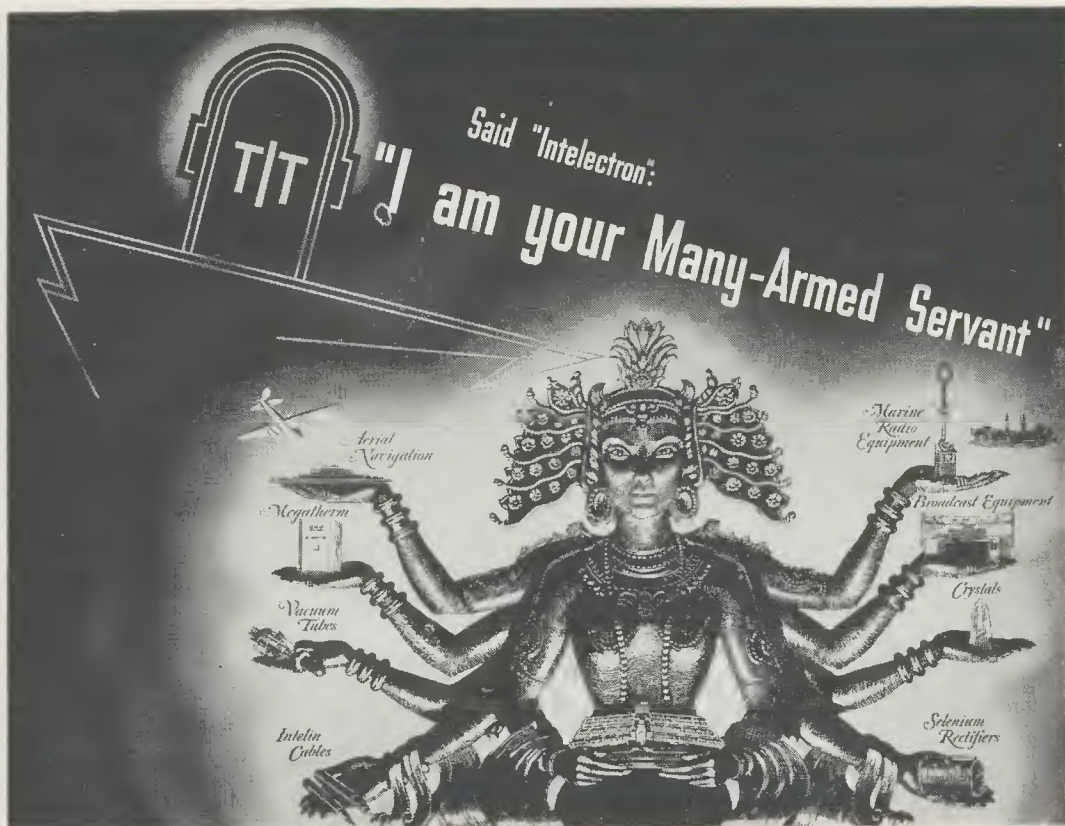
conform to an established opinion or pattern. In the field of political reporting the insistence on one particular viewpoint might easily lead to disaster. No doubt political reporting is the most difficult of all, but even in this field it seems to me that a properly qualified man should be able to make himself heard whatever the views of his chief may be.

Although I have just expressed myself as opposed to overemphasis on routine reports, I think it highly desirable that officers in the field should from time to time attempt something in the way of general synthesis. If they could take time every month or two to review their previous conclusions and to check on gaps in their information, their reporting could undoubtedly be made more realistic and valuable. Where there is such a wealth of material and so many problems, I think it is quite essential that intelligence officers should occasionally take stock, if only in order that they may plan more intelligently for the future. In the course of my long study of diplomatic documents of many different nations I have often been impressed with the fact that the German diplomatic service laid a great deal of stress on this work of general synthesis while the British and the Americans paid very little attention to it. In short, the Germans were inclined to be too philosophical, and the British and Americans too little so. If you dip into the huge collection of German documents for the period from 1870 to 1914, you will find a good many ambassadorial reports, some of them running to twenty-five pages or more. Some of these are pitched on a very high plane, going far beyond an analysis of a situation and essaying an evaluation of various courses of action. Perhaps the Germans did too much in the way of speculation and it is not suggested that American officers should operate in the empyrean. On the other hand, as a nation we rather suffer from lack of philosophical grasp. Our reporting has been aimed too exclusively at specific problems or events and would probably be improved by a somewhat broader sweep.

Another problem connected with reporting is that of getting down sufficiently deep into the social structure of a country and getting at the rank and file of the population. The difficulty here lies not with the foreign service officer himself but rather with the people to whom he talks. If a man has an official status, people are obviously going to be extremely careful of what they say to him. This problem can probably be solved only by the building up of a secret intelligence service. As you know, we never had a regular secret intelligence service until after the outbreak of the present war. That in

itself was a great weakness, and the question is one that certainly ought to be attacked and solved for the future. There is no other way in which certain types of intelligence can be secured. How such a service should be set up in the years to come—whether, for example, it should be part of the military establishment or whether it should be under the Department of State—is a question we need not concern ourselves with here. So much however is clear, that such an intelligence service may be of the greatest value to both the political and military sides of the government, and that furthermore such a service could function only with proper guidance. If men are to go into this delicate and often dangerous work, their efforts must be carefully directed and the intelligence which they collect must be scrupulously evaluated. Some progress has been made in this direction during the war but we still have a long way to go if this type of reporting is to be made fully effective.

I should like to pass on now to a problem with which, after three years in Washington, I have become pretty thoroughly acquainted, namely, the problem of research and analysis. I have the feeling, which may be justified or not, that this is one of the weak points in the organization of the Department of State. Reduced to the simplest terms, it is simply a question of properly digesting and analyzing the intelligence which flows into Washington in large quantities. Obviously the effort of collecting materials is wasted effort unless the intelligence is properly analyzed. It is my conviction that the Department of State should have available at all times a large research staff, much larger than anything it now has, and with much more extensive functions. To my mind small research groups in the various regional divisions are inadequate to meet the requirements. What is needed is a central establishment comprising not only regional specialists but highly qualified functional specialists such as economists, political scientists, geographers, and so forth and so on. These men need to be housed under one roof, they should be in the closest contact with each other and should have every opportunity for exchange of information and inter-change of ideas. The function of such a staff would be to integrate reports coming from the field with all other knowledge on the subject that might be available. There is a very common and very unfortunate impression among a great many government officials that the ultimate truth reposes exclusively in government documents. I can assure you that this is a thoroughly erroneous impression. A vast fund of human knowledge has grown up and can be found in books, periodicals and, for that matter, in the daily newspapers. The difficulty is that there is so



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much of this material that it cannot be sought out and exploited as a major activity. It is to me inconceivable that operating officers of the Department of State, such as division chiefs or desk men, would ever find the time to examine all this material. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that it should be their job, for their primary concern is with the formulation of policy. On the other hand, intelligent policy making requires a great amount of intelligence and also consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of all possible courses of action. Somewhere sometime this material must be collected, organized and prepared for those who have decisions to make, and this can be done only by a large specialized staff which has this function and no other. In time such a staff could build up a vast file of materials and this file could be catalogued to meet the peculiar needs of the Department. On the strength of material already available a research staff should be able to analyze current developments and forecast possible trends. In this way the requirements for further intelligence would be constantly revealing themselves. Foreign service officers going into the field should be given expert briefing and thought should be given to the formulation of new problems.

I should like to turn now to a subject that is very dear to my heart, namely, the training of reporters. This brings me back again to the idea that most reporting requires a high degree of specialization and expert knowledge. I am, therefore, surprised to discover that for entrance into the foreign service not even a college education is absolutely required. I do not mean, of course, to imply that no man without a college training can be educated, but I should think that in any case candidates for the foreign service should have at least the equivalent of a college course. Even this, as I shall point out presently, I consider to be inadequate for the requirements of the service. My criticism of the present system is that too little is asked for all around. . . . Considering what the obligations and responsibilities of the foreign service are, it appears to me that some reform in requirements should be undertaken. After all, we require not only a college education but three years of law school and passage of a bar examination before a man is permitted to practice law. We demand from two to four years of graduate work before awarding a man a medical degree. At the larger universities it usually takes a man four years of graduate work to secure a Ph.D. in subjects like history, despite the fact that everyone seems to think that he can write history without any particular training. In view of the great and growing importance of foreign reporting, frequently of a highly technical nature, I think that the Depart-



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ment should require at least two years of graduate training of candidates for the foreign service. . . . After all, the graduate schools of the country certify men for the medical profession, the legal profession and the engineering profession, so there seems to be no inherent reason why they should not be made responsible for the adequate training of men for the foreign service.

The question then arises what is adequate training for the foreign service. As I touch on this subject, you must make some allowances for the fact that I am a professor of history and that I am therefore probably unduly impressed with the importance of historical knowledge, especially for those who are entering the field of political reporting. Be that as it may, it seems to me that candidates for the service should have not only a general knowledge of history but a specialized knowledge. . . . I should say that a thorough grounding in diplomatic history, at least in the last fifty years, would be indispensable. What is needed here is education on the graduate level, education sufficiently deep so that a man can grapple with specific detailed problems. This training in recent diplomatic history can be very effectively given because of the fact that we have an abundance of documentary material of a great many of the nations which were involved in the diplomatic issues of this period. It is, therefore possible for the student to study and learn to understand how the different parties to a dispute conceived their interests, to examine the methods by which they try to implement their interests and to analyze the obstacles that may have impeded them. Among other things, the student has an opportunity through study of a large volume of diverse material to see and realize what intelligence different nations had at their disposal and how failure to have adequate and relevant intelligence may have frustrated them in their efforts to obtain their ends.

I do not, however, want to give the impression that diplomatic history is merely an analysis of documents. Properly conceived, the study of diplomatic history should give a student valuable training in political thinking and interpretation and also in the exposition of political factors and events and thought. . . .

I think that for candidates for the foreign service thorough training in political science is as important as anything else. After all, the world has been in operation for some time. Even though political science may not be an exact science, there is ample material to enable us to analyze political behavior as it has developed through the ages. Even though the patterns are not stereotyped they will serve a useful purpose as guidance for the present and fu-

ture. I should therefore like to see our young reporters thoroughly trained in political behavior and social thought with as much education in literature as can be fitted in. It is inconceivable that anyone should estimate accurately the movement of opinion in a foreign country without thorough grounding in the social background and thought patterns of that country.

In closing I should like to say a few words about the assignment of reporters. The Department, as it seems to me, is still wedded to an idea of universality. As I have said before, I do not believe that a man can be a jack-of-all-trades in this business. Nor do I believe that he can be expected to function equally well wherever he happens to be placed. I recognize that there are great advantages in having a man learn something of Latin America before he goes on to Europe or the Far East. Indeed I am quite willing to admit that the ideal would be to know everything about everything. But as a practical proposition, I think specialization is as necessary for this aspect of the problem as for the other. Areas like Latin America, Europe and the Far East are so large and the problems they present are so varied that it seems to me unlikely that a man could hope to become expert in more than one of them. In other words, men should be trained and employed on a more or less regional basis. It might even be a good idea, though I do not know whether it is practical, to send young men to a country or area which is to be their chosen field, so that they could live there for a year or two as private citizens rather than as officials. In some instances, they might be able to perfect not only their linguistic knowledge but their general education in the country of their choice. In any event, they would be able to move freely among the people, learn what their conditions of life are, listen to the opinions and reactions of the man in the street, and so forth and so on. In any case, I should like to put in a plea for greater length of tenure in an assigned position. . . . It is impossible to develop knowledge and understanding of a field if you are continually beginning. There is real danger of men spending the best years of their lives constantly being re-educated. . . .

No doubt many of the topics I have touched on have been considered in the Department and no doubt none of them are in any sense novel. On the other hand, I am sure that they are basic problems that need from time to time to be reconsidered. I have come to you as an outsider and I claim nothing for my observations excepting that they derive from genuine interest in the work of the Department and in the national welfare.

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## WAR PRISONERS AND INTERNEES IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 531)

United States and in Hawaii. Other Foreign Service officers outside of the Division who have helped in this work have been Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis and Mr. Erle R. Dickover. Mr. James H. Keeley, Jr., Chief of the Special War Problems Division and Mr. Edwin A. Plitt, the Senior Assistant Chief, have also occasionally inspected camps when principal officers of the protecting Powers have made supervisory inspection tours. Other Foreign Service officers who have made one or more trips are Mr. Franklin C. Gowen, Mr. Ralph J. Blake, Mr. Albert E. Clattenburg, Mr. J. E. Henderson, Mr. Whitney Young, Mr. Frederic van den Arend, Mr. S. K. Lafoon, and Mr. Edward M. Groth, now Counselor of the Legation in the Union of South Africa.<sup>3</sup>

Recently the services of Miss Augusta Wagner have been procured for camp inspection work because of her intimate and personal knowledge of conditions in Japanese internment camps. Her inspections of camps where Japanese are interned in the United States have provided the Department with valuable comparative information. The inspection of detention stations where enemy alien women are held is done by Miss Hazel Dreppard, another member of the Internee Section's specially trained staff.

As we have stated above, the United States has made every effort to apply all adaptable provisions of the Convention to the treatment of civilian internees. The European members of the Axis group have agreed to these provisions and with few exceptions they have carried out their obligations. Japan, however, not being a party to the Convention has undertaken to apply it only to the extent that she finds it convenient. Consequently, in her internment camps for civilians as in her prisoners-of-war camps conditions leave much to be desired. When in 1942 the Japanese Government registered complaints regarding the treatment of Japanese in internment camps in the United States, the United States replied to the protecting Power that it had instructed the officers concerned with the handling of Japanese nationals "to exercise the most scrupulous care that their control shall be governed by the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and the generally accepted rules of international law." We have continued to apply

<sup>3</sup>Camps have also been visited by officers of the Department assigned to the Internees Section, including Mr. Parmeley W. Herrick, Mr. Carl M. Marcey, Mr. W. B. Norris, Mr. W. H. McCahon, Mr. Eldon F. Nelson, Mr. Darwin De Golia, Mr. John Brown Mason, and Mr. C. C. Hauch.

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to Japanese internees and prisoners of war the humanitarian standards of the Convention and are still striving to get Japan fully to reciprocate.

There are seven regular internment camps in the United States for civilian alien enemies: three in Texas, two in Mexico, one each in Idaho and North Dakota. A few hundred civilian alien enemies are held at Ellis Island and in detention stations in various cities. Of the total of 6,238 enemy aliens held in custody by the Department of Justice on June 30, 1944 about 3,000 are German and about 3,100 are Japanese. The balance consisted of Italians, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Rumanians. Prior to July 1943 the military authorities controlled some civilian internment camps. The subsequent transfer of all civilian internees to Department of Justice camps, operated by the Border Patrol under the supervision of Mr. Willard F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, has worked out to the satisfaction of both the War and Justice Departments.

The situation of the Japanese in the United States has been complicated by the fact that it was felt necessary for the safety of the country upon the opening of hostilities to consider the entire western coast as a potential combat zone and to exclude all persons of Japanese or part-Japanese ancestry and individually dangerous European enemy aliens from this area. Most of the Japanese in the United States—more than 100,000—were inhabitants of this zone and about 63 per cent were American-born and, therefore, citizens. Nevertheless the emergency was such that it was not thought advisable to permit even Japanese who might be loyal to the United States to remain there. The Executive Order of February 19, 1942 authorized the military corps commanders to prescribe military areas and exclude any or all persons from such areas. General DeWitt accordingly declared the entire West Coast to be such a military area and ordered that all Japanese, aliens and American-born, be excluded. It was emphasized that this evacuation of Japanese from military areas was not to be confused with the enemy-alien program which required internment in camps under far more rigid restrictions.

Ten relocation centers were established on public lands: two in Arizona, two in Arkansas, two in California, and one each in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Each area was required to support a minimum of 5,000 persons and to possess agricultural and power facilities. Until these centers were ready the Japanese were placed in assembly centers where food, shelter, and medical care were provided. On March 4, 1944 there were 90,504 evacuees resident in the 10 centers.

The relocation centers are under the control of



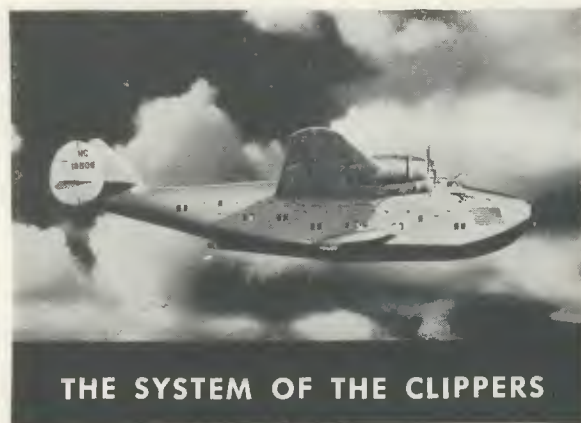
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a civil agency in the Department of the Interior—the War Relocation Authority under the direction of Mr. Dillon Myer. These centers are not, however, governed by the strict regulations imposed upon the prisoners-of-war and enemy-alien internment camps. Nevertheless, the protecting Power has been invited to visit and report upon them, and, as in other camps, a representative of the Internees Section of the Special War Problems Division accompanies the representatives of the protecting Power on such visits.

All complaints on the part of the protecting Power concerning our treatment of prisoners of war, civilian internees and evacuees are made through the Department of State. The Internees Section takes up these complaints with the War Department, Justice Department or the Department of the Interior (War Relocation Authority) and relays their responses to the protecting Power. The extent to which such alleged derelictions appear to be justified is reported upon by the Section's representatives when visiting the camps with the protecting Powers representatives and the respective Departments are given the benefit of these observations.

This article has dealt largely with the activities

of the Department concerning alien enemies in American custody. It should be emphasized, however, that an equally important function of the Internees Section is the protection of Americans held by the enemy. Its concern with the treatment of enemy nationals in American hands arises from the circumstance that just and humane treatment of enemy nationals held by the United States within the framework of its treaties and agreements places the United States in a position reciprocally to demand like treatment for Americans in enemy custody. The Department carries out its functions for the protection of Americans with the assistance of the Swiss Government, which acts as protecting Power for American interests in all enemy countries. Reports received from Swiss representatives who visit camps where Americans are held by the enemy, as well as reports from delegates of the International Red Cross Committee and other sources, are carefully studied in the Internees Section and form the basis for protests, demands for amelioration of treatment and proposals for supplementary agreements addressed through the protecting Power to the enemy, as well as of projects for the relief of Americans in enemy internment camps. Action on these reports is taken by the Internees Section of

the Special War Problems Division in close liaison with other Divisions in the Department and with the War, Navy, Justice and Interior Departments, the American Red Cross and other interested governmental and semi-governmental agencies.

Although the problems handled are war-related, it is not likely that the Internees Section of the Special War Problems Division will cease to function for some considerable time after the end of hostilities. Many problems, some of them of a highly technical nature, will continue to vex the authorities, and a trained and experienced organization such as the Internees Section of the Special War Problems Division will continue to be an invaluable asset to the Department.

## LAND SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS IN EASTERN GERMANY

(Continued from page 539)

resettlement program.

The Land Delivery Associations were instructed to secure land by sacrificing holdings which had changed hands frequently in the last twenty years; holdings especially badly managed; estates belonging to owners who were absent for all or most of the year; holdings belonging to a series of especially large estates; holdings part of which had formerly belonged to independent farmers and which had been bought up and added to the estates within a given period.

The *Landeskultur* officials were supposed to see to it that the value of the settlement property and of the individual units was correctly appraised; to safeguard the government-loaned money; and to make sure that the units of land were sufficient for the new settlers. Government experts handled the problems of surveying, locating buildings, laying out the farms, and other technical problems. State officials were also to settle disputes between the companies and the settlers. They likewise determined the appropriations to be made by the land companies for the creation of public utilities, and played a part in the expropriation proceedings.

The financing of the settlement program was carried on through three credit institutions: one to aid the settlement companies to carry out the settlement project; a second to aid the settlers to buy the land; and a third to aid the necessary public organizations.

Because of the inflation, and despite the objections of Prussia, the *Reich* was forced to set up its

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own credit system on July 21, 1926, with a capital of 50,000,000 marks. This financial aid proved to be the entering wedge for the complete federalization of the resettlement program. A further step was taken in 1930 when the dual credit systems of the Reich and of Prussian were amalgamated into the Settlement Bank, a central credit institution charged with handling all financial aspects of the resettlement program. The upper branches of the administration were controlled by the central government, while its local administration remained in the hands of the Prussian Government.

Upon purchasing land allotments from the Land Settlement Companies, the settlers became indebted to the State Annuity Bank, which bought the annuity bonds held by the companies. The settlers were to pay a four per cent annuity for a period of sixty-nine years and four months, after which the property ceased to be an annuity enterprise. Even before the enactment of the Nazi farm inheritance laws, settlement property thus acquired could not be bought or sold. For inventory purposes, the settler was able to borrow from 500 to 4,000 marks on which he paid interest of 2.5 per cent after two free years and which was amortized at two per cent a year.

Most of the settlers were drawn from the ranks of agricultural workers and other natives of East Prussia. It had been found by experience that they were the most successful. The settlers were chosen by "The Reich Office for Settlement Council," known under the Nazi government as the "Reich Office for German Settlers." It had twenty-two branch offices and was under the control of the German Food Ministry. After 1933 it was placed directly under the "Commissioner for the Reconstruction of the German Peasantry." Under the Republic, it was left to the settlement companies to choose the settlers on the basis of their ability to pay the ten to twenty-five per cent down payment, on their knowledge of agriculture and reputation for thrift, and similar quantities.

Land resettlement moved slowly in the first five years of the new program. The programs, which had been left to the states to handle, was in many cases too difficult for them to cope with. There were many political disagreements between the Reich and the States. In any case, the inflation made land purchases and settlement extremely difficult. There was a chronic lack of funds and a severe lack of materials, but never a lack of settlers. The Land Delivery Associations were formed but slowly and frequently acted even more slowly. The landowners delayed in giving up portions of their

estates, especially when land values began to rise during the inflation. Long and costly legal arguments were waged over increased compensation. Expropriation proceedings were very slow at best. By 1923, of the land settled in East Prussia, only two per cent had come from large private estates and sixteen per cent from the state domain.

To meet the pressing needs of three thousand refugee families from the provinces lost to Poland, the Bill to Supplement the Land Settlement Act of 1919, popularly known as "The Refugee Act," was passed on July 7, 1923. It provided that within eight weeks forty thousand hectares should be handed over by the Land Delivery Associations for settlement.

In the Reichstag debates on the measure the Democrats charged the Social Democrats with failure to exert sufficient pressure on the large land-owners. On the other hand, the German Nationals charged that the bureaucracy was inefficient and that forest lands were being sold at high prices so that the settlers received inadequate amounts of it. Thus they argued against including forest land in the additional forty thousand hectares. The Social Democrats proposed that an intensified resettlement program be carried out by an immediate compensated expropriation of all land held in the estates over and above seven hundred and fifty hectares and by using for settlement land thus made available. Land thus taken should be held by the state and rented on long-term leases. Simultaneously, they recommended the encouragement of co-operatives and the more direct marketing of agricultural products.

These proposals were opposed by the German Nationals and the People's Party, as spokesman of the large estate owners. They claimed that the large estates had an important function in producing for the market and in carrying on extensive agriculture on light soils.

In its final form, the Refugee Act represented a compromise between these opposing views. It was followed by an increase in the area resettled, although severe difficulties with financing were met.

During these years resettlement moved much faster and ran to an average of over nine thousand hectares per year. This was the high point of the process of land resettlement. Such progress as was made was due in large part to the world-wide depression in agriculture, which rendered many large estates bankrupt, and thus opened their holdings to purchase by land settlement companies. Of the remaining land resettled, a considerable part was acquired through expropriation.

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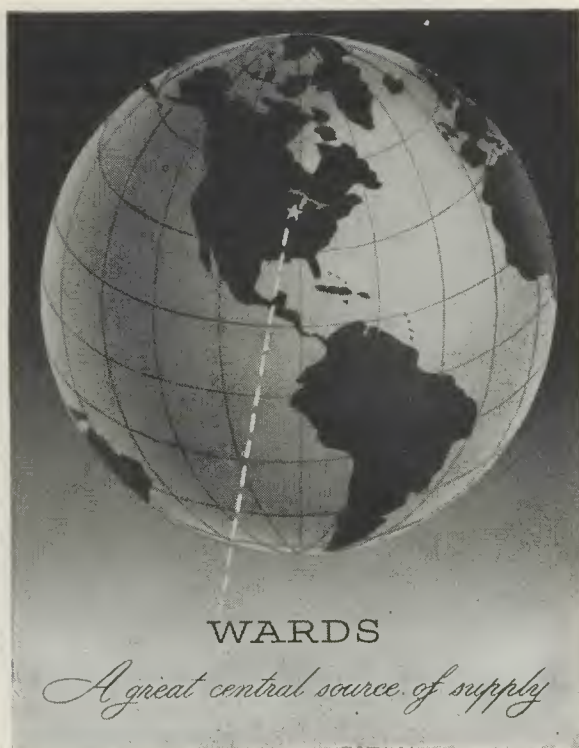
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The program was hindered substantially by numerous quarrels between the states and the Reich. In addition, after the inflation the credit institutions of the states were exhausted, and, as mentioned above, the Reich was forced to set up its own credit system on July 1, 1926. From this time on the settlement program became increasingly federalized.

Between 1919 and 1933 the Republic acquired 193,539 hectares of land for settlement in East Prussia. This area was used to establish 12,317 farms with a total area of 144,170 hectares, an average of 11.7 hectares per farm. Of these, 11,033 were farms of over two hectares. The largest number fell in the class of from five to twenty hectares. This area now supported an increased population of about 65,000 persons. In the same period, 25,494 hectares were added to 7,684 very small farms to raise them to a more nearly independent status. During this same period the settlement program in all of Germany resulted in founding 62,371 new farms with an area of 662,407 hectares and an adding 159,145 hectares to 104,627 small properties.

In East Prussia most of the resettlement land was derived from the former holdings of estates of over one hundred hectares; 107,740 hectares were obtained from this source, while only 15,259 hectares came from what was formerly state or federal land. Reclaimed land accounted for only 1,475 hectares, while various holdings of under one hundred hectares furnished 6,205 hectares.

Nevertheless, this operation was by no means a thorough-going land reform, for, according to the 1933 census of East Prussian farmland, 35.4 per cent was still in holdings of over one hundred hectares. Although this was a considerable reduction, compared with the 40.5 per cent in 1907 and 40.2 per cent in 1925, approximately nine hundred thousand hectares were still in the hands of the large estate owners. Of this, more than six hundred thousand hectares were owned in estates of over two hundred hectares. Land holdings of from twenty to one hundred hectares comprised 37.7 per cent of farmland, while land holdings of from five to twenty hectares comprised 22.8 per cent of the farmland. Despite the progress made under the German Republic in establishing small farms, the position of the large East Prussian landowners had not been seriously altered. They had been forced to relinquish about seven per cent of the land from the largest estates; yet about one per cent of the population, living on three per cent of the farm units, still held over thirty-five per cent of the farmland.

The land resettlement program undertaken by the

terms of the 1919 resettlement law tapered off under the National Socialist government, especially after 1936. The Nazis were not interested in breaking up large estates, both because of their political alliance with the *Junkers* and for fear of curtailing the production of food for market. A movement to establish a so-called German yeomanry was given considerable publicity. In land resettlement it resulted in slightly larger and fewer new settlements being made. During 1933-40, 2,254 new farms were founded in East Prussia with a total area of 39,940 hectares, an average of 13.06 hectares, while 15,114 hectares were added to 5,317 small farms.

Hitler came to power following the overthrow of the Brüning and Schleicher governments, which Hindenburg had dismissed in anger and horror over their proposals to break up the large estates. Having also a preponderance of conservatives in his first cabinet, Hitler could only be expected to curtail the resettlement program.

The new government early assumed full power over the settlement program, by placing the Settlement Bank under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture, in July, 1933. Darré, the Minister of Agriculture, spoke frequently of the necessity for intensive farm colonization in northeastern Germany as an obligation to German industry, to create a market for German industrial products, and to settle unemployed artisans and commercial groups in new communities in the colonized regions. This program has remained in the paper stage. Similar projects were put forward by Koch, the National Socialist *Oberpraesident* of East Prussia, who proposed to industrialize East Prussia and to increase its population by one and a half millions. He has also talked in terms of strengthening the Germans in the eastern provinces and of making East Prussia independent of western markets. Apparently little has been done to bring this program to realization.

National Socialist agrarian policy embarked on a new course with the Hereditary Farm Law of September 29, 1933, by which peasant holdings of from two to one hundred and twenty-five hectares were placed in entail. The owners of such farms could no longer sell, divide, or mortgage their property, which was not to be inherited according to primogeniture. In East Prussia this law covered about seventy per cent of the farms. In all Germany seven hundred thousand hereditary peasant farms (*Erbhoefe*) had been created by 1939, covering over fifty-two per cent of the arable land.

The stated reasons for this law were to put an end to the subdivision of farm land and to the evils of heavy mortgage burdens. It was intended to en-

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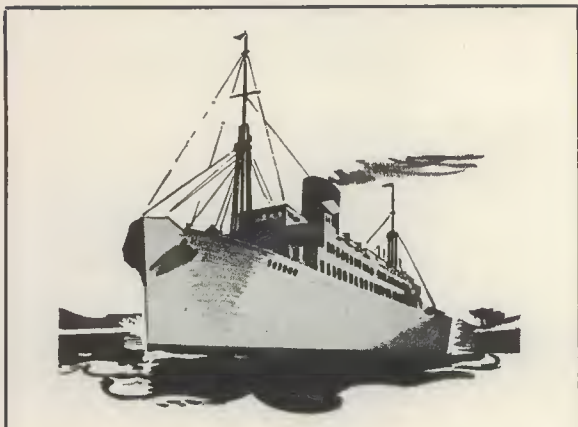
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courage the formation of a peasant estate and is in harmony with the "blood and soil" mythology of Nazism. Peasants enrolled in this class enjoy protection against foreclosure, in fact, cannot be compelled to pay their mortgage debts, and they enjoy price protection. Neither can they raise capital on their holdings, nor move about should they wish to change their calling. New farmers find it more difficult to establish themselves because of the vanishing land-market.

This law has a direct bearing on land settlement, especially since it has been extended by decrees of July, 1938, and March, 1939, to cover many Junker estates, which are thereby "frozen" and thus protected against settlement encroachments.

The division of estates came to an all but complete halt after 1933. The Nazis have used for resettlement land already held by resettlement companies and not yet divided; reclaimed land; state domains; and such estate land as came on the market through debt adjustments. Their policy has been deliberately to bolster large estates rather than to encourage any further division.

For the first several years of Nazi rule, and down to 1937, the settlement program continued to draw on the unexpended balance of appropriated land, in large measure, to make additional grants to small peasant proprietors. Their policy was to establish *Erbhoefe* capable of supporting families of six or more, of not over one hundred and twenty-five hectares. An effort has been made to establish on the land peasants of German stock, of party loyalty, of strong physique and good financial means.

The program of resettlement was curtailed after 1933 not only by unwillingness to break up estates, but by the sharp rise in the cost of building, by the demands of the industrial expansion, and by the shortage of labor. From 1933 to 1940 sixty-seven thousand hectares were acquired for settlement in East Prussian. During the same years 2,544 farms were established with a total area of 39,940 hectares. Additions to small farms were made in 5,317 instances, for a total of 15,114 hectares. On January 1, 1941, there were 9,940 hectares in the hands of settlement associations. Under Nazi rule the tendency was to create larger farms than under the Republic. There are no figures available regarding the size of farms created in East Prussia. Throughout Germany there was, in these years, a steady increase in the percentage of new farms of over ten hectares.

## VISITORS

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

	August
Glen C. Hayes, Kunming	11
Ruth B. Morgan, Quito	11
Virginia L. King	11
Doris Finney, Brazzaville	12
Fred O. McMillan	12
Martha M. Spicer	12
Barbara Johnson	14
Osear W. Fredrickson	14
Francis Willis	14
Chapin Leinbeck, Cairo	14
J. Harold Shullaw, Pretoria	14
Charles Warner, Habana	15
Betty C. Sullivan	15
Virginia B. Martin	15
Ralph H. Hunt, Melbourne	15
Ernest Hernandez	16
Elinor N. Stevens, Calcutta	16
Shirley D. Law	16
William P. Robertson, Oporto	16
Aleta Burschwale, Bogotá	16
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., Lisbon	16
Alfred T. Peterson	17
Ruth B. Russell, London	17
Warren S. Lockwood, London	17
Jacob D. Beam, London	17
John Van Zile	17
Elizabeth Shade	17
Charles D. Warburton	17
Randolph Kidder, Pará	17
Marion V. Babcock, San Salvador	17
Dorothy M. Wilson	17
Gerald Keith	18
Grace Cobral, Lisbon	18
Samuel Reber	18
Frances Ann Elliott, Madrid	18
Robert H. Hartley, Sydney	18
Walter W. Orchaugh, Florence	18
J. Ramon Solana, San José	18
Thomas J. Maleady, Caracas	18
Paul Du Vivier, Accra Gold Coast	18
Eugenia Johnson	19
James W. Anderson, Chunking	19
Kernut Brown, Vigo, Spain	20
C. Grant Isaacs	20
James G. Carter, Madagascar	20
Stephen Kendrick, Bombay	20
Mary Hidding, Ciudad Trujillo	20
Martin J. Hillenbrand	20
Ruth Harwood	21
Raymond E. Kolb, London	21
F. L. Bates	21
W. W. Kintner	21
Carl Forbel, Jr.	22
John A. Calhoun, Tehran	22
Chester Luther Devries	22
James D. Bell	23
Harry Aspelin, Stockholm	23
G. Aspelin, Stockholm	23
Claude E. Hobbs, Jr.	23
Charles B. Wheeler, II	23

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James G. McCargan, Ciudad Trujillo	24	Laurence S. Armstrong, Habana	4
G. H. P. Rector, Liverpool	24	Eva M. La Due, San José	4
Franklin C. Gowen, Vatican City	24	Gerald Drew, Paris	4
Gerald Drew, Algiers	24	Wayne W. Fisher, Chunking	4
Theodore P. Dykstra	24	Helen K. Lyons, Algiers	4
C. E. Stephens, Caracas	25	Joseph L. Dougherty	4
Clarke Vyse, Agua Prieta	25	Edith Jameson	4
Ernest L. Stancliff, Mexico D.E.	25	Eleanor M. Hastons, Managua	4
Barbara Bordwick	25	Marjorie Callaghan, Reykjavik	5
Livingston Satterwaite	26	Howard Bucknell, Jr., London	5
Mary Jane Penny	26	James Lindsey, Melbourne	5
John L. Weaver	26	Gladys Wells, Habana	5
John James Meiley, Pernambuco	26	Edith Wall, Algiers	5
Robert O. Warning, Casablanca	26	T. Huddleston, Caracas	5
Arthur E. Beach, Cairo	26	Gertrude Welch, Caracas	5
Andrew B. Foster	26	Robert C. Huffman	6
Dominic de la Salandra, Quito	26	Mary Denneby, La Paz	6
S. Shepherd, Rome	26	Franz von Schilling, Jr., Stockholm	6
Francis A. O'Connell, Algiers	26	Roy M. Melbourne, Naples	6
Brewster Morris, Stockholm	28	Dorothea C. Lampe, Tegucigalpa	6
Robert P. Chalker, London	28	E. J. Shahady	6
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T. Ogletree, Madrid	28	Margaret Keller	7
Rupert A. Lloyd, Monravia	28	W. Lee Cotternian, Buenos Aires	7
Madelaine Curran, Madrid	28	Laurence C. Mitchell	7
Edythe E. Watson, Madrid	28	Emily L. Willer	7
Charles W. Thayer, London	28	William H. Ziegler	7
Henry Bush, Madrid	28	Agnes Schneider	7
Charles J. Little, Algiers	28	Edith Denhardt, London	8
Alvin C. Detviles	29	E. F. Penrose, London	8
Bernice R. Spears, Managua	29	William L. William, Caracas	8
Paul Minneman, Habana	29	Carol D. Gard	8
Ida Mae Coady, Rio de Janeiro	29	C. T. Zawadzki, London	8
P. Elaine Harris	30	Raymond Fernandez	8
Philip W. Bonsal, Madrid	30	William A. Corkright, Mexico D.F.	8
Philip H. Bagby, Calcutta	30	Elizabeth T. Nichols, Algiers	8
Julia L. Wooster, Bahia	30	Barbara H. Bigford	9
Augustus R. Jones, La Paz	30	Irene Gluck	9
Waller S. Squires, Jr.	30		
Geraldine Leach, Managua	31		
John Wood, Paris	31		
Hazel B. Toos, Quito	31		
James S. Moose, Jr., Jiddo	31		
Elizabeth T. Marriott, Lima	31		
Richard C. Braisted, Buenos Aires	31		

September	
Archibald Gray, Port-au-Prince	1
Edward G. Trueblood, Lima	1
Jacqueline Elmer	1
Douglas M. Crawford	1
H. Hamilton	1
Joseph N. Greene, Jr., Rome	1
Catherine E. Hewpen, Pernambuco	1
Beth E. Davis, Vatican City	1
William R. Kapp, Bilboa	2
Margaret L. Bryant	2
N. Elizabeth Bellamy	2
Elaine C. Gustafson	2
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## DIPLOMATS OF TOMORROW

(Continued from page 529)

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