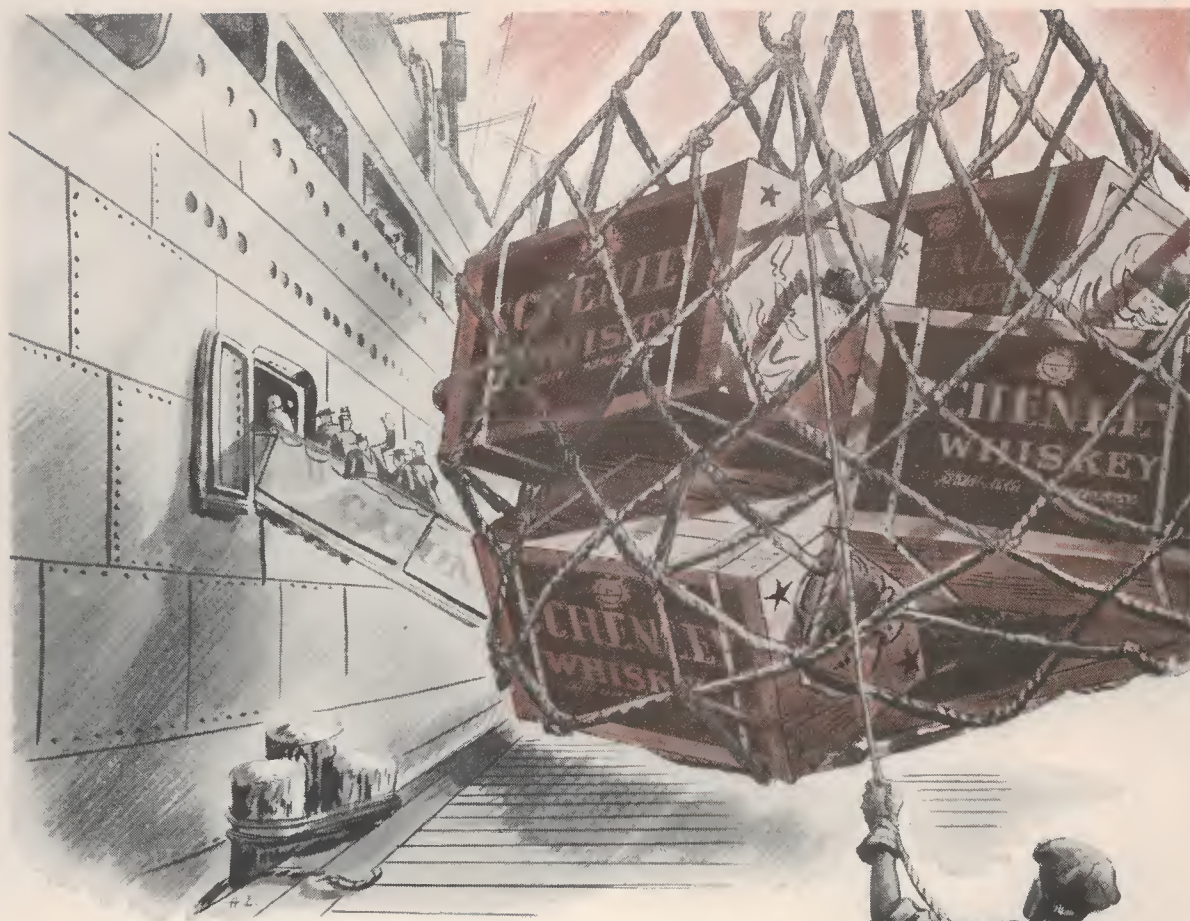


The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 21 NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1944





THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE!

The popularity of American products in many world markets may at least in part be attributed to the wholehearted cooperation of America's diplomatic and consular representatives abroad. This reflects not only conscious effort on their part, but the great power of their example.

Schenley appreciates your patronage of its products—not merely because your prestige impresses our foreign prospects and customers and means better business for us, but also because we are genuinely proud to serve the distinguished group of men and women to which you belong.

We would like to call your particular attention to Schenley Reserve—a true American whiskey of the finest quality.

Schenley International Corporation
 Empire State Building • New York City

AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKEY...

SCHENLEY
 WHISKY



CONTENTS

Cover Picture:

Entrance to Blair House

Foreign Service Salaries in Washington.....	587
<i>By Rowena B. Rommel and Ellen MacDaniels</i>	
Burmese Bridgehead	591
<i>By H. G. Deignan</i>	
Before the Joint Survey Group	595
<i>By Dr. Jacob Viner</i>	
Travel from Miami to Cairo	598
<i>By Pauline Rankin</i>	
Letters to the Editors	600
Editors' Column	602
Press Comment	603
Message to Mr. Murphy	603
Government Abroad—U. S. Foreign Service.....	605
<i>By Sumner Welles</i>	
News from the Field	606
The Bookshelf	608
<i>Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor</i>	
Diplomats of Today	610
<i>By Florence J. Harriman</i>	
Retirement of Consul General Byington.....	611
New Association Officers	611
The Temerario at Asunción	612
<i>By J. N. Ruffin</i>	
Staff Pictures	614
Service Glances	615
Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship	618
Witch-Woman	620
<i>By L. E. Thompson</i>	
In Memoriam	623
"The Time for Decision"	638
<i>Reviewed by Harold G. Villard</i>	
Births	640
Visitors	642

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.

NOVEMBER, 1944

AMERICAN EASTERN TRADING & SHIPPING CO., S.A.E.

Alexandria and Suez (Egypt)

Branches or Agents in:

Alexandria, Egypt	Jaffa, Palestine
Cairo, Egypt	Jerusalem, Palestine
Port Said, Egypt	Haifa, Palestine
Suez, Egypt	Beirut, Lebanon
Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Iskenderon, Turkey
Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Damascus, Syria
Djibouti, French Somaliland	Ankara, Turkey
Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Izmir, Turkey
Jedda, Arabia	Istanbul, Turkey
Nicosia, Cyprus	Valetta, Malta

AMERICAN IRAQI SHIPPING CO., LTD.

(Only American-Owned Shipping Firm
in Persian Gulf)

Basrah and Baghdad (Iraq)

Branches or Agents in:

Baghdad, Iraq	Bandar Abbas, Iran
Basrah, Iraq	Teheran, Iran
Khorramshahr, Iran	Bahrein, Bahrein Islands
Bandar Shahpour, Iran	Ras Tannurah, Saudi Arabia
Abadan, Iran	Koweit, Arabia
Bushire, Iran	Mosul, Iraq



New York Representatives AMERICAN EASTERN CORP.

Near East Division

30 Rockefeller Plaza Circle 6-0333
New York 20, N. Y.



HE'S COMING HOME!

Please don't wake me anybody!
Everything's going to be just
the way he'll want it. His easy
chair...his slippers....and his
Chesterfields.

It's Chesterfield

RIGHT COMBINATION
WORLD'S BEST TOBACCOS

Copyright 1944, LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corp.	581
American Security and Trust Company	617
American Tobacco Co.	639
Association of Pacific Fisheries	643
Aviation Corporation, The	619
Bacardi	625
Barr Shipping Company	583
Calvert School	643
Chase National Bank	640
Douglas Aircraft Company	629
Federal Storage Company	585
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	586
Grace Line	634
Gude's	643
Hiram Ricker & Sons	635
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	637
John Day Co.	621
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	582
Mayflower Hotel	630
National Booksellers	642
National City Bank	624
National Distillers Corp.	631
National Geographic Magazine	627
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	641
Schenley Products	II & III COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington	617
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	633
Texaco Petroleum Products	628
Tyner, Miss E. J.	643
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	640
United Fruit Company	642
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Westinghouse Electrical International Co.	622
Williams, R. C., & Co.	584
Wright Aeronautical Corporation	626

Please mention THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL when writing to advertisers.

NOVEMBER, 1944

BARR SERVICE

Thirty Years of Continuous Service to
Exporters and Importers

International
SHIPPING AGENTS
FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS
FREIGHT AND CUSTOM HOUSE
BROKERS
INSURANCE

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

is able to help its clients achieve that most important factor in international trade—mutual understanding and confidence between seller and buyer.

For thirty years BARR SHIPPING COMPANY has dealt with exporters and importers in a score of foreign countries, and experience is a good teacher.

In the export business, perhaps more than in any other, it is fundamentally true that:

GOODWILL is an asset
Whose Market Value Never Fluctuates

On request, we will mail you a copy of a booklet containing American Foreign Trade Definitions.

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

HARRY K. BARR, President

25 BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

CABLE: — All Codes — BARRSHIPCO

No Passport Needed!

ROYAL SCARLET FINE FOODS

Recognized Everywhere
For Fine Quality

Since 1811



Don't you agree that the reputation behind a food product offers a sound buying guide? R. C. Williams & Company (distributor of Royal Scarlet Foods) has a reputation for fine quality that goes back 131 years . . . *further than any other food wholesaler in New York.*

How was that reputation won? By making certain that every package carrying our label meets the highest standards of quality. Over a period of years, it has been our privilege to serve many Embassies, Consulates and Legations throughout the world. Our knowledge of the details incidental to this type of trade enables us to offer the most complete type of service . . . *under all conditions.* You are invited to investigate — no obligation whatsoever. Your inquiry or order will receive special attention when sent to:

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO., Inc.

25th STREET and 10th AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO., INC.

NEW YORK CITY 1, N. Y.
NEW YORK CITY LIC. LL No. 1

We carry a complete line of wines and liquors including the finest available domestic and imported brands. Every care is taken to provide efficient service and to assure your complete satisfaction. For further information, please do not hesitate to communicate with our Export Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 9, 1944:

Maynard B. Barnes of Vinton, Iowa, American Consul General at Dakar, has been assigned to the Department of State.

William Barnes of Belmont, Massachusetts, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, for temporary duty.

Joseph Leonard Dougherty of Mariou, Ohio, has been designated Agricultural Analyst at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Carlton Hurst of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Carl F. Norden of New York, New York, American Foreign Service Officer attached to the Office of the Political Adviser on the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, at Naples, Italy, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Charles S. Reed of Cleveland, Ohio, American Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

James R. Wilkinson of Madison, Wisconsin, American Consul at Birmingham, England, has been designated American Consul General at Dakar, French West Africa, upon confirmation of his nomination.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 16, 1944:

George M. Abbott of Cleveland, Ohio, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Loren Carroll of Oak Park, Illinois, Press Attaché at Algiers, Algeria, has been transferred as Press Attaché to Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Selden Chapin of Erie, Pennsylvania, officer in charge of American Mission at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated Counselor of Mission at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Norris B. Chipman of Washington, D. C., now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

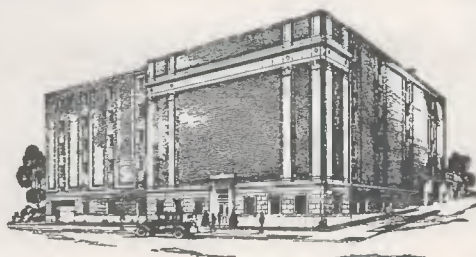
Robert R. Cunningham of Columbus, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated American Vice Consul and Special Disbursing Agent at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Gerald A. Drew of San Francisco, California, formerly designated as Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

J. Stanford Edwards of Brooklyn, New York, American Vice Consul at Liverpool, England, has been designated American Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium.

Richard Eldridge of Gainesville, Texas, has been appointed Senior Economic Analyst in American Foreign Service

(Continued on page 616)



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling
and Care of Household Treasures*

Private Rooms for Furniture
Certified Cold Storage Vaults for Furs
Rug Cleaning and Storage
Porto-lockers and Chests for Woolens
Vaults for Silverware
Heated Piano and Art Section
Fumigation Chambers
Home Inspection and Insurance Service
Packing and Forwarding
Nation-wide Long Distance Moving
(Allied Van Lines)
Lift Vans for Foreign Shipments
(Bowling Green)
Motor Vans for Local Moving

1701 Florida Ave. ADams 5600
Washington 9, D. C.

Officers

E. K. MORRIS
President
HAROLD N. MARSH
Vice-Pres. and Counsel
JAMES M. JOHNSTON
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
Secretary
PAUL E. TOLSON
Asst. Vice-Pres.
S. WEBSTER ADAMS
Asst. Vice-Pres.
A. RUSSELL BARBEE
Asst. Secretary
RAYMOND O. BABB
Asst. Secretary

Directors

BRUCE BAIRD
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
DANIEL L. BORDEN
M. F. CALNAN
HENRY P. ERWIN
D. P. GAILLARD
JAMES M. JOHNSTON
HAROLD N. MARSH
ALLISON N. MILLER
CARROLL MORGAN
E. K. MORRIS
DONALD F. ROBERTS
FREDERIC N. TOWERS
GRIFFITH WARFIELD
ROBERT W. WILSON

TODAY

WHEN IT COUNTS THE MOST

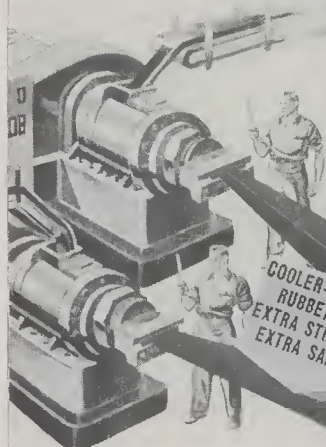
Another

Firestone
Extra Value

THE

DUPLEX TREAD

**Assures Longer Mileage
and Greater Safety**



EXTRA-TOUGH,
WEAR-RESISTING
RUBBER FOR
EXTRA MILEAGE

COOLER-RUNNING
RUBBER FOR
EXTRA STRENGTH
EXTRA SAFETY

Do you realize that practically all tires were made with the same type of *natural* rubber before the war? And do you remember how much farther and safer some tires ran than others? Today, all passenger car tires are made with the same type of *synthetic* rubber. And there is still a tremendous difference in their performance.

Take the famous Firestone Gear-Grip Tread. You know that it provides extra protection against skidding because of its 3,456 sharp-edged angles. But do you know why it delivers so much extra mileage? The answer is in the Duplex Tread. From the road surface deep down to the base, it is made of rubber compounded for extra toughness to resist wear. The base and sidewalls are made of rubber compounded to make the tire cooler-running and more efficient, for greater safety.



**SAFTI-LOCK
CORDS**

Tightly woven, stronger cords Safti-Locked together for extra strength.



GUM-DIPPING

Each tire cord is insulated against friction and internal heat to protect against blowouts.



VITAMIC RUBBER

Extra protection against weather checking and wear.



**SAFTI-SURED
CONSTRUCTION**

Welds tread and cord body into a single unit of tremendous strength.



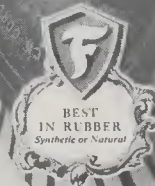
**GEAR-GRIP
TREAD**

3,456 sharp-edged angles provide extra protection against skidding.



"KNOW-HOW"

More than 40 years experience assures extra performance.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 21, NO. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1944

Foreign Service Salaries in Washington

By ROWENA B. ROMMEL and ELLEN MACDANIELS

This article is based upon a study and report proposing that the Department take action to establish a policy of equalizing the salaries of Foreign Service officers stationed in Washington with the classification rates of the positions they occupy. This proposal is still under consideration by high administrative officials of the Department and the Foreign Service. The authors of the article are on the staff of the Office of Departmental Administration.

WHILE Foreign Service officers spend most of their lives working in foreign countries, many are assigned for periods of duty in Washington. When stationed in Washington, they cease to receive field allowances and hence are dependent on their basic salaries. Usually this cut results in a 30 to 40 per cent reduction in total income.

Not only does this reduction in income occur, but many Foreign Service Officers are assigned to jobs in the Department which carry Federal Civil Service salary rates higher than they are receiving. A recent survey shows that 67 per cent of the Foreign Service officers in the Department receive less than Departmental officers who occupy similar positions. In certain instances this spread is as great as \$3,500. This is a gross inequality. What conditions have brought it about? How does this inequality affect the Foreign Service? the Department? the Foreign Service officers? What can be done to remedy the situation?

The basic salaries of Foreign Service officers were established by the Rogers Act of 1924. At that time, the salary scale was generous in comparison with that of Departmental officers, which had been established in the previous year by the Classification Act of 1923. Changes have occurred since 1924. Civil Service salaries have been revised upwards, while Foreign Service salaries have

remained unchanged. A comparison today shows Federal Civil Service salaries higher than those of Foreign Service officers (see Table I).

Furthermore, the reorganization of the Department in January of this year has accentuated the difference in salaries received by Foreign Service officers and Civil Service employees doing the same work. In an effort to raise the general organizational level of the Department, a number of new P-8 and P-7 positions were established and many existing positions were up-graded. This move was motivated by the desire to bring the Department into line with prevailing tendencies in the Federal Service, and thus attract and recognize highly qualified professional and administrative talent. Table II gives a comparison of the salaries of Foreign Service officers stationed in the Department, as of May 15, 1944, with the Civil Service salary range of the jobs they were occupying. During the war, many of the posts have been closed. Hence there have been a greater number of Class I and II Foreign Service officers in the Department than there would normally be. This weights the table unnaturally in favor of the level of Foreign Service salaries; even so, the table shows a wide range of discrepancy against the Foreign Service officers.

Since the rate of promotion in the Foreign Service is relatively slow, particularly in comparison

with that of the Federal Service, officers are frequently receiving less salary than men in the Federal Service with comparable length of experience. Hence many Foreign Service officers find themselves supervising persons who are receiving higher salaries than they are. Particularly is this true of officers in Classes VII to IV, who make up the larger share of officers assigned to the Department. These are men with considerable years of service in many parts of the world. They bring to the work of the Department seasoned experience throughout the world with which United States foreign policy is concerned.

The existence of such a situation hardly seems equitable to the Foreign Service. The Classification Act of 1923 established the principle of "equal pay for equal work" in the Federal Service. There is no reason why the Foreign Service of the United States should be excluded from realization of this principle. As a matter of fact, a case might well be built for additional compensation for Foreign Service officers in view of the added expenses and burdens imposed by the mobile nature of their work. This factor has already been recognized by additional allowances for officers abroad. It is, for example, being recognized by the British Foreign Office in their proposal to Parliament for allowances in London. In Washington, however, not only is the allowance withdrawn but compensation equal to that of fellow officers performing the same work is denied.

The inequitable situation in principle takes on added meaning when viewed from the practical and personal standpoint of the individual. The 30 to 40 per cent cut in salary occasioned by loss of allowances is not reflected in a comparable reduction in costs. It comes in the face of added living expenses. The comparatively short period of assignment in Washington and the uncertainty as to future movements makes it necessary for an officer to plan his living on a short-term basis. Consequently, he usually incurs a greater expenditure for housing, the education of his children, etc., than Departmental officers permanently assigned to Washington. Frequently a backlog of medical, dental, and other personal needs of his family and himself have been gathering in some out-of-the-way consular post, awaiting return to the United States for attention.

Washington was an expensive city in which to live even before the war. Foreign Service officers assigned here have found it increasingly difficult to meet the mere obligations of living expenses, irrespective of any possibility of continuing the status accorded them while abroad. Officers in the \$3,000 to \$6,000 classes are hardest hit, and it is their salaries which are furthest out of line with those received by Departmental employees. In most cases,

officers with dependents within this salary range are forced to draw on reserves or borrow money in order to maintain their families in Washington. Nor should it be forgotten that Foreign Service officers are frequently called upon to continue sociable acquaintance with the staffs of foreign embassies in Washington whom they have known and done business with while abroad—this, without the aid of any allowance.

In view of this salary discrepancy and the difficulties it entails, it is surprising that more Foreign Service officers have not resigned. Many of the officers have received offers of higher paying positions. The recent demand in the Federal Service and in the military service for men with knowledge of foreign countries has been of boom proportions. For the most part, these offers have not been accepted. Tribute should be paid by the public, the Department, and those who administer the Foreign Service, for it is clear that monetary return is not the primary incentive of Foreign Service officers. The Foreign Service career has a high professional value which the participants have built and respect. Such intangible factors as the desire to contribute to an all-important aspect of United States Government, and a sense of loyalty and duty to the Service draw and hold men in the Service. To date, the inequity in the situation of Foreign Service officers assigned to the Department has not appreciably stimulated resignations from the Service. It has, however, had an effect on the development and morale of hundreds of officers over a long period of time. To preserve the status quo is to exploit the loyalty of Foreign Service officers. Nor will their patience last forever. If they perceive no disposition to remedy the inequity in their financial position, resignations are bound to occur and these will be from the best men in the Service who have the highest earning potential outside.

A remedy for this situation would be to pay Foreign Service officers stationed in Washington, say for a period of three months or longer, the difference between their Foreign Service salaries and the Civil Service salaries of the jobs they occupy. This could be accomplished by amending the Foreign Service bill now before Congress so as to allow the Secretary of State discretionary authority to supplement the Foreign Service rate. Addition of the following language to "A Bill to Amend the Act Entitled 'An Act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor,' approved February 23, 1931, as Amended," would do this:

Note: Italics indicates proposed amendment.)

"Sec. 3. That paragraph (a) of section 10 of the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, is here-

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF CIVIL SERVICE AND FOREIGN SERVICE SALARY CLASSIFICATION

Classification Act—1923		Rogers Act—1924		Present Civil Service Professional Classifications	
P-1	\$1,860-\$2,400	Unclassified	\$2,500-\$3,400	P-1	\$2,000-\$2,600
P-2	\$2,400-\$3,000	Class VIII	\$3,500-\$3,900	P-2	\$2,600-\$3,200
P-3	\$3,000-\$3,600	Class VII	\$4,000-\$4,400	P-3	\$3,200-\$3,800
P-4	\$3,800-\$5,000	Class VI	\$4,500-\$4,900	P-4	\$3,800-\$4,600
P-5	\$5,300-\$6,000	Class V	\$5,000-\$5,900	P-5	\$4,600-\$5,400
P-6	\$6,000-\$7,500	Class IV	\$6,000-\$6,900	P-6	\$5,600-\$6,400
P-7	\$7,000	Class III	\$7,000-\$7,900	P-7	\$6,500-\$7,500
		Class II	\$8,000-\$8,900	P-8	\$8,000-\$9,000
		Class I	\$9,000-\$10,000		

TABLE II.—SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS CONTRASTED WITH CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL POSITIONS THEY OCCUPY

Salaries of Foreign Service Officers in positions classified by Civil Service at P-8 (\$8,000-\$9,000)	Salaries of Foreign Service Officers in positions classified by Civil Service at P-7 (\$6,500-\$7,500)	Salaries of Foreign Service Officers in positions classified by Civil Service at P-6 (\$5,600-\$6,400)	Salaries of Foreign Service Officers in positions classified by Civil Service at P-5 (\$4,600-\$5,400)	Salaries of Foreign Service Officers in positions classified by Civil Service at P-4 (\$3,800-\$4,600)	Salaries of Foreign Service Officers in positions classified by Civil Service at less than P-4
\$4,500	\$4,100	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$2,750	\$3,500
4,500	4,200	3,500	4,000		
4,500	4,200	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,100
4,600	4,500	4,000	4,100	4,000	4,600
5,000	4,500	4,000	4,100		5,000
6,000	4,500	4,000	4,400	5,100	5,100
6,000	4,600	4,000	4,400	6,000	7,000
6,000	4,700	4,100	4,500	6,400	
6,000	5,000	4,100	4,500	6,400	
7,200	5,000	4,100	4,500	8,900	
7,200	5,000	4,200			
7,600	5,000	4,200	4,600		
	5,100	4,500	5,000		
8,000	6,000	4,500	5,400		
8,000	6,000	4,500	6,000		
8,000	6,000	4,500	7,800		
8,000	6,000	4,600	8,000		
8,000	6,000	4,700	8,200		
8,200	6,200	4,700	8,900		
8,200	6,200	5,000	10,000		
8,200	6,200	5,000	10,000		
8,600	6,200	5,000			
9,000	6,200	5,000			
9,400		5,000			
9,600	6,500	5,000			
9,600	7,000	5,000			
9,600	7,000	5,000			
9,600	7,200				
9,800	7,400	6,200			
10,000					
10,000	8,200	6,800			
	8,600	6,900			
	8,700	7,400			

by amended to read:

"Sec. 10 (a) The officers in the Foreign Service of the United States shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows, with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto, except as increases in salaries are authorized in *sections 21 and 33 of this Act*:

* * * * *

"Sec. 9. Section 21 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. That any Foreign Service Officer may be assigned for duty in the Department of State or in any department or agency of the Government in the discretion of the Secretary of State without loss of class or salary, such assignment to be for a period of not more than three years unless the public interest demands further service, when such assignment may be extended for a period not to exceed one year, upon completion of which four-year assignment and reassignment to the field, he may not again be assigned for duty in the Department of State or in any other department or agency of the Government until the expiration of at least three years of field duty. *"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 10 of this Act, the Secretary of State is authorized to grant to Foreign Service Officers assigned for duty in the Department of State or in any department or agency of the Government to positions for which the classified salary is greater than the salary of the Foreign Service Officer additional salary which shall not exceed the difference between the salary of the Foreign Service Officer as determined in section 10 (a) and 33 of this Act and the salary of the position in the Government to which the Foreign Service Officer has been assigned. Any ambassador or minister, or any Foreign Service Officer of whatever class, detailed for duty in connection with trade conferences, or international gatherings, congresses, or conferences, or for other special duty not at his post or the Department of State, except temporarily for purposes of consultation, shall be paid his salary and expenses of travel and subsistence at the rates prescribed by law."*

It will be noted that the language is discretionary. Thus exceptions could be made, if desired, in application of the provision to cases where the salary of positions occupied by Foreign Service officers might be below the level of the Foreign Service grade. Since the range of Civil Service grades runs to \$9,000, Foreign Service salaries could conceivably seldom be higher than the classified positions. The need for use of this discretionary provision would depend, of course, on the policy pursued in selecting officers for positions in the Department.

The psychological moment to press for this legislation is now. Congress and the people are awake

to the increased international responsibilities of the United States. Explanation of the role which the Foreign Service of the United States must play in meeting those responsibilities will be convincing. There never was a more opportune time in the history of the Foreign Service to demonstrate solicitude for the welfare and development of the corps of officers who constitute this Service. There never was a more significant moment for bold and progressive administration of the Service, for the Foreign Service of the United States must be revamped to carry on increased overseas activities, and to make it an instrument commensurate with the role of the United States in the postwar international world. The reputation of its personnel administration will be a heavy determinant in attracting and holding men equal to these responsibilities.

An additional factor of timeliness arises in connection with current budget policy of the Department. In preparing the budget estimates for 1946, agreement was reached by administrative officials of the Department for the systematic assignment of about 112 Foreign Service officers in the Department; thus, funds will not be asked in the 1946 budget for 112 Departmental positions. These 112 officers are to be apportioned among the various Divisions and Offices to fill responsible administrative and policy positions. In the absence of such a plan, the divisions would have budgeted for these positions as a part of their regular work plan. If Foreign Service Officers are to carry administrative, operational, and policy responsibilities within the Department, they are entitled to receive the salary that Departmental employees would receive for performing the same work.

Long term benefits would derive from such a policy, both for the Department and the Foreign Service. Should the Department of State attempt to operate without the knowledge, experience and point of view of the Foreign Service officers, it would be operating in a vacuum. Field experience and first-hand knowledge of foreign countries is essential to performance of the Department's work in Washington and abroad. On the other hand, Departmental experience is just as essential for the Foreign Service. In order to do an effective job in the field, the Foreign Service officer needs to become acquainted with the Department of State—its administrative and operating practices, how overall policy is formulated and directed from Washington, the inter-relationships of component parts of foreign policy, the inter-relationships of widely differing governmental programs and activities, and the conduct of business with international organizations and conferences. Representation of the real

(Continued on page 640)

BURMESE BRIDGEHEAD

By H. G. DEIGNAN of the Smithsonian Institution
Based on Smithsonian War Background Studies, No. 17

Burma, a country with the area of Texas and a population of some 15,000,000, extending north and south from the confines of Tibet to within 600 miles of Singapore, its frontiers marching with those of India, China, Thailand, and Malaya, must necessarily hold a crucial position in whatever strategies are planned for pursuance of the War in the Asiatic Theater. It must then be of interest to examine the conditions to be found there with their historical background, and the potential attitude of the Burmese to the advance of Allied arms.

Although many races are embraced by the general term "Burmese," yet no less than two-thirds of the total population belong to the Burman stock and perhaps 70 per cent of the non-Burmans use the dominant tongue with fluency. Since the various non-Burman peoples are on the whole of simpler culture and largely found along the periphery of the country, while the homogeneous Burmans are concentrated in the heartlands of the Irrawaddy and Sittang basins, it is plain that upon them must our main interest be directed.

The Burman has within recent years, thanks to a highly political Buddhist clergy and the influence of propaganda from abroad, constantly been reminded that within 120 years his country has fallen from its greatest estate, step by step, to a condition of dependency and that a reduced but independent Burma existed not longer ago than 1885. Too provincial to view objectively the relationship of Burma to the outside world and with an exaggerated opinion of the value of its natural wealth, the indolent and improvident Burman has had to undergo the galling experience of seeing the resources of his homeland being developed by Europeans or falling into the hands of the energetic Chinese and especially Indians, who had found there what compared with their own was a land of plenty. His resentment and sense of economic displacement grew in direct proportion with the increasing prosperity of these alien communities and made him a natural target for the fair words and promises of the Japanese.

In 1931 the Census Report listed only 570 Japanese subjects resident in Burma and in British times the Japanese population probably never exceeded 800, most of them dentists, barbers, photographers, or employees of Japanese commercial houses and hanks. They were distributed in small numbers throughout the cities and towns and their overt

activities called for no more remark than those of citizens of any other country. So great was their influence on the country's political life, however, that it is now doubted by no one that all were agents employed by the Nipponese Government and receiving their instructions from the Consulate in Rangoon. The growth of nationalism in Burma during the past decade, complete with Fascist overtones, coincided with a determined wooing of Burmese opinion by Japan and was to be of incalculable assistance to the Japanese in their invasion of 1942.

Burma's known story begins with the conjectured migrations of peoples now dwelling therein—movements that have not quite ended in our day.

Before the ninth century A.D., when Burmans first appeared on the southern plains, colonists from South India had already settled as far north as Prome, where remains of their culture still survive, and the mouths of the Irrawaddy had been visited by Arab traders. But the most ancient inscriptions in Burman date no earlier than about A.D. 1100, and Burman historical narrative begins with Anawrahta (a contemporary of William the Conqueror), who forcibly introduced the pure Buddhism of the Hinayana and established a dynasty at his capital of Pagan.

Anawrahta's successors became gradually weaker and their kingdom was overthrown by the Mongols of Kublai Khan in 1287; upon the withdrawal of these savage warriors, the land fell prey to the raiding Shans and eventually broke into three major states with capitals at Ava, Toungoo, and Pegu. While the Talaing kingdom at Pegu grew to considerable prosperity, Upper Burma remained disorganized, petty chieftain against petty chieftain, until, with the reign of Minkyinyo (1486-1531), Toungoo succeeded in becoming the paramount state of Burma.

Minkyinyo's son, Tabinshweti (1531-1550), overcame Pegu and Prome and attempted to take the Siamese capital of Ayuthia; he was recognized as king of all Burma north to Pagan. Tabinshweti's successor, Bayinnaung (Bureng Naung), a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth, devoted the 31 years of his reign to conquest and extended his power over most of what is now Burmese territory and also over a great part of the Siamese lands. As general of his father's armies and later in his own name, he began the series of Burmo-Siamese wars which were to continue off and on for two centuries; at his death he



Upper: Burmese ballet tells its story by subtle movements of hands, arms, hips and knees.

Lower: A typical house and compound in Myinpagan, one of the three small villages which, with numerous ruined houses, occupy the site of ancient Pagan.





View from Mandalay Hill of the Kuthodaw Pagoda ("730 Pagodas"), built in the nineteenth century by King Mindon Min. The 729 small pagodas bear marble slabs on which is inscribed the text of the sacred writings of Burmese Buddhism. The Maymyo hills and the Shan plateau appear in the background.

left his country exhausted and condemned to more than 100 years of chaos.

No strong ruler appeared again until 1752, when Alaungpaya (Alaung Phra), chief of Shwebo, rose against the feeble king who claimed the allegiance of Upper Burma. Having conquered, by 1754, all of the north as far as the Yunnan border, he turned to the south, where he met with equal success. In 1755, capturing from the weakened Talaings the golden Shwedagon Pagoda, he founded at its base the capital of Rangoon ("War's End") and established there the dynasty which was to rule over Burma until 1885.

The pride and conceit of the Burmese Government grew in proportion to its military successes and the British in Bengal watched uneasily this ambitious neighbor. In the next 60 years three separate clashes occurred between the Burmese and the British; each ended with the latter in control of more Burmese territory, and on January 1, 1886, the last portion of independent Burma was incorporated into British India.

Upon pacification of Upper Burma, the entire

country was unified and, in 1897, was constituted a province of British India under a lieutenant governor and legislative council. The form of government resembled that of other Indian provinces with certain adaptations to fit the peculiar circumstances of Burmese history and tradition.

The historical accident which caused Burma to become part of alien India was perhaps unfortunate and the racial friction between the Burmese and Indian immigrants, especially violent since 1930, caused increasing dissatisfaction with the arrangement. A campaign for complete separation from the larger country bore fruit in 1937 by Burma's becoming, after a plebiscite, definitely not a "crown colony," but a "colony," which is defined simply as "a part of His Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the British Islands and of British India." Indeed, under her new Constitution, Burma had become, in all but name, a self-governing dominion, and Burmese nationals were, at the end, associated with the highest branches of administration. With the exception of the Philippine Islands, no tropical dependency of any empire had attained to so large a



Woman of the Padaung, a tribe dwelling in the Shan States. The brass rings on arms, legs, and neck are added continually from youth on and apparently cause no discomfort to the wearer.

way uneconomical and trade between Burma and China was always chiefly carried on by sea. Burmese nationalist opinion, fearing too easy access from the powerful neighbor to the northwest, had also opposed British moves toward development of the road into a modern all-weather highway. But now that contact with China had become of importance to the greatest powers of the world, Burmese objections were overridden and concentrated work on the project was begun, with the result that, by the labors of hundreds of thousands of coolies, the road was finished in 1939. Its completion came not a moment too soon: by January 1939 Japan had succeeded in shutting off the route by which Chungking had received munitions and other vital materials *via* Hongkong; in the spring of 1940 she was able to enforce the closure by the French of the railway and frontier to Yunnan, and in September of the same year went on to occupy the crucial parts of French Indo-China. Free China found herself with only the Burma Road as a convenient way of access to her friends and now Japan's interest in Burma became acute.

On June 24, 1940, 2 days after the broken French had signed an armistice with the Germans, and while the British looked for imminent invasion from the Continent, the Japanese presented London with a demand that the Burma Road be closed. To its humiliation and the detriment of its cause, the Churchill Government had no choice but to accede in part, agreeing to a temporary arrangement by which the Road would close to the transit of munitions and other war materials from July 18 to October 18, 1940.

Loud outcries greeted this decision, from the unfortunate victim, as well as from Russia and the United States. The Burmese nationalists, who 2 years before had objected vociferously to the opening of the Road, now chimed in with protests against its closing, on the grounds that Japan might make demands for further concessions.

One of the reasons given for the action had been

(Continued on page 623)

degree of autonomy, and Burma's political evolution had not yet reached its climax.

In 1937, with China's maritime ports blockaded by Japan, the Chinese Central Government first awakened to the importance of her Yunnan gateway through Burma to the outside world. The Burma Road is in no sense a new one; in places it follows the ancient Tribute Road which was old in the days of Marco Polo. Sections of the road between Lashio and Chungking have been open to traffic for years—the stretch between Lashio and the Chinese frontier has been usable in all weathers since 1910, that between Kunming and Tali has been macadamized since 1933, and other parts have been traversable by lorries in the dry season. But the immense difficulties of bridging the deep gorges of the Mekong and the Salween and the excessive rainfall of southwestern Yunnan had made completion of the high-

Before The Joint Survey Group

Remarks of Dr. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, now at the Institute of International Studies, Yale University, before the Joint Survey Group on July 27 at the Department of State. Dr. Viner is one of America's foremost economists. He has had wide experience in government with the old U. S. Shipping Board, The Tariff Commission, The Treasury Department, and now as Consultant with the Department of State. He is the Editor of the Journal of Political Economy and author "inter alia" of Dumping—A Problem in International Trade, 1923; Canada's Balance of International Indebtedness, 1924; Studies in the Theory of International Trade, 1937.

MY membership in the Washington bureaucracy, though it stretches over more years than I like to contemplate, has always been intermittent. A columnist once said of me that I had been fired from Washington more often than any other person in the history of the American Civil Service. If I really have claims to this distinction, then I must also have claims to the distinction of having been hired more often than any other member of the Washington bureaucracy. I must concede, nevertheless, that my claims to insight into the problems of foreign economic reporting on the basis of inside experience are slight. My sole direct contact with the State Department files, where presumably are accumulated the products of over 150 years of foreign reporting, was in 1918 when I helped prepare for President Wilson, in connection with his formulation of the Third of his Fourteen Points, an account of our economic diplomacy with Brazil from 1890 to 1918—a sorry record, by the way, in the history of our commercial diplomacy, and one which has not yet been disclosed to the public, at least in this country. In 1917 to 1919, when I was on the Tariff Commission staff, I saw—or had the opportunity to see—the flow of material from the State Department's Foreign Service which it sent on to the Tariff Commission. I never knew to what extent this material had been gathered in accordance with specific requests of the State Department or of other government agencies. Some of this material struck me as being of probable interest to someone, and some—less—of it impressed me as being important. But much of it gave me the impression—perhaps unjustly—that it had either been compiled on their own initiative by lonesome and isolated members of the Foreign Service in the search of a cure for their involuntary idleness or had been prepared in response to requests made long before by officials in Washington who had probably died years before and who may have been intellectually dead long before physical rigor mortis set in. I saw little trace of any selective process at work, of any logical system for initiating, and especially for terminating, any specific flow of information, and little sign that there was located anywhere in Washington any office with the authority and responsibility for seeing that the material should

reach all the points of the Washington labyrinth where there was a real chance that it would actually be put to some kind of use. I did see, however, signs that there were efficient procedures whereby the mass of material as it flowed in should go promptly to files where it could be permanently embalmed and thus prevented from either getting in anyone's way or from helping anyone on his way if he did not catch the items relevant for his purposes in their first flight.

Later, during two years of residence in Geneva, I saw something of the reporting to Washington from the American consulate there on the economic activities of the League, and it impressed me as highly intelligent reporting, especially if account is taken of the extraordinarily wide range of the economic activities of the League and its various agencies. I believe that the high quality of this reporting was in a large measure due to the intelligence and industry of your Mr. Riddleberger.

For a time from 1934 on, during my several sojourns with the Treasury, I was able to see at first hand the products of certain kinds of special financial reporting carried on for the Treasury by members of the State Department Foreign Service, chiefly Cochran from Paris and Butterworth from London, and was once more favorably impressed. I was struck, however, by the limited number of financial centers for which such reporting was available. Although it never became clear as to where responsibility for this limitation lay as between departmental initiative, budgetary restrictions, or availability of trained and competent personnel, it is my impression that this last factor, at the time, was the dominating one. In the last critical years before Pearl Harbor, I was particularly struck by the almost complete absence, at least from my desk at the Treasury, of significant economic reports from Japan even on matters which were, or could have been made, matters of legitimate concern to the Treasury. Even with the limited range of Treasury activity at that time in the international field, I felt that there was need of more comprehensive and better-grade information at the Treasury about financial and monetary developments in other countries than was being provided by either State Department staff or the Treasury's own sources for

such information.

In one respect at least, however, I believe that past experience and traditions of the United States Government with respect to foreign economic reporting are not likely to be very helpful and may even be a hindrance as far as provision for future needs is concerned. Our needs in the past, at least as we then saw them, were, in terms of high foreign policy, not urgent. As I see our foreign policy from early in the nineteenth century to 1939, except for the interlude of World War I we lived for the most part in what seemed to us to be a state of secure isolation from concern with or influence by world power-politics, although it could plausibly be claimed that we were really benefiting from the non-contractual and uncompensated protection of the British Navy, as an unintentional by-product of its protection of British interests. We did not have to worry much or know much about world politics, we did not need to keep closely informed about its various basic determinants and its emergent trends, as long as our interests and British interests coincided and as long as the British Navy was strong enough to provide assurance that they would not be encroached upon by other powers. For that matter, even the British did not have to keep close watch on the course of events in the world at large as long as their margin of naval superiority was great enough to make careful calculations of the balance of power superfluous and as long as their commercial policy, like ours, called for little or no use either of planned international collaboration or of defensive or offensive economic warfare.

If I interpret what I see in the crystal glass correctly, however, things are going to be distinctly different in the postwar period in several important respects. In the first place, the pattern of world politics is going to very much more like the seventeenth and eighteenth century patterns than like the nineteenth century one. Every country will be keenly aware, as it was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of the problem of security. No country will be able, or will be under illusions that it will be able, to enjoy both security and diplomatic isolation. No country, moreover, will be satisfied with the measure of security it can obtain merely through the protection provided by another country whether by contract or through fortuitous coincidence of interests.

This general awareness of the security problem will, as in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, result in the attachment of great importance to the conduct of foreign relations and to the quality of diplomatic activity. It will be recognized that security is not merely a matter of geographical situation or of the size of one's military or naval forces,

but that it depends also on economic resources, on the availability of potential allies, on the course of public opinion at home and abroad, on the avoidance of friction-breeding commercial and other national policies.

The trend, however, will be for commercial policies, with respect both to the forms and the severity of national trade barriers, to be more like the eighteenth than the nineteenth centuries in the strain they put on the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries. As in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but unlike the nineteenth century, the sense of indefinitely expandable markets for exports and opportunities for the investment of accumulated capital will be lacking, while the necessity for economic prosperity on security as well as on welfare and internal peace grounds will be actually felt. The reduction of the number of great powers from something around eight to six, as in the preceding centuries, to only three will moreover make the task of promoting peace through conciliatory diplomacy much more difficult, while the changes in the methods of warfare will make the consequences of failure much more serious.

If I am right in anticipating that foreign relations are in the postwar period to have for us an approach to their degree of importance for great powers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and that the pattern of foreign relations is to be in some important respect more similar to that between great powers during those centuries than to that between ourselves and the outside world during most of our history as an independent nation, then there may also be something in the notion I have recently acquired that we have some useful lessons to learn with respect to the "reporting" or "information" aspect of the diplomatic function as carried on by the first of the highly organized diplomatic services, that of Louis XIV.

During the reign of Louis XIV, a great diplomatic service was for the first time organized, both at home and in the missions abroad, on what could be called a professional and a systematic basis. Great pains were taken with the formulation of diplomatic instructions to new ambassadors. These were elaborate documents outlining the general foreign policy of France, discussing its relations with other powers and especially with the country to which the ambassador was being sent, surveying the points of probable agreement and of possible conflict, in the economic as well as the political field, and presenting appraisals of the character and the susceptibility of the principal personages with whom the ambassador would have to deal. Attention was given also to what we would now call public opinion, and to the importance of watch-

ing it closely and of trying to influence it by what we would now call propaganda techniques. The ambassadors also were expected to make frequent reports home with respect to all matters occurring in the country to which they were assigned that might have significance for the relations of France, military, political, or economic, with the rest of the world.

No other human activity leaves behind it as great a residue of written matter as does diplomacy, and some scholars have claimed that no other type of records makes as dull reading for later generations as do the records of diplomacy. Some at least, however, of the French diplomatic reports and instructions of the eighteenth century were the composition of men of great ability and insight and of wide culture, and these not only still make interesting reading but, I believe, still set high marks with respect to form and substance for modern diplomats to aim at. And this is even true of some of the propaganda material of the time, the books and pamphlets intended to gain acceptance by the home population for new lines of foreign policy, to strengthen alliances, to arouse public opinion against a prospective foe, or to defend a past record. The diplomacy of the time took war for granted as an inevitable and not wholly evil phenomenon, took bribery for granted as a more-or-less routine instrument of negotiation, was poisoned somewhat by the mercantilist doctrines that in foreign commerce what was one country's gain was another country's loss and that economic gain and military gain were but two aspects of a single great pattern of international rivalry in the pursuit of power and plenty, and attached no weight to the dreams of some good but unworldly men who saw war as a scourge and its cure in world organization for peace and for economic collaboration. Appropriate allowance must of course be made for the extent to which, in these respects, we may be operating in a more enlightened basis and in accordance with higher moral standards. But let full allowance be made for these and other differences between the methods and the objectives of seventeenth and eighteenth century diplomacy and those of the diplomacy of the next few decades, and it will still be true, I think, that we have more, and more useful, lessons to learn, with respect to the conduct of high diplomacy, from the most highly developed diplomacy of the Europe of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than we do from the past history of our own diplomacy, conducted as for the most part it was on the assumption that security was, for the United States, a costless by-product of our geographical situation and of our lack of ambition for overseas territorial expansion,

instead of a blessing never to be taken for granted and attainable if at all, only by sustained effort and at a price. And one of the significant resemblances of postwar diplomacy to seventeenth century diplomacy will be that economic reporting will be an important element in the processes of high diplomacy, both because of the close relationship between economic resources and power and because of the scope given by international economic relations both for the promotion of international harmony and for the generation of international strife.

I come now, belatedly, I am aware, to my specific assignment, the principles of diplomatic reporting with special reference to economic reporting. I repeat once more that I know I don't know enough about how the Department has conducted its reporting activities in the past to know whether the few general ideas I have on the subject are either sound or useful. I present them to you, however, for whatever they may be worth.

The first rule that ought to be laid down for any system of reporting is that no reporting should be required except as providing answers, or material for answers, to significant questions.

The second rule should be that there should be a staff with the responsibility and the competence to discover and to formulate what are the significant questions.

All other rules I can think of with respect to diplomatic reporting are corollaries of or elaborations of these two fundamental rules.

Certain implications, mostly of a negative nature, follow implicitly from acceptance of these rules. There is no such thing as useful general-purpose information. The world is full of an infinity of facts. Information is of itself of no use; may, if abundant, even be a nuisance. To be significant it must be capable of being used to answer significant questions. To collect information at random in advance of awareness of what use it is to be put to is not only to use a blunderbuss, but to use it in the absence of knowledge as to where or what the target is.

The blunderbuss method is an ineffective one not only because it produces a small ratio of usable material per unit of effort, but because the usable material tends to be so submerged in the total mass of material that the chances of its being discovered by, or for, the potential users are small. Persons who believe in the value of "general information," who feel competent to collect it or to make significant use of it, thereby, I fear, display an incompetence to make effective use of any information. No information service is worth its cost unless it is operated, at least implicitly, on a selective basis

(Continued on page 630)

Travel from Miami to Cairo

By PAULINE RANKIN*

PERHAPS a detailed account of my trip from Miami to Cairo by air may be of use to other Foreign Service wives who are planning to take the same route.

Baggage

In packing for the trip, with a weight allowance of 55 lbs., my baggage consisted of 2 duffle bags weighing (empty) less than 2 pounds each and a light flexible leather hat box weighing less than 3 lbs.—about 5½ pounds in all. Since it was suggested by someone at Pan-American in Washington that a small overnight bag would not be counted in the weight allowance, I took one weighing (packed) nearly 10 pounds. This information turned out to be incorrect, however, and it was charged as excess baggage on both civilian lines. The free weight of 55 pounds is allowed through to Natal if the owner has a through ticket. When the latter is from Miami to Belem only, and separate ticket is bought from Belem to Natal, the Brazilian Pan-Air, which operates the latter route, allows but 12 pounds free, counting the remaining 43 as excess baggage. The Army Air Transport Command made no difficulties whatever, although my *total* baggage was nearly 70 pounds.

After lining the duffle bags with the strongest brown paper available, I filled one with packages of folded clothing, tied with string, and listed the contents in ink on the outside of each. This turned out to be a great convenience. The other duffle bag I lined and filled with better dresss, etc., which I did not need en route. All these things arrived in excellent condition, undamaged by rough handling, the dust of the airfields or the dampness of Central Africa. The overnight bag and the fragile hat box I always carried myself, while the duffle bags were left on the plane and were available only at transfer points.

Miami to Natal

In response to a telegram, Mr. Charles Spruks was kind enough to reserve a room for me at the Miami Colonial Hotel, which is only a few doors from the Pan American office. It is advisable to call at the latter office as early as possible after arrival in Miami to get "briefed." While it was

suggested there that a general health certificate (such as the Navy gives in Washington along with inoculations) might be required for landing in Trinidad, in addition to the usual immunization certificates, we were not asked for the former anywhere. Should the Pan American office insist, however, such a certificate may be obtained from the hotel physician for \$5.

My ticket on the Pan American Clipper had been obtained from their office in Washington on a Transportation Request covering travel from Miami to Natal. Definite space, however, was reserved only to Belem for Mrs. Lynch and myself.

We took off from Miami March 7 at 11 a.m. and after an excellent lunch and tea on the plane, arrived at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, at dusk. At this point passengers are asked which hotel they prefer; they should choose the CITADEL, which is a new, clean and very attractive little place on a hillside (Pension rate—\$7 per day). However, the boys at this hotel forgot to call me at 3:30 a.m. (fortunately I was awake), and in the confusion of getting off by candle light, two Brazilian girls had their bags left behind, although they were forwarded two days later. It is wise to check up on all bags before leaving any hotel en route.

From Port-au-Prince to Port of Spain, Trinidad, took nine hours. At the Trinidad hotel one should insist on a room in the new part, as the other is very dingy indeed.

Leaving Trinidad early the next morning we arrived at Belem about five p.m. Here our duffle bags were unloaded for the first time, and a U. S. Navy man helped us through the customs, where we were given the courtesy of the port. A Pan-Air representative, who speaks English, always meets this plane, too. The Pan-Air office is next door to the hotel and we called there at once, asking them to notify us if planes for Natal should become available. About four hours after our arrival the Pan-Air representative came over to the hotel and asked us to go out to the airport. Arriving there about ten-thirty p.m. we waited until 4 a.m. for our very comfortable Lockheed Brazilian plane (Pan-Air do Brasil), and arrived at Natal seven hours later. These civilian lines provide meals in flight but the hotels en route charged full American plan rates nevertheless.

*Wife of Foreign Service Officer Karl L. Rankin.

Natal

There the rooms were clean and the showers worked. In the afternoon we called on Consul Sims. I gave him a copy of my husband's orders and asked him to try to get us on a Army plane, if possible. The next day, at Consul Sim's suggestion, we moved up to the hospital on the hill, which is run by Italian-Brazilian Sisters. The top floor of one of the hospital wings is given over to convalescents or travelers. It has a large central hall, four rooms with bath and a magnificent view over the ocean. This is undoubtedly the coolest and most comfortable place for an extended stay in Natal. Meals are also served here.

Consul Sims then informed us that he had arranged for transportation on a civilian plane for us (Pan American space normally reserved for U. S. Navy) with a wait of about six days. He had also inquired about us at the Army airport and had arranged for us to call on the priority officer. This we did on the third day of our stay in Natal. When I gave the officer a copy of my husband's travel orders he said, "This entitles you to Army transportation." Mrs. Lynch had no such travel orders, but he said he thought her position was the same as mine. He told us to come out to the airport at once and we could go on that evening, as there was no back log; I could have a "3 priority" to Cairo. When we got back to the airport again with our baggage, we learned that someone had 'phoned that a woman was ill and couldn't come out; they had thought it might be one of us and so took us off the list.

We spent the third night in Natal in the very comfortable women's hut at the airport, where there are two beds to a room and a bath between each two rooms. Maids are prepared to do laundry in a few hours. We ate at the Transient Officers' Mess, which is open twenty-four hours a day. Lieutenant Dick, who was assigned to meet visitors, took us to the movie that night and swimming the next morning. There is an hourly truck to the beach. These airports all allow the visitor post-exchange privileges.

Natal to Accra

We left Natal at eleven o'clock in the evening in a big C-54. This was the most comfortable part of the whole trip, with calm weather and reclining seats. Arriving at Ascension at seven fifteen a.m., we had to wait nearly six hours for motor overhauling and when we left the island at one p.m., we were obliged to turn back again for the same reason and wait four hours more. Taking off the second time at five p.m., we got into Accra a little after midnight. As is usual at all American airports on

this route (except Khartoum), an officer had been notified that women were on board and met us on arrival. (Our particular radio announcement this time read, "four chicken in flight.") Mrs. Lynch and I were driven out to the Army post where we were given beds in a Red Cross dormitory for twelve women. Mrs. Lynch left the next day, but I spent six nights there. My husband, who left Washington three days before I did, arrived in Accra sixteen hours after I got there.

Accra to Cairo

Although dormitories are the usual thing at Accra, there are private or semi-private rooms available for the overflow from the men's dormitories at the Transient Camp. These are for high ranking officers, but women with children should request one of them as the dormitory night life is very hectic. People arrive and leave at all hours of the night with the overhead lights blazing a good part of the time and my nights were further enlivened by the cooing of three doves in a cage at the foot of my bed. They belonged to one of the USO entertainers who used them in her act.

In this Red Cross hut laundry can be given to the house boys, and there is a regular schedule of tips. The new arrival will find a package of cigarettes, matches, a tube of toothpaste, a cake of soap, a box of kleenex and a bottle of mosquito repellent on her half of the dresser. White canvas leggings are also provided as a protection against mosquitos. If she does not wish to get up in time for the early Army breakfast, she can get coffee and doughnuts until eleven a.m. at one of the Red Cross huts. Ladies are allowed to eat at the Field Officers' mess, where excellent food is served at small tables, in contrast to the ordinary Transient Mess which is cafeteria style with the food dished out on indented steel trays. Trucks run down to the beach every half hour and there are nightly movies.

After six nights at Accra I left with my husband on a C-46 plane with bucket seats—the "Commando." We lunched at Kano and spent the night at Maiduguri, where there is a room with four beds and a bath provided for women. Off again early the next morning we spent the night at Khartoum. Here for the first time we women were not met by an officer, but a soldier drove us to hut No. 1 where he "thought" we'd better stay. There was a room with four beds and two more on the porch, and after we had unloaded, someone else "thought" perhaps we'd better go to No. 3 but after some discussion we stayed in No. 1.

On leaving this hut in the morning one should ask to be taken to the mess hall for breakfast, because

(Continued on page 618)

Letters to the Editors

American Embassy.
Ottawa, Canada, September 19, 1944.

The Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs:

I am heartily in concurrence with the suggestion contained in your editorial "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service." I know personally of several officers who could have done a much better job had they had a rank commensurate with the responsibility of the work they were doing.

Very truly yours,
LEWIS CLARK,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

1414 East 59th St.,
Chicago 37, Ill.
September 19, 1944.

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

SIRs:

The proposal contained in the article on Rank and Title in the Foreign Service in the September issue of the JOURNAL appears to me to be entirely reasonable and desirable.

However, I do feel that it is very easy to give too much emphasis to the question of rank and that it would be a mistake to appoint an American Consul General to every post at which Graustark has a Consul General and thus dilute the significance of the American position. However, this is a matter which must necessarily be left to the good sense of the administrative officers of the Department and as a Foreign Service Officer I would have no objection whatever to being given a lesser title at a subsequent post if local conditions made it desirable that I be given a title not ordinarily commensurate with my grade in the service.

Very truly yours,
U. ALEXIS JOHNSON,
American Foreign Service Officer.

Department of State,
Washington,
September 13, 1944.

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

SIRs:

I read with interest the article in the September, 1944, issue of the JOURNAL, entitled: "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service," in which a flexible system is proposed whereby an appropriate rank would attach locally "to the job in hand" rather than to a Foreign Service class, and rather than being carried forward from a previous assignment whether applicable to the new conditions or not.

You invite observations in the premises from individual members of the Service, and I should like for my part to say that I heartily endorse the idea. I agree that it would be desirable for an officer's title flexibly to relate itself to the work he is doing and to change when, at a subsequent post, the character of his work changes.

I have had some experience in the matter in that during the period of my assignment in Cape Town I was in charge of the Consulate General there, with the title of Consul. It is true, of course, that what is really important to an American official abroad is not so much a resounding title as the solid fact that he is a representative of the United States of America. Nevertheless, it seemed to me that there was a certain anomaly in my situation. Most of my foreign colleagues were Consuls General and I felt the difference not only on ceremonial occasions but in numerous small and imponderable ways in the daily conduct of the work of the office. Had I myself had the higher title, I would, for instance, during the latter part of my relatively long stay at that post, have been the Dean of the Consular Corps. I admit it is a time-consuming and occasionally a rather tedious rôle and yet it is one which brings the incumbent very usefully into close and frequent contact with the local authorities.

Let me add that I believe I would have been quite reconciled to giving up the title of Consul General on leaving Cape Town for some other post where I could not properly have used it.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES ORR DENBY.

Department of State,
September 21, 1944.

To the Editors,
THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIRS:

There are six points in connection with the proposal now before Congress to recruit a limited number of Foreign Service officers from the Foreign Service Auxiliary and Government agencies other than the Department of State which are vital in considering the scheme. They are:

1. The Department unqualifiedly reassured Foreign Service officers that the Auxiliary Service was a temporary expediency which was to terminate at the conclusion of the war or soon thereafter. This reassurance was given in a circular instruction of September 22, 1941, which read in part:

"The following will clarify certain points in the circular instruction of August 29, 1941, file no. 120.31, Auxiliary/A, concerning the Foreign Service Auxiliary. . . .

"Several chiefs of mission have recommended that the Department transfer members of their permanent staffs to the Auxiliary Service with a view of obtaining increased compensation for them. . . .

"The Department appreciates that the salaries paid to members of the Auxiliary Service will in some cases be larger than those paid to members of the permanent staffs who perform approximately similar duties. This has been necessary because of the *temporary* nature of the Auxiliary Service, which will be composed of individuals with specialized training who have volunteered their services during the *existence of the special emergency* and who are compensated from a fund separated from the regular State Department appropriation. In general, they have surrendered positions in private business and they cannot be assured of employment with the Government after the termination of the emergency. . . ."

(Italics are mine.)

2. Few Foreign Service officers, I have found, recall this instruction. Yet a lingering memory of it is doubtless responsible for the alarm and resentment with which a large number of officers regard the project. Evidence of their disturbance was seldom concealed in private conversations I had with scores of officers during a seven-month diplomatic courier detail which carried me to every Latin country (where there are probably more Auxiliary officers than in all the rest of the field) except one. The proposal's fearful impact to the morale of career officers is highlighted by the comments of a Class Three officer in the field (who presumably

would not be remotely affected by the plan). This officer—who cannot be further identified as his comment was confidential—is probably better acquainted with the details of the scheme and the events leading up to it than any other officer assigned outside of the United States at a permanent post. He said:

"It is the most demoralizing thing that has happened since the passage of the Rogers Act."

3. Supporters of the prospective legislation defend it with a variety of arguments. Among the principal ones is their allegation that career officers would be scarcely, if at all, affected by the plan because only five per cent of the career service would be made up of former Auxiliary officers and other Government employees identified as specialists and the percentage limitations in classes is to be abolished.

The superficial merit of this claim largely evaporates when it is realized that a considerable number of Auxiliary officers now hold high divisional positions in the Department, especially in politico-geographic divisions, which prior to the war were usually held by Foreign Service officers. If this practice continues and grows (and there is no evidence it will not), it in all likelihood points to a significant number of Auxiliary officers and other people who will not have passed the Foreign Service examinations becoming Departmental officers and occupying jobs which Foreign Service officers previously could anticipate receiving, usually as an accolade for outstanding service in the field, upon being assigned to the Department. This not unlikely possibility would of course reduce the number of positions open to Foreign Service officers.

4. Important proponents of the plan invariably declare with great heat that Auxiliary officers and employees of Government agencies other than the Department who would filter into the Foreign Service would be specialists. This awe-inspiring contention has been debated at length in articles, editorials, and letters in THE JOURNAL. Doubtless such specialists exist. Yet I have discovered no Foreign Service officer who admits he knows such rarity by actually identifying the specialist by name. Of the dozen so-called specialists I have known fairly well, the duties they performed could have been done equally well by some Foreign Service officer at a lower salary after a reasonable period of familiarization. There may be one exception to this observation, although I cannot definitely classify it as an exception since I do not know what the gentleman does in the Auxiliary Service. This possible exception involves a man who earned approximately

(Continued on page 638)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 21 NOVEMBER, 1944 No. 11

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.

Copyright, 1944, by the American Foreign Service Association

The reprinting of any article or portion of an article from this publication is strictly forbidden without permission from the editors.

JOURNAL STAFF

HENRY S. VILLARD, <i>Chairman</i>	} Editorial Board
HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR.	
W. PERRY GEORGE	
FOY D. KOHLER	
JANE WILSON, <i>Managing Editor</i>	} Business Manager
GEORGE V. ALLEN.....	
CLIFTON P. ENGLISH.....	
	Treasurer

EDITORS' COLUMN

Despite ample evidence to the contrary, the notion persists in some quarters that the Foreign Service of the U. S. is monopolized by a group of wealthy snobs, that its membership is as restricted as that of the most blue-blooded social clubs. This is an example of horse-and-buggy thinking about equal to the hoary conception of the American diplomat as an inveterate wearer of striped trousers and white spats. We thought the Foreign Policy Association, at least, knew better, but one of its most recent publications shows that it too is still under the illusion that "the conduct of our foreign policy, either in Washington or abroad" is left only "to those who enjoy special privileges of money or family connections or training in exclusive schools."

Even if the charge were true that special virtues of good breeding or education were requisite for entrance into the Service, one might well argue that such attributes would actually be desirable in many cases. The American Foreign Service officer of today is up against a tough assignment. He must frequently match wits on their home grounds with diplomats thoroughly versed in political affairs, whose background is one of broad cultural attainments, whose skills and techniques have been developed by everything their country can afford. Diplomatic and consular officers throughout the world constitute a professional class, and their qualifications must meet standards relatively as high as those of other professions.

It is the democratic way, of course, to assert that

each man is as good as the next, regardless of educational privileges. However, this may not necessarily be so in a job as exacting as that of a Foreign Service officer. It should be obvious that an officer might be handicapped in certain situations if he lacked the advantages of careful schooling in the economic, historical and political factors of the country in which he serves.

The fact is, however, that our Foreign Service officers are not the product of a few exclusive schools, but represent an accurate cross-section of American educational institutions. At the last examination, held in September 1940, a total of 483 candidates from 168 different universities and colleges were designated to take the tests; 45 from 26 universities were successful. Of the last three groups of 117 men to enter the Service, the appointees represented more than 50 colleges. Many of them had worked their way through college. Their fathers had followed such varied occupations as railroad conductor, carpenter, preacher, schoolmaster, banker, jeweler, laborer, lawyer, sales manager, clerk and physician. According to a comprehensive study recently completed, some 316 universities and colleges have former students in the Foreign Service today.

While it is true that institutions in the Eastern section of the country have supplied the greater number of career officers, no one geographic area of the United States has a monopoly in this respect. It is only natural that the most populous States, namely, New York, California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, should furnish most of the successful candidates, and that the lowest representation should be from the States with the smallest population, such as Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and the Territory of Alaska. But the survey mentioned above reveals that the Foreign Service officers now on active duty were recruited from every state in the Union, as well as from Alaska and the District of Columbia. Nearly all, it may be said, came from average American families.

As for the special privilege of "money," the overwhelming majority of the members of the Service have no independent means whatever and must rely entirely on their government pay. We cannot pretend that this offers no problem, or that the career of an officer living on his salary alone is not affected. The lack of private means is a very serious burden, for the simple reason that adequate public funds have never been furnished for taking care of all the necessary expenses of representation. Indeed, we have known men of very considerable wealth to resign Foreign Service posts of importance for the sole reason that they were unwilling

(Continued on page 629)

Press Comment

The JOURNAL's editorial in the October number, taking issue with recent criticism of certain American Foreign Service Officers, especially Robert Murphy, was carried by the Associated Press and ticker services and reprinted in part in the news columns of various newspapers, including the New York Times, the Washington Post and the Washington Star.

(From the Washington Star of Oct. 2, 1944)

Recent published criticism of certain of American diplomats, among them Robert Murphy, is assailed in the latest issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Stoutly defending Mr. Murphy, who recently was appointed political adviser to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after serving as adviser to the Mediterranean high command in North Africa, the JOURNAL said it was incomprehensible that "typewriter statesmen should persist in reading political or ideological motives into the actions" of career diplomats.

The publication, circulated principally among American diplomats, is issued by the American Foreign Service Association. The staff named in its masthead is made up of State Department personnel.

Mr. Murphy generally has been credited with sponsorship of the military deal with Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa, which American officials have called a measure of expediency, and with opposing recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle before the French people themselves have chosen him to lead them.

"Some newspaper editors seem to have made it their particular business to sling mud at Murphy," the JOURNAL said. "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."

The JOURNAL named no individual publication or writer.

Retort Diplomatic

(Editorial in the Washington Post of October 3, 1944)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, which is a sort of house organ of our diplomatic service, exasperated by all the recent newspaper criticisms of American diplomats and American diplomatic methods, has retorted with bitter words about "typewriter statesmen," meaning, of course, American journalists. It goes so far as to accuse them, not only of "undermining the confidence of the Nation in a vital branch of the Government" but also of planting doubts in the minds of diplomats in other countries.

"Some newspaper editors," says the JOURNAL, "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. 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 actions of career officers . . . An officer is trained to serve his country first, last and always, and he discharges his duty in an objective and patriotic manner."

The JOURNAL names no names, but since *The Post* has been frequently critical of the State Department and its methods, we assume we are included in these strictures. Thus we feel constrained to deny that we have ever "made it our business to sling mud"—i.e., to make personal attacks—on Mr. Murphy or any other diplomatic officer. As to implying political motives to members of the foreign service, it is difficult for us to perceive how diplomacy can be anything but political in the primary sense of the word, which is "relating to the conduct of affairs of state." If the persons in the State Department have really been trying to practice diplomacy without being political, that would help to ex-

MESSAGE TO MR. MURPHY

On September 21, 1944, Lt. General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Forces in the North African Theatre of Operations, sent a message to The Honorable Robert D. Murphy, Political Adviser, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, which read in part as follows:

"I wish you every success in your new appointment and want to thank you for your loyal support. That the job will be carried out with distinction all of us know who were associated with you in the Mediterranean."

plain many things that have been puzzling us. As to "ideological" motives, the word is rather variously and vaguely defined, but if the JOURNAL means to suggest that the members of the State Department have been practicing diplomacy without definite ideas or concepts on the subject, that, too, would explain much. And we have certainly never denied, or even implied, a doubt of the patriotism of American diplomats, or their desire, according to their lights, to serve their country without regard to their personal prejudices, though perhaps at least one exception should be made for the case of Mr. Tyler Kent, who seems to have been rather imperfectly trained "to serve his country first, last and always."

The JOURNAL says that it has no objection to "well-founded" and "constructive" criticisms, but only to those which are "intemperate and inaccurate." But who is to decide which are which? And is such an epithet as "typewriter statesman" much more temperate than "the phrase 'career boy,' spoken sneeringly"—a phrase, by the way, that we are not aware of ever having used? The truth of the matter would seem to be this: that due to the almost universal American apathy toward foreign affairs, the State Department has, for most of its life, been relatively free from criticism of any kind and has, in our opinion, thereby suffered. Now that the whole Nation has awakened, as it were, overnight, to the vital importance of the conduct of our foreign relationships, the focus of journalistic, which is to say of, public, interest is turned on the department and its members.

Doubtless, as the JOURNAL suggests, this criticism greatly complicates the business of diplomacy, and sometimes adds to the confusion about diplomatic policy. But that is part of the price of a democratic-republican form of government. In diplomacy as practiced under dictatorships there is no criticism, and no confusion whatever about policy, politics or ideology; but there are sometimes blunders, and even fatal blunders, which free and timely criticism might have helped to avert.

How to Save Life, on Paper

(Editorial from the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, Sept. 15, 1944)

When Secretary Hull was rather tartly telling off his critics the other day over the Robert Murphy matter he spoke of "our experience with Darlan, which, according to reliable military authorities, saved the lives of some 16,000 Americans" at the time of the North African landing. Close students of both the State Department and of "reliable military authority" were struck by the impressive exactitude of that figure, so authoritatively rounded off to the last thousand. But some seemed to remember that back in December, 1942, "official sources" were

estimating—and were widely quoted as estimating—that 50,000 lives had been saved by Mr. Murphy, Darlan and the department's diplomacy. What had happened to those other 34,000 lives potentially preserved? Surely, the department couldn't have lost, on paper, the equivalent of two whole divisions?

The patient hand of research tends only to obscure rather than to illuminate this alarming problem. Mr. Hull was quoted at the time by a political columnist as having saved (in a private conversation) two months' time and "the lives of at least 18,000 American soldiers, probably much more before the chapter is ended." So even Mr. Hull seems to have mislaid a couple of thousand, not to mention all those additional preservees who have since vanished from his calculation. Other sources are less precise. The department's own "American Foreign Service Journal" began by merely sparing our forces "a possibly heavy loss of life." But a little later, when the redoubtable Tom Connally took up the defense on the Senate floor, that spokesman for the Administration was preventing "immense losses of American life and material." Before the year had passed "The American Foreign Service Journal" had improved its record; in a special article in November, 1943, defending Mr. Murphy, it was saving "tens of thousands of British and American soldiers."

The Secretary's "reliable military authority" now reduces this, with military severity, to just one and six-tenths "tens of thousands," and so no doubt it will stand imperishably in all the history books; no one would dream of challenging a figure so exact as that. But where it is so easy for the department to save life—on paper—is not this being a trifle parsimonious?

(Only inveterate critics of the Department would undertake to quibble over the sum total of lives lost or spared in the North African landings. The important point, we believe, is that American boys who had been expected to perish did not perish—whether they were numbered in the tens or the ten thousands.—THE EDITORS.)

Tyler Kent Defended

(From the Washington Star of September 22, 1944)

To the Editor of *The Star*:

The attack upon Tyler Kent made by Charles C. Hart, in a letter appearing in *The Star* of September 19,* was, I think, extremely unfair. Also, his contention that "our diplomatic service, or foreign service as it is known officially, is perhaps the most

*Reprinted in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

(Continued on page 623)

Government Abroad—U. S. Foreign Service

By SUMNER WELLES

(The following syndicated column appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, the Washington Post and other newspapers on October 11, 1944.)

I AM glad that THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the organ of the Foreign Service of the United States, has taken up the cudgels in defense of the service against certain of the attacks which have recently been leveled at it.

During the last century diplomatic and consular appointments were the chief source of patronage of the political party in power. Public opinion gradually realized that when the representatives of this government in foreign countries were selected solely for political reasons, the best interests of the Nation were ill served. Consular appointments were then placed upon a civil service status. Diplomatic appointments remained, however as plums for men who had rendered services to their party, and especially for those who were willing to spend their own money in order to obtain an official position in some foreign capital. The consular branch came to be regarded as of secondary importance. The diplomatic branch became the resort of the wealthy, many of whom were far more interested in the social opportunities they were afforded than in representing the true interests of their own country.

At length public opinion again brought about an improvement. Largely as a result of the persistent efforts of the late Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts, and of the late Wilbur J. Carr, for many years an able and tireless official of the Department of State, legislation was enacted by the Congress creating the Foreign Service of the United States, and consolidating within it diplomatic and consular officials. In the years which have since elapsed the Congress has repeatedly amended and perfected the initial act.

Today the Foreign Service constitutes a career to which men or women can be appointed only after exceedingly stiff competitive examination, in which neither political influence nor private circumstances wield the slightest influence. Their subsequent promotion to position of greater responsibility comes from the proof they offer of their increasing value to the Government, and neither favoritism nor political pull has anything to do with it. They hold consular or diplomatic positions in accordance with the special qualifications which they may demonstrate for special posts. They are paid a salary which makes it possible for them to represent their Government decently, though far from lavishly. The weeding-out process of misfits or incompetents is

continuous and rigid. The result is that the Foreign Service today is composed of an exceptionally able body of United States citizens, drawn from every section of the country and from every walk of life, well qualified by capacity and experience, as well as by a very marked patriotism, to represent this country abroad to our highest advantage, and to advance American interests, political and economic, throughout the world.

When a Foreign Service officer, after many years of experience, reaches by promotion Class I, the highest class in the service, he is eligible for appointment by the President to the position of ambassador or minister. During the present Administration a far greater percentage of appointments to such positions has been made from the Foreign Service than ever before. At the outbreak of the world war, chiefs of mission appointed by President Roosevelt from the career service were serving in 17 of the other 21 countries of the Western Hemisphere, in the great majority of the European countries, and in every nation of the Far East. Their distinguished, and in many cases brilliant, service in those critical days is now fully appreciated in the United States.

What is not perhaps so well recognized is the kind of work done by their subordinates. Many of them risked their lives in carrying out their duties. All of them underwent dangers and hardships as a matter of course. The record of the Foreign Service during the war years should be a matter for pride and satisfaction to every citizen of this country.

Long since gone by are the days when the average American could with justice regard the diplomatic representatives of his country as a conglomeration of silk-hatted and spatted snobs. They are today in their overwhelming majority average Americans like himself; and rather tough ones at that.

There are still, of course, defects in the Foreign Service. The very nature of the duties of the men in the service is responsible for some of the difficulties. It is hard for a young American who enters the service, and who is kept abroad for a number of years, to remain in close touch with developments in his own country, to realize how his fellow citizens are think and feeling, and to grasp fully the whys and wherefores of American policy. It is also

(Continued on page 628)

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—Hiram Bingham, Jr.
Australia—John R. Minter
Bermuda—William H. Beck
British East Africa—Joseph Palmer, 2nd
Ceylon—Robert L. Buell
Central Canada—Eric W. Magnuson
Colombia—James S. Triolo
Eastern Canada—Easton T. Kelsey
Egypt—Edward Dow, Jr.
Great Britain—Dorsey G. Fisher
Greenland—John R. Ocheltree
Guatemala—Gerald A. Drew
Honduras—Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.
India—William Duff

Irun—Richard Ford
Jamaica—John H. Lord
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—James M. Gilchrist
New Zealand—John Fuess
North Africa—J. Rives Childs
Panama—Arthur R. Williams
Paraguay—DuWayne Clark
Sweden—George West
Trinidad—Richard D. Gatewood
Turkey—Burton Y. Berry
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth
Venezuela—Carl Breuer

MONTREAL

The "Chief," who of course is none other than Consul General Homer M. Byington, in spite of the recent operation on his eye has been feted and dined to the limit of his available time since the public announcement of his retirement scheduled for September 30. At a cocktail party at the home of Consul John D. Johnson, he was presented with a handsome travel clock by the staff. No one believes the itch has gone from his feet. The officers of the Consulate General, at a luncheon in his honor, gave him a silver plate, on the bottom of which was engraved a facsimile of an office memorandum slip with a copy of each officer's initials. The women employees sponsored a cocktail party for the staff and presented him with a whiskey decanter. A useless gift, but a thing of beauty.

The community paid homage in a large way. The press carried biographical news stories and flattering editorials. One of them even went so far as to refer to him as a golfer. As the guest of honor at the Montreal Rotary Club, he was given an ovation. What they gave him at the Canadian Inter-American Association reception turned out to be something to be remembered the following morning.

And Mrs. Byington was not forgotten. At a luncheon in her honor the officers of the American Women's Club gave her a beautiful painting for the new home in Connecticut.

The expressions of affection and esteem with which the Chief has been deluged were as sincere as they were voluble. As one of his friends in Montreal said, he's "a world Ambassador of good-will."

GIBRALTAR

September 10th, 1944.

In the archives of this about-to-be-reopened post that fairly reeks with tradition, as you perhaps recall, I have found a Visitors' Book with the following inscription:

"Presented to
 HORATIO JAMES SPRAGUE
 United States Consul,
 Gibraltar

by
 His Vice and Deputy Consul
 On the occasion of his Golden Jubilee
 1848—1898

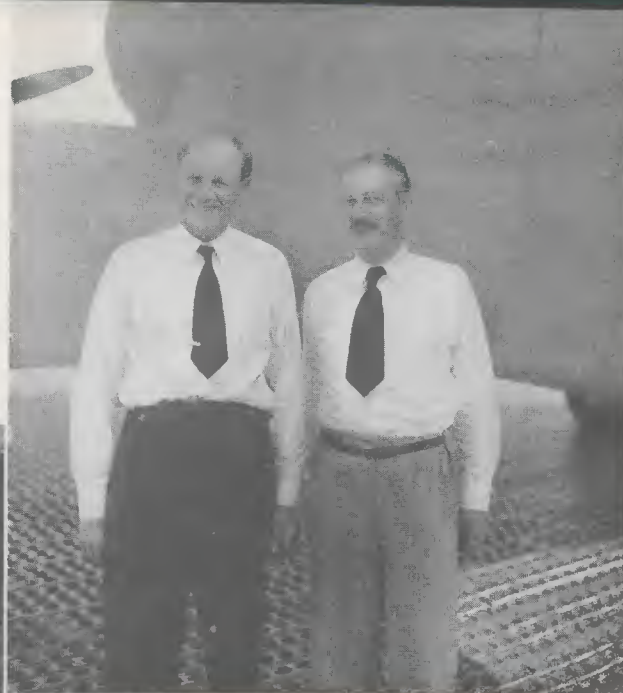
Gibraltar 12th May, 1898"

As with visitors' books in many offices the signatures reveal the wide travel of Presidents, Ambassadors, Foreign Service Officers, yachtsmen, and outstanding residents of many American cities. The following names selected from among the many hundreds may serve to remind some of the older Foreign Service Officers of a bygone day when life was more serene. It discloses that Gibraltar has had its quota of distinguished visitors.

1899—George Dewey, Admiral, U. S. Navy.
 Robert P. Skinner, Consul, Marseilles.
 R. Van Horn, U. S. Army.
 R. C. Davis, U. S. Army.
 James B. Stetson, San Francisco.
 Luke McNamee, U.S.S. Princeton.
 Robert Goellet, Newport, R. I.
 Miss I. Biddle, Philadelphia.

CASERTA

At the Marcienese airport, Caserta, Italy, when The Honorable Robert D. Murphy, United States Political Adviser, Allied Force Headquarters, left for the United States to assume his new duties. Right: Mr. Murphy with The Right Honorable Harold Macmillan, British Resident Minister and Political Adviser, Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean Theater.



Left: Mr. Murphy with the officers of his staff: left to right, C. Frederick Reinhardt, Mr. Murphy, Carmel Offie, Captain George Morgan, Colonel James E. Regis, Garnett D. Horner.

- Francis B. Riggs, Newport, R. I.
John W. Greenslade, Cadet U.S.N. "Clacier."
Helen Washington, Washington.
Jas. T. Du Bois, U. S. Consul General, Switzerland.
William Crozier, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Army.
1900—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. James, Yacht Aloha, N. Y.
Robt. W. Heingartner, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Allison V. Armour, Chicago.
Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Yacht Utowana.
J. Enoch Thompson, Toronto.
W. A. Moffett, U. S. Navy.
Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.S. Kentucky.
Horace Lee Washington, Valencia.
Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador in France.
1901—Thos. Wentworth Higginson, Boston.
1902—H. E. Yarnell, Ensign, U.S.N.
Helen V. Chaffee, Governors Island, N. Y.
1903—Richmond Pearson, Teheran, Persia.
Henry D. Sharp, Providence, R. I.
1904—Wm. C. Putnam, Boston, Mass.
Cornelius Vanderhilt, S. Y. North Star.
Alvey A. Adece.
Poultney Bigelow, Boston University.
E. W. Eberle, Flag Lieut., N. A. Fleet.
Anne Tiffany, S. Y. Varuna.
D. Mc. D. Le Breton, U. S. Navy.
1905—Geo. B. Cortelyou, Washington, D. C.
1906—A. H. Byington, Naples.
Frank M. Doubleday, N. Y.
1907—Henry P. Fletcher, American Secretary of Legation.
1908—Wm. E. Shedd, Jr., Lieut. U. S. Army.
1909—Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.

- 1912—Peter J. Jay, American Agency, Cairo.
Archibald W. Butt, U. S. Army.
1915—N. B. Stewart, 4 Trafalgar Sq. London.
1925—Gouverneur Morris, Monterey, Cal.
1926—Allison Armour, Yacht Utowana.
1927—Stephen Bonsal, Washington, D. C.
1930—Allison V. Armour, Yacht Utowana.
1931—Larz Anderson, Washington.
Henry L. Stimson, Washington, D. C.
1932—J. B. D. Edge, Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.
Helen W. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.
1934—Fred'k H. Prince, Newport, R. I.
Kenneth Roberts, Kennebunk Beach, Me.
Graham Stuart, Stanford University, Cal.
1936—Floyd Gibbons, New York.
1937—Anne O'Hare McCormick, *New York Times*.
Sam P. Brewer, *Chicago Tribune*.

C. PAUL FLETCHER.

EDMONTON

Edmonton has had the pleasure of entertaining several interesting visitors recently. On August tenth Ambassador Ray Atherton and his party, composed of Mrs. Atherton and the two children, and Mr. Dana Doten of the Office of War Information and Mrs. Doten, visited Edmonton in the course of a tour of Western Canada. On the morning of his

(Continued on page 629)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

ENVOY UNEXTRAORDINARY, by Donald Dunham. The John Day Co., New York, 1944. 166 pages, \$2.00.

Very few books unfortunately are written by the young Foreign Service officer and therefore the general public, not to mention others more intimately concerned with the Service, rarely have the opportunity to expose themselves to the candid impressions and soul-searchings of that normally reticent creature. Of course the letter column of the JOURNAL is a vent through which a good deal of steam has blown in its day but it is sometimes easier to be frank when addressing a potential audience of 130 millions than when speaking exclusively to one's professional colleagues.

When asked in his Foreign Service oral examination that stock but useful question, "Why do you want to enter the Foreign Service," Donald Dunham hesitated and replied, as he thought, rather lamely: "I want to meet and get to know people all over the world." That curiosity, however, is the virtue which makes his book interesting and which made him a valuable FSO. He liked people and they liked him. He was not content in any of his posts, whether Berlin, Hongkong, Athens or Aden, to sink comfortably into the pleasant life of the foreign colony; in fact he has some rather unkind remarks to make about foreign colonies. On the contrary, he made a real effort to know the people of the countries in which he was stationed and he was rewarded for that effort by experiences and impressions which, while in no way sensational, communicated to him that intimate feeling for other peoples and cultures which is indispensable to a Foreign Service Officer.

Why, then, did Dunham leave the Service? There is some indication that he had an overdose of invoices and visas. On the whole, however, he found his work interesting and satisfying. The reason for his resignation on which he lays emphasis is the sense which continued to grow year after year of being uprooted, of learning to know other countries while losing touch with his own. He was rather staggered by the statement of a Consul General, retiring after long and honorable service, that he was going to settle down in Paris because he no longer knew anyone at home. Dunham had the feeling that an entirely new social climate was emerging in America in the nineteen thirties to which he was wholly alien. He finally decided that the only way to repatriate himself was to resign.

The reviewer of "Envoy Unextraordinary" in the New York *Herald-Tribune*, Gerald W. Johnson,

asks: "What is it that denationalizes men carefully chosen for their intelligence and loyalty. . . . This is a matter worth the attention of all Americans. The foreign service of this country, already important, may in the not distant future determine the very survival of the nation. It should attract the ablest minds in the rising generation—as, indeed, it does. But it should also be organized in such a way as to keep those minds both active and profoundly American."

The present reviewer permits himself the hope that Donald Dunham, having immersed himself in his own country for a number of years, may again be given and may take the opportunity of devoting his very real talents to foreign affairs. In the meantime his former colleagues can enjoy this refreshing and rejuvenating account of how it felt to be a Vice Consul, aged twenty-two, in the piping days of peace.

CHARLES W. YOST.

OUR JUNGLE DIPLOMACY, by William Franklin Sands in collaboration with Joseph M. Lalley. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 1944. 250 pages, \$2.50.

This is a story—most amusingly told, and brutally frank—of American diplomacy in Panama, in the days of Roosevelt I and Magoon, in the Guatemala of Estrada, the Mexico of Diaz and the Ecuador of 1911, by one of our earlier professional diplomats whose experiences have sharpened his sense of humor but left him with a definite feeling of frustration.

The book is full of comic opera episodes, raw material for a Joseph Conrad story, and much philosophizing on the foreign policy of the United States, including many unkind words for its alleged inadequate diplomatic service and foreign office.

Mr. Sands was sent to Panama by Taft who, while John Hay was on vacation, was acting in the place of the absent Secretary of State, for the purpose of getting the Panamanian Government to accept Charles Magoon in the dual role of Governor of the Canal Zone and Minister to Panama. Sands succeeded in this assignment and was then sent to Guatemala where the American Minister was slowly dying of a mysterious disease which turned out to be poison administered to him by the private physician of President Estrada. Jungle diplomacy, indeed!

In Mexico, Mr. Sands was Secretary to Ambassador Thompson, "a man of powerful personality, of

large intelligence and shrewd judgment and of sharp and forthright tongue" who "possessed as probably no other man possessed the absolute confidence of the ageing Mexican Dictator, Don Porfirio Diaz." Thompson apparently was "deeply disliked in the Department of State," possibly because he was supposed to have said that there was no one in the Department fit to be trusted with the conduct of public affairs, far less with the custody of important State secrets. After his tour of duty in Mexico, Mr. Sands returned to Guatemala as American Minister. He eventually resigned as a result of a little controversy with Representative Sulzer of New York who was interested in some mining concessions in Guatemala. That ended the diplomatic career of Mr. Sands, although in 1911 he went to Ecuador as a representative of the New York banking concern of Speyer and Company in connection with a loan to the Government of Ecuador.

Mr. Sands is an excellent raconteur and at random I have chosen the following exhibit:

"Then Mr. Root told me, 'You will never make a diplomat, no matter if you try forevermore, with both hands.' I had failed, he said, to learn the two most fundamental rules: first that Secretaries of State are not to be taken seriously; second, and even more important, that no matter what one's opinion of a Secretary of State one must never put it into writing.

"Sands,' he went on, 'in case you are ever again tempted to such an indiscretion, I shall tell you what to do. Write the letter; write everything out in full, get it off your chest. Don't hither about protocol and don't spare anybody's feelings. When you have finished the letter, lock it up in some safe place. Then get yourself a handful of your favorite cigars and a moderate quantity of good wine—say a quart or two. Drink the wine, smoke the cigars and go to bed. Next morning burn the letter without reading it. It's as simple as that.'"

In the last chapter of his book entitled "Fruit of the Jungle," the author philosophizes on the foreign policy of the United States in recent years and reaches the following conclusion:

"Thus the chief fruit of our jungle diplomacy is the disastrous war in which we are now engaged; I say disastrous, because, counting the costs, victory for us can only be the lesser measure of defeat. War, in the famous definition of Clausewitz, is the continuation of policy by forcible means. But what policy is it that we are extending so violently and at such price in the Pacific and in Europe? Obviously none, since there was no policy to begin with."

Mr. Sands has, apparently, some sympathy with those who consider that the United States has no foreign policy, that the State Department is a mass

of insular bureaucrats, and that the Foreign Service is largely composed of sycophantic imitators of the British diplomatic service.

So far as the Department and the Foreign Service are concerned, we have come a long way. No doubt there is still room for improvement—in what human institution is there not—but on the whole, I believe that both the Department and the Foreign Service have nothing to be ashamed of in comparison with the diplomatic services of other countries.

So far as the foreign policy of the United States is concerned, it is submitted that presumably the main objective of the foreign policy of a country is the ultimate well-being and security of its inhabitants. Viewed from that angle, surely it cannot be denied that the people of the United States occupy a fortunate position. As to our alleged lack of a foreign policy, the following are some of the fundamental principles to which the United States has steadfastly adhered through most of its history:

Our policy with regard to the rights of neutrals which goes back to the early days of the republic; the Monroe Doctrine; the policy of the open door in the Far East; our support of the cause of international arbitration, and finally our insistence that international law should govern the relations between states. If one of the main purposes of a country's foreign policy is to keep out of war, surely the foreign policies of Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Germany have not been so highly successful, as attested by the Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Boer War, the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, World War I and World War II. While Europe fought its wars, America built an empire.

All of which does not detract from the saltiness and robustness of Mr. Sands' tale, which I am certain all Foreign Service officers will enjoy if only to realize how far we have come since the days of Mr. Sands' diplomatic adventures.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

JANE'S ALL THE WORLD'S AIRCRAFT, 1942.

Compiled and edited by Leonard Bridgman. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1943. 613 pages, \$19.00.

The 32nd annual issue of *Jane's* maintains its high standard of presenting a full picture of aviation development in each country. The four major sections, which include hundreds of illustrations, deal with military aviation, civil aviation, aircraft, and engines. Despite wartime restrictions on publication of certain data, and the constantly occurring new developments in the aviation field, *Jane's* continues to be an invaluable reference book.

J. D. WALSTROM.

Diplomats of Today

By FLORENCE J. HARRIMAN, *Former Minister to Norway*

THE kaleidoscope of changing governments, shifting political and economic concepts in the world today, make it essential that the young American diplomat have a wide variety of backgrounds—personally as well as geographically. It is my impression that in the past a large majority of the members of our Diplomatic Corps have been culled from too narrow a circle and have formed within the Service a too closely knit group. As with faculty members in a small college town, this tends to encourage jealousies and personal rivalries to run high. Such narrow social patterns are out of date, and I am convinced that what was once adequate representation from one nation to another will no longer suffice.

Today, and tomorrow more than ever, the ideal diplomat must be first a citizen who knows, and respects America. He should be, in the broadest sense of the phrase, a man of the world, and a man of the people.

He should have a background of knowledge of the economic, social and cultural forces of our country. And the capacity to gauge the relative values of the shifting trends in whatever country to which he may be accredited.

At one time, this was not so important, but today, with revolutionary movements smouldering or aflame in all parts of the world, an ability to sense and judge the currents beneath the surface is essential. If a diplomat does not know what is significant in the United States, how can he interpret America and Americans to a foreign nation?

The traditional functions of diplomacy—leisured dispatches, and exchange of grievances between two governments—have lessened in importance in the face of the present-day flood of momentous news that passes from country to country. This change has made the interpretive job doubly necessary and important.

The career diplomat is the backbone of the foreign service. His knowledge of the service history, the customs and practices of other countries, and the precise meaning of every technical word make him a necessity. But it seems to me that a further valuable service can and should be rendered by members of the American Foreign Service; by working toward the eventual democratization of all diplomacy. For it is our mission everywhere to live

up to our own traditions of democracy, making our connections when abroad, not merely with the sovereign, the Government, the privileged society, but with the democratic elements wherever we may find them. As I wrote in "Mission to the North":

"The essence of democracy lies not only in the form of any government but also in the care with which the government benefits all classes and all persons in such a way that the humblest feels himself a part of and in communication with whatever community he lives in. This freedom and this sociability make the post of the diplomat abroad harder, but richer in experience. It is no longer enough that the duties of diplomatic office should begin and end with occasional calls at the Foreign Office, and dining out in society. . . ."

That this extra ability and desire really to serve the life of a country has been lacking in some is more the fault, I believe, of the old pattern, or system, than of the individual.

For example: A Counsellor, or Secretary, comes home from his post perhaps once in two years, and if, after a short leave, he does not go to another assignment abroad, he is set down in the Department of State where he has a specialized job, and where he remains, cut off from any intercourse with the general run of his fellow citizens. This seems to me a pity. If instead, during that interim, it were made possible for him to work in—preferably, on Government business—other cities in the United States, spending some time in typically American areas and mingling freely with his own countrymen, I cannot but feel that he would be refreshed in mind and understanding, and thus be more truly able to represent his country when abroad.

It occurs to me that perhaps, instead of separate schools for training for foreign service, the present schools of public administration, such as there are at several of the universities, might be enlarged to include the foreign field. In that way, young men might serve interchangeably in both services, to the mutual benefit and improvement of each.

This is but one brief suggestion. My own brief experience with the service was a peculiarly happy one, and I am deeply indebted to those who helped me on my mission.

Retirement of Consul General Byington

Friends of Consul General Homer M. Byington will be interested to read the following editorials printed in *The Gazette* of Montreal and *The Montreal Star*:

The Gazette

MR. BYINGTON WILL BE MISSED

When Mr. Homer M. Byington, United States Consul General, retires and leaves Montreal at the end of this month, he will be greatly missed. During his ten years in this city, he has won the high regard of those many citizens who have come in contact with him, and he has made a place for himself in the life of the community that will be hard for any successor to fill.

Mr. Byington's understanding of the country in which he was serving, and his appreciation of British ideals and outlook, enabled him to work effectively for the promotion of the best relations between this country and his own. As Consul General he believed it his duty to promote the interests of the United States in every way possible, and with his friendly and affable manner, he was always an ambassador of goodwill.

In dealing with travel regulations, especially during the trying years of the war, he tried to eliminate as much red tape as possible and keep things running smoothly for the thousands who had to visit his office. His thoughtfulness will long be appreciated.

Personally, Mr. Byington made scores of friends and he was soon accepted by Montrealers as one of themselves. These will join with his many acquaintances in wishing him many years of happiness when he retires.

The Montreal Daily Star

LOSING A FRIEND

Montreal has been fortunate in the calibre of the men who have represented the United States here as consuls. It is regrettable in many ways, although it is a necessity of the service, that regulations require them to change posts at regular intervals, for they make many friends and transfer to a consulate elsewhere occasions the sorrows of parting.

It is with these feelings that Montrealers hear of the retirement of Mr. Homer Byington, who has been United States Consul in Montreal for nine years and a member of the American Consular Service for forty years. Their regret at his departure

is tempered, however, by the knowledge that Mr. Byington is leaving to enjoy a well-earned retirement. At the age of sixty-five, Mr. Byington closes a career of distinguished service to his country and its friends.

His service here has been characterized by friendly co-operation and willingness to help, not only with the thousand and one requests that pour across a consul's desk, but with community problems. Like his predecessors, he has felt it his duty to serve not only his own country but the country to which he was accredited, and from that high sense of duty Montreal has derived great benefit. Mr. Byington leaves with the good wishes of all Montreal, our regret at his departure alleviated by the knowledge that he is to make his home in Connecticut, which is not too far away for frequent visits.

NEW ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association was convoked on October 2, 1944, in Room 289 at the Department for the purpose of electing the President, Vice President and Executive Committee of the Association for the year commencing October 1944.

The Electoral College was composed of the following:

John G. Erhardt	Joseph F. McGurk
Nathaniel P. Davis	Cecil Wayne Gray
Monnett B. Davis	Raymond H. Geist
Joseph C. Grew	Robert B. Macatee
Homer Byington, Jr.	H. Freeman Matthews
Theodore Achilles	Howard K. Travers
Coert duBois	Joseph W. Ballantine
Fletcher Warren	Elbridge Durbrow
William DeCourcy	W. Perry George

The following members were elected to the offices mentioned for the year commencing October 1944:

President: Joseph C. Grew
Vice President: George Brandt
Executive Committee:
Merle Cochran
Edwin F. Stanton
Andrew B. Foster
Kenneth C. Krentz
J. W. Riddleberger
R. Horton Henry
Eric C. Wendelin

The *Temerario* at Asuncion

By J. N. RUFFIN, *American Consul in Paraguay from 1897 to 1907*

I ARRIVED in Paraguay about 27 years after the close of the Paraguayan war with the Triple Alliance, which Alliance was composed of Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay. In the contest against these three countries which lasted about five years, nearly all the men were killed off so that the affairs of the country economically, commercially, agriculturally and otherwise were left in the hands of the women.

As the termination of the war was not distant, I had the good fortune to converse with some who took part in that war, and accounting for the remarkable bravery of the Paraguayan soldiers, they told me that it was the belief among the soldiers that if any one of them got killed in one part of the country he would resuscitate in another part ready to fight again. I conversed with two of the leading generals in that war, namely General Cabelero and General Escobar who became each President of the Republic, also I met Colonel Centurion. I frequently talked with Don Carlos Lopez and Don Enrique Solano Lopez, the two surviving sons of the famous dictator Francisco Solano Lopez. Don Enrique I understood married an American girl by whom, I was told, he had two children and that she and her children came to America to live so that the direct and only descendents of the great dictator are in America, and I believe are still living.

One may marvel at a small country like Paraguay fighting against three countries and keeping up the contest for five years, but it must be remembered that Paraguay at the beginning of the war, was in some respects the most advanced country in South America. President Carlos Antonio Lopez constantly sent young Paraguayans to Europe to study arms, arts, sciences, trades, etc., and he built steamers, established arsenals, constructed railways, diffused learning, and encouraged agriculture. He sent his son Francisco Solano Lopez on a tour of Europe to bring back ideas progress, and young Lopez while in Europe become infatuated with a young Irish girl

born in Cork, Ireland, who was married to a surgeon in the French army but became separated from her husband. She was the famous Madame Lynch de Quatrefaghts, and was a most ambitious woman, wishing to see Paraguay one of the great countries of the world. Young Lopez gave himself up entirely to her counsels, even after he became President, consequently she was one of the causes of the Paraguayan war.

With these preliminaries, the reader will get an idea of a country highly developed but left in utter ruin by the war, and better appreciate the following:

In 1897 as I saw Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, the streets were paved with cobble-stones over which the city's small street car, drawn by a couple of animals with cow bells around their necks, was hurriedly driven down the main street, the driver continually blowing a horn to warn the pedestrians. There was no electricity and the streets were lit up by oil lamps, and it was a most interesting sight to see the lamp lighters meet at a central place from which they all departed with their torches to light up the different lamps of the city.

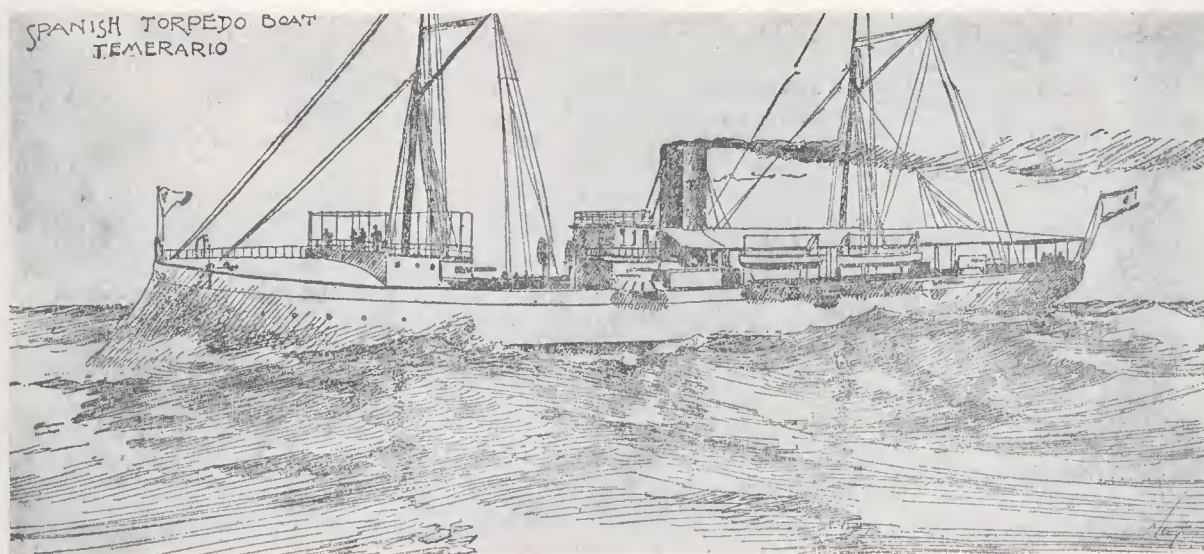
There was no running water in the town, nor was there any drainage except discharges into the street through gullies from the houses. The lavatories consisted of cesspools and these were emptied by contractors. Once the owner of a large hotel in which the American minister was stopping, fell into the cesspool of the hotel and was asphyxiated before he could be rescued. The water supply was from cisterns built in the ground, into which rain water poured down from the roofs, and from which it was drawn up by galvanized pails. The shower bath was used everywhere.

There were no more than a dozen Americans in Asunción, who were engaged in cattle raising, trading, dentistry, and some in accountancy.

The Consulate occupied a two-story house where afterwards the Vice-President of the Republic lived. Here all the despatches were written in



John H. Ruffin, one-time Consul to Asunción.



The Spanish torpedo boat "Temerario"

long hand as there were no typewriters. Once I took with me an Elliott and Hatch book typewriter. This was a machine which typed into books, the book being placed under the carriage of the machine which moved over the book from one side to the other. It was a marvel out there, and one of the young Paraguayans became so fascinated by it that I had to sell it to him. There were in the Consulate only ordinary chairs and flat tables, which I replaced with roll-top desks, Ambergé file cases and revolving chairs and others. The roll-top desk was certainly a novelty, and often a visitor to the Consulate seeing the desk became so entranced with it that he would order one immediately from America.

The following is an extract from a report of the *Memphis Evening Scimitar* dated August 31st, 1898, respecting the American Consulate:

"Asunción, Paraguay, July 5.—For the first time since the Paraguayan war the United States flag and the Consulate have been in this country saluted and visited by diplomatic staff and government officials to celebrate the great day of our independence, as we have since that time not had a genuine American consul in this country until Mr. Ruffin was sent out here.

"The national government had their flag flying over all the buildings during the whole day and in the afternoon at the reception a military band was sent to play before the consulate, where the Stars and Stripes was hoisted over the fine building.

"All the legations and consulates accredited to this country had their respective flags out the whole day . . ."

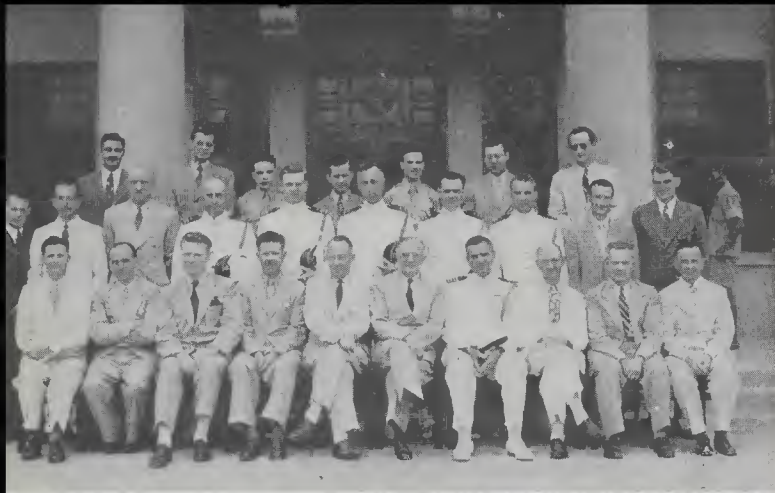
No motor cars plied the streets of Paraguay in those days. The Ford car was the first to arrive which I induced an importer to introduce. It was a sight to see that car running up and down the street and no horse pulling it! I took out a motor-buggy which created a furor with its tremendous noise caused by its lack of a silencer on the motor which was placed just under the seat. Everybody ran out into the street to see what the terrible noise was and a Paraguayan photographer immediately bought it to advertise his business. He drove the motor-buggy to the uttermost parts of the city, bedecked with a big photography sign.

In those days the question was whether Paraguay should print her own paper money or not, so upon my recommendation I induced the Paraguayan Government to place with the American Bank Note Company of New York City the printing of a hundred million Paraguayan pesos. Thus Paraguay had the first up-to-date pesos from the United States.

Paraguay sought an intervention of America in her war against the triple Alliance in 1870 but in my interview with the Paraguayan Minister sent by President Lopez to the United States to this end, he told me that it was too late, Lopez had already been defeated.

Not long after my arrival in Paraguay, the Spanish-American war arose and it became my lot to intern the Spanish gunboat *Temerario* when she entered Paraguayan waters.

(Continued on page 636)



STAFF PICTURES

CHUNGKING

Front of new Chancery, September 1, 1944. 1st row, left to right: Millet, Bochringer, Ward, Drumright, 2nd Secretaries; Atcheson, Counselor; Ambassador C. E. Gauss; Capt. Henry T. Jarrell, Naval Attaché; Paxton, Milbourne, Yuni, 2nd Secretaries. 2nd row, left to right: Smith, clerk; Wellborn, Freeman, 3rd Secretaries; Campbell, Talbot, Herrington, Cooper, H. Freeman, Ass't Naval attachés; Howard, 3rd Secretary; McFayden, Vice Consul. 3rd row, left to right: Zahorniko, Rawlinson, Williams, Taylor, Burton, McCoy, Roser, clerks.



THE CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

Left to right, front row: Miss Leoni Touche, Vice Consul Robert K. Peyton, Consul George Platt Waller, Mrs. Charles McClain, Mrs. Francisco Prieto. Back row, standing: Miss Carmen Lowenstein, Miguel Mendoza, Miss Elena Navarro and Rafael Botello.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

Seated, left to right: Miss Teresa Williams, Vice Consul Francis Colombat, Consul Cyril Thiel, Consul General Harold L. Williamson, Vice Consul Walter Smith, Mr. Carlos Alcivar, Miss Stella Nicholson; standing, left to right: Mr. Mack Hawkins, Mr. Luis Basantes, Mr. Pancho Gantos, Mr. Vidal Burgos, Mr. Bolivar Garaicoa, Mr. Jose Crespo, Mr. Philbert Deyman, Mr. Enrique urgos, Mr. Ernest Gutierrez, Mr. Elio Piedra, Mr. Rafael Molina.



THE CONSULATE AT FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE

Left to right: Vice Consul Ora S. Sitton, Mrs. Sitton, Vice Consul William M. Gibson, Miss Hurd, Miss Wood, Miss Sitton and Miss Wilma Gycox. (Courtesy Charles H. Whitaker.)



(Top left): At a speech by Cardinal Cerejeira at the Old Town Hall at Lourenço Marques on August 12 on the occasion of the Cardinal's arrival from Lisboa to consecrate the new Cathedral. Second row on the aisle is Austria R. Preston, Consul General at Lourenço Marques. Mrs. Preston is on his left and the South African Consul General on her left. In front of them are visiting Bishops from the Union of South Africa.

(Top, right): The American Consulate General, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

SERVICES GLIMPSES

Ambassador Ray Atherton and Vice Consul Charles W. Allee taken in August at Calgary, Alberta.



Members of the Martinique consular staff bathing in the Maoutaia stream in the interior of Dominica. Right to left: Allan Sitton, daughter of Vice Consul Ora S. Sitton; and Miss Wilma Gyax, Clerk.



(Bottom, left): On the occasion of the recent inauguration of the new consular premises in Ciudad Juarez. Left to right: Consul George P. Waller from Chihuahua City, Mrs. Arturo Chávez, Mayor Arturo Chávez of Ciudad Juarez, Mrs. William P. Blocker, Consul General William P. Blocker and Consul Stephen E. Aguirre. The picture was taken in the office of the Principal Officer at the post.

(Bottom right): A Sunday morning swimming group at the edge of the pool at "Las Piedrecitas," the Embassy residence at Managua. (Courtesy Jack Morrison)



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 585)

Auxiliary and assigned to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation at Paris, France.

Hugh S. Fullerton of Springfield, Ohio, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Consul General and Counselor of Mission at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Albert H. Gerberich of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, will remain at his present post as Cultural Relations Attaché at Bogota, Colombia. His assignment to Santiago, Chile, has been canceled.

Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Massachusetts, American Consul and First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been designated American Consul and Secretary of Luxembourg, Luxembourg, for temporary duty, to reopen the office.

Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Connecticut, Secretary of Mission and American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated Secretary of Mission and American Vice Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Harold Frost Johnson of Prospect, Kentucky, Economic Adviser to Algiers, has been designated Economic Adviser Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Frederick R. Loofbourow of New York, New York, Auxiliary Senior Economic Analyst at Zurich, Switzerland, has been designated American Vice Consul at the same place.

Douglas MacArthur, 2d, of Washington, D. C., assigned to the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul and Secretary at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation. Mr. MacArthur is on temporary detail to London.

James E. Parks of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, Second Secretary and American Consul at Panama, Panama, has been designated Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

George W. Renchard of Detroit, Michigan, Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated Secretary of Mission and American Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Tyler Thompson of Almira, New York, American Consul at Oran, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation. Mr. Thompson has been designated American Consul at Marseille, France, for temporary duty to reopen that office, en route to Paris.

George P. Waller of Montgomery, Alabama, American Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul at Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Leslie A. Weisenburg of Chicago, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated American Vice Consul at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Harry A. Woodruff of Bedford Village, New York, American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated

American Special Assistant at Paris, France, attached to the Office of the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 23, 1944:

Evan H. Bennett of Los Gatos, California, has been appointed Minerals Attaché and assigned to the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

Carl Birkeland of Chicago, Illinois, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

Robert Black of Hamilton, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Florianopolis, Santa Catharina, Brazil, has been designated American Vice Consul at Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Lec R. Blohm of Bisbee, Arizona, American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, has been designated American Consul at Paramaribo, Surinam.

Ellis A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, Texas, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Quito, Ecuador, has been designated American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

John H. Burns of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Para, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

John S. Calvert of Wilmington, North Carolina, American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, has been designated American Consul at Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Edgar S. Ehlers of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed American Vice Consul and assigned to the American Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile.

Cyrus B. Follmer of Milton, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at Paris, France, attached to the United States Representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

William Joseph Ford of Dover, New Hampshire, American Foreign Service Clerk at London, England, has been designated American Vice Consul at the same place.

Bernard Gotlieb of New York, New York, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been designated American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

John L. Hagan of Dungannon, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, has been designated American Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

Julian F. Harrington of Framingham, Massachusetts, First Secretary of Embassy at Lisbon and Madrid, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

Harry C. Hawkins of Clifton, Virginia, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Economic Counselor in the American Embassy at London, England.

Theodore J. Hohenthal of Berkeley, California, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Foreign Service Officer to Naples, to be attached to the Office of the United States Political Adviser on the Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

Leigh W. Hunt of Washington, D. C., now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

Victor H. Loftus of Lawrence, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated American Vice Consul and Special Disbursing Agent at Rome, Attached to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

Robert B. Moody of Los Angeles, California, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Tehran, Iran.

Paul Paddock of Marshalltown, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Mos-



INSURANCE

Special policies for Government Service officers. Annual policies, world wide. Trip policies, silverware, jewelry, fur policies. Travelers baggage policies, fire and burglary policies in Washington.

Security

STEEL VANS

Steel and aluminum lift vans, available in many places throughout the world. Safe, economical, convenient.

Send us your claim checks for luggage checked to Washington with your instructions about delivery, or temporary storage.

If you check baggage in other cities and want delivered, send us your checks and instructions. We will forward by air mail to our correspondents.

Security Storage Company of Washington

*a safe depository
for over 50 years at*

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET
DIstrict 4040

Affiliated with the American Security and Trust Co.



WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

Foreign service officers the world over realize the advantages of a banking connection in the Nation's Capital. American Security has for years handled the banking, trust, and safe deposit needs of officials stationed abroad, giving special attention to requirements of such clients.

No matter where you may be stationed, you will find that the maintenance of a Washington banking connection gives you added security and convenience in financial transactions. We invite your inquiry.

AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: Fifteenth St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
(Opposite the United States Treasury)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital	\$3,400,000.00
Surplus	\$4,400,000.00

MEMBER:
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

cow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and will serve in dual capacity.

William B. Randolph of Alexandria, Virginia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Robert D. Ross of Evanston, Illinois, has been appointed Economic Analyst at Algiers, Algeria.

Richard T. Smyth of New York, New York, American Cultural Relations Attaché at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been designated American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain.

Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been designated American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

William F. Trent of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Para, Brazil.

John G. Van Zile of Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Charles B. Wheeler, 2nd, of Buffalo, New York, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bristol, England.

Joseph E. Wiedenmayer of Newark, New Jersey, has been appointed Senior Economic Analyst at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 30, 1944:

James H. Keeley, Jr., of Los Angeles, California, until recently assigned to the Department as Chief of the Division of Special War Problems, has been designated American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, to serve as American Consul General upon confirmation of his nomination.

Bentley MacKay of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has been appointed Agricultural Adviser at Pernambuco, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Lonis B. Mazzeo of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated American Vice Consul at Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz, Mexico.

Robert D. Ross of Evanston, Illinois, has been appointed Economic Analyst at Algiers, Algeria.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1944, District of Columbia, Washington City.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George V. Allen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—American Foreign Service Association, Washington, D. C.

Editor—Henry S. Villard, Department of State, Wash., D. C.
Managing Editor—Jane Wilson, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Business Manager—George V. Allen, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. Chairman of Executive Committee: Howard K. Travers, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1944.

JAMES E. McKENNA.

(My commission expires May 17, 1949.)

TRAVEL FROM MIAMI TO CAIRO

(Continued from page 599)

the coffee at the airport will be all gone—as we discovered. The traveler who has been so excellently taken care of all the way will find at this point that she must look after herself.

The flight from Khartoum to Cairo took about five hours. In the Finance Office upstairs in the Payne Field airport building at Cairo one can change travelers checks into dollar currency or Egyptian pounds. Army busses run into Cairo about every hour.

American dollars may be used throughout the trip, and no questions were asked after Miami as to how much or what kind of money I had with me. The Treasury limit of \$50 is more or less adequate for the trip to Cairo, but should be supplemented by a supply of travelers' checks. The latter may be cashed at a fair rate at any U. S. Army Finance Office, but may be subject to a considerable discount elsewhere.

The entire trip from Miami took 15 days, of which 3½ days were spent in Natal and 6 days in Accra.

Children

There seems to be no reason why children cannot make this trip easily, if they are able to eat ordinary food. The hotels in the islands and Brazil all have bottled water, and the Brazilian hotels at which we stopped claim to have artesian wells which are considered safe. On our Pan-American passenger list, which was more than half women, we had two children, one 6 years old, and the other 2. Food was served at regular hours on the planes and light lunches were available at every stop. Air hostesses were always present at the stops to care for children, if necessary. Milk was the only thing lacking on this trip, although canned milk could be obtained at Army messes.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship announces the award of the scholarship for the year 1944-45 to Miss Laura C. Converse and Mr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr.

Miss Converse is the daughter of the late Charles A. Converse and Mr. Wharton is the son of Mr. Clifton R. Wharton, Sr.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

GUESS ALL YOU WANT TO—
about what post-war helicopters and airports will look like and be made of.

But there is no need to guess about the best in post-war light-plane engines. For if it's the tops in safety, dependability and economy you'll be wanting in your engine, you can

settle right now on a Lycoming.

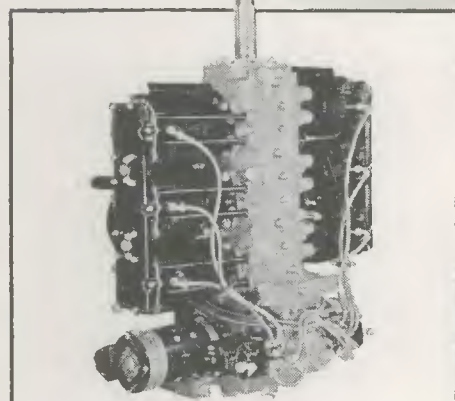
Since the days when it appeared on the bonnets of the early automobiles, "Powered by Lycoming" has been a trade-mark phrase indicating top-notch quality.

Today, in the nose of our training planes, our aerial jeeps, our light hospital planes, our little

reconnaissance planes—"Powered by Lycoming" is still a guarantee of reliability and dependability.

And so it will be in the airways of tomorrow, on helicopters, family planes, business planes and light sports planes. "Powered by Lycoming" will always mean, "You've got the tops in aircraft engines."

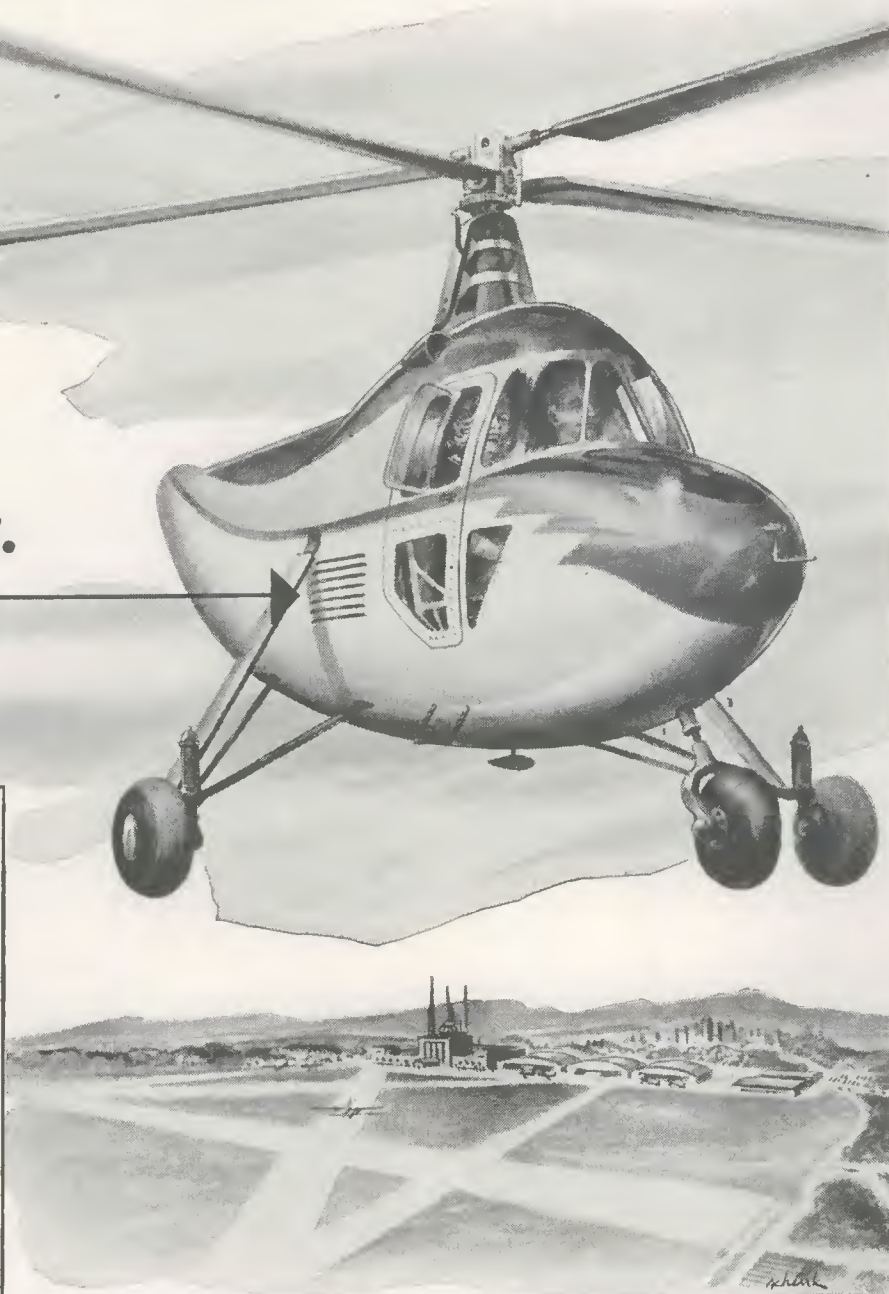
**You can decide
on THIS right now.**



LYCOMING MODEL O-435-D, for vertical or helicopter use, developing 212 h.p. at 3000 rpm., with cooling fan and cooling system. Weight 433 lbs.

Among aircraft "Powered by Lycoming" are: Aeronca, Beechcraft, Bellanca, Boeing, Cessna, Curtiss, Luscombe, Piper, Spartan, Stinson, Taylorcraft, Vultee.

Let Lycoming power your aircraft.



LYCOMING

AIRCRAFT ENGINES...55-300 H.P.

AN



Lycoming Division — The Aviation Corporation
Dept. A2, Williamsport, Pennsylvania

**POWERED BY LYCOMING — THE ENGINE
WITH A PROVEN PAST AND A SURE FUTURE**

Witch - Woman

(With apologies to L. H.)

By L. E. THOMPSON, *Foreign Service Clerk,
Port-au-Prince*

HIGH noon in Haiti. The sun beat down from a cloudless sky. Not a breath of wind stirred the tcha-tcha pods. Emerald lizards crouched motionless in the guinea grass whose hardy blades were more than a foot tall. Dieudonné, a Haitian peasant, sat in the shade of a mango tree enjoying the short respite from the arduous toil of working his plot of ground, deep in the interior. Morama, his helper, lay curled on the ground deep in slumber.

Dieudonné gazed idly across his yard and down the narrow trail that led from Trois Rivières northward to the heights. Suddenly he started, sat up and stared, for along the path came a most comely being, walking with long easy strides. She was tall, taller than Dieudonné, and clad in a white dress the front of which was tucked under her belt to give freedom to her limbs as she walked. A black foulard enveloped her shoulders and her head was covered by a white madras. As she drew nearer, Dieudonné saw that she was very black and very pretty, and as she passed the gate she glanced at him and a faint smile showed her white and even teeth.

Dieudonné got up and hurried to the gate. Morama awoke and saw the woman. He arose quickly and stared at her and, being older than Dieudonné, recognized her. He called to his partner, softly, "Look out, compère, that is a bad person."

But Dieudonné was already out of the gate and following the woman, not listening to the calls of Morama to return, to leave her alone. He hurried, and was pleased to note that she slowed her pace a bit. Coming nearer, he called to her, "Where are you going, chérie?"

Without turning her head she replied, quoting a Créole proverb: "The affairs of the goat are not the affairs of the sheep."

"What is your name, chérie?" asked Dieudonné.

"Guess."

"Is it Enabelle?"

"No."

"Marie?"

"No."

"Fafa?"

"No."

"Doudou?"

"No."

"But tell me, I am not good at guessing names."

By now the pair had reached the shade of the wood that begins where the path rises. Vines and creepers were thick, and the path became a trail,

rocky and rough. Dieudonné perspired and his breath came quickly, but he noticed that the woman's shapely neck was dry, nor was she breathing fast.

She turned and held out her hand to Dieudonné "Let me help you," she said. The sound of her voice was as music to him, and the touch of her fingers as cool as the waters of the Saut d'Eau. Hand in hand they made their way up and up, passing through a stand of slender bamboo and climbing over rocks and matted undergrowth. Dieudonné marvelled at her strength and unerring ability to pick the best places in the trail.

"But where are we going, chérie?" he asked, after many minutes of climbing.

"You will see," she replied in that same liquid voice, and again Dieudonné's heart leaped within him at its cadence.

Suddenly they were at the end of the trail. The sound of the swirling waters of the Artibonite came to them as they stood at the edge of the chasm. They had walked so long and so far that the spot they were now in was strange to Dieudonné, and he had always boasted of his knowledge of the country surrounding his home. The sun was low and reddening through the thick foliage that was all around them. Dieudonné sensed a vague fear of something impending. But when he looked at the lovely face and the graceful form before him his courage returned and he moved closer to her.

She put her hands on his shoulders and looked into his eyes. The sun, now blood-red, enhanced her beauty, and poor Dieudonné was completely overcome by her nearness, so much so that his head swam and he closed his eyes for a second. Then came her voice, low and pleading, "Kiss me!"

Dieudonné clasped her in his arms and opened his eyes to drink in the beauty that was his for the taking. But instead of the loveliness he had seen there was now only a goblin-like mask, grisly in the weird light of the setting sun. Rotted snags came into view with the leering grin and fetid breath sickened him. Too late he realized the meaning of Morama's warning, too late he tried to step away from her, but she gave him a push and as he hurtled to the rocks far below, her eerie laugh came to his startled ears. She was the Diabliesse, she who walked alone at high noon through the lonely interior to lure simple peasants to their death; and Dieudonné was not the first of her victims!

Announcing ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE \$1,000 *John Day*

FOREIGN SERVICE BOOK CONTEST

In the twentieth anniversary year of the American Foreign Service, The John Day Company announces the opening of a prize contest for the best book of fiction or non-fiction, on any subject whatsoever of interest to the general reader, written by a member of the Service, of any grade, from clerk to Ambassador, active, resigned or retired, or the wife or husband of a member. The award is to be \$1,000, \$500 of which is to be regarded as an outright award and the other \$50 as an advance against book royalties.

The contest was conceived in the belief that many Foreign Service officers have splendid material and inspiration for significant books, but relatively little opportunity to arrange for their publication. The publisher realizes how hard-pressed Foreign Service officers are, especially under present conditions, but believes that those very conditions make it the more important for them to convey their experience to the American people at large, and that the sacrifice of time an officer may make in preparing a book manuscript will be well repaid.

★ PEARL S. BUCK, President, East and West Association.

★ HENRY S. VILLARD, Chairman, Editorial Board, *The American Foreign Service Journal*.

★ THE JUDGES OF THE CONTEST ARE:

★ VINCENT SHEEAN, Author and Foreign Correspondent.

The decision of the judges will be final.

DONALD DUNHAM, a former U. S. Vice-Consul and author of *Envoy Unextraordinary*, on the current John Day list, is Contest Editor.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

1. Pseudonyms may be used, and anonymity will be respected.
2. The scale of royalties and other contractual terms, including those concerning the divisions of income from motion pictures and other subsidiary rights, shall be those of The John Day Company's standard author contract, copies of which are available for inspection. The publisher shall have the option to accept any entry not awarded the prize for publication on terms to be arranged with the author.
3. The contest is now open and closes May 31, 1946. Manuscripts postmarked after that date cannot be honored. Announcement of the winning manuscript will be made as soon thereafter as is possible.
4. No author at present under written contractual obligation to another publisher is eligible.
5. Entries should be addressed to Foreign Service Contest Editor, The John Day Company, 40 East 49th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
6. The authors of manuscripts considered unsuitable will be notified and their manuscripts held for further instructions.
7. On the title page of the manuscript should be typed or written: "This manuscript is entered in the Foreign Service Book Contest."
8. All manuscripts must be legibly typewritten on one side of a sheet and double-spaced. All pages must be numbered consecutively from one to the end. With manuscripts intended to be illustrated, authors should submit the necessary photographs, drawings, maps, etc., or an outline of such materials as will be supplied.
9. The publishers cannot assume responsibility for the safe return of any submitted manuscripts, but all possible care will be taken of each entry. Authors are urged to retain a complete carbon copy of entries.
10. No award will be made if, in the opinion of the judges, no entry has sufficient value to justify an award.

For further details, write to: Foreign Service Contest Editor,
THE JOHN DAY COMPANY • 40 E. 49th St. • New York 17, N. Y.

NOW...PACKAGED AIRPORTS!

Engineered by
Westinghouse



The age of air transportation is here. Throughout the world new airports and routes, vitally needed to accommodate passengers and cargo, are being laid out. The variety of products shipped speedily and economically by plane is increasing.

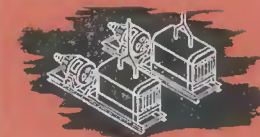
Now, even the equipment for entire airports can be delivered by plane if desired . . . in packages . . . ready for installation.

Westinghouse engineers have made this possible by developing Packaged Airport Equipment . . . standardized assemblies providing the essentials of modern airports except the runways themselves . . . from radio equipment to prefabricated hangars . . . designed for operation under varied and exacting conditions, in temperate, tropical or arctic climates.

Packaged Airport Equipment is a significant result of world-wide experience in airport engineering. Westinghouse ingenuity and research reaches into every field where electricity and electronics can be put to use. For the industries, public services and homes of the world, Westinghouse is carrying on a tradition of engineering and manufacturing leadership, ready with new products and new methods, for the world of tomorrow. Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall St., New York 5, U. S. A.

The 6 Essentials of the Successful Airport: *

(Your Westinghouse-equipped airport will have them all)



1. Dependable Electrical Generating and Distribution Equipment.



2. Modern Radio Communication and Navigation Equipment.



3. Meteorological Equipment for accurate weather data.



4. Modern Gasoline Fueling Systems.



5. Lighting Equipment for safe and efficient control of night traffic.



6. Prefabricated Buildings to house services for passengers, freight and for storage or repair of airplanes.

*Westinghouse Packaged Airport Equipment also includes Miscellaneous Field Units, Water Storage and Purification Equipment, Fire Fighting Equipment, Sewage Disposal Systems and Machine Shop Assemblies.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 604)

democratic in the world" most certainly is open to argument.

In the first instance, Mr. Hart's accusation that Mr. Kent went no farther in the foreign service than the position of clerk, through failure to pass an oral examination, carries the insinuation that the accused was mentally incapable of obtaining a higher rating. Such is not of necessity true; many other factors enter into such matters. In any case, since Mr. Kent is not at present in a position to defend himself, such attacks are both unwarranted and in very poor taste.

It so happens, however, that I went to school with Tyler Kent and know for a fact that he was considered, by the student body and the faculty alike, to be a brilliant student. Furthermore, friends of mine who have served with him in the diplomatic service—and whose judgment I value highly—have been of the same opinion.

In the second instance, the claim that our foreign service is particularly democratic is rather far-fetched, since it is common knowledge that diplomatic posts are, and for years have been, purely political plums. Money, not brains, is the prime requisite in obtaining them; money must be "kicked in" to party campaign funds to secure the "titles," and money must be had to support them. The salaries paid by our Government to its foreign representatives are hardly sufficient to cover heating expenses for its various establishments—and this is true whether a man be Ambassador to the Court of St. James or merely Minister to, say, Albania.

PHILIP LIGHTFOOT WORMELEY IV.

(From the *Washington Star* of September 26, 1944)

'Career Service' Again Defended for 'Democratic Character'

To the Editor of *The Star*:

In replying to a recent letter of mine in *The Star* Philip Lightfoot Wormeley IV mentions the "attack made by Mr. Charles C. Hart on Tyler Kent," code clerk in the American Embassy in London who was convicted of taking confidential papers from the Embassy files.

I made no attack on Mr. Kent. I was interested only in refuting the statement of another newspaper which sought to asperse our career diplomatic service by referring to Mr. Kent as a "career diplomat." I simply emphasized that no clerk in an embassy or legation possesses any diplomatic status and that Mr. Kent was not "slowly making his way up the ladder of diplomatic promotion," as the paper asserted.

My letter revealed that Mr. Kent had taken the examination for the career or diplomatic service and had failed in the oral test. I did not undertake to pass judgment on Mr. Kent's guilt or upon his academic ability, as Mr. Wormeley intimates. The Department of State had shown its satisfaction with Mr. Kent's academic standing by waiving the written examination.

The writer takes exception to my reference to the fine democratic character of our career service. As proof that I am wrong he points to the large number of ambassadors and ministers appointed on purely political grounds. Mr. Wormeley needs to be told that political appointees are not career diplomats. Career diplomats arrive in the service by passing rigid competitive examinations without regard to politics or political influence.

CHARLES C. HART.

IN MEMORIAM

DES PORTES. The Honorable Fay Allen Des Portes, Ambassador to Costa Rica, died in Panamá on September 17, 1944.

RAIRDEN. Bradstreet S. Rairden, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on September 11, 1944.

MEILY. Consul General John James Meily and his wife, in a plane accident on September 21, en route to his post at Recife.

BURMESE BRIDGEHEAD

(Continued from page 594)

the relieving of Anglo-Japanese tension, but events of the summer, particularly the signing on September 27 of a triple alliance between Japan, Germany, and Italy, had shown clearly that there could be no hope for rapprochement between Britain and Japan.

All during that rainy season, while the Chinese made extensive improvements to their Road, the goods for China piled up in the godowns from Manila to Bombay. When, on the stated date, the Road was reopened to traffic, hundreds of laden trucks sped off on the 712-mile run from Lashio to Kunming.

The Japanese land invasion of Burma was not initiated until January 15, 1942, when Japanese troops struck from Thailand into the long "tail" of Tenasserim; by January 19 the province had been cut in two by occupation of Tavoy. Now a second column advanced from the Thai frontier toward Pa-an, a village on the left bank of the Salween, some 40 miles north of Moulmein. The small British garrison, threatened from north and south, at the end of the month fell back to Moulmein and the Salween; the Japanese, meanwhile, opened a pincers movement designed to envelop Moulmein and gain control of the Tenasserim coast. During this period



Overseas Branches

ARGENTINA Buenos Aires Flores (Buenos Aires) Plaza Once (Buenos Aires) Rosario	CUBA Havana Cuatro Caminos (Havana) Galiano (Havana) La Lonja (Havana) Caibarien Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	PERU Lima
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo		PUERTO RICO San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	ENGLAND London 117, Old Broad St. 11, Waterloo Place	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA Panama
CHILE Santiago Valparaiso	INDIA Bombay	URUGUAY Montevideo
COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Medellin	MEXICO Mexico City	VENEZUELA Caracas

66 BRANCHES IN GREATER NEW YORK

*Correspondent Banks in Every Commercially
Important City of the World*

When traveling carry NCB Letters of Credit
or Travelers' Checks. They safeguard and
make your money easily available for your use.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

they were opposed in the air only by the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group and a small number of pilots of the Royal Air Force; the efforts of this handful of gallant men, outnumbered five to one and without hope of reinforcements and replacements, were never able to compensate for the weakness of the ground forces. Moulmein was assaulted January 29 and fell to the Japanese 1 day later, after the defenders had made a hasty withdrawal to escape encirclement.

On February 8, after a fortnight's fighting, the Japanese at Pa-an had secured a bridgehead on the right bank of the Salween; the army at Moulmein now advanced northward to join them at the railway junction of Thaton. On February 15, again to avoid encirclement, the British retreated westward and established a new line at the Bilin River.

When, on February 17 and 18, the Japanese, bringing up fresh reinforcements, again struck them on land and from the air, after some of the fiercest fighting of the campaign British resistance collapsed and a further retreat was made to the Sittang.

In late March the Japanese opened the third phase of the campaign with raids of increased intensity on British air fields; heavy losses in irreplaceable planes and equipment were suffered by the Allies, whose ground forces were henceforth practically wholly deprived of air support. By mid-April the British had fallen back as far as the important oil center of Yenangyaung in the Magwe district; on April 16, before abandoning the town, they blew up the wells. But now they found themselves cut off from further escape by a Japanese column which had insinuated itself to the north of them. At this critical moment, the Chinese who had been transferred from above Toungoo attacked the enemy from the rear; at the same time, the British tanks and infantry boldly crashed through his line by frontal assault. Although saved for the time, neither one of the allies was in possession of sufficient artillery to establish a defensive line and the retreat continued, the Chinese retiring to a point below Mandalay while the British fell back on the Chindwin valley. Lacking arms and reinforcements, reduced to mere skeleton forces by disease, hardship, and unrelenting attacks, the position of the Allies in Burma had become hopeless.

The fourth and final phase of the campaign was marked by a Japanese drive through Upper Burma. Advancing swiftly into the Southern Shan States from bases in northern Thailand, the invaders engaged a Chinese army that had been lying inactive there for 3 months. The Chinese, thinly scattered over a wide area and lacking both armor and planes, were quickly cut to pieces; the way to the north was left undefended and by April 26 the Japanese were

AWARDED 35 MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE SINCE 1862



Rum
89 Proof



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

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

BACARDI

GOLD LABEL
Straight...or in a Highball

WHITE LABEL
Straight...or in Cocktails

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



"Night-letter" cargo for bonus payloads

Variations in rail traffic are met simply by adding or removing cars. But the fixed capacity of an airplane demands full loads for maximum economy.

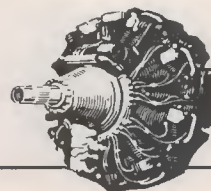
A constant backlog of air express for deferred departure at "Night Letter" rates offers one possible means of achieving capacity loads. Shipments could be bulked for common destinations to fill in on non-capacity flights leaving within a few hours. Such a service could assure second morning delivery virtually anywhere in America.

The reduction of air cargo rates will necessarily be a gradual, cut-and-try process. The "Night Letter"

plan would be in essence a "commodity" rate on space available on off-hour flights and would not entail wholesale rate revision.

Wright believes that the full load is the key to the gradual reduction of all air traffic rates. To that end, Wright Cyclones offer a payload bonus of one or more passengers in the weight of each engine. With lower fuel consumption and maintenance costs, world-wide operation demonstrates the fact that *Wright Cyclones pay their way.*

Wright Aeronautical Corporation
A Division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation
Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.



Cyclones Save 3 Ways

LESS WEIGHT—MORE PAYLOAD
LOWER FUEL CONSUMPTION
REDUCED MAINTENANCE

WRIGHT

Aircraft Engines

W R I G H T P O W E R S T H E T O N N A G E O F T H E A I R

Write for THE GEOGRAPHIC the Timely Story of Your Travel Observations

If you see the possibilities of a good article in your recent travel experiences as a Foreign Service Officer, why not prepare a brief outline for consideration by the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE? Your suggestions will be cordially received. If your proposed article seems likely to meet the Magazine's requirements—whether it is to portray a country in the news spotlight, a forgotten land with human-interest geography, or an adventurous journey to various places—you will be urged to go ahead, and thus to help increase and diffuse geographic knowledge. Liberal payment is made for all manuscripts and photographs accepted.

. . . .

Right: Like their sisters in the United States, girls of the Dominican Republic welcome the close of school with smiles and giggles. Photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by B. Anthony Stewart.



THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE — Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor — WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

in occupation of Lashio, terminus of the Burma Road. Japanese forces advancing up the basin of the Irrawaddy entered Mandalay on May 1. Within the week the remaining Chinese troops were scattered and the stricken remnants of the British divisions, abandoning their equipment, had begun withdrawal up the Chindwin valley toward India.

There has been much discussion as to the part played in the catastrophe by the "fifth column." The Japanese radio throughout the struggle plucked the strings of nationalism; one may surmise, however, that, with the exception of perhaps 5,000 malcontents (out of a total population of 15,000,000), the Burmese, to the extent that they aided the Japanese at all, did so not by positive action so much as by a negative attitude toward the British and Chinese. It seems clear, in any case, that even with the unquestionable support of the native population the outcome for the Allies must have been the same.

By the end of May 1942 the Japanese were in occupation of practically all Burma; the British governor, the Burmese premier and certain other high native officials had set up their headquarters in India.

On August 1 the commander in chief of Japanese troops in Burma introduced a system of joint Japa-

nese and Burmese administration under the nominal leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, a visionary and opportunistic politician well known before the war. The critical portfolios of finance and defense were held by Japanese, and policy was exclusively the concern of the Japanese military authorities. The Burmese legislature ceased to function and the press was muzzled. One of the first acts of the new government was the formation of a commission to tour the country in order to enlighten the people on the significance of the "co-prosperity sphere." Schools for the study of the Japanese language were opened in Rangoon.

In the summer of 1943, with "co-prosperity" still no more than a catchword, a "Burma Independence Preparatory Committee" was established; in August the Japanese military administration was abolished and the committee, its name altered to "National Assembly" took over the government with Ba Maw as premier. The status of independent Burma is analagous with that of independent Manchukuo; while Burma is pledged by treaty to military, political, and economic cooperation with Japanese aims and has declared itself at war with Britain and the United States, all authority finally rests with Japan's permanent "Special Ambassador."



THE TEXAS COMPANY through close supervision of all phases of its operations such as drilling, pipe lines, refining, etc. assures users of uniformly high quality Texaco fuels and lubricants.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Texaco Petroleum Products

GOVERNMENT ABROAD—U. S. FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 605)

difficult for him, when most of his daily work is confined to dealings with officials or prominent citizens of the country where he may be stationed, to see much of other social levels and thus to gain a well rounded impression of the life of that country. There is much in the idea once favored by the President that the value of the members of the Foreign Service as American representatives would be increased if they could periodically be returned to the United States for brief periods of actual duty in some form of United States enterprise.

Nor are all senior members of the Foreign Service necessarily qualified to fill some diplomatic missions as capably as Americans who have made their mark in other forms of activity. Our country has often been represented abroad most ably by men who had had no previous diplomatic training. The value of an American ambassador in some highly important post depends in the last analysis upon the ambassador's individual qualifications for that mission. It may be that long training in the Foreign Service is a desirable asset. It may equally well be that certain other qualities, which cannot be found in persons who have come up through the service, may be more valuable in a given instance.

The tendency in some sections of the press to insist that a man appointed to high office from the Foreign Service is necessarily hidebound or reactionary is wholly unjustified by fact. But the tendency on the part of a few members of the Foreign Service to maintain that any appointee from among their ranks should be regarded as sacrosanct and not subject to public criticism is quite as unwarranted.

An American ambassador, whatever his previous career, is a public servant. Any public servant is rightly liable to public scrutiny and to public criticism. There is no more necessary nor salutary feature of our democratic system of government. An ambassador's personal fitness for a special assignment is legitimately a question for public appraisal. But the incitement of public prejudice against an appointee to a foreign mission solely because of his being a career man is not only unjustified but also constitutes a grave injustice to a splendid body of able and devoted servants of the people of the United States, who have rendered services of incalculable value to their country.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 607)

arrival, the Ambassador called on the several ranking Army officers stationed here, and at noon he addressed a joint meeting of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs.

After luncheon the following day the party departed by air for Whitehorse, the Canadian Northwest and Alaska.

Mr. Travers, Chief of the Visa Division, paid a flying visit to Edmonton on September thirtieth.

While in Edmonton, Mr. Travers was entertained at a cocktail party at the home of Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Seddicum, followed by a dinner given by the Streepers at the Officers' Club of the Army Air Base, after which he was put on the train for tropical Vancouver.

It is feared that Edmonton will never be able to qualify as an unhealthy post unless there is a radical change for the worse in the climate or in sanitary conditions. An inspection of the reports of death of the twenty-two American residents of Alberta Province who died during the past three months shows that the average age was 74.3 years. In the majority of cases the deaths were due to old age or ailments connected with advanced age.

ROBERT B. STREEPER.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 602)

themselves to foot a bill which in their opinion should have been a public charge. There are brilliant men in the ranks today who, should they be appointed ambassador or minister tomorrow, would hesitate to accept the honor because of inability to meet the inevitable financial demands. Many men in the Service have been unable to bear the expense of returning to the United States from time to time on leave, as would certainly appear to be desirable in the public interest, and many have been unable to educate their children in this country as they would have liked to do and as would have been proper. This financial problem is one which can be dealt with only by the Congress. Since more or less adequate basic legislation already exists on the statute books, it is a matter of viewing our representation aboard realistically and voting the necessary funds.

It is not only the selection, but also the treatment of Foreign Service personnel on which attention should be focused by a criticism truly constructive. The selection has been liberal; the treatment has not. We have good material, of which we deny ourselves the fullest use. It should be made possible for the typical officer to aspire to the highest post in the field, regardless of the dimensions of his purse.

NOVEMBER, 1944

"Give Us MORE C-54s"

This is the title of a dramatic U. S. Army Official Poster placed in each of the big Douglas plants turning out C-54s. Further, it quotes: "Many a gravely wounded soldier owes his life to speedy air evacuation by the same giant C-54 Skymasters which flew in the men and materiel that so often have turned the tide of battle."

"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
Santa Monica, Calif.

LONG BEACH, EL SEGUNDO, DAGGETT, CALIF.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA CITY, CHICAGO

★

Member, Aircraft War Production Council, Inc



Washington's Finest Hotel

■ Favorite meeting place of Foreign Service men in the Nation's Capital. Four blocks from the Department of State. Convenient to all points of interest in Washington. Exclusive Men's Bar. Famous food. Coffee Shop. Gay Cocktail Lounge. Air Conditioned in the summer.

The
MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. MACK, General Manager

BEFORE THE JOINT SURVEY GROUP

(Continued from page 597)

corresponding to some system of appraisal of the value of data with reference to a system of ends or objectives.

With special reference to power (or security) politics, much more comprehensive and more highly-analyzed information is called for with respect to major than with respect to minor countries. But on the other hand much more information of a usable character is ordinarily available from other than Foreign Service sources for major than minor countries. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries diplomatic missions were almost the only source of reliable information with respect to even important foreign countries. For minor and distant countries, especially where the language is an obscure one, this may still be largely true. But in general, I wonder whether the Foreign Service does not spend an appreciable part of its time in transcribing to typescript what is already available in print—sometimes available in American print. Where a Foreign Service officer bases his reports on published materials, and especially where his reports consist largely of rehash of such material, transmission of the original material, plus such comments as to significance, authorship, reliability, etc., as the officer feels himself equipped to make, would in most cases be a more serviceable and a more economical procedure. Where the material needs translation into English to be intelligible, in many cases the decision as to what portions deserve translation could be made more effectively by a headquarters staff than by single workers in the field. Economic data in particular, especially when in statistical form, are tricky for the layman. Taken out of their original context, separated from the explanatory material which originally accompanied them, they may be worse than useless, for they may be seriously misleading. Very often only the specialized expert can handle them safely, can determine their true significance, and can convert them to bases permitting comparison with similar data for other countries or other periods.

In general, it seems to me that no information should be requested without a clear notion as to the use or uses to which it is to be put and no officer in the field should systematically collect any kind of information or make any type of report except in response to specific instructions from headquarters. Reporting should not be permitted, or required, to go on in a routine way merely because at some time in the past a pattern has been established. There should be repeated surveys to see whether established reporting procedures still

A note of appreciation to
OUR FRIENDS
IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

MEMBERS of American Embassies, Legations and Consulates have long looked to us for their supplies of fine wines and spirits.

We are extremely grateful for this patronage. We shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by keeping our products up to the high standards

to which you have become accustomed.

We cordially invite any inquiry you may have concerning any of our brands—and at the same time we want you to know that we are deeply appreciative of the pleasure and privilege which has been ours of serving you throughout the years.

OLD TAYLOR and OLD GRAND-DAD are straight bourbon whiskies. OLD CROW is straight whiskey—barban or rye. OLD OVERHOLT is straight rye whiskey. BELLOWS SPECIAL RESERVE whiskey—a blend. MERITO imported brandy. LEJON California brandy. MARQUES DEL MERITO ports and sherries. BELLOWS & CO. ports and sherries. HARTLEY dry California sherry. LEJON dry vermouth. CHATEAU LEJON red & white wines.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS EXPORT COMPANY • 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



serve a purpose and whether this purpose is sufficiently important to justify the cost. I know of two cases, though not recent ones, where reporting on certain lines was instituted because two civil servants—not in the State Department—wanted material for books on topics having nothing to do with the foreign relations of the United States. In one of these cases, reports were still coming in at least eighteen months after the only person having any interest in them had left the government service. I don't suppose such phenomena can occur at present on anything like this scale. But I am sure that unless there are systematic procedures for formulating and reviewing the categories of needed information, there will be no adequate protection against gross waste of effort and against submersion of the significant by the mass of unselected and purposeless data.

The procedures that I am here recommending would not, I think, if properly carried out, lessen the scope for the exercise of initiative, enterprise, and originality by the officers in the field, but would only subject them to needed discipline and guidance. I would, of course, encourage reporting of spot news of possible significance by men in the field, acting on their own initiative. And I would encourage the men in the field to propose to headquarters types of reporting new as to substance or form, provided the proposals embody suggestions as to the useful purposes which such reporting might serve. I would also encourage the men in the field to make much comments, or analyses, or suggestions for reform in reporting procedures, with respect to reports they make in response to instructions from headquarters, as they feel may be useful. But in general, I cannot believe that the reporting services of the State Department can be carried out effectively for their purposes, economically, and with appropriate coverage, unless the scope, the form, and the timing of reports are primarily determined at headquarters by a responsible and competent staff, with a wider, a more up-to-date, and a more precise knowledge of the trend of Department policy and the Departmental needs for information than the officers in the field can in the ordinary course of events be expected to have.

In order that reporting from the field shall not be deadening routine, and in order that it shall be as effective as possible given its purposes, the headquarters staff must recognize that it has important obligations to the reporting staff.

Except where there are adequate reasons for maintenance secrecy, or where the reports requested are minor and non-recurrent, requests for reports should always be accompanied by explanations of

their purpose, and this rule should apply whether the requests originate in the State Department or are transmitted on behalf of other government agencies. This procedure is expedient for at least two reasons: first, it is good for the reporter's soul, and second, his reporting is likely to be much more intelligent if he knows the purpose which his efforts are serving and can recognize it as a possibly significant one. I have no doubt that there would be many instances, if this procedure were followed, where the man in the field could point out that the information requested was for some reason or other not relevant to the purpose, or could suggest where and how more pertinent information was obtainable.

Every reporter should receive carefully drafted instructions as to the purposes of the reports he is required to make. Where technical questions are involved, technical experts should participate in drafting these instructions, which might often take the essay or manual form, or include references to helpful heading matter. Every reporter should receive frequent appraisals of his reports, with respect to their form and content. These appraisals should not consist merely of terms or symbols of praise or blame, but should point out the specific merits and weaknesses and should contain explicit suggestions as to how the quality of the reports could be improved, and perhaps also as to how the reporter could improve his reporting capacity by indicated lines of reading or study. In some cases, model reports could be prepared for his guidance, or especially meritorious reports by other reporting officers could be sent to him as targets to aim at. In the field of economic reporting, where the range of technical problems and of relevant skills is extremely great, it is specially urgent that there be systematic guidance and cooperation with the men in the field by highly qualified experts at headquarters. Intelligent adults with a good general education but no advanced training in economics at high-grade graduate schools can perhaps suffice for some types of economic reporting, but only if they are given systematic guidance and supervision by fully-qualified experts at headquarters.

Assuming, gratuitously, that the procedures I have recommended are not already in full effect in the Department, I suspect that their full execution would have as incidental consequences a reduction in bulk but improvement in quality of the flow of matter into the Department and a great increase in the flow of instruction, guidance, and orientation material from the Department to the Foreign Service officers in the field.

I have no doubt that the Department makes use of some system of classification of types of report-

ing in connection with the formulation of requirements, standards, instructions, and so forth. In my own thinking about the general problem, it has seemed useful to distinguish four types of reporting, classified according to purpose, each of which would seem to call for different treatment.

First, and most important if not most voluminous, would be *high policy reporting*, reporting as a basis for guidance with respect to the conduct of the vital political relations with particular foreign countries. This I would suppose to be the type of reporting making the greatest demands on the wisdom, the insights, the skills, and the knowledge of Foreign Service officers, and giving the greatest opportunity for the exercise by them of imagination and initiative. I don't imagine that proficiency in this art can be taught in any routine way, but even here I am sure experienced officers in the home service could offer useful guidance, even if it consisted in large part only of suggestions for study of reports made by the most gifted men in the Service and of study of the reports left by the distinguished and successful diplomats of the past, of this and of other countries.

Second, there is *special problem reporting*, where requests are made from headquarters for reports on specific topics. In many cases these topics will have technical aspects but it will not be reasonable to expect the officers in the field to be technically trained with respect to these aspects. In such cases, the responsibility for securing reporting of adequate technical competence should be assigned primarily to headquarters, where with the aid of appropriate experts detailed instructions should be prepared for the men in the field. If the reports are to be required periodically and if the subjects are important, it might be good practice to assign specially trained men to the field, although with appropriate guidance from headquarters some at least of the non-specialist Foreign Service staff should be able after some experience to become reasonably proficient even in some of the more difficult fields of economic reporting.

Third, there is *general background reporting*, economic, political, etc. I suspect that this represents in bulk a considerable proportion of the reporting done by the Foreign Service. As I have already indicated, I am sceptical of the value of this type of reporting, especially for the major countries. I do not speak from first-hand knowledge so that I may be presumptuous in suggesting that there is little reason to expect that in the ordinary course of events Foreign Service officers can compete in the quality of their general background political reporting with the experienced correspondents of the *New York Times* or the *Chicago Daily*

Emblems of Quality Petroleum Products



Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.

26 BROADWAY • NEW YORK CITY



SHIPS... **vital in War...** **vital in Peace...**

To the winning of the war, GRACE LINE has contributed its entire modern fleet, its officers, its crews, its management organization.

With Victory, the responsibilities of GRACE LINE will be far from finished. For out of this war must come an enduring peace, and our "SANTA" liners and freighters will have their share of the task which the American Merchant Marine must perform in the creation and maintenance of a peaceful world structure.

GRACE LINE will soon again be devoting its whole-hearted energies to developing trade, travel and understanding between the nations, through swifter, more efficient and more economical transportation service.

GRACE LINE

TO HANOVER SQUARE OR ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK; WASHINGTON, D. C.; PITTSBURGH; CHICAGO; DETROIT; NEW ORLEANS; HOUSTON, TEXAS; SAN FRANCISCO; LOS ANGELES; SEATTLE; PORTLAND, OREGON



News, or in the quality of their economic reporting with such specialized periodicals as the *London Economist*. I am not led to modify this opinion by the samples of general background political reporting high officers of the Foreign Service have regarded as worth reproducing in their memoirs. I would put it this way: where Foreign Service officers can, because of their special contacts or special competence, or in obscure countries because of the absence of good press correspondence, provide superior or additional information as compared to other sources of information, they should be encouraged to do so, but that in general the Department should not regard it as one of its functions to duplicate or compete with the news-gathering of the general and the specialized press.

Fourth, the Foreign Service is no doubt called upon by other agencies of the government to do a good deal of *foreign reporting for non-foreign-policy purposes*, the resulting material to be used presumably in framing domestic policy, in promoting foreign trade, etc. I make once more the recommendation that in this field requests for such reports be not transmitted without accompanying them with adequate information as to the purposes to which the information is to be put and adequate instructions prepared by qualified specialists as to the nature of the material required, the proper modes of collection, and the most effective methods of presentation.

The quality of the reporting, finally, cannot be better than the quality of the reporters. Unless the reporting staff is properly selected, properly trained, and properly directed, the reporting function will not be properly performed. But the recruiting of Foreign Service personnel is another big question and I will not venture to deal with it at this time.

The demands on the skills of the reporting staff are likely to be particularly exacting in the economic field, partly because according to all signs economic issues are going to play an increasingly important role in diplomacy, even in "high diplomacy," and partly because even the most elementary economic reporting requires special skills and competence which the merely well-educated man, except in cases so rare that they may for present purposes be regarded as non-existent, simply does not possess. I know that I am liable to a special bias on this question, but when I hear it asserted that all that is necessary for good economic reporting is a good all-round college education, I am convinced that those who make such assertions not only are not themselves economists but do not really know what economics is like. The most elementary economic questions are difficult to answer for even the most fully-trained economists. There are pit-

falls everywhere for the unwary, and even the very wary can only too frequently stumble into them.

If the task of economic reporting is to be adequately executed, therefore, it will be necessary that the supervisory staff at headquarters include high-grade economists fully-trained in the field of international relations, and that those sections of the Foreign Service personnel who have important and regular assignments in this field shall have received, whether at the universities or in the service, sufficiently advanced training in economics to give them a reasonable chance of meeting effectively the demands made upon them. To do otherwise, to demand of amateurs technically-competent performance of their tasks, is, in at least a large part of the field of economic reporting, unfair to the United States and unfair to the Service.

There is another reason, of special significance for the State Department, why it should require adequate economic training for such of its staff as is called upon frequently or regularly for economic reporting of any degree of complexity. Many branches of the Government either need or find it pleasant to have a flow of information from foreign countries on matters relating to their special fields of activity. Some of this material is so technical that it must be gathered by men who are specialists even within the field of economics, and in such cases I suppose that the only practicable procedure is that the various agencies shall select the personnel to gather this material. But it would be a wasteful and a dangerous procedure if foreign capitals were over-run with a multitude of American personnel belonging to a large number of autonomous foreign services, getting in each other's way, stepping on each other's toes, and in general reproducing in foreign capitals some measure of the administrative confusion and disorder which is part of the Washington order of things. If there is to be an essentially unified Foreign Service, therefore, the bulk of the foreign economic reporting must be done by officers of the State Department. But the other government agencies will resist any efforts of the State Department at the unification of foreign economic reporting, and will do so rightly and effectively, unless the personnel assigned to the task by the State Department, whether or not fully enough trained to carry out their assignments efficiently, have at least the qualifications which these other agencies demand of corresponding personnel on their own staff. In other words, the State Department will not be permitted to carry on economic reporting activities in foreign countries on behalf of other government agencies unless its personnel standards match those of the other agencies.

NOVEMBER, 1944



Illustrious symbol of unexcelled purity . . . for almost a century the cordial favorite of Embassy, Legation and Consulate members the world over. Readily obtainable from the States.

Enjoyed the World Over since 1845

**Poland
Water**

HIRAM RICKER & SONS
Poland Spring, Maine

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING



LIBERTY SHIP S. S. "EDWARD A. SAVOY"

On July 19, 1944, the Liberty Ship *Edward A. Savoy* was launched at Fairfield, Maryland. This ship was named for "Eddie" Savoy who for 64 years was a messenger in the State Department. He sat outside the door of Secretaries of State and knew all visiting diplomats and dignitaries. Savoy placed the seals on the treaty signed in Paris in 1898 at the close of the Spanish American War. He died on August 24, 1943, at the age of 88 years.

Right: At the launching of the ship Superintendent McBiger of the Shipyards at Fairfield presenting Edith Savoy Morgan, daughter of Edward Savoy, with a wrist watch. Standing between them is Dr. Sebellon Savoy, son of Edward Savoy, and to the left of the photo is Isaac Edwards, long-time friend of Savoy and now senior messenger in the State Department, having served for 43 years.



THE TEMERARIO AT ASUNCION

(Continued from page 613)

La Democracia a daily paper of Asunción under date of May 26, 1898 gave out the following:

"The North-American Consul and the *Temerario*. A few moments yesterday after the anchoring of the *Temerario* the Consul, Mr. John N. Ruffin, presented himself in the office of the Captain of the port and inquired as to the voyage of the boat and if it were certain that it came with the machinery out of order. The clerks interrogated, responded that they did not know anything as to the questions stating that the first officer of the port was yet on board the vessel and had not yet returned."

The *Temerario* was a light draft boat sent out to the River Plate to destroy American vessels and commerce. The *Oregon* was sent out to attack her, but the *Oregon* drew a considerable lot of water and it was not possible for her to pursue the *Temerario* up the river. She went a thousand miles up the river penetrating even the Paraguayan river.

The *Evening Star* and Memphis *Scimitar* ran the following:

"Buenos Aires, June 1. The Government of Paraguay has informed the United States consul at Asunción, J. N. Ruffin, who protested against the continued presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat *Temerario* in Paraguayan waters, that permission has been granted the *Temerario*, which is disabled.

(Continued on page 644)



Said "Inteletron" to the State Department:
"I bring the world to your door!"

A pact is signed
In a capital halfway 'round the world . . .
Minutes later a message is decoded
In the State Department at Washington
And the news is dovetailed
With other pieces of information
In the jigsaw pattern of world diplomacy

A shift takes place
In the cabinet of a government overseas . . .
And within the hour
The news reaches our Department of State

A trade agreement is culminated
With a Good Neighbor Republic . . .
Almost at once the good news appears
On State Department desks

Messages like these . . .
Hundreds of them every day . . .
Are speeded to our Department of State
The hub of our dealings with the world
By a swift, sure courier
Named "Inteletron"

"Inteletron" is the electronic messenger

Of International Telephone and Telegraph
Corporation
And its associate companies
All America Cables and Radio
And Commercial Cable
Whose submarine cables gird the earth . . .
And Mackay Radio and Telegraph
Whose radiotelegraph network
Bridges the continents
And the ships of the seven seas

Companies which have
With the magic of wire and vacuum tube
Brought the remote places of the globe
To our door
And made America's Voice
Heard throughout the world

Today "Inteletron" is helping
Government, military and civilian
authorities
Win victory
Tomorrow "Inteletron"
Will help men live in peace

Buy more bonds to speed that day

BUY
MORE
BONDS



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

All America Cables and Radio, Inc.
The Commercial Cable Company
Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc.

COPYRIGHT 1944 BY
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 601)

\$3,600 as a Washington newspaperman and practiced his trade at the same time I also was a Capital reporter and who now gets a basic salary of \$7,000 a year as a special assistant (press attaché) in a mission in Latin America.

Some of these specialists in the Auxiliary Service are men who have failed to pass the Foreign Service examinations, after trying in some cases two or three times. With few exceptions they now earn more than officers who were successful in the examinations at the time. A not immaterial number of Auxiliary officers, reference to *The Register* would show, have not held any other jobs of consequence.

This unflattering reference to a few Auxiliary officers is not made to disparage the Auxiliary Service as a whole. Without it the Foreign Service would have been unable to function during the war. But it is reasonable to surmise that if an individual personally knows of a few instances of the character cited, they could be multiplied immeasurably if the case histories of all Auxiliary officers were publicized to the embarrassment, at least the private embarrassment, of vigorous advocates of the proposed legislation under question.

5. Foreign Service officers have been given some apparent solace in intimations that the Department intends to accelerate the promotions of qualified officers, especially officers junior in rank, in the immediate future by abolishing the percentage limitations in the first four classes and the time limitations in the eight ranks. At first thought this hint of better things in the future would be cause for a long round of *copitas* and *vivas*! But then the old saw about a grain of salt pops up. Why, one with justice can ask, should it take almost four years to reach such a momentous decision? If the past is a prologue, many better-than-average junior officers are going to be ready for retirement before the benefits of the intimations trickle down to them. I have known an Unclassified officer who did the same quantity and quality of work as Auxiliary officers receiving \$4,600 and the same quantity and quality of work for several months as a career officer of Class four. It is natural to assume that this instance is not isolated.

6. Why not hold a written Foreign Service examination? Of the hundreds of thousands of men discharged from the armed forces, there must be a few score who could pass the examination and make competent officers. The Department spokesmen may say that there is not time to prepare the material for an examination. Yet ample time is found to back proposed legislation which it is said will strengthen the Foreign Service but which has already weakened it. BYRON WHITE.

THE TIME FOR DECISION

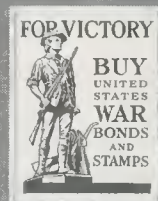
A review of the book by Sumner Welles, by Harold C. Villard, retired lawyer and economist.

As the title of his arresting and forcefully written book indicates, Sumner Welles, who served in our diplomatic service between 1917 and his retirement as Under Secretary of State in 1943, feels keenly that the United States should determine immediately what role it is to play in international affairs hereafter. His volume is divided into three parts in the first of which he sketches the events that led to the outbreak of the second World War. The main contributing cause he finds was economic maladjustment. The Succession States to Austria-Hungary created under the treaty of Versailles gave rise to a fast growing and unhealthy nationalism which in time brought about economic chaos owing to the adoption of the quota system and other trade restrictions. The consequent commercial distress and increasing unemployment enabled the dictators in Italy, Germany and southeastern Europe to obtain power by promising work for everyone. Of historic interest is his account of his trip to Europe before the 1940 spring offensive when he interviewed the leading statesmen of the four warring nations.

Mr. Welles begins his second division with an account of the inception and satisfactory results obtained from our good neighbor policy towards the countries to the south of us. But he considers the State Department's departure in the case of Argentina from its usual course of recognizing the government in power to have been a grave mistake. He then proceeds to enumerate the various areas where vexing problems due to racial hatreds, commercial rivalries and other causes must be solved before complete peaceful conditions can prevail. He suggests solutions and in the case of the Balkan nations urges the doing away with economic barriers. Were a stable currency to be introduced, a customs union formed and railway transportation placed under one management, the inhabitants of this region would enjoy a far higher standard of living. The Soviet Union he admits has up to this proven a stumbling block to the establishment of a federative order in fractionized Eastern Europe.

In addition to a strict control of the aggressor nations that would prevent them from waging war again and to compelling Japan to renounce all her conquests, Mr. Welles would have Germany divided into three parts. Apart from the bitter resentment it might cause, the question immediately arises whether such action would not result in a situation akin to that produced by the annexation of Alsace Lorraine in 1871, which for the ensuing forty years poisoned Franco-German relations. One may well wonder whether compulsory partition of a great in-

Lucky Strike Means Fine Tobacco



Yes—LUCKY STRIKE MEANS FINE TOBACCO!



LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, the Chase National Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

To the Foreign Service Officers of the United States

◆

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY puts at your disposal its service in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of Foreign Service Officers. Our Washington office specializes in this service.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

Eugene Halley, *Acting Manager*

1415 K ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide."

dustrial country would further the pacification of Europe or its economic recovery.

In the last portion of his book, Mr. Welles discusses the kind of international organization that should be set up to avert World War III. It remains to be seen how many of his suggestions will be adopted when the terms of peace are finally drafted. Its maintenance and the progress of humanity he is convinced depend on the Russian and American peoples working in collaboration and dropping the suspicions and aloofness of the past. He warns that at the coming peace congress our delegation must be given full and detailed instructions beforehand and not depart unapprised as to the President's final views as happened at the 1933 London Economic conference. Finally, he fears that unless the United States takes prompt steps for the creation of an international organization, the American people may lose interest in a future League of Nations.

(Harper Brothers, New York, 1944, 431 pages. \$3.00.)

BIRTHS

PARSONS. A son, Marselis Clark, III, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marselis Clark Parsons, Jr., on September 9 in Rye, New York. Mr. Parsons is assigned as Second Secretary at Lisbon.

REAMS. A son, Richard Bennett, was born on September 17 to Mr. and Mrs. R. Borden Reams, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Reams is assigned to the Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE SALARIES IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 590)

and current United States to other governments and peoples cannot be attained unless Foreign Service officers are freshly cognizant of the America they are representing. This is possible only if officers return to the United States periodically, not only to work in the Department of State but to sample the thinking of Americans throughout the United States.

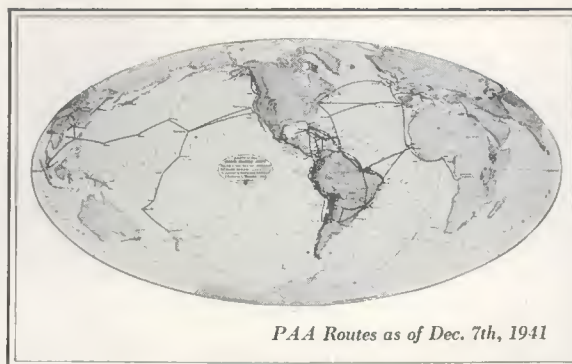
At the present time, neither the Department nor the Foreign Service is securing the maximum benefit of assignment of Foreign Service officers to Washington. While the Board of Foreign Service Personnel may take into account the needs of the Department and the qualifications of individual officers in making assignments to Washington, personal factors of individual officers must be considered as well. A situation now exists where financial status may have a bearing on whether an officer shall be recalled for assignment in the Department. The Board hesitates to bring in junior officers,

especially if they have dependents, because the financial strain of a Washington assignment is so great. Office and Division chiefs are frequently reluctant to ask for men they need for their work because of the financial loss it may mean to these men. As long as financial status is a factor in making Departmental assignments, the Department is not free to make the maximum use of the knowledge and experience of Foreign Service officers, and the Foreign Service is unable to make the best use of Departmental assignments to develop the capacity, understanding and potentiality of Foreign Service officers. With the factor of financial loss somewhat ameliorated by equalization payments, assignments to Washington could be planned for the maximum advantage to the Department, the Foreign Service, and individual Foreign Service officers.

Bringing officers to Washington also affords the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, and other officers concerned, an opportunity to observe and evaluate the abilities and potentialities of each officer. Such an evaluation, at first hand rather than at a distance, and directly rather than through the opinions of others, is needed to plan wisely future assignments of officers so that their full potentiality for growth and accomplishment and prestige to the Service may be realized. Although the value of Departmental assignments is fully appreciated by many Foreign Service officers, many do not feel they can afford to come to Washington. Or, if they do come, they are apt to find they are running into debt, and so request a transfer to the field. Such a transfer relieves the individual's immediate financial situation, but it defeats the purpose of the Departmental assignment. Unless steps are taken to adjust the salaries of Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department, a policy of planned periodic assignment in Washington is not likely to be fulfilled.

The present situation tarnishes the democratic character of the Foreign Service—that character which the Department, the Foreign Service and Congress have been vigorously sustaining during the last twenty years. If financial status of a man weighs in his assignment, it negates the premise on which the Rogers Act was framed. If the Service is to be truly democratic, financial status should not have to be taken into consideration in making assignments.

The retention of rent allowances, or the temporary transfer of Foreign Service officers to Departmental roles, have been advanced as possible remedies for the present salary differential. There are, however, difficulties in adopting these approaches. Allowances for officers stationed abroad have been justified with Congress over a long period of years as reimbursement for added expenses arising from living



PAA Routes as of Dec. 7th, 1941

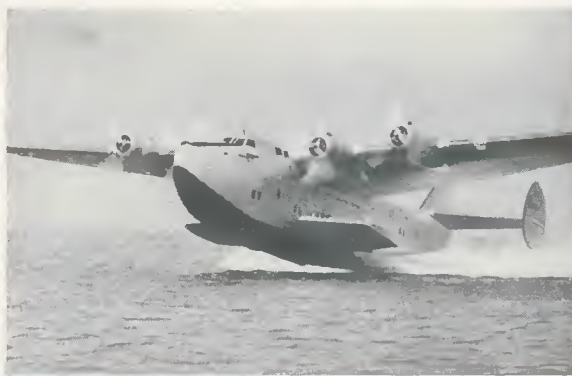
Air Service in the Future

• Above are Pan American's air routes as of December 7, 1941—the day America entered war. Even then the Clippers spanned 100,000 miles of global skyways, linked 63 different lands. Today these skyways are even longer. And, although now geared to the needs of war, they are quickly convertible to the needs of peace.

Pan American, in its 257,000,000 miles of over-ocean flight experience, has bridged every ocean of the world and every continent . . . established weather stations, observation posts, and radio location ranges from Equator outposts to the Pole.

From Pan American's present wartime activity will come a breath-taking pattern for peacetime world aviation.

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS



THE SYSTEM OF THE CLIPPERS



TODAY, as always, the Great White Fleet is proud to be serving the Americas . . . proud to be wearing wartime grey as it carries out government orders necessary for Victory and the protection of the entire Western Hemisphere. Tomorrow, it will be ready to resume its place in the trade and travel between the United States and Middle America.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

NEW BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

PUBLIC PAPERS & ADDRESSES OF F. O. ROOSEVELT.
5 vols. \$13
FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD ENCYCLOPEIDIA.
25 vols. \$17
CONQUEST OF POWER: Liberalism, Anarchism, Syndacalism,
Socialism, Fascism, Communism. A. Weisbord. 2 vols. \$7
THROUGH THE DIPLOMATIC LOOKING-GLASS: O. Benson \$2
FOREIGN EXCHANGE (Simplified): F. J. Ocker. \$6

Add 10% to foreign countries. Free delivery to Wash. diplomatic pouch. Write for FREE catalogues of books of literature, history, technical, agriculture, business, etc.

THE NATIONAL BOOKSELLERS
1182 Broadway New York 1, N. Y.

Our advertisers are friends of the Service and of the JOURNAL. If you cooperate with them whenever possible, and mention the JOURNAL to them, it will help your Staff to produce a better and more useful publication.

abroad and from representation of the United States Government in a foreign country. The allowance provision does not strike at the heart of the problem—namely, the inequality between Foreign Service and Departmental salaries paid for performing similar work. The proposed equalization is not charity for impoverished Foreign Service officers, or a special privilege, but rather is equal payment for equal services rendered. A more liberal interpretation of Section 12 of the Linthicum Act approved February 23, 1931, which allows reinstatement of Foreign Service officers separated from the classified service by reason of appointment to some other position in the Government service, might also tend to correct the inequity. But the morale and loyalty of the Service could be undermined by general use of the practice of resigning and reentering the Foreign Service. Furthermore, it would create substantial administrative difficulties regarding promotion and retirement benefits.

United States representation abroad cannot be sound and real unless the representatives know well the current policies, attitudes, and developments in the United States. This is possible only if the individual representatives come back to the United States at reasonable intervals of time. Assignments in Washington should be welcomed for this reason, and not avoided because the financial price is too heavy.

Equalization of Foreign Service salaries in Washington would be a step in the direction of improving the salary administration of the Service. It is, of course, only a segment of the broad problem of revamping the overseas allowances scale and the basic salary structure.

The single step of equalizing Foreign Service salaries in Washington could go far toward promoting freer interchange of personnel between Washington and the field. Such interchange should be carefully planned over a period of years with a view toward training and developing to the fullest extent every individual Foreign Service officer. It should also be planned to fill specific needs of the Department and the general and continuous need for injecting the field point of view into policy formulation and execution. The Foreign Service is a tested, hand-picked corps of officers of the United States Government. The salary administration of this Service should be the best this country can provide for its Foreign Service.

VISITORS

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

	Sept.
Edwin P. Dyer, Jr., Colombo	9
Erwin Montgomery	9

Meade Foster	9
Herman Moss, Port-au-Prince	9
Wilfred P. Allard	9
John LeRoy Chase	11
Stanley McGeary, Kunwing	11
Hazel M. Field	11
Dorothea Speyer	11
Ruth M. Von Blocker	11
S. Reid Thompson, Barbados	11
Joseph R. Evans, Rome	11
Elizabeth Fisk	12
Robert Ross, Algiers	12
Charles S. Reed, Jr., Barcelona	12
Harold H. Tittman, Jr., Vatican City	12
Ben F. Brannon, New Delhi	12
Carlton Hurst, Georgetown	12
H. Robert Kasper, Jr., Buenos Aires	12
Stella A. Edwards	12
Edgar K. Soper, Mexico D.F.	12
Henry B. Day	12
David L. Gilsinn	12
Covey T. Oliver, Madrid	12
John F. Huddleston, Rome	13
A. Gerald Reeder, Cairo	13
Paul Minneman, Habana	13
Johanna P. Flanagan, Teheran	13
William A. Bruns	13
Roger S. Abbott	13
Alan S. Peirce	13
John J. Ronto	14
Elinor Babbitt	14
Donald R. Heath	14
William D. Grampp	14
Miriam Bray	14
Rose E. Rice	15
Milton K. Wells	15
J. Alfred La Frenière, Rio de Janeiro	15
John Muccio, Panama	15
Dorothy Brown, Mexico, D.F.	15
Thomas A. Grunwell	15
Gaugh L. Dougherty, Porto Alegre	15
James W. Swihart	16
Constance Hang	16
Evelyn Wood, Paris	16
Garnett D. Horner	16
Marcia Lindgren, Santiago	16
Zillah Rhodes	18
Margaret E. Cornelius, Lisbon	18
John D. Sumner, Chungking	18
William M. Gibson, Martinique	18
Helen Benedict	18
Mary Briggs, Managua	18
Agnus J. Reid, Madrid	18
Ray L. Sasse, La Paz	18
Barbara J. Bordewick, London	18
John L. Aolfs	18
Susannah Mirick	18
Ruth J. Tarrance	18
Judson P. Smith, Jr.	18
Pauline S. Sloan	18
Mary Louise Hartzell, London	18
Ernest E. Evans, Mexico City	18
C. H. Hall, Jr., Trinidad	18
Edward Rush Dner, Jr.	18
John H. Lord, Kingston	18
Louis A. Wiesner	18
James Somerville, Teheran	18
Yvonne M. Cason, Bogota	19
William P. Robertson, Oporto	19
Maynard B. Barnes, Dakar	19

While on Assignment . . .

A GOOD EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD

This famous extension school with a successful achievement record will give your child sound schooling wherever you may be. Courses from Kindergarten through 9th grade. Widely used by State Department members. Catalog on request.



CALVERT SCHOOL

1311 W. Tuseany Road, Baltimore 10, Maryland

IN NEW YORK CITY SHOP BY PROXY PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE NO CHARGE

Ask me to attend to your orders.

One letter for everything.

Conversant with sending by Diplomatic Pouch or United States Despatch Agent.

Men's Suits \$50.00, Palm Beach \$19.50, Seersucker \$14.95, Ridabock Military Uniforms.

MISS E. J. TYNER

112 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 5-5479
IF NO ANSWER CALL LEX. 2-2300

CABLE ADDRESS
TYNERPOIL

Canned Salmon



An Appetizing, Nutritious, Easily Kept and Transported Sea Food

ASSOCIATION OF PACIFIC FISHERIES

SKINNER BLDG., SEATTLE

WHEN YOUR HEART
SAYS "REMEMBER" . . .

Wire FLOWERS

- No other remembrance expresses your sentiments so perfectly



NAH. 4276

1212 F Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

authorized F.T.D. Member

A. Dana Hodgdon, London	19	Carlos J. Warner, London	3
Outerbridge Horsey	20	Bertin E. Cassore, Paris	3
Leo G. Cadden	20	George A. Hays	3
Elizabeth J. Marriott, Ciudad Trujillo	20	Imogene E. Ellis	3
Lane Reveley, Mexico, D.F.	20	George P. Waller, Luxembourg	3
Terry B. Sanders, Jr., Mexico, D.F.	20	Effie E. Johnson, Mexico, D.F.	3
Hamilton Armstrong, London	21	Mary E. O'Brien, Luanda	3
Pauline Frederick	22	Enid E. Fuller, Calcutta	3
Ragnhild Dunker, Guatemala	22	Ally Ann Dills, New Delhi	3
Paul J. Haldewan	22	Barbara Haisson, Rome	3
William H. Bowden, Caracas	22	Julian F. Pinkerton, Montreal	3
Alan S. Peirce	22	Mayelle Byrd, Cairo	3
Erwin W. Wcndt, Madrid	22	Helen Lyons, Algiers	3
Frank L. Bates, Paris	22	Edgar E. Edlen, Antofagasta	4
Laurence B. Haley	23	David Paganin, Ankara	4
Jack J. Oldham	23	Mrs. B. M. Rendig, Habana	4
Hugh D. Fullerton, Paris	23	James E. Parks, Paris	4
Joan Keys, London	23	Martha M. Spicer, Habana	4
Merwin Bohan	23	Carl E. Forkel, Jr., Jidda	4
John A. Ray, Guatemala	23	John A. Ray, Guatemala	4
Richard Eldridge, Paris	23	Mary Josephine Richerson, Rome	4
Ivawle L. Williamson	23	Fern Cavender, Moscow	4
Eleanor J. Mayor	25	Wilma Gygax, Martinique	4
Gertrude Payne	25	Oscar W. Fredrickson, Algiers	5
Gladys Lee Phillips, Habana	25	Weston Adrian Hall	5
Bently Mackay, Pernambuco	26	Frances E. Hopkins, Barrangvilla	5
Evan H. Bennett, Madrid	26	Charles H. Ropp	5
John H. McAndrews, Nassau	26	Howard C. Bugbee, London	5
James V. Marini, Paris	26	Teresa M. Offe, Paris	5
Joseph W. Sowell	26	Adeline Critzer, Barcelona	5
William P. Robertson, Oporto	26	James P. Wilson, Santiago	6
G. C. Howard, Habana	26	Adele Dix, Paris	6
C. A. Boonstin, Habana	27	Richard B. Vowles	6
Mary G. Shepard	27	Thomas McEnelly, Tampico	6
James Espy, Cairo	27	Vivian L. Carlson	6
William C. Barrett	27	Katherine V. Ford, Mexico, D.F.	6
Xavier W. Eilers, Afghanistan	27	Caral M. Helgeam	6
Cyrus B. Follmer, Paris	27	James W. Swihart	6
Charles W. Greenleaf, Lisbon	27	Evelyn Wood, Paris	6
Joseph Wiedenmayer, Montevideo	27	Agnes Schneider, London	6
Richard M. Bounass	27	Charles B. Wheeler, II, Bristol	7
Raymond E. Kalb, Nassau	27	Edith Wall, Rome	7
Frederick J. Mann	27	Dorothy Hughes, Paris	7
Mary-Anna Hettman, Lima	28	Henry T. Smith, Port Timón	7
William A. Crawford, Habana	28	Sheelah May Langan, Rome	7
Wanda R. McCulley	29	Harlan B. Clark, Aden	7
Frank Udoff	29	Mildred E. La Croix, Paris	7
Edith Well	29	Eskel V. Anderson, Brussels	7
Allan Dawson	29		
E. J. Shahady, San Salvador	29		
J. L. Weaver, Mexico, D.F.	29		
Paul A. Miller	29		
W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., Lima	29		
Jack G. Devyre, Arequipa	29		
Carlton Hurst, Paris	30		
Hazel M. Jacobson, Stockholm	30		
Rose N. Graham	30		
Warren S. Lockwood, London	30		
Fred Awalt, Jidda	30		
Ernest Hernandez, Bogota	2		
Jeanne Possett	2		
J. Philip Groves, Madrid	2		
Lewis Clark, Ottawa	2		
Juan de Zengotita, La Paz	2		
Mary Jane Kelly	2		
Lydia J. Wright, Lima	2		
Doris Lancat, Paris	2		
Margaret Menzel	2		

THE TEMERARIO AT ASUNCION

(Continued from page 636)

to remain at Asunción, under the protection of Paraguay's neutrality, until the close of the war.

"The *Temerario* is the torpedo boat which lay in Brazilian and Paraguayan waters during the passage of the *Oregon* around the Horn, and it was feared that she was bent upon intercepting the great American warship. But Consul Ruffin seems to have captured the Spaniard and tied her up, just like they tie up a packet on the levee at the foot of Monroe street. And when Consul Ruffin's term of office is over, it would not be surprising to see him steaming homeward up the Mississippi, in the captured craft, flying the American flag."



In Grateful Acknowledgement . . .

For the part that the American Foreign Service has played in expanding the demand for American products abroad, every American exporter offers sincere thanks. The makers of Three Feathers Whiskey are no exception.

We appreciate not only your official activities, so important in planning and obtaining distribution. We are also grateful for the example you have set, by your per-

sonal use, to those peoples among whom you temporarily reside. And we are proud to serve a group such as yours.

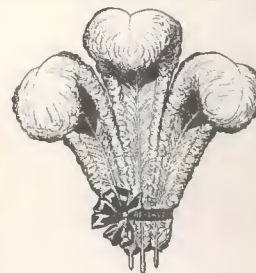
Gentlemen: a toast! May you never run short of Three Feathers, that very special American whiskey, long a favorite here at home!

THREE FEATHERS DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.
Empire State Bldg.
New York



THREE FEATHERS

THE AMERICAN WHISKEY PAR EXCELLENCE



*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Foreign Department:
MR. F. DELL'AGNESE

Latin-American Department:
MRS. LAZO STEINMAN

*Special 25% Discount to Active Members of the
American Foreign Service*

The **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world