

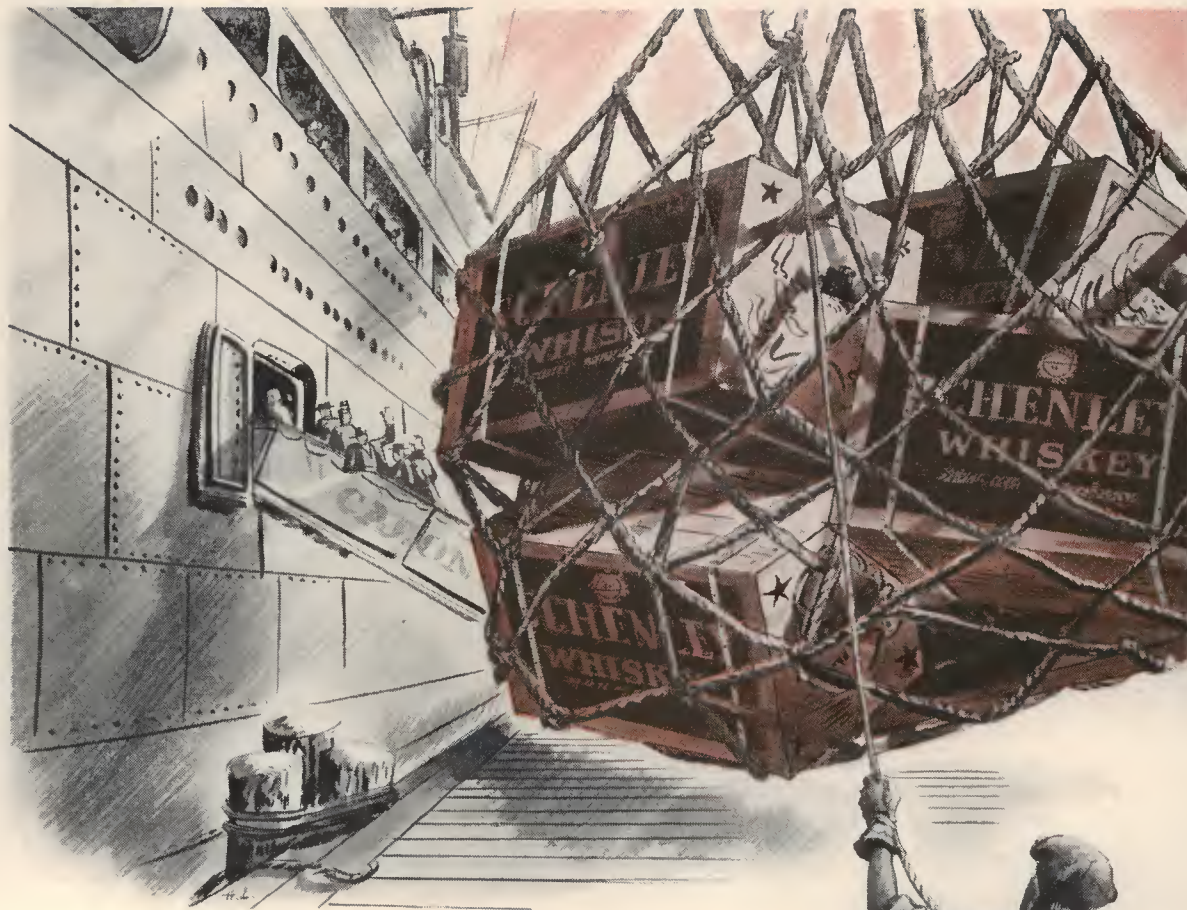
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The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL. 22, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1945





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CONTENTS

JANUARY, 1945

Cover: The Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Secretary of State

Foreign Service Planning..... 7
By Monnett B. Davis

Mr. Grew's Visit to Pearl Harbor—*photos*..... 11

Before the Joint Survey Group..... 12
By Senator Joseph H. Ball

Letters to the Editors..... 14

Message to the Foreign Service..... 15

Changes in the Editorial Board..... 16

Prize Essay Contest..... 17

International Business Conference..... 19
By Miguel Vidal Guardiola

From Baghdad to Tangier—*photos*..... 21

Editors' Column 22

Resignation of Secretary Hull..... 23

Amateur Courier 24
By Francis Spalding

News from the Field..... 26

The Bookshelf 28
Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor

Service Glimpses 31

Islands of the Indian Ocean..... 32
By Commander J. E. Capstickdale

Nathaniel Hawthorne As After Dinner Speaker.... 34
By J. Stanford Edwards

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service
Scholarship 36

The United Nations Club..... 39
By M. L. Sitgreaves

In Memoriam 61

Visitors 63

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INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corp.....	47
American Security and Storage Company.....	35
American Tobacco Co.....	45
Aviation Corporation, The.....	59
Arabian American Oil Co.....	57
Association of Pacific Fisheries.....	61
Barr Shipping Company.....	5
Brewood, <i>Engravers</i>	63
Calvert School.....	61
Chase National Bank.....	60
Crawford & Thren.....	57
Curtis Wright Corp. Airplane Division.....	37
Douglas Aircraft Company.....	1
Federal Storage Company.....	48
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.....	6
Goff, M. LeRoy.....	62
Grace Line.....	40
Gude's.....	61
Hiram Ricker & Sons.....	42
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	41
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.....	2
Mayflower Hotel.....	55
Montgomery Ward.....	3
National Booksellers.....	63
National City Bank.....	56
National Distillers Corp.....	46
National Geographic Magazine.....	43
Packard.....	38
Pan-American Airways, Inc.....	53
R.C.A.....	51
Schenley Products.....	II and III COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington.....	35
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	49
Texaco Petroleum Products.....	54
Tyner, Mrs. E. J.....	61
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	63
United Fruit Company.....	60
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.....	IV COVER
Williams, R. C., & Co.....	4

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 4, 1944:

Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr., of Washington, D. C., has been designated a Senior Economic Analyst in the American Foreign Service Auxiliary.

William F. Busser of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul in Mexico City, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Turner C. Cameron, Jr., of Fannsdale, Alabama, has been designated a Senior Economic Analyst, Paris, France.

Edward R. Duer, Jr., of New York, New York, has been designated American Vice Consul at Tangier, Morocco.

George A. Hays of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Ted McLean Hockaday of El Paso, Texas, has been designated American Vice Consul, Port Said, Egypt.

Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Easton, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Embassy near the Government of Greece, Cairo, has been designated Foreign Service Officer at Bucharest, Rumania.

William L. Mellon, Rimrock, Arizona, has been designated American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Covey T. Oliver of Laredo, Texas, Special Assistant at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Special Assistant in the American Embassy at London, England.

Arthur Willing Patterson of Washington, D. C., Senior Economic Analyst at Mexico, D. F., has been designated Senior Economic Analyst attached to the American Embassy near the Government of Norway, now established in London, England.

Lawrence Pierce of St. Albans, New York, Economic Analyst at Bogota, Colombia, has been designated American Vice Consul, for temporary duty, at Buenaventura, Colombia.

Robert C. Strong of Beloit, Wisconsin, Vice Consul at Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa, has been designated American Foreign Service Officer at Sofia, Bulgaria.

James Parker Wilson, Santa Ana, California, Agricultural Economist at Santiago, has been designated Assistant Agricultural Attaché to Rome, Italy, for duty on the staff of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 11, 1944:

Robert C. Arnold of Washington, D. C., has been designated American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Maynard B. Barnes, Vinton, Iowa, Foreign Service Officer, has been designated United States Representative to Bulgaria with the personal rank of Minister.

Burton Y. Berry of Fowler, Indiana, Consul General at Istanbul, Turkey, has been designated United States Representative to Rumania with the personal rank of Minister.

Imogene E. Ellis of Washington, D. C., has been appointed American Vice Consul at Belfast, Ireland.

Joseph R. Evans of Washington, D. C., has been designated American Vice Consul in the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, Rome.

Jerome T. Gaspard of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been designated Agricultural Economist at Brussels, Belgium.

Hartwell Johnson of Aiken, South Carolina, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been designated American Vice Consul at Nice, France, upon confirmation of his nomination.

(Continued on page 30)

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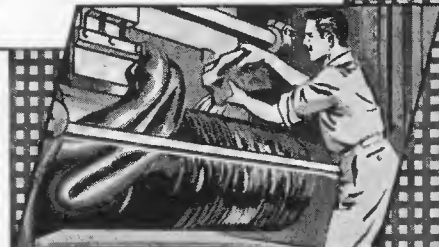
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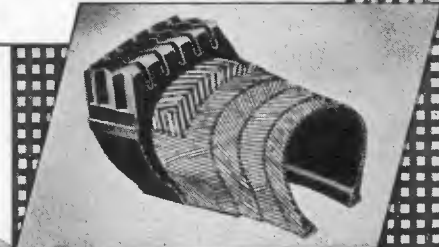
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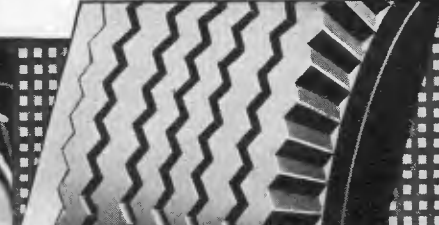

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 22, NO. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1945

Foreign Service Planning

By MONNETT B. DAVIS

Acting Director, Office of the Foreign Service

THE Office of the Foreign Service of the Department of State* was established on January 15, 1944, to deal, under the supervision of an Assistant Secretary, with all matters affecting the Foreign Service. It includes a Planning Staff to conduct studies, prepare programs, and effect necessary reforms. A study of the Foreign Service to determine its foreseeable staff needs shows that an increase in personnel of approximately 75 per cent will be required during the next two years (see chart).

Personnel Programs. The increase is essential to enable the Foreign Service to maintain present services on behalf of the Department of State and other federal agencies at existing posts, extend these services to liberated and conquered territories, and carry on certain new activities for which the Service will be responsible. Detailed country programs have been worked out and are being constantly revised for use as a guide in making assignments and recruiting new personnel. These have been supplemented by special programs, prepared in collaboration with departments and agencies of the Government which depend upon the Foreign Service for assistance, to take care of reporting and other services relating to commerce, agriculture, mining, the petroleum industry, information (including press relations), cultural matters, labor, civil aviation, statistics, finance, publications and certain other subjects. The special programs are for the purpose of determining work loads and are not intended to

set up artificial divisions in staffs. The organization must be flexible in the interest of efficiency.

Steps are being taken to expand existing facilities for handling economic work, including the protection and promotion of American trade; the number of agricultural experts in the Foreign Service is being increased; plans are being made to extend the cultural and overseas information program; labor reporting officers are being assigned to certain missions; Civil Air Attachés are being supplied for key posts; a small group of statistical experts are to be employed to guide the Service in the development of statistical reporting techniques; and further special measures have been taken or are in prospect to deal with finance, mining, petroleum products, and the procurement of publications for Government purposes.

Information for Foreign Service. One of the most useful projects undertaken has been the development of a field information service to keep diplomatic and consular offices abroad currently abreast of all important aspects of foreign affairs. A departmental committee, under the sponsorship of the Office of the Foreign Service and containing representatives of the eleven other offices of the Department, assembles and transmits to the field a wide variety of information. Among the new information services are daily secret telegrams to the principal missions, fortnightly reviews of economic policy developments, daily United States press digests, and peri-

*Departmental Orders 1218, 1234 and 1273.

odical public opinion analyses. Response from the Foreign Service as a whole has been extremely favorable.

The fortnightly review of economic policy developments is called the *Inter-Agency Economic Digest*. It covers the major policy-shaping activities of eleven Washington agencies, including the Department, FEA, WPB, and the American staffs of the Combined Boards. This cooperative venture is prepared by an Editorial Board in the Office of the Foreign Service representing all the agencies concerned, and it is anticipated that the review will be very useful in clarifying the complex economic problems of the transition period which are now facing our representatives overseas.

Joint Survey Group to Improve Foreign Service Reporting. The Office of the Foreign Service has been very successful in obtaining the active cooperation of all offices and divisions of the Department of State and various other departments and agencies of the Government interested in obtaining information from abroad in organizing a survey of Foreign Service reporting. The group comprises some 100 officers of the Foreign Service, the Department of State and other agencies of the Government organized into committees and working parties. Among the more noteworthy accomplishments already realized are the following: A thorough study of all phases of Foreign Service reporting has been completed, with particular attention to deficiencies; the recommendations of an interdepartmental committee appointed by the Under Secretary of Commerce have been placed in effect in so far as feasible; detailed recommendations have been made for the complete reorganization of the evaluation of Foreign Service reports; and 26 circular instructions have been prepared relating to various aspects of reporting. Of these, 18 have been sent to the field and the remainder will follow in the near future. These directives will form the basis for a revision of the chapter of the Foreign Service Regulations relating to reporting. A Manual of Reporting also is in course of preparation to supplement the regulations on this subject.

The Joint Survey Group also has under study certain further important measures to improve the reporting of the Foreign Service. The recommendations of the several committees concerned that are now nearing completion relate to: (a) technical or specialized reporting, (b) inservice language training, (c) improvements in the framing of reporting instructions to the field, (d) training assignments for reporting officers in the Department or other federal agencies, (e) job expense allowances for reporting officers, (f) a better integration of report-

ing work in missions and supervisory consulate generals.

Lectures on Reporting. Advantage has been taken of the existence of the Joint Survey Group to inaugurate a series of lectures, which have had a stimulating effect on the morale and efficiency of the Department and the Foreign Service. Invitations have been extended to prominent persons in various lines of activity to address the Survey Group on subjects relating to the procurement of information from foreign sources. Speakers up to the present time have included:

Dr. William L. Langer, Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services.

Mr. DeWitt Clinton Poole, Chief of the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services.

Dr. Jacob Viner, Institute of International Studies, Yale University.

Mr. Robert Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. James Carey, Secretary-Treasurer, Congress of Industrial Organization.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director, Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

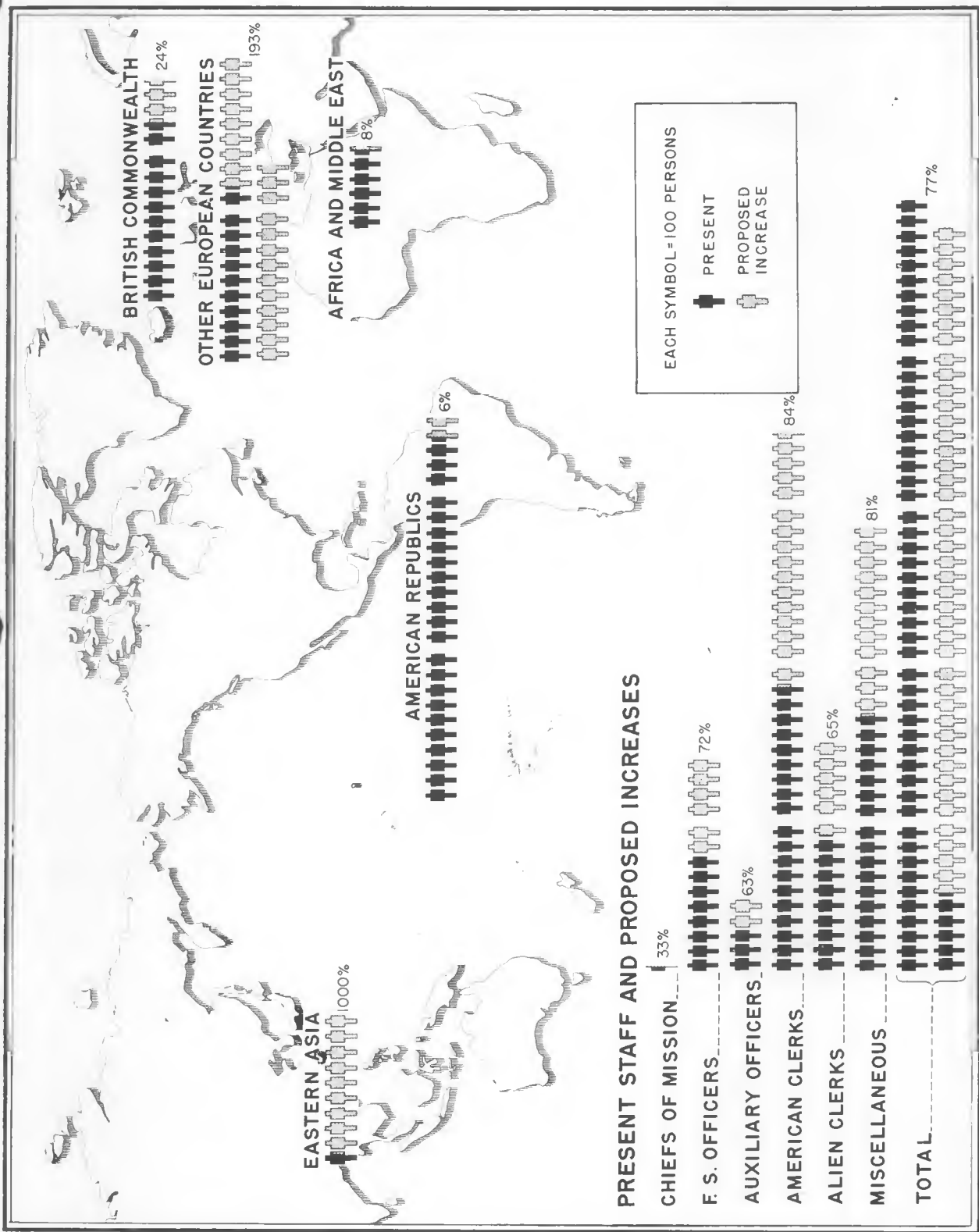
Mr. Eric A. Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Honorable Joseph H. Ball, United States Senate.

Utilization of Visiting Officers. Steps have been taken to utilize more efficiently the time of officers of the Foreign Service who visit the United States. Instructions have been issued calling for advance notice of prospective visits and advising officers to prepare themselves for conference work on subjects with which they are most familiar. Information regarding forthcoming visits is circulated within the Department of State and among other departments and agencies which might be interested; and conferences are scheduled in advance, thus ensuring the efficient utilization of the time visiting officers have available for the purpose. Upon request arrangements are made for officers to visit various centers in the United States for the purpose of making addresses or conferring with interested organizations and groups.

Courses of Instruction. The Foreign Service School is being utilized to prepare personnel for field assignments. During the past three months the following courses have been given:

(1) Course of 24 lectures on the work of the Department of State, the Foreign Service, and cooperating departments and agencies of the Govern-



Drawn in the Department of State, Division of Geography and Cartography, Oct 21, 1944. 1493 D

FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

ment (for economic and consular officers).

(2) Series of 25 conferences on economic reporting (for economic and consular officers).

(3) Course of 7 weeks on visa, citizenship, accounting, notarial, invoice, protection, cultural and shipping work (for Auxiliary Vice Consuls).

Further courses for economic officers, Auxiliary Vice Consuls and Foreign Service clerks are planned for December and January. Instruction for clerks will cover such subjects as Foreign Service correspondence, the history and organization of the Foreign Service, the organization of the Department, and practical information regarding living conditions in the field.

Refresher Courses. The personnel program provides for a sufficient number of officers to permit in-service training and special refresher courses to keep officers abreast of developments in their work and make them familiar with conditions in their own country. In order to achieve the latter purpose, officers taking special courses in universities will be sent to various parts of the country, especially the middle west; and in addition it is proposed to arrange with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, and possibly other agencies of the Government having domestic field services to utilize Foreign Service personnel on a temporary basis to give them first-hand information of their operations and enable such personnel to renew their contact with American life.

Language Instruction. Greater emphasis will be placed upon the importance of language qualifications at the time of recruitment of personnel and encouragement will be given to the study of languages by personnel already in the Service. The number of officers detailed for special language study in universities in the United States and abroad will be increased, and whenever possible officers assigned to new posts will be given an opportunity for language study prior to their departure and for a reasonable period after arrival. This is an integral part of the in-service training program mentioned above. Officers will be encouraged also to keep up language study throughout their active careers. The first group of officers selected for Russian language study started their courses the first of November.

Increased Frequency of Visits to the United States. In order to derive the maximum benefit from our diplomatic and consular officials and maintain morale and efficiency, it is intended that chiefs of mission shall be brought to Washington at least once each year for consultation, that other officers shall be ordered to return for consultation whenever needed, and that all officers shall visit the United States not less frequently than once every three years. Such a program does not require additional

enabling legislation, but during the war it has not been feasible to carry it out fully because of congested travel facilities, lack of sufficient funds for the purpose, and shortage of trained officers.

Preference to Men Who Have Had Military Service. Preference will be given in selecting candidates to take the Foreign Service examination and in recruiting for other categories of Foreign Service personnel to applicants who have served with the armed forces. Plans are now being made to permit persons still in the military service to take the Foreign Service examinations and apply for other Foreign Service positions.

Changes in Foreign Service Examinations. In view of the diversified needs of the Service under present and post-war conditions, important changes in the Foreign Service examination are contemplated. Plans have been completed to give an in-service Foreign Service entrance examination in March 1945, and are being made for general examinations to be given as soon as feasible thereafter. Such examinations will be repeated as often as necessary until the number of permanent officers is brought up to full authorized strength. Foreign Service examinations of a general character will be designed to admit persons who may have completed their academic training some time previously but who have special qualifications derived from practical experience and actual accomplishments; and in addition diversified examinations will be given for the purpose of providing the Service with officers possessing the technical training needed in certain fields, such as political economy, finance, agriculture, mining, aviation, etc.

Promotions. Ability and actual accomplishments primarily determine an officer's relative position on the rating list and outweigh mere seniority. Unquestionably it has not been possible to give adequate recognition to outstanding officers in the Foreign Service under present legislation, which restricts the number of officers in the senior classes to a specified percentage. As the total number of officers decreased the number of positions in the higher ranks decreased also, with the result that adequate promotions could not be made. Legislation now before Congress would eliminate the percentage restrictions in question and would make possible the early correction of the situation just described.

By recent action of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel the rule imposing a minimum interval of 18 months between promotions in the lower grades and 2 years in the higher has been suspended so that full effect can be given the legislation referred to with greater emphasis on merit as opposed to seniority.

(Continued on page 62)

Mr. Grew's Visit to Pearl Harbor

The Hon. Joseph C. Grew, accompanied by Admiral C. W. Nimitz, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, toured Naval installations and shipping at Pearl Harbor in November. Mr. Grew and Admiral Nimitz are shown here as they view a point of interest from the Admiral's barge.

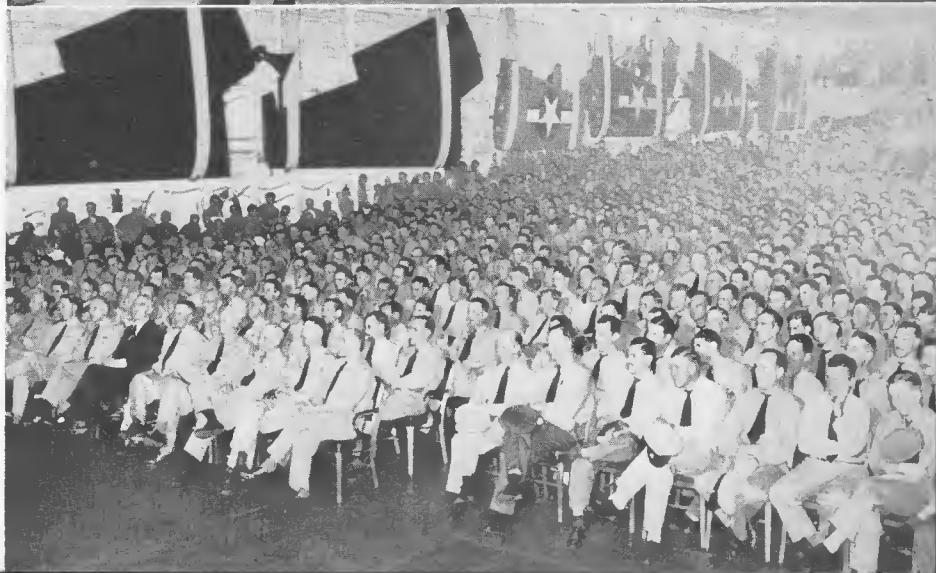


Admiral Nimitz, Mr. Grew and Naval officials are seen here with Pearl Harbor as the background.



Official U. S. Navy Photos

The hangar deck of the U.S.S. *Saratoga*. The meeting was in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the ship. Mr. Grew may be seen on the front row, lower left.



Before the Joint Survey Group

Remarks of Senator Joseph H. Ball, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, before the Joint Survey Group of the Department of State on November 22nd. Senator Ball is a member of the following Senate Committees: Banking and Currency, Education and Labor, Immigration, Manufactures, Printing; Special: Investigate the National Defense Program; Special: Investigate Presidential, Vice-Presidential, Senatorial Campaign Expenditures and Appropriations Committee. Senator Ball was formerly connected with the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch as a general assignment reporter and later as a political writer. He was appointed to the Senate by Governor Harold E. Stassen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Ernest Lundeen.

MEMBERS of the Joint Survey Group, ladies and gentlemen. I told your Chairman when he came up to my office that I was no expert. I am just a newspaper man from the Midwest. The extent of my traveling abroad is a couple of trips to Canada. You people know a great deal more about this field than I do, and frankly expect this meeting to be a two-way proposition and to get as much or more information than I give. I haven't even had time to make a thorough study of what this Group is doing and what your major problems are. I told your Chairman that I would be glad to come down here and give you the impressions and observations that I have collected after four years in Washington, and the general lines along which I think there might be some improvement. I have already found out from a little conference in Mr. Erhardt's office that you people have much the same ideas.

First I think our Government must do something about salaries and allowances. Salaries are too low in all Government bureaus, including the legislative branch of Government. We seem to have a horror in America of paying public servants and officials what they are worth. I have seen it time and again in my own State in the Public Utility Commission for instance. The minute a fellow shows real ability the power company hires him away from the State for twice what the State pays. I think we must get over the idea that Government salaries need bear no comparison with the rewards obtainable in private life and pay particularly our top men and sub-executives enough money to make it worth their while to stay in Government. I know of one man who I think was doing one of the best jobs in Government, yet he felt he had to step out to take care of his own family where he could earn two to three times what he was being paid in Government.

We do not have an adequate pension system, certainly we don't pay enough salary. That seems to me even more true in the Foreign Service. It is sort of a byword that no one without private means can be an Ambassador or Minister of the United States. We don't pay them enough to even meet the expenses of doing the job.

I think the people would support Congress in raising those salaries and allowances to a decent level so we can pick men who must live on what they earn to fill those jobs and they wouldn't all be political plums or go to career men of independent means.

I would like to see the State Department fight for higher salaries. I am on the Appropriations Committee, and I don't think they come in asking for enough, and it's pretty difficult, when the Department doesn't ask, for members of the Committee to increase salaries. In fact, it is impossible. I know that personally I am going to fight for more funds for the legislative branch, and I will do what I can on the Senate Appropriations Committee to get more for the State Department and the Foreign Service, to raise those salaries and allowances where they belong so you can hold up your head and do a job wherever you are assigned.

Next, I think we need—I don't know, perhaps you get it in the field, we don't get it in Washington—we need a clearer statement, a definition of just what the United States foreign policy is. That may apply more to the people of the United States than to this particular group. Perhaps you know what our foreign policy is in relation to the problems you face. We on the Hill don't, and I know from personal contact that the American people are very hazy about what we are trying to do. To mention one problem. What is our policy in relation to cartels? We know the British want them. Personally, I think the United States has been built on free competition, and we would be foolish to go along with the cartel system. We ought to fight as hard as we can for the other type of international trade, but what our policy is I frankly don't know, and I don't think the American people know. Perhaps you know, but I have never seen any statement of what our policy is in relation to those problems. I don't see how Foreign Service Officers can do a job unless they know what the policy is. So it seems to me that a clearer statement of our policies is fundamental.

That involves of course more and better liaison with Congress. I think these kind of meetings are all to the good. I hope to get as much as I give or more. I think it would be extremely helpful if every time you had a group of Foreign Service Officers back here in Washington, you send them up on the Hill and let them circulate. Let them call on or have lunch with Senators and Congressmen, and give them a picture of what your problems are out in the field. Most members are always glad to get that firsthand information. I know they are rushed, all of us are rushed at this time, but it is a job we have to do together, and personally, I have preferred to get my information from the working level rather than from the carefully worded statements that come from the top. That kind of liaison on the Hill will help Congress more in formulating policies more clearly than any other one thing.

Of course, along with a clear statement of policy I think we must consolidate all our foreign activities in one agency. My information again is second-hand, but I have talked to too many people who have been abroad and to too many American agencies operating in the Near East and Europe not to know it is a definite problem. I know you are tackling it and trying to gradually pool all of these agencies together but it is obviously a waste of money and effort to have anywhere from two or three to half a dozen or more agencies operating in one country or one foreign area.

Along with that goes the necessity of having in charge of all our activities in any one area one man. I worked on a newspaper where it is organized the way an Army is. We had a little more freedom, but you can't do much of a job administratively when you have a division of authority at the top. Somebody must be in charge. Again that goes back to salary. It seems to me we must pick as our top men in any given area or any major country big enough people so that they can be given real authority and considerable discretionary authority to make decisions in the field. Along with that goes the necessity for giving the information which they feed back to Washington some consideration back here. I do know enough people in the State Department to know that all too often reports that have come in from the Foreign Service have never reached the top policy-making people, and some procedure must be devised so that our policies and our decisions are made on the basis of the best information we get from the field and not the prejudices of some particular officer here in Washington who never lets it go beyond his desk.

Another danger that anyone in the diplomatic service must guard against is the old fraternity spirit. I have been to enough functions here in

Washington to realize that there is a diplomatic clique here, a sort of fraternity, members of which, although they come from different countries, seem to have more in common with one another than with the people of the countries they represent. You find the same thing in the Army—the officers who went through West Point are a little fraternity. The Annapolis ring is still a very potent force in the Navy. I don't think we can operate a diplomatic service in our country on that kind of fraternity spirit basis. A little of that spirit is inevitable, I suppose, but there must be an awareness of that danger at the top so that it doesn't get the best of us.

I notice you had Bob Watt of the American Federation of Labor speak to you a few weeks ago. I know him very well. I think he is one of the most enlightened labor leaders in the country. I would remind you of his suggestion that our Foreign Service, instead of making all contacts with the top crust in a foreign country, get to know the people in the country better, make contacts with all the various economic and social movements in a country. That is one way to overcome the particular danger I mentioned.

Another thing I think could be done, I know you do it to some extent, is to help sell the State Department and what it does for America to the American people. The State Department has not had close enough contact with the American people for the past twenty-five years. That is one of the reasons we got into a lot of trouble in 1939 and 1940. You people coming in from the field are the logical ones to help change that picture. If I were running that show, for instance, I would insist that every time you bring someone back for a year or a couple of years, he go out on the knife and fork circuit: Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and the other luncheon and dinner clubs. Have them talk to the people, telling them what you are up against, what your problems are, how you try to solve them, and insist on a question and answer period afterward. In a good answer and question period after a Rotary or Kiwanis meeting, you learn more than you ever thought you could learn in half an hour about what the American people are thinking, what their slants are. It will help build a closer understanding between the job you are trying to do and what the American people want done.

I think your whole publicity department in the State Department and certainly in the Foreign Service could be tremendously improved. I know you have a great many hardworking, capable people who have done a great deal out in the field, but you haven't gotten the story out to the American people. I am a newspaper man. There are literally dozens

(Continued on page 60)

Letters to the Editors

Department of State,
Washington,
November 17, 1944.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

If Mr. Byron White's letter in the November issue of the JOURNAL represents the considered judgment of any large number of Foreign Service officers, then the administrative officers of the Service, including myself, have failed lamentably to present the facts to the Service at large. Let us consider his six points.

1. The Auxiliary Service is indeed a temporary expedient, adopted to meet pressing personnel problems in the Foreign Service which could not be met under existing statutory and administrative arrangements. Authority to appoint Auxiliary officers rests solely on budgetary foundations, that is, in the annual appropriation acts. Appointments cannot be for longer than the present emergency and six months thereafter. The legislative proposal permitting the incorporation into the Foreign Service of a limited number of Auxiliary officers (about 40 men), which is entirely independent of the annual appropriation acts, is only a short step towards an essential increase in career officer strength for post-war work, and will enable the Department to retain in the Service but a handful of officers of demonstrated ability.

2. How a proposal to retain the services of 40 officers of proven ability can be "the most demoralizing thing that has happened since the passage of the Rogers Act" is extremely difficult to understand, given other features of the pending legislation. It is not intended that auxiliary officers covered into the Service will necessarily be taken in at their present war-inflated salaries, but rather in Service classes commensurate with their age, experience, and demonstrated ability. Let those who question this contemplate recent transfers from the Department to the Foreign Service. This being so, and with percentage limitations removed, all officers will be on an equal competitive basis. Unless an officer fears such competition, whence comes the "fearful impact" to his morale?

3. Auxiliary officers have not filled up divisional positions in the Department, high or low. Auxiliary officers are recruited for and assigned to field duty only. As part of their preparation, or in connection with their field assignments, they are not frequently detailed to the Department for brief periods. Some

have resigned from the Foreign Service to accept Departmental positions, as have some Foreign Service officers. Many new positions have been created in the Department and filled by civil servants, not Auxiliary officers of the Foreign Service. These appointments have not lessened the demand or opportunity for Foreign Service officers for Departmental assignments in the least.

4. The Service certainly can develop within its own ranks any type of specialist it requires, given the time, has done so, and expects to do so in the post-war era to a much greater extent. It needs right now more experts in certain technical subjects than it possesses. It is called upon to perform functions hitherto unknown to it. It seems but common sense to retain the services of men qualified in those fields now doing first class work as Auxiliary officers, rather than let other agencies do the work and then try to get it back in our own hands after we have trained Foreign Service officers. Eventually the training programs now shaping up will supply an adequate number of officers, entering the Service in the regular way and coming up through the ranks, equipped by training and experience for all the many jobs we are called upon to perform. Mr. White in his travels apparently has not met any of our outstanding Auxiliary officers. It would be invidious to single out names for public mention, but I can assure my colleagues in the Service that the records of FP show who they are and the kind of work they have done—and be it remembered that their efficiency reports were written by Foreign Service officers. There are some whose records are not so good, and FP knows about them too. The same is true, of course, of Foreign Service officers as well.

5. Experience with legislative programs tells why some things cannot be done over night. Granted, however, for the sake of argument, that the new promotion program might have been initiated earlier, that is no reason for not welcoming it when it does come.

6. The papers for a written examination, of modified type, have been prepared so that an examination can be held as soon as feasible. There are certain aspects of this question that do not come within the scope of this letter. Public announcement will be made in due course.

There are now around 800 career officers. FP has before it urgent demands for officers to fill roughly 1,200 positions. If it were not for the Auxiliary Service the current personnel problem would be impossible of solution. It is time to stop squawk-

ing about the Auxiliary and thank Heaven that we have in it a group of loyal and devoted public servants without whom the Foreign Service could not have fulfilled its obligations in so magnificent a manner.

I am grateful to Mr. White for giving me the opportunity to place the foregoing facts before my colleagues. May the columns of the JOURNAL serve increasingly as a sounding board on Service problems—pro and con.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, *Chief,*
Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

American Legation,
Stockholm, November 14, 1944.

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As one who was a Third Secretary for ten years your leading article in the September issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL wins my unstinted approval.

I am confident that the suggestion made in this article as to adjusting local rank in the field to be more expressive of the actual duties of the officers concerned will win acclaim throughout the Service. Many of us, in fact, had long been thinking on the same lines. I may cite by way of illustration an excerpt from a memorandum which I submitted in the JOURNAL'S prize essay competition which closed last September:

"The United States is losing out abroad because of the inadequate rank of its subordinate representatives. Although its officers may be charged with work of equal or greater importance than their foreign opposite numbers, they are regarded by the

foreigners with whom they deal as inferior in rank, and by implication less capable and experienced, than the diplomatic or consular officers in other foreign services."

Examples showing the inadequacy of American diplomatic and consular rank abroad are almost too numerous to mention; but a glance at our own Foreign Service List would cause even an uninitiated observer to wonder why, for example (in the abridged list of July 1, 1944), there were at the London Embassy 2 Counselors, 13 (repeat 13) Second Secretaries, 8 Third Secretaries and no First Secretaries at all. If another example may be permitted, I may say that here at Stockholm of the three great Allied Legations—the British, Soviet and American—officers in the two former Missions with service experience equivalent to that of an American Second Secretary are all First Secretaries, while in the smaller Legations in this town, and in the Swedish Diplomatic Service, persons of the same years of service are in many instances Counselors.

It would appear to me that the Department would have more facts on which to go in basing its decision if it should send a circular to the field in-

structing chiefs of offices to survey the situation in their respective posts, providing the Department with comparative tables of rank and functions of the Foreign Service personnel, both our own and of other countries, in the particular locality.

I may add also that I have always been struck by the soundness of the annual British report on all Foreign Services throughout the world. The Foreign Office at London requires each Chief of Mission once a year to report on all foreign diplomatic personnel in the post to which he is accredited, and thus London has an up-to-date dossier on the "friends and colleagues" with which British diplo-

MESSAGE TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Circular telegram sent by the Secretary of State to all American diplomatic and consular officers.

Washington, D. C.
December 2, 1944.

On assuming the responsibilities of the conduct of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, my first thought is to express my pleasure in continuing the close and friendly relationship with the men throughout the world who have served so capably and loyally under Cordell Hull. Like him I shall place full reliance on your advice and help.

As never before, the Department and the Foreign Service today are mutually dependent. They must be alert to each other's interests, they must be suitably staffed and equipped, and have at hand the material and technical means essential to a fully effective and progressive administration of our foreign affairs.

To all these things I will give constant attention, confident that our Foreign Service, with its high quality of professional excellence built up over the years, will thus be able to give still fuller expression to our desire to serve the American people.

STETTINIUS.

macy must deal in every land.

Returning to the main theme—let promotions in the Foreign Service be by classified grade (we hope with percentage limitations removed) and let local rank be proportionate to the officer's duties and the prestige of the United States.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT McCLINTOCK.

Tangier, Morocco,
November 6, 1944.

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the leading article in your issue of September, 1944.

The changes proposed are long overdue.

I may give one illustration of certain concrete disabilities affecting the activities of the officers of this Government abroad

by the absence of suitable local rank befitting their responsibilities. I served for a number of years in Cairo as senior Foreign Service Officer to the Minister, with the rank of Second Secretary. At that time the Palace protocol precluded invitations to state dinners to diplomatic officers of any lower title than First Secretary. I recall one state ceremony to which the Chiefs of Missions and their Counselors or First Secretaries were invited, at which the American Legation was the only Mission unrepresented by an officer subordinate to the Minister. In the old days these Palace parties afforded fruitful opportunities for picking up information. Most people's tongues are loosened after a good dinner and by holding one's own tongue and the proper use of one's ears a good deal of useful work could be accomplished. Most Egyptians assumed that, owing to my position as senior Foreign Service Officer in the Legation, I was at least First Secretary, if not Counselor, as were the senior officers of all the other Missions in Cairo. My absence excited comments among my friends and drew attention to my lowly American rank. The reaction among certain Egyptians may have been somewhat as follows: "We thought that chap Childs had some position at his Legation and

with his Government. He appears to have very little. A person evidently of no consequence." Actually the most discomfited person by my exclusion was the Minister who spoke no word of anything but English and who was thereby deprived of my services as interpreter. He was obliged to invoke the aid of the German Counselor in order to carry on a discussion with the Egyptian Prime Minister. Could anything have been more Marsovian?

I believe I am one of the few Officers in the Service actually to have enjoyed a local rank that was superior to my official rank with the Department. It came about naturally through a fluke: I was transferred from the Legation at Cairo to the Legation at Teheran as Second Secretary at the end of 1933. In the autumn of 1935 I was reassigned to Cairo by the Department as Second Secretary. The Egyptian Foreign Office assumed that I had been assigned as First Secretary as they could not im-

agine the case of an Officer returned to a post after several years' service with the same rank. One of the interested officials of the Foreign Office inquired of Gordon Merriam, who at that time was Chargé d'Affaires at Cairo prior to my arrival how I should be listed. There had been a garble in the telegram sent by the Department to Cairo concerning my assignment and Gordon

CHANGES IN THE EDITORIAL BOARD

The Editors of the JOURNAL are sorry to lose the services of Mr. Cecil B. Lyon who has departed for his new post at Cairo. His active interest in the work of the Editorial Board contributed in great measure to the progress of the JOURNAL over the past year.

We welcome a new member to the Editorial Board, Mr. R. Horton Henry, who has been serving as Assistant to the Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. Mr. Henry will act as liaison between the JOURNAL Board and the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, of which he is Secretary-Treasurer.

quite cheerfully acquiesced in the Foreign Office's assumption that my assignment was that of First Secretary. It was only after my name had appeared in the diplomatic list in Cairo as such that the Legation discovered that my assignment was only Second Secretary. Upon assuming my post I took the matter up with the Department explaining that I was likely to lose face by the correction of an error which had been no fault of mine. The Department saw the point and authorized the Legation to leave the error uncorrected. I was informed the Department raised no objection to the use by me of the title of First Secretary locally, such as had been given me by the Egyptian Foreign Office although my name continued to appear in the Department's Foreign Service list as Second Secretary. In order to deal with the ambiguous situation in connection with my calling cards while awaiting the Department's ruling, I

had them made with the title "Secretary of Legation," etc. After I had been given permission to use the title of First Secretary I continued the use of these cards nonetheless in anticipation of my eventual reversion to Second Secretary which occurred in 1937 upon my departure from Cairo.

I believe that not only the British but other governments have made use for a good many years of the extension of local rank to officers above their regular rank, and there would seem to be no valid reason why our Government should not adopt the same procedure in its own interest.

Very truly yours,

J. RIVES CHILDS,
American Chargé d'Affairs ad interim.

Halifax, Nova Scotia,
November 8, 1944.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The suggestion in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for September 1944 that titles be applied to posts rather than to officers is, like so many reforms of the day, perfectly logical on paper but not in human nature, of which the Foreign Service has its fair share.

To the ordinary Vice Consul the title of Consul is something sought for and accepted as a token of proven ability and service, and for the Consul the title of Consul General means the same. To avert from either title to the previous one would be felt as a demotion, regardless of the facts, and would be considered such by the foreign colleagues. Any attempt at explanation would be considered only a diplomatist's subterfuge to cover up some hidden disaster to one's personal career, with a resultant lack of prestige in the local community.

Furthermore, lack of a personal title, other than the numerical classification, would leave the Foreign Service Officer a nameless ghost in his professional world. Separated from his post, the man of age and experience would be indistinguishable, except by girth and gray hair, from the neophyte. All of which is contrary to

human nature, which persists in clinging to some label of individuality, regardless of other theoretical considerations.

It would be easier to establish a brevetting system either with or without the prefix "Acting" which would insure a personal title to each officer, regardless of his post, yet allow him to use a higher title temporarily in an emergency while in charge of a post or position ordinarily beyond his basic rank and pay. Thus a Consul could use the title "A/Consul General" while functioning as such, yet retain his title as Consul upon departure and until he received the basic rank of Consul General.

With reference to retirement, if it were possible for officers to be retired with sixty percent of their active pay, as in the Army, it would be much easier for men over sixty to retire in the lower grades. I have heard of some who would voluntarily apply for retirement on the active pay basis, who do not feel that they can afford to do so on the ten year average. The change might be very useful when the post-war reorganization begins.

While on the subject, I am strongly in favor of giving the non-career officers the privilege of retirement at the same age as the career officers and under similar conditions.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN C. KEMP,
American Consul General.

Department of State, Washington,
November 11, 1944.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

With reference to the leading article in the September JOURNAL entitled "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service," I am heartily in accord with the proposal to give local rank to officers commensurate with the duties assigned to them no matter what their rank may be in the Foreign Service. I believe that this proposal will be endorsed by the great majority of Foreign Service officers, provided the reasons for it are made clear to them. Many

(Continued on page 54)

FLASH—PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL takes great pleasure in announcing the following winners of the Prize Essay Contest on "Suggestions for Improving the Foreign Service and Its Administration to Meet Its War and Postwar Responsibilities."

1st Prize (\$500)—James Orr Denby (Class IV)

2nd Prize (\$300)—Edmund A. Gullion (Class VII)

3rd Prize (\$150)—Edward G. Trueblood (Class V)

A fourth prize of \$50 has, in addition, been awarded to Perry N. Jester (Class V), and Honorable Mention has been accorded to Ware Adams (Class V), and Selden Chapin (Class II). The first prize winning essay will be published in the February issue of the JOURNAL.

Judges of the contest were: The Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Congressman Sol Bloom, The Hon. Joseph C. Grew, The Hon. DeWitt C. Poole, Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, The Hon. U. Grant Smith and The Hon. Hugh R. Wilson.

International Business Conference at Rye, N. Y.

By MIGUEL VIDAL GUARDIOLA*

THE professional pessimist's cheap task of branding international conferences as total failures was spoiled beforehand. No unfavorable disparity between program and achievements can be denounced for the simple reason that the plan of the International Business Conference was cleverly kept very vague. Had unanimity been attained, the IBC might have closed with definite *resolutions* or at least with some *recommendations*. Indeed, the Conference ended in a series of uncoordinated *statements*, often overlapping each other.

International conferences have visibly improved their technique since 1919. From the very mixed Brussels Economic Conference of 1920, combining professors, politicians and business men, through the fatal London Economic Conference of 1933, to Hot Springs, Atlantic City, Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, the progress is evident: clearer programs, a deeper insight into the real problems, particularly into their thorniest aspects, a more thorough preparation of details, a more systematic order in the discussion.

A Rehearsal at Rye

To call a semi-public exchange of views between business men of 52 nations amidst the turmoil of war and the uncertainties of the post-war period was a daring attempt. The initial work within the individual delegations was necessarily superficial; it was impossible to establish preliminary contact between most of the delegations.

Immediately after arriving from their war-torn or inflation-threatened countries, many delegates and advisers, strongly influenced by their own peculiar problems and also by troubled local conditions, began to pour out their individual worries and anxieties in a series of disjointed monologues. The confusion was so great that there seemed to be no hope of dispelling it in a short time. Nevertheless, the eight sections (commercial policy of nations; encouragement and protection of investments; private enterprise; raw materials and food stuffs; cartels; currency relations among nations; industrialization in new areas; transportation and communications) performed a meritorious task, efficiently supported by the technical collaborators of the American delegation and by very helpful contributions from delegates and advisers.

*The author was elected to the Catalan Parliament in 1932 and was elected to the Spanish Cortes in 1933 where he remained until the beginning of the Civil War in 1936.

The time allotted offered slight opportunities for elaborate discussion. Moreover, would-be opponents were absent, since the membership was naturally limited to the business cross-section of each country's social structure. American opponents of Mr. Aldrich's free dollar plan, Mexican dissenters from Mr. A. Noyé's vigorous attack on the policy of state-owned and operated railways, etc., were not present. But for the customary Anglo-Indian clash, the sections gave the impression of a meeting of good friends trying to decide how best to express ideas on which a thorough agreement was tacitly supposed to exist. Lively skirmishes, both in the sectional meetings and in the peaceful plenaries, were rare. However, they deserve special comment.

Copious information—which had to be gathered in the corridors, not in the all-important, secret sectional meetings—made clear the contents and meaning of the eight statements and additions thereto. To forecast the practical prospects requires an analysis of the undercurrents perceived during the Conference.

The assembled business men instinctively felt that world worries must be handled according to their logical hierarchy. The urgent necessity for intense world trade was therefore the leit-motif heard through all statements, whether connected with monetary questions, or with raw materials, industrialization, foreign investments, or cartels.

Most delegates approached the question in terms of the immediate transition period, which did not contribute to clarity, since the tragic peculiarity of the present moment is the coincidence of the customary problems of readaptation to peace economy with the painful shifting of world economic hegemony, well known in history although never in its actual magnitude.

Mr. Eric A. Johnston and other American representatives seemed amazed at the propensity of many delegates to request goods, credits, or both from the United States. Yet what else can most nations do? It is worthwhile to recall the various unconnected sources from which the petitions emerge. Some nations (Latin American countries, etc.) simply strive to transform, as quickly as possible, their recently accumulated dollar surpluses into goods, preferably capital goods and, in addition, demand credits destined to maintain an intense flow of general imports during a longer period, *because they fear a rapid shrinking of their exports*. Other

countries (France, etc.) seek to prevent the ultimate collapse of their war-disrupted economies through urgent food imports and through imports of productive and other capital goods, *hoping to repay through increased exports later on*. Another group of countries (for instance, Spain) witnessing the widespread war-time increase in prosperity, *wish to earn the means to pay for greater imports through increased selling of their specialities in the world market*. Finally, other countries, Great Britain first and foremost, confronted with the consequences of a series of inhumanly bitter sacrifices, simultaneously request substantial help, huge long-term credits, *and an increase of exports to pay for large, though reduced, essential imports*.

However one looks at it, the problem of the coming transition period is but an incident of two closely connected dramatic developments, bound to transform the face of the world, for good or for evil: the passing of world economic hegemony from Great Britain to the United States, and the consequent profound changes in the social and economic structure in the two countries, inevitably reflected throughout the world.

This grandiose drama awed and thrilled the Rye delegates, at pains to unravel the strategic and tactical riddles of each act, nervous lest, as happened in cheap Spanish sideshows, a love scene should suddenly turn into a duel and a sword fly from the actor's hand and wound one of the onlookers. Most delegates felt, and not without reason, that for the moment their role should be one of silent waiting for the happy ending. Nevertheless, they took advantage of every possible opportunity to warn of the dangers of the tremendous disequilibrium in the economic potential of the politically sovereign units indirectly represented at the Conference.

State boundaries were roughly stabilized in the first part of the 19th Century; chance, personal, geographical, and other considerations played a more decisive role than the economic importance of a large domestic market within a political unit; later developments increased the original inequality in the economic potential. Other large political units are still a thing of the future (Russia, China, etc.), while the splendid realities of progress are, for the most part, massed in the United States; the clever, experienced business men assembled at Rye knew very well the shortcomings of political sovereignty when not supported by economic strength. Therefore, it was not surprising to realize at Rye how closely the world follows the domestic American debates on American foreign trade policy, cheering every earnest American hint of increased participation in world economy.

The section talks and the written statements constantly alluded to the urgent problems of the tran-

sition period, but the ghost of a radical economic transformation haunted the Conference. Many delegates were obsessed by the fear that world trade anarchy would plunge humanity into a second but more terrible version of postwar I destruction and disintegration. The question was: How can business men really help?

The American Delegation would certainly have welcomed a precise disavowal of Bretton Woods. Some basic ideas, very carefully worded, may be read between the lines of the short section report: the world must retain gold as a monetary metal and use it as a constituent part of the post-war monetary system, with stable parities and freedom of international payments. A transitional period will be necessary during which domestic measures must bring national economies into equilibrium, even at the most of reducing or totally suspending some of the international functions of money. All important details of deflationary or anti-inflation policy were left to the discretion of each nation. A stable dollar-sterling relationship and the clearing up of the financial situation of occupied countries, hocked balances, etc., were recommended as essential conditions for international monetary recovery and stability. The Bretton Woods Monetary Fund was discussed but neither recommended nor condemned.

World Trade

Delegates were present from some countries which practice what they preach (see short statement by the Norwegian Delegation); most countries, however, have committed many sins for which they must do penance. If a crystal gazer might have read the soul of the delegates, he would frequently have discovered actual sinners among the theoretical enthusiasts of "lower trade barriers" and "removal of artificial barriers," a striking evidence of the danger of indulging in pleasant generalities when a sound policy stumbles against deep-rooted vested interests.

The Brazilian Delegation pointed out that lowering of trade barriers must be gradual; it must also be carried out in relation to the efficiency of the protected branch, as recalled by a Mexican Delegate. The line of action adopted by the great powers will decide the attitude of the smaller ones (Portuguese Delegation.) As long as world trade is unsettled, business men must work without plan, from hand to mouth (Belgian Delegation). These and many more truths were praised at Rye, yet it was constantly repeated that the attitude of the United States would determine the course of events.

The world understands that the American economy is too rich and too complete to adapt itself rapidly to an import surplus; for the time being, it sees no other alternative than American credits to

fill the gap. However, in the long run, who but the United States can take the place of heavy surplus importers which England and other European capitalist states held until 1939? The world knows that America could be almost self-sufficient within its borders, but it knows, too, that the enormous productive potential of the United States requires the escape vent of exports, both in agriculture and in industry, to maintain a high scale of full employment. In other words, a worldwide circulation of American surplus riches through normal trade channels is an essential factor of American self-sufficiency. Some Americans speak of post-war exports of \$15,000,000,000, a figure which many other Americans regard as "crazy." If the American gross national product is to rise to permit a national income of 130 or 140 billion dollars, how can the United States afford to export less than 15 billions without facing an over-consumption crisis which no deficit financing could prevent? The trouble is—many delegates declared—that Americans have too many problems and *possibilities* at home and they are bound to fall intermittently into the temptation of neglecting world trade and finances.

The Polish Delegation rightly stated that no nation's contribution, be it ever so small, to the vivification of world trade should be scorned; the world must strive to increase the total figures against the contrary action of factors tending to narrow world trade: amelioration of the productivity of agriculture in industrial countries, and reasonable industrialization in agricultural countries.

A delicate situation will arise in connection with State trade monopolies, the sole buyers against competing sellers and vice-versa. A Czechoslovakian Delegate remarked that the foreign trade of the USSR was 1.1% of world trade, less than the trade of Czechoslovakia or Switzerland. The Russian Delegation did not actively participate in the shaping of the statement, believing (the other delegates felt) that the opportunity is not yet ripe for a showdown nor for a definite agreement on business procedure between collectivist and capitalist countries.

As many delegates indicated, Government trading disrupts normal business much more than is realized and may also lead to political conflicts. A discussion on the price of coffee, on whether or not to sell machinery or fertilizers, etc., may easily become subject to political pressure. Business men proclaim that they are unable to include known and *unknown* political factors in their calculations. Therefore, they seek freedom from Government intervention.

There was heated discussion on a subject about which all business men apparently agree: the neces-

sity for fostering and respecting free enterprise. No wonder! Some spoke of free enterprise as opposed to monopolies; others meant private initiative versus Government operation. Consequently, while the American Delegation underscored its enthusiastic faith in free enterprise, the English Delegation, knowing that their country in its present state could not afford to defy the cold winds of competition nor exist without the "hot water bottle" of Government protecting regulation, insisted upon respecting the right of enterprise to combine, if necessary, in order to reduce costs, to increase efficiency, and to strengthen competitive capacity. As a result of this discrepancy, the real cartel problem was set aside and, unfortunately, the Conference did not penetrate into the urgent study of how, when, and why governments, for the sake of the common interest, should invade the sphere of private initiative and enterprise.

This invasion takes place not only by progressively absorbing certain spheres of activity but also by willfully destroying basic conditions of efficiency and by injecting into private economy the non-competitive spirit, thus limiting the cost-reducing action of competition, culminating in the survival of the unfittest. The spiral of subsidies and of State intervention in general is at least as dangerous as the spiral of inflation. Many delegates, however, recommended the sharp withdrawal of economic intervention in their disrupted countries as if they were recommending several hours of marching to a man who had recently broken his leg.

Foreign Investments

Also a difficult matter; yet business men can easily agree. Foreign investments are sought after by most countries, but the necessary resources are available in very few. It is usually agreed that, for many years to come, the United States must export all types of products, especially capital goods, on United States credit in huge amounts, even after UNRRA, Lend-Lease and other American contributions to world reconstruction which fall into the category of "caritative" economy have ceased.

But how are American investments to be made? The moral atmosphere is bad. Investors feel—and not without justification—that many countries have passed too violently from a so-called "colonial" exploitation by foreign capitalists to exaggerated mistreatment of foreign capital. One of the best-meaning proposals of Rye, although most difficult to carry out, was the creation of an international code of fair practices, under which, if set up and combined with intense imports by rich countries

(Continued on page 52)



American Sherman tank on wrecked trailer on Western Desert



Italian Fort near Benghazi

FROM BAGHDAD TO TANGIER

A. David Fritzman and Fraser Wilkins were assigned as Third Secretaries to the American Legation at Tangier at about the same time when situated, respectively, at Basra and Baghdad. With commendable enterprise they decided to journey to their new post by car, and left Baghdad on April 3, 1944, to make the long journey of 3,400 miles across the Syrian desert and the Sinai peninsula to Africa, which they traversed across the northern part from one end to the other, arriving at the end of their journey in Tangier on May 2, 1944, or thirty days after the start of their journey.

As far as is known they were the first civilians to travel by car direct from Cairo to Algiers since the beginning of the present World War.

Below:

Graves of two British soldiers near Sirte

Lower right:

Remains of Italian bridge near Misurata

Marble Arch between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania



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EDITORS' COLUMN

In behalf of every member of the Foreign Service, the JOURNAL extends a warm welcome to our new Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. With the greetings go our full confidence and unstinted support in the arduous role in which he has been cast. In the years ahead America is destined to play an unprecedented part in world affairs and our present chief not only deserves but needs the staunch backing of every person in the Department and the Foreign Service.

We are emboldened to speak for all in these words of welcome because in the year he has served as Undersecretary, Mr. Stettinius has proved to be a fighting friend of the Service. He has wasted no time in tackling the intricate job of conducting foreign relations and administering the Department of State. He has interested himself deeply in the manifold and pressing problems which confront the organization centering at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street. He has plunged immediately, as Secretary, into the pressing task of bringing our Service into line with the demands of the day and with the internationally increased importance of the United States as a result of the War's upheaval.

In the vigor of his approach, in his zest for the work and in his intelligent understanding of the needs of the Service, Secretary Stettinius has already demonstrated his appreciation of the seriousness and the magnitude of the job. We congratulate

him heartily on his appointment. But in the appointment the Service, too, has great cause for congratulations.

The new Secretary takes office at a crucial moment not only in the history of our country but in the affairs of the Department itself. It has long been apparent that the requirements and responsibilities of our Foreign Service have far outstripped its physical equipment and facilities. The march of events which have thrust the United States into a commanding position as a world power has not been matched by a corresponding increase in the size and structure of our first line of defense. As never before, the opportunity is offered for reorganization and reform. To ignore the urgency of the call would be to fail the American people in their need for constructive leadership.

In a recent talk before the Joint Survey Group in the Department, the text of which is reprinted on another page, Senator Ball forcibly called attention to some of the principal faults in the administration of the Foreign Service. He laid the blame squarely on the Department for neglecting to ask for higher salaries and, as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, promised to do what he could "to raise those salaries and allowances where they belong so that you can hold up your head and do a job wherever you are assigned." As a former newspaperman, he criticized the failure of the Department to get out the story of the Foreign Service to the public, to "sell the State Department and what it does for America to the American people." He advocated a system of promotions which would clear out the "dead wood" at the top, forgive the occasional mistakes and reward those who have showed "some imagination, some daring, some ingenuity" in advancing the policies of the United States.

Every member of the Service will recognize in Senator Ball's hard-hitting, straight-from-the-shoulder remarks certain glaring and fundamental lacks in the functioning of the Department. Now, if ever, the time is ripe to remedy the situation. Without the wherewithal to carry out its duties the Department can never expect to perform with full effectiveness, and without courage to ask for the necessary appropriations it cannot expect to see its ambitions realized.

Fortunately, the new Secretary of State is keenly alive to his responsibilities. He enjoys excellent relations with the Congress. He has faith in the Service and the Service now places its faith in him. It is our conviction that we can look forward under his guidance to a new era in our diplomatic history, where the hopes and promises implicit in the Rogers Act of 1924 will come to be fulfilled.

Resignation of Secretary Hull

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association at a meeting on December 16, 1944:

1. *WHEREAS, the members of the Foreign Service profoundly regret to learn of the resignation because of ill health of the Honorable Cordell Hull as Secretary of State;*
2. *WHEREAS, they deem it a high privilege and honor to have served under Cordell Hull, in whom they recognize a true friend, ever charitable in his judgments and Christian in his attitude toward others;*
3. *WHEREAS, the great moral principles which characterized his every thought and deed constitute a noble example to mankind;*
4. *WHEREAS, his integrity, courage and high character were a constant inspiration to us;*

RESOLVED

To express the undying thanks and gratitude of the members of the Foreign Service for his magnificent service to the country and to the world.

IT was a shock to the Department of State and the Foreign Service when the announcement was made on November 27, 1944 that Secretary Hull had found it necessary, because of the state of his health, to retire from public service. Thus ended his twelve years as Secretary of State during one of the most crucial periods in all history.

Tributes to Mr. Hull, the man and the statesman, immediately began to pour in from all over the nation, from all over the world. They emphasized his great moral stature. They praised his effective work in advancing the principles of liberty, equality, justice, fair dealing, morality and law in relations among nations; his immense contribution to the Good Neighbor policy; his success in putting into effect a practical and liberal foreign trade program; his unceasing labors to prepare this country to meet the rising dangers from abroad

and, after war came, to make diplomacy a powerful support of our armed strength in the nation's march toward victory; his achievements in furthering the cause of a post war international organization to maintain peace and security; his fruitful endeavors

to win the support of Americans of all political faiths to participation by the United States in the projected international security organization.

These tributes constitute a remarkably comprehensive statement and appraisal of the record to date of Secretary Hull's great career of public service.

Those who were privileged to serve under Mr. Hull's leadership during these trying years will ever remember and will ever be inspired by his clarity of vision, his courage, his sincerity and integrity, his thoughtfulness and human kindness.

All of us share wholeheartedly the feelings expressed

(Continued on page 64)



The Honorable Cordell Hull

Amateur Courier

By FRANCIS SPALDING, *Second Secretary, Reykjavik;*
Formerly Second Secretary of Legation, Cairo

PROFESSIONAL diplomatic couriers, romantic though their title sounds, are usually bored with their jobs. Endless travel, seldom laying their heads in the same place twice, and eating only hotel and railway food becomes very monotonous, they say. But for an amateur it can be exciting. After the unfortunate results of the British campaign in Greece and the close of the Mediterranean to Allied shipping, we in the Near East were cut off from the United States except for the roundabout Red Sea lane and the budding African air route. Until a professional courier service was established, Foreign Service Officers in the Near East had to carry the bags themselves and occasionally the lot fell to me.

One trip from Beirut to Cairo I shall never forget. Shortly before mid-day on June 7, 1941, I settled myself, suitcase and three bulky diplomatic pouches into a large taxi for the drive from Beirut to Jerusalem, for at that time there was no railway between those cities. The drive along the old Phoenician coast is one of the prettiest I know and as the car swept along with an excellent Syrian driver at the wheel, I watched the waves splash gently on the rocks or slide up the occasional beaches. The orange groves and olive groves were a bit of green against the barren rocky hills which certainly must have been covered with forests when Tyre and Sidon, now insignificant, had been in their prime. Glancing at the white-robed native men with their black-veiled women as we passed, I wondered what strange costumes had traveled along that road in Biblical times, or when Napoleon's soldiers had struggled up to Acre from Egypt and then turned back. Not many miles away were ruins of the grandeur of the Roman and Arabian Empires, the splendor of which the West was not to see again. It was a nice change to be away from the office and yet to be paid to be driven through such a historic and picturesque countryside.

Although I saw occasional French and Senegalese troops, the usual barbed wire on the beaches, and machine gun nests in the cliffs, it was hard to realize that "the situation in Syria was tense." All these visible signs of war had been there on my last trip eight months before and I saw no evidence of extraordinary military activity along the way in Syria.

Nevertheless, while I had been waiting in Beirut a few days before for a courier to bring the mail from Istanbul, British planes early one morning had bombed and set fire to oil storage tanks in order to prevent the Vichy French from allowing the oil to be used by Axis planes flying military supplies to Iraq and Iran. It had been a new sensation to see planes sweep away surrounded by white puffs of ack-ack and find oneself praying they would escape rather than, as in Alexandria and Cairo, hoping with all one's might they would be brought down. Swimming later that morning in the calm blue "Med" it was good to see the black smoke of burning oil still rising skyward about a mile away.

The Palestine-Syria border had since been closed to ordinary traffic and there were no telephone and telegraph communications between the two countries. The Legation in Cairo, apparently anxious about the pouches or me, had cabled to Washington, which in turn cabled to Beirut to ascertain my plans and date of departure. The full significance of that cable did not dawn on me until later. After informing the Department of my intended departure on June seventh, I had dismissed the message as a gentle prod for me to be on my way. In due course the courier had arrived from Istanbul; Mr. Engert, then Consul General in Beirut, had frantically written and signed last minute despatches on the threatening political situation to go in the Beirut pouch; and I had departed as planned.

The absence of traffic enabled my driver to make good time and also permitted us to pass quickly through the French customs at Nokura on the Palestine frontier. The genial French officials there joked with me about their surprise at having work to do on any travel documents when they were enjoying a rest because of the closed border. My driver and I then set out into the mile or two of "No Man's Land" to the British customs which is on a high promontory overlooking the sea with a sheer drop of a hundred feet to the water directly under the office windows. While my papers were being examined I remarked on the beauty of the scene to a British private who was then off duty. "Aye," he said, "Hit's purty enough, but yur gets moighty sick uv it, yur do, sittin' 'ere doi after doi wi' nothin' 'app'nin'."

The first indication I had that something was hap-

pening was when I was politely informed that for security reasons my Syrian chauffeur would not be admitted with me into Palestine. Fortunately, two Palestine police officials had just arrived at the post and their car was offered to me for the trip to Haifa. That was my first bit of luck as on the way I learned from the Arab driver that cars in Palestine had been requisitioned by the British Army and it would have been useless to telephone for a taxi to fetch me from Haifa. When I asked the reason he merely shrugged his shoulders.

I was dropped with my pouches at the Haifa office of a taxi company used by the Jerusalem Consulate General for couriers. The street was practically deserted, as it was siesta time and no cars were in evidence. I finally routed out the Arab proprietor, who said it was impossible for him to take me to Jerusalem as he had no cars left at all. After much arguing he said I might have one which he had hidden in the village of Ijzim, 15 miles to the south, in order to prevent its being requisitioned because he had been skeptical as to what he would be paid for it and in what condition it would be should he ever see it again. Furthermore, he also was suddenly in a position to provide a small taxi to take me to the car.

The trip to the village was a revelation. Every olive grove was packed with troops. Convoys of trucks directed by British M.P.'s still managed to find space under the shelter of the trees. Motorcycle despatch bearers darted back and forth. Much to our relief, no one appeared interested in our tiny taxi.

So this was what pre-invasion looked like. So this was what the Department had meant in its message. Naturally, it could not say, "Leave before the eighth or you'll be caught." Even the most confidential code could not have been trusted with such a secret, particularly just to get me home with the mail. Nevertheless, I have often wondered what my instructions would have been had I planned to leave the eighth.

Our arrival in the village, some distance from the main road, caused the hubbub usual in Arab villages when strangers appear. Eventually, the automobile, an old seven-passenger Packard sedan, appeared but had only two liters of gasoline in it. To my dismay, the owner said it was absolutely impossible now to get me to Jerusalem as all filling stations to the south were owned by Jews and, it being Saturday, they were closed. Under no circumstances, he said, would he risk sending his car to Haifa where the Arab filling stations were open. The combination of my most persuasive English and my few words of Arabic was of no avail. His confidence in United States couriers was less than his fear of

British military authorities preparing for immediate war and I couldn't blame him.

Then I thought of a small American flag in my suitcase which Bill Witman, Vice Consul at Beirut, had asked me to take to Consul Steger in Jerusalem, who had the privilege of flying a flag on his car in Palestine. Technically I had no right to fly the flag, but the car was already provided with a flagstaff for the purpose, and without hesitation I attached the Stars and Stripes to it with bits of wire from a broken fuse. This did the trick. The effect was so impressive that both owner and driver agreed the car had a chance to avoid being requisitioned.

So back we went to Haifa. When the patrols snapped to attention and saluted the flag as we passed, the driver would look back at me over his shoulder and grin with delight, and I enjoyed the situation as much as he. We purchased the gasoline without incident and left town in a southeasterly direction, taking the inland route hoping to avoid military traffic, which was of course impossible at such a time. Troops seemed to be rushing from every direction for the Syrian border we had left behind. Squadrons of Free French motorcyclists zipped past us as if anxious lest the battle should commence before they arrived.

Long after nightfall I safely deposited the pouches in the Jerusalem Consulate General and went to the King David Hotel to hunt for a room. When I stepped inside the blackout curtains I found myself in a whirl of activity. Looking around it seemed as if all the officers of British troops in Egypt were there—all trying to look as important as possible without indicating to a civilian that anything unusual was afoot. Uniformed newspaper correspondents from Cairo were there en masse. I learned that General Maitland Wilson had established his headquarters on the top floor of the hotel and was there directing the moves for the invasion of Syria. The pouches and I truly had not had much time to spare, for the attack was scheduled for 2:00 a.m. the next morning, June 8. The British private to whom I had talked at the border certainly must have found plenty happening to occupy himself that night.

The morning of Sunday, June 8, 1941, brought people to the breakfast room of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem with more haste than usual. How was the campaign going, was the question asked of every friend. The replies were guarded and not too heartening. The Vichy French were resisting but it couldn't last long, they said. Gains had been made here and there along the Syrian border but troops to the west were having a much more difficult time than expected. Progress up the coast road was slow,

(Continued on page 42)

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
Honduras—Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.
India—William Duff

Iran—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
Sweden—George West
Trinidad—Richard D. Gatewood
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth
Venezuela—Carl Breuer

BEIRUT



U. S. DECORATION AWARDED GENERAL BEYNET

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Giles, commander of American Army Forces in the Middle East, awarded the United States Army's Legion of Merit to General Paul Etienne Beynet for the ability, tact and devotion to the common Allied cause Gen. Beynet displayed during the period he headed the French Military Mission to the United States from November 1943 until February 25, 1944. The ceremonies took place Friday, September 29, at the airport at Beirut, Lebanon, where General Beynet now lives as Delegate General and Plenipotentiary of France to Syria and the Lebanon. The military display was witnessed by French and American military and civilian guests.

Talking after the ceremony are (left to right), Lt. Col. Virgil Jackson, American Military Attaché to Syria and the Lebanon; Gen. Beynet; Mr. George Wadsworth, American Minister Designate to Syria and the Lebanon, and Gen. Giles.

ANKARA

November 21, 1944.

Turkey's coming of age, October 29th, was celebrated in an atmosphere of pomp and ceremony in one of the few remaining capitals where United Nations and Axis diplomats still rub shoulders. Ambassador Steinhardt and his staff arrived at the Grand National Assembly at 1.30 and were escorted into the waiting room reserved for United Nations diplomats. As in previous years, an adjoining waiting room was put at the disposal of the representatives of neutral countries, and of the Rumanian and Bulgarian Ministers and their staffs. The third waiting room formerly bulging with bemedaled Germans, this year was occupied only by the Tokio end of the Axis. Their Teutonic allies, interned in the German Embassy, doubtless were able to watch the cars of the other members of the diplomatic corps on their way to and from the reception.

Each Ambassador and his staff was received by President Inonu, the American staff being fifth in line, just after the Japanese. As usual, we were conspicuous in our evening clothes and black waistcoats in the midst of our gorgeously uniformed colleagues.

At three o'clock, an impressive parade was witnessed by the Diplomatic Corps. Most welcome to the ravenous Diplomats present, none of whom had time to take luncheon, were the sandwiches (white bread, normally unobtainable in wartime Turkey) and lemonade served during the parade.

A feature of the parade was the mass parachuting of a Turkish paratroop battalion and the passage

overhead of strong formations of planes, including many German models, led by three American Liberators. American and British mechanized equipment, including light tanks and anti-aircraft batteries, was also much in evidence.

The celebrations culminated in an extremely enjoyable ball given by the Peoples Republican Party at the Ankara Palas Hotel. The festivities lasted so late into the following morning that a covenant was drawn up and signed by the four Third Secretaries present in which each promised not to appear at the Embassy before 11:30 next morning. This compact was adhered to by all except Third Secretary Gnade whose non-cooperative attitude is now being investigated by a Kangaroo Court.

JOHN EVARTS HORNER.

DAMASCUS

November 9, 1944.

The wedding took place in Damascus on October 30 last of Miss Eleanore Henry, a Lieutenant in the United States Army Nurses Corps, and William J. Porter, Vice Consul at this post. The wedding ceremony was held at the Eglise St. Antoine of this city and was conducted by Major Early, Chaplain of Camp Huckstep and was followed by a wedding reception at the Legation. The bridesmaid was Lieutenant Eileen Reid who, as in the case of the bride, is stationed at a base hospital near Cairo. The wedding ceremony itself was made more colorful by the presence of several of the bride's col-

(Continued on page 47)

STAFF OF THE EMBASSY AT ANKARA

Left to right: William Witman, 3rd Sec.; E. L. Packer, 1st Sec.; Richard Gnade, 3rd Sec.; Robert Kelley, Counselor; Col. Theodore Babbitt, Ass't Military Attaché; Wilfred MacDonald, 3rd Sec.; Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt; Brig. Gen. Richard Tindall, Military Attaché; Col. Frederick Pillet, Military Air Attaché; John Horner, 3rd Sec.; Donald Webster, Cultural Relations Attaché; Capt. Webb Trammell, Naval Attaché; Capt. Walter E. Scager, Ass't Military Attaché; Lt. Commander George C. Miles, Ass't Naval Attaché; G. Huntington Damon, Attaché (OWI); Capt. William Ross, Ass't Military Attaché; Zeki Guven, Chief Kavass.

Photo by Otto Gilmore, OWI.



The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THE WILSON ERA: YEARS OF PEACE 1910-1917, by Josephus Daniels; *The University of North Carolina Press, 1944; 615 pages; \$4.00.*

This is the third in a series of volumes of memoirs being written by Ambassador Daniels, and is undoubtedly the most important of the three. So much more of the highest significance remains to be told of the subsequent career of Mr. Daniels' amazing public life that one becomes increasingly eager to see the additional volumes yet to come.

Perhaps no individual in America today, not excluding Mr. Stimpson and Mr. Hull, has had such a continuous connection with the outstanding events of the past forty years as Josephus Daniels. His entry into the national scene occurred during the Cleveland administration, when he was Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. For many years he was a close associate of William Jennings Bryan, and as National Democratic Committeeman from North Carolina, voted for Bryan's nomination at convention after convention. The present volume begins with the entry of a new figure on the national scene, Woodrow Wilson. The outstanding part played by Mr. Daniels in obtaining the nomination for Wilson at the Baltimore convention in 1912 is well established in history and has recently been graphically portrayed in the film, "Woodrow Wilson." Mr. Daniels has served the historian excellently by the additional information concerning this and numerous other outstanding events in recent American history given in the volume under review. Much of the information is personal and would be lost to the world except as revealed in these pages.

A large variety of persons will find this book of interest and importance. First and foremost, perhaps, is its value to the student of public affairs and of party politics. Those documents of political science who believe that a young liberal invariably grows conservative with the years will find here evidence of at least one case to the contrary. The present volume was written during the past year and shows unmistakably that the author remains as staunch a friend of the common man and the underprivileged as he always has been.

Those who wish to understand the development of the United States Navy must read these memoirs of the Secretary of the Navy who, though a man of peace, fought for a bigger and better Navy during the years before it was popular to do so.

An intimate insight into the character and per-

sonality of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is gained from the volume. Mr. Roosevelt was Mr. Daniels' personal choice as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the close relationship between these two men during the past thirty years is a significant factor in modern American history.

Of especial interest to the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* is the applicability to the Foreign Service of many of the incidents related in the book. As Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels introduced, over great opposition and with much difficulty, a strict regulation that all United States Naval officers must have well-balanced careers, including an appropriate amount of sea duty, to qualify for high rank. Some future Secretary of State may similarly gain lasting credit for introducing a corresponding provision with regard to the State Department and the Foreign Service, requiring a good balance between service in Washington and abroad before an officer is eligible for promotion to Chief of Missions or to a high position in the Department.

Mr. Daniels pictures the resentment of career Naval officers against "outsiders," i.e., non-Annapolis men. The Foreign Service is similarly accused of cliquishness. The Secretary of the Navy was wise enough to realize that this attitude on the part of career Naval officers, while often annoying and sometimes strongly hampering to needed reforms, at the same time had some useful characteristics. It created an effective barrier against political interference in the Navy and established a jealousy guarded *esprit de corps*. The problem of the Secretary of the Navy was to direct this motivating force into good channels, to utilize its advantages and minimize its weaknesses. The Secretary of State has a similar problem and a similar opportunity.

Secretary Daniels lent his strong support to the establishment of a Naval Reserve Corps, which enabled the Navy to expand rapidly and to assume added responsibilities when required. Those who are now endeavoring to establish a Foreign Service Reserve will find this section of Mr. Daniels' memoirs instructive and helpful.

The over-all, dominant note struck by the volume is clear and strong, the voice of a fighting liberal, a believer in democracy of both the D and d variety, an enemy of privilege and a friend of the underprivileged. America has benefitted richly through North Carolina's contribution of Josephus Daniels to the Nation.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

PLEA FOR LIBERTY, by Georges Bernanos. Translation by Harry Lorin Binsse. Pantheon Books, 1944, 272 pp., \$3.00.

One should not read this collection of letters to the English, the Americans and the Europeans as a reviewer perforce does, that is, to finish it and to tell others about it. Rather, I think, it should be taken in moderate portions from time to time either just before or just after a run-of-the-mill dinner party discussion of the French situation. So taken it ought to serve as both an antidote to banality and a stimulant to philosophic thought concerning the France of Frenchmen. An overdose is not likely to be fatal, but I do know for a certainty that I would now write less temperately of this great outpouring of Bernanos' thought and consciousness if I had read only the introductory letter to Brazilians and the first letter to the British, that is some 50 pages out of the 270 pages. Perhaps it is simply the cumulative effect of a sustained over-exposure to this veritable cascade of feeling and supercharged thought that makes me believe the first letters are superior to the later ones.

These open letters were written by Bernanos between December 1940 and January 1942 in Brazil, his home and dwelling place after leaving France. "I left it on the eve of Munich, for if it was still a place where a free man could live, it was no longer a place where he could breathe freely or even live with honor. . . . In such conditions, though the word Liberty might still figure in the laws of the Republic, it was no longer a reality in the consciences of men. It meant nothing. A free word fell dead as soon as uttered, like a bird trying to fly in a vacuum. I left my country because, having nothing any more to give it, I was ashamed to take anything of its hands."

I make no pretense of being sure of where or for precisely what Bernanos stands. He'd be a mercurial item in any conventional pigeon hole, but he himself has no trouble in putting certain things in terms which stick to the mind. For examples:—his tribute to the English (December 1940):

"Once upon a time there was a little island, and in that island there was a people in arms against the world. . . . Faced with such an opening as that, what old cunning fox of politics or business would not have shrugged his shoulders and closed the book? Your victory is a child's dream made real by grown men."

Or his predictions, such as: "The future holds in store more than one surprise for the dull-witted whose calling it is blindly to sacrifice realities to appearances, consciences to prestige and the salvation of the flock to the quiet calm of the shepherds."

He speaks much of Honor; of the people, the plain

people; he is "sick and tired, dear Mr. Roosevelt, of hearing the democracies contrasted to the dictatorships, even when it is done by Maritain. Democracy sets up no defense against dictators—that is the simple truth"; he wonders "if you really encourage poor devils to virtue by giving them the right to vote and no bread, since their vote is thenceforth the only thing they can sell in order to get bread"; he tells us that "Never will spiritual values be restored so long as Profit is honored, whereas it should only be tolerated and controlled"; and he concludes that "The free man has but one enemy, the Pagan State, by whatever name it be called, and be it embodied in the person of a tyrant or hidden deep in the thick of the sensual and cowardly mob."

Certainly those of us who get "hangovers" from writing or reading letters which begin "I have the honor to . . ." should find it invigorating to step under the torrent of Bernanos' epistles.

JOHN SLOAN DICKEY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, International Currency Experience, (1944, Princeton, New Jersey), 240 pp.

The League of Nations experts have shown their usual skill in bringing together in one volume all the more important aspects of international monetary problems in the past 20 years. They have covered, for instance, such questions as the various international means of payment, the gold exchange standard, the problems of the sterling area, central banking practises and relations, the fluctuations of exchange rates, and the operation of stabilization funds. They have also attempted to place these critical problems in relation to some of the relevant non-monetary factors including agricultural and industrial conditions and the cyclical influences which disturbed international investment as well as short term flow of funds. They do not attempt to offer solutions. They point rather to some of the weaknesses in past policy and procedure and by showing what has been done they would narrow the field of future decisions somewhat, and offer analyses which may lead to sounder methods in the future. Those who buy this book can be sure of an authoritative and comprehensive treatment of the basic monetary problems of recent decades.

The material which covers such a vast territory within the compass of scarcely more than 200 pages is necessarily compact. It is concentrated and probably difficult reading for those not already familiar with some of the matters with which it deals. Since, however, there is no easy road to understanding of the monetary problems in recent decades, this vol-

(Continued on page 50)

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

Weston A. Hall of Bedias, Texas, has been designated American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Cleveland B. McKnight of Atlanta, Georgia, has been designated American Vice Consul at London, England.

Sanford Menter of Austin, Texas, has been designated American Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Covey T. Oliver of Laredo, Texas, Special Assistant, has been transferred from Madrid, Spain, to London, England.

George L. Phillips of Hempstead, New York, now serving as American Vice Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has been designated American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Charles H. Rapp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Louise Schaffner of New York, New York, has been designated American Vice Consul at Madras, India.

Agnes Schneider of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Robert D. Shea of New York, New York, has been designated American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

J. Paul Smith, Jr., of Sherman, Texas, has been designated American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain.

Byron B. Snyder of Los Angeles, California, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama, has been designated Secretary and American Vice Consul, attached to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, Rome.

Joseph W. Sowell of Riverdale, Maryland, has been designated American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Darthea Speyer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Girvan Teall of Little Falls, New York, American Vice Consul at Nevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been designated American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Ruth J. Torrance of Madison, Wisconsin, has been designated American Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

Edward T. Wailes of Northport, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at London, is now designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at The Hague, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert S. Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio, Second Secretary of Embassy at Chungking, China, has been designated American Consul at Tihwa, Sinkiang, China.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 18, 1944:

Russell W. Benton of Buffalo, New York, now in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, and will serve in dual capacity.

Alvord L. Boeck, Sr., of Dallas, Texas, has been designated Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy, Quito, Ecuador.

Findley Burns, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium, will serve in dual capacity.

John Clayton A. Cady of Baltimore, Maryland, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at the American Embassy at Bogota, Colombia.

John L. Chase of Tully, New York, has been designated American Vice Consul attached to the staff of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, London, England.

William B. Fitzgerald of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been designated Senior Economic Analyst to Amsterdam.

Donald R. Heath of Topeka, Kansas, now in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Mission,

attached to the staff of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, London, England.

Claude E. Hobbs, Jr., of Charlotte, North Carolina, formerly assigned as Economic Analyst at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Economic Analyst at Antwerp, Belgium.

Carlton Hurst of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Paris, France, has been designated American Consul at Cherbourg, France.

Fred W. Jandrey of Neenah, Wisconsin, American Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been designated American Consul at Naples, Italy.

John Belfort Keogh of New York, New York, formerly assigned American Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, has been designated American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Lawrence D. Lafore of Narberth, Pennsylvania, has been designated Assistant Information Officer for duty at Paris, France.

Gordon H. Mattison of Wooster, Ohio, Second Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Beirut, Lebanon.

George P. Shaw of San Diego, California, now in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Quito, Ecuador.

Alonzo Stanford of Shelby, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Cultural Relations Attaché at Santiago, Chile.

Wallace W. Stuart of Greenville, Tennessee, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Lucien J. Vallee of Lowell, Massachusetts, has been designated American Vice Consul at the American Embassy at Paris, France.

Louis A. Wiesner of Port Huron, Michigan, has been designated American Vice Consul attached to the staff of the Honorable Robert D. Murphy, United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, London, England.

Vincent D. Williams of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at the American Consulate at Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Robert E. Wilson of Tucson, Arizona, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 25, 1944:

Ellen Collins of New York, New York, Junior Cultural Relations Assistant at Quito, has been designated as Cultural Relations Assistant at Caracas, Venezuela.

William N. Fraleigh of Summit, New Jersey, American Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Istanbul, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to serve in dual capacity.

David L. Gilsinn of Alexandria, Va., at Kabul has been designated Attaché at the same post, to serve in dual capacity.

Ralph Luke Graham of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Administrative Assistant and assigned for duty in the Embassy at Paris, France.

William S. Patten of Washington, D. C., has been appointed as Economic Analyst and assigned for duty in the American Embassy at Paris, France.

George Platt Waller of Montgomery, Alabama, has been designated First Secretary and Consul to serve concurrently at Luxembourg and Brussels.

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Dr. William E. Dunn, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at Bogotá, Mrs. Dunn and their son, Paxton Dunn, recently took a trip down the picturesque Magdalena River in Colombia. Here they are seen at the little town of Magangué on the Magdalena.



Photograph of the Final Naturalization of Mariano Arquero Foronda, a former citizen of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, a Seaman Second Class, U.S.N., at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda, performed by Vice Consul Basil F. Macgowan in his capacity as Special Naturalization Examiner, on November 4, 1944. U. S. Navy Photo.



The group in the jeep, which is the property of the Naval Reporting Office at Nuevitas, Cuba, was snapped during the visit to Nuevitas over the week-end of November 4th of Foreign Service Inspector Richard P. Butrick and Personnel Officer D. V. Stapleton. Mr. Butrick is seen reclining at the wheel after the roughest ride of his life over the road to the sub-ports of Nuevitas. Mr. Stapleton and Pat had the worst of it in the back seat. The man at left front is Yeoman Sands and Gerald Jones at right rear.



STAFF OF THE CIUDAD JUAREZ CONSULATE GENERAL

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Blanche B. Lyons, Vice Consul J. D. Lambeth, Vice Consul Earl T. Crain, Consul General William P. Blocker, Vice Consul Harry K. Pangburn, Vice Consul John C. Hawley and Miss Ruth Nordwald.

Standing, left to right: Mr. Aurelio Saavedra, Miss Barbara Phillips, Miss Maria Luisa Montoya, Miss Margarita de Leon, Miss Felice Link, Miss Rose Mary Pangburn, Miss Maria Antonieta Heredia, Miss Frances Myers, Miss Mary Harper, Mrs. Naomi Mizener and Mr. Lionel S. Mordecai.

This photograph is the first staff picture to be taken in the Consulate's fine new quarters which occupy the entire second floor of the new National Bank of Mexico Building.



Islands of the Indian Ocean

By COMMANDER J. E. CAPSTICKDALE

SOMEONE remarked recently that the Pacific Ocean suddenly seemed so full of islands. The same might be said of the Indian Ocean to an even greater degree. Roughly, these groups almost beyond arithmetic, comprise a great rhomboid starting with the French Island of Reunion, taking on Mauritius and the Cargados Carajos Group. Thence there is a Northeast traverse of 1400 miles to the Chagos Archipelago, and westward a thousand miles to the wideflung Seychelles, then almost as far southwest to the French-owned Comoros in the northern entrance to the narrow sea of Mozambique. The last side of the rhomboid takes in Diego Suarez, one of the finest harbors in the world. Within the rhomboid itself are hundreds of small groups and isolated islands, swept the whole year around by the lusty life-giving trade winds.

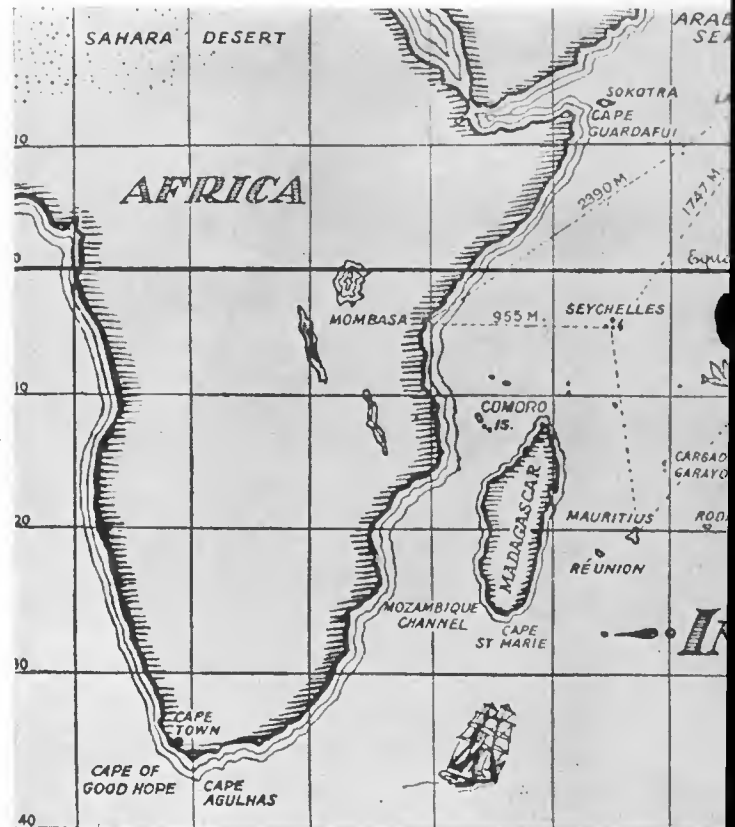
The Chagos Archipelago comprises hundreds of islets, all the larger ones being under coconuts, though a third of their produce is eaten by squirrel rats. Here is the world's perfect lagoon—that of Diego Garcia, forty miles by thirty, with only two ship entrances both in the north. When war broke out, it was being prepared as one essential link in the Australia-Africa air route. What has been done there since, is a military, or naval secret.

In the wide-flung Seychelles, the principal groups are Aldabra, Astove, Assumption, Farquhar, Providence and Cosmoledo, now all given over to the raising of coconuts and mangroves from whose bark an excellent cutch is made. Here is another magnificent lagoon with four ship entrances. Small schooners are the only means of communication between all these islands.

Astove's lagoon has only one entrance just wide enough for schooners. Assumption is an island of some importance. Until recently, it was headquarters for the guano trade, and the largest sailing ships in the world belonging to Captain Ericson of the Aland Islands in the Baltic, went there to load the important fertilizer for Australia and New Zealand. Land here is breaking up into isolated rocks, and at the same time

subsiding. Sand dunes—the highest in the ocean are here, but once the land goes these, too, will disappear.

Farquhar is many islets on a long reef, producing copra, dried fish, and a little guano. It is a death trap for the India-Mozambique shipping. The remains of a dozen fine steamers are to be seen, and



the bones, chiefly ironwork of very many old white wing ships of centuries past. Portuguese explorers called Farquhar the "Sinister Isles" and well they might.

Providence is only an atoll, twenty-five miles long, with many outcropping reefs. A dependency of the

Seychelles, it is owned by a Persian firm that received its start in life by a discovery of pirates gold. All the Indian Ocean was for two centuries headquarters for pirates. Every island having a good harbor or lagoon was used by ships flying the skull and cross-bones for repairs and recuperation. It may be assumed beyond reasonable doubt that much treasure in gold and jewels is still awaiting its lucky discoverer, mysterious expeditions of this nature are the order of the day in that part of the world.

The last of the groups mentioned, Cosmoledo, is one of the most interesting of all. Inside its lagoon—ten miles by eight—are a dozen tiny islands. In

gobble everything up.

Of the isolated islands in the great sea, two are worthy of notice. One of these, Agalega, was discovered in 1501, by Juan da Nova, who also discovered St. Helena. Here live some 600 people engaged in making copra, which is exported to Mauritius. There is no harbor here, only precarious moorings off the edge of a fringing reef. The island, a double one, is a sportsman's paradise, for it contains pigeons, partridges, quail, wild duck and guinea fowl. Excellent roads, macadamized by coconut shells, crisscross it.

Tromelin, the remaining isle, is wedge-shaped and very flat, being only fifteen feet above sea level at its highest point. It is uninhabited, though occasionally fishing parties from Rodriguez camp out for a few weeks. It was discovered by de la Feuillée in 1722. Some eighty negroes rescued from a French ship that crashed on the rocks, lived at Tromelin for years until rescued. Oddly enough, the men soon died off, but a dozen women remained alive to greet their rescuers.

Leaving the old Ethiopic Sea by way of the Mozambique, our last isles are the Comoros. Today these islands are a well-ordered and valuable French possession, but they were not always so. Life here ran red indeed, when the freebooters made their headquarters in the Comoros. Incidentally, at least two men made great fortunes from pirates treasure they found here, enabling them to live in style in South America and Europe for the rest of their lives.

With the exception of the Cargados Carajos Group, which I administered for a number of years, practically all these islands have good harbors and safe lagoons. One of the greatest fishing grounds in the world—the Saya da Malha Bank northeast of the Cargados Carajos Group—was regularly visited and fished over by Japanese trawlers before the outbreak of the present war. Nor would the coming of peace end the value of these myriad island groups for the Japanese. Many of them are uninhabited, and all are capable of intensive exploitation, especially in the way of fisheries. The giant hawksbill turtle makes its home in these waters.

repairing to the Cargados Carajos Islands to lay its eggs.

As events are shaping up, this remote part of the world, and these beautiful, amazing and little visited islands of the Indian Ocean assume an ever greater importance.



the season they swarm with turtles and the lagoon is stiff with fish. Mangrove trees, 60 to 70 feet high, and casuarina trees provide shade. Fresh water is obtainable from the sandy beach between high and low water marks. Anything will grow here, including the best sweet corn, but rats and land crabs

Nathaniel Hawthorne As After-Dinner Speaker

American Consul, Liverpool, England (1853 to 1857)

By J. STANFORD EDWARDS, *Vice Consul, Liverpool*

THE Foreign Service should find a special response today in many things in that charming book of Nathaniel Hawthorne's entitled "Our Old Home," but especially in the last chapter of the book devoted to civic banquets and after-dinner speaking in England during the four years he was American Consul at Liverpool, for everywhere in the world today where it is possible for them to serve, officers of the Foreign Service are being asked to make speeches of one kind or another, in the interest of the United States and the United Nations. Some are doing it brilliantly, others less well, but all certainly are doing it in the best way they know how. And many, one feels sure, are approaching the task with varying degrees of nervousness and trepidation, not unlike that experienced by their great predecessor a hundred years ago.

There is much in the chapter about food and the ancient procedure followed at civic banquets, like the passing of the loving cup at London, but there is space here only to cover the two speeches made, one at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Town Hall at Liverpool and the other at the famous Mansion House in London. Hawthorne does not mention Liverpool by name in his first description, but refers to the "official dinner table of His Worship the Mayor at a large English seaport, where I spent several years," which seaport was, of course, none other than the chief town of his consular district—Liverpool.

He says about the Liverpool banquet,

"During the dinner, I had a good deal of pleasant conversation with the gentlemen on either side of me. My companion on the other side was a thick-set, middle-aged man, uncouth in manners, and ugly where none were handsome, with a dark, roughly hewn visage, that looked grim in repose, and seemed to hold within itself the machinery of a very terrific frown. He ate with resolute appetite, and let slip few opportunities of imbibing whatever liquids happened to be passing by. I was meditating in what way this grisly featured table-fellow might most safely be accosted, when he turned to me with a surly sort of kindness, and invited me to take a glass of wine.

We then began a conversation on what abounded, on his part, with sturdy sense, and, somehow or other, brought me closer to him than I had yet stood to an Englishman. I should hardly have taken him to be an educated man, certainly not a scholar of accurate learning; yet he seemed to have all the resources of education and trained intellectual power at command. My fresh Americanism, and watchful observation of English characteristics, appeared either to interest or amuse him, or perhaps both. Under the mollifying influences of abundance of meat and drink, he grew very gracious and by and by expressed a wish for further acquaintance, asking me to call at his rooms in London and ask for Sergeant Wilkins—throwing out the name forcibly, as if he had no occasion to be ashamed of it. I heard of him subsequently as one of the prominent men at the English bar, a rough customer, and a terribly strong champion in criminal cases; and it caused me more regret than might have been expected, on so slight an acquaintanceship, when, not long afterwards, I saw his death announced in the newspapers. Not rich in attractive qualities, he possessed, I think, the most attractive one of all—thorough manhood."

Then followed the toasts and speeches and Hawthorne goes on,

"While I was thus amicably occupied in criticizing my fellow-guests, the Mayor had got up to propose another toast; and listening rather inattentively to the first sentence or two I soon became sensible of a drift in his Worship's remarks that made me glance apprehensively toward Sergeant Wilkins. 'Yes,' grumbled that gruff personage, shoving a decanter of Port towards me, 'it is your turn next,' and seeing in my face, I suppose, the consternation of a wholly unpracticed orator, he kindly added, 'It is nothing. A mere acknowledgment will answer the purpose. The less you say, the better they will like it.' That being the case, I suggested that perhaps they would like it best if I said nothing at all. But the Sergeant shook his head. Now, on first receiving the Mayor's invitation to dinner, it had

(Continued on page 47)

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Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than May 1, 1945. Applications should be in *duplicate* and addressed to the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need for the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must also be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of \$1,200 and may, in the discretion of the Committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until the recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

“(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall therefore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

“(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

“(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1, in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

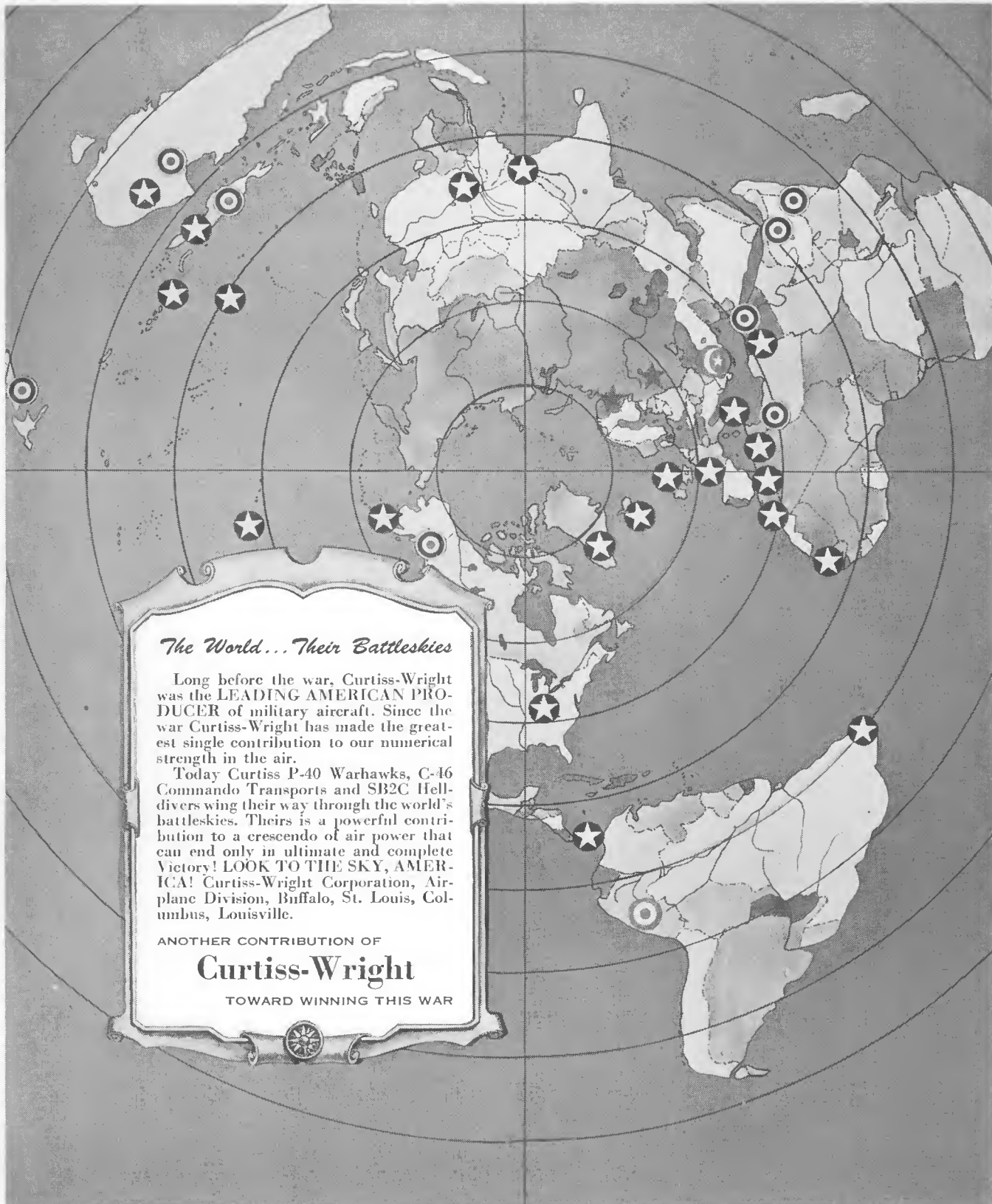
“(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

“(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct.”

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable Joseph C. Grew, Chairman; Mr. Wilfred Wottrich, Manufacturers Trust Company; and Mr. A. B. Fisk, Manufacturers Trust Company.

JOSEPH C. GREW,
*Chairman, Advisory Committee,
Oliver Bishop Harriman
Foreign Service Scholarship.*

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P R E C I S I O N - B U I L T P O W E R

The United Nations Club

Washington, D. C.

By M. L. SITGREAVES

ON December 6th, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., was the Honorary Chairman of the United Nations Club Benefit Ball held at the Statler Hotel in Washington. The ball was sponsored by various members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Stone and eight justices of the Supreme Court, the District Commissioners and the 44 Ambassadors and Ministers of the United and Associated Nations.

The purpose of the ball was to help raise funds for the United Nations Relief Christmas Bazaar and to purchase a permanent Washington home for the United Nations Club. This organization is the original club of its kind in the capital and was founded in 1941. It is housed in the home of the Honorable John White, present American Ambassador to Peru. Previously this house was occupied by former Secretary of State Kellogg; also by Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's emissary to the Vatican. It is this home the club expects to buy.

The United Nations Club has grown to be a part of Washington life. As an American Foreign Service officer, special guest cards may be obtained granting the visitor up to one month's full membership privileges. These cards may be secured at the clubhouse, 1701 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., by non-resident members of the State Department.

The club sprang from a desire on the part of four young Washington women to do something practical about getting together the many nationals gathered in Washington for war work. The young women were Miss Suzanne Rosenberg, Mrs. Frank Kent, Jr., Mrs. Robert Pell and Miss Meredith Howard.

The day before Pearl Harbor, Miss Howard inaugurated a series of Embassy broadcasts which originated at a weekly Saturday luncheon in the Capital. The response to these luncheons was so enthusiastic, Miss Howard felt the spirit should be transplanted to a second field of endeavor. The United Nations Club was the result.

The club started from scratch. Today it has approximately 1,100 members representing all of the 44 United and Associated Nations. It is sponsored by all of the Ambassadors and Ministers of these nations. The club's activities are extremely colorful. From time to time, many of the embassies have been opened to the membership . . . including the Soviet, Chinese, British, the Netherlands and Norwegian, as well as the Egyptian Legation. Many famous homes and estates in and around Washington have been turned over to the club for various activities.

The many club functions include International



Upper:
United Nations Clubhouse, 1701 - 19th Street.

Lower:
The Flag-room of the Club.



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Current Events Evenings every Wednesday when representative speakers discuss present conditions, customs and culture in their respective countries. International Game Evenings are arranged every Thursday when the nationals choose their own games. Friday is often the day for South-of-the-Border Dances. Each Sunday a particular country is honored with special prominent guests attending. Native costumes are often the order of the evening. On a recent "Night in Hindustan," world-famous dancers of the cultural and ceremonial dances of India, were brought from New York for the occasion.

On November 29, St. Andrew's Eve was celebrated. Haggis, so important to the typical Scotch menu, was the piece de resistance. It was piped in by a Scotch Pipe Major. Officers in kilts and their ladies danced the Eightsome Reel, and the Highland Fling and Sword Dance were part of the evening program.

Each Tuesday, some native cuisine is featured in the Flag Room of the Club, and the nationals of that particular country gather to enjoy a "bit of their own land." The Flag Room is decorated with all of the flags of the 44 United and Associated Nations, with the Flag of Four Freedoms prominently displaying its four red bars on a field of white. A "Dutch Treat" table is a part of the dining room plan, where individual members may drop in and be assured of congenial company.

Spanish, French and Russian are taught at the club and all classes are extremely international.

The dream of Club President Meredith Howard is that a United Nations Club will grow in every capital of the United Nations. Many of the members now will return later to their native countries as future leaders. The international friendships they have established through the club will color the years ahead. The purpose of the Club is to strengthen friendship among the peoples fighting in a common cause, and it has done just that.

After the war, hundreds of the club members will stay on for a time to assist in the vital postwar work. Through the years just ahead, the club plans to continue and increase the important activities it has developed. There is the most intense eagerness on the part of every man and woman who comes to the United Nations Club, to be friends with everyone he meets. For that reason alone, this non-profit organization provides a touching and rather wonderful sight . . . the peoples of 44 nations going along in harmony . . . a proof that if the will is present, kindness and cooperation are possible within a clubhouse or around the world.



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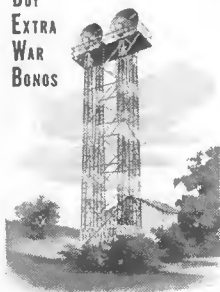
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AMATEUR COURIER

(Continued from page 25)

as it had been heavily mined and bridges had been destroyed. And so it went all through the day, rumors of all sorts, everyone on edge, no one talking of anything else. The disasters of Crete and Greece were forgotten in the hope of a real success.

Late in the day we learned that all air commercial traffic to and from Lydda, the airport from which I was to fly to Cairo, had been stopped as it had been entirely taken over by the military. An Egyptian commercial plane was, however, being routed to Amman, Trans-Jordan, and I was told to report at the BOAC office Monday, when a taxi would be furnished for the 70-mile trip to Amman. This was not bad news for me as I had made the Cairo-Amman-Jerusalem trip by car in January, camping in forts along the way and in the caves of Petra. The opportunity, while on official business, to fly over the route we had followed was indeed a pleasant surprise.

I arrived at the ticket office with four pouches and found five other passengers and two small rickety taxis. We all realized at once that my presence would cramp the vehicles considerably. It was arranged that an elderly lady passenger, a trim British colonel and all the hand luggage should go in one cab; in the other were three passengers on the back seat, a pouch securely tied to the back bumper, one in front with the driver, me on the folding seat and the two remaining pouches beside me. To reach Amman it was first necessary to descend 2,600 feet to the Dead Sea, which is 1,300 feet below sea level.

The taxi bearing the colonel and the lady broke down about every mile before we began the actual descent and the driver had to stop, tinker, and start it again before we could continue. The car did famously during the descent and it turned out they had coasted and ridden on the brakes the whole way. This proved to be too much for the nerves of the lady, who insisted on changing taxis on arriving at the Allenby Bridge over the River Jordan. Since I was not too comfortable in my corner, I offered to change even though it meant shifting all the pouches and luggage at one of the hottest places on earth.

Once installed in the other cab I found the colonel a very affable person who was hot-footing it to Cairo with first-hand news of the campaign. When our engine failed us at the first rise up the Abarim Mountains, we fixed it with a piece of string from a baggage label.

There was no indication of war along this route. Smiling, ragged, native boys were tending goats among the oleander blossoms. An eagle circled lazily far above the thin trickle of the Nimrim from



Carrying baskets laden with fruits, vegetables, and flowers, costumed crowds carry the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe in procession in San Salvador. A *Geographic* photograph by Luis Marden.

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Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor—Washington 6, D. C.

National Geographic Magazine

which the Wadi or valley took its name as well as its moisture. As we climbed higher the stream disappeared and we were among barren rocks again. How true were the words of Isai when he prophesied the downfall of Moab, "For the waters of Nimrim shall be desolate, the hay is withered away, the grass faileth, there is no green thing."

We finally reached the plateau of Moab, drove through the crowded, noisy marketplace of ancient Amman, and out beyond the palace of Emir Abdulla, ruler of Trans-Jordan, to the airport. To our astonishment they had no word of a plane from Egypt. The only plane in sight was one being worked on by some Yugoslav airmen in spite of the heat of the day. We lunched across from the Roman amphitheatre at the Philadelphia Hotel, where I had stayed the last night of the January trip. At that time I had met Major Glubb, leader of the Trans-Frontier Force and one of the most colorful, dramatic and efficient figures to appear in the Near East since T. E. Lawrence.

During luncheon officials of the airport informed us they had confirmed by phone to Jerusalem that the plane had not left Egypt. We would have to return in the taxis to Jerusalem and go by train the following day across the Sinai Desert, not a pleasant trip even when trains were not overhurdled by a war. The colonel quietly winked at me and left the table to telephone. I expected that now the Legation in Cairo would really give me up for lost.

After a few minutes the colonel returned and whispered that he had found a military plane which would take him to Cairo and invited me to accompany him. That was a real break for which I was very grateful. I felt sorry for our fellow passengers, who looked very crestfallen, particularly the nervous lady to whom I owed my good fortune in becoming acquainted with the colonel. She obviously did not relish the trip down to the Dead Sea and up again with uncertain brakes.

Our plane was one recently requisitioned from a British oil company and looked very elegant in its new war paint. We followed the old Hedjaz railway as far as El Quatrani. Soon we were above Ma'an and I was surprised to see the pilot preparing to land on the small military airfield there. Cautious and reliable as he was, Archie MacKenzie, the pilot, had decided we must spend the night at Ma'an as strong head winds had retarded us. He hesitated to fly on to Cairo and land on a strange field in the dark, particularly as the anti-aircraft gunners had had occasion to be on the alert these days and the type of plane we were in was not well known. His reasons were sound and, disappointed, though we were, the colonel and I were powerless to overcome this additional delay.

The commander of the airport very kindly offered to put us up in his quarters. Here, several miles from the town, completely surrounded by the desert, he had a large flower and vegetable garden, a swimming pool, and a stable for two horses. While we were admiring this unusual layout we heard the sound of planes and rushed out in time to see seven land. They turned out to be from Iraq and were decrepit old British planes which German propaganda had claimed were new Gladiators, so effectively had these boys used them during the Iraqi rebellion. These additional unexpected guests taxed the hospitality of the commander to the utmost but he solved it by giving all of us camp cots which he lined up on his broad veranda. After an excellent dinner, we retired early.

I lay there looking at the stars and listening to the moan of the desert winds on the edge of a war, a strange war to which men flew. On either side of me were sleeping modern warriors who the next day might meet an opponent in mortal combat, and yet we lay there like schoolboys in a dormitory. That impressed me then. It happens to have been about as close as I have been to war, for my duties have subsequently carried me away from it rather than toward it. Since then the war has grown, to the Russian front, to the Pacific, to North Africa and Italy. Thousands now sleep like schoolboys in a dormitory, and die hundreds of miles from where they slept; thousands sleep in foxholes, and die where they are; millions in bombed cities don't sleep at all; millions have gone to sleep forever. May the full meaning of such things never cease to impress us.

We were all up before sunrise. The boys left for somewhere before our plane was ready. After they had left, we hauled my inevitable pouches to the plane and were on our way south again. The pilot at my request swooped low over Petra's rocky gorge and I had a last look at the red sandstone tombs and temples among which I had camped in such pleasant company a few months previously.

At last we sighted the Suez Canal which we crossed at Kantara at the required height and angle. The very shell we attempted to fire as a recognition signal proved to be a dud and we were directly over the Canal before the gun could be reloaded and fired. But no one took a shot at us.

That proved to be the last hurdle of the trip and we came into Heliopolis Airport near Cairo for a strong finish. As the wheels touched the sand of the field and raised a cloud of Egyptian dust, I could not help feeling a trifle sad that it was over. My telephone call to the Legation quickly brought old reliable Kawass Tewfik with the Legation car. The mail had arrived again.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

leagues and a number of Army officers and friends who arrived that morning from Cairo by plane in order to attend the wedding. The American Minister and Mrs. Wadsworth and several other members of the Legation staff residing in Beirut also attended. So far as we know this is the first all-American wedding to take place in Damascus, and we know for certain that it is the first one to take place since the opening of this Legation in February, 1943.

JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE.

ROME

October 26, 1944.

In an impressive, colorful wedding ceremony held on October 25, in the beautiful Blessed Sacrament Chapel at St. Peter's, Princess Flavia Chigi, daughter of Prince Francisco Chigi, Supreme Commander of the Noble Guards of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, and Princess Amalia Chigi, nee Colonna, was married to Count Carlo Nasalli-Rocca, who is a member of the Papal Guard and a cousin of Cardinal Giovanni Battista Nasalli-Rocca, Archbishop of Bologna.

Princess Chigi is a descendant of an illustrious and ancient family of Siena which has given three Popes to the Church.

The groom is the cousin of Brigadier General Cornelius Wickersham, U. S. Army, Military Advisor to U. S. Ambassador John Winant, and is also the cousin of Mr. Franklin C. Gowen, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. Diplomatic Secretary to His Excellency Ambassador Myron C. Taylor.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

(Continued from page 34)

occurred to me that I might possibly be brought into my present predicament; but I had dismissed the idea from my mind as too disagreeable to be entertained, and, moreover, as so alien from my disposition and character that fate surely could not keep such a misfortune in store for me. If nothing else prevented, an earthquake or the crack of doom would certainly interfere before I need rise to speak. Yet here was the Mayor getting on inexorably, — and indeed, I heartily wished that he might get on and on forever, and of his wordy wanderings find no end."

But his Worship did at last end, and in the course of fate, Hawthorne also,

"Well; it was nothing, as the Sergeant said.

JANUARY, 1945

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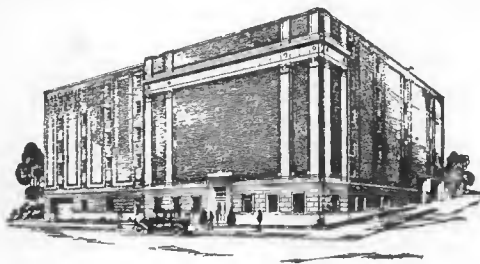
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What surprised me most was the sound of my own voice, which I had never before heard at a declamatory pitch, and which impressed me as belonging to some other person, who, and not myself, would be responsible for the speech; a prodigious consolation and encouragement under the circumstances! I went on without the slightest embarrassment, and sat down amid great applause, wholly undeserved by anything I had spoken, but well won from Englishmen, methought, by the new development of pluck that alone had enabled me to speak at all. 'It was handsomely done,' quoth Sergeant Wilkins; and I felt like a recruit who had been for the first time under fire."

One likes Sergeant Wilkins immensely, and one regrets with Hawthorne his passing to his reward so soon after his meeting with the great writer, for they were kindred spirits in honesty and sincerity, if not otherwise. We regret especially that they could not have sat oftener at dinner, exchanging words of wisdom and experience. For certainly the Sergeant was wise indeed when he pushed the decanter of Port toward the author with, "It is your turn next," as any speaker will affirm who has found strength, and perhaps success, in the decanter of ruby liquid.

Of the second or Mansion House, London, speech Hawthorne says,

"... Thus I never felt safer or cosier at anybody's fireside, even my own, than at the dinner table of the Lord Mayor.

"Out of this serene sky came a thunderbolt. His Lordship got up and proceeded to make some very eulogistic remarks upon the 'literary and commercial attainments of an eminent gentleman there present,' and then went on to speak of the relations of blood and interest between Great Britain and the aforesaid eminent gentleman's native Country," etc., etc.

The Lord Mayor continues at length and Hawthorne ends the chapter and his book thus:

"As soon as the Lord Mayor began to speak, I rapped upon my mind, and it gave forth a hollow sound, being absolutely empty of appropriate ideas. I never thought of listening to the speech, because I knew it all beforehand in twenty repetitions from other lips, and was aware that it would not offer a single suggestive point. In this dilemma, I turned to one of my three friends, a gentleman whom I knew to possess an enviable flow of silver speech, and obtested him, by whatever he deemed holiest, to give me at least an available thought or two to start with, and, once afloat I would trust to my guardian-angel for enabling me to flounder ashore again. He advised

me to begin with some remarks complimentary to the Lord Mayor and expressive of the hereditary reverence in which his office was held. Thence, if I liked, getting flexible with the oil of my own eloquence, I might easily slide off into the momentous subject of the relations between England and America, to which his Lordship had made such weighty allusion.

"Seizing this handful of straw with a death-grip, and bidding my three friends bury me honorably, I got upon my legs to save both countries, or perish in the attempt. The tables roared and thundered at me, and suddenly were silent again. But, as I have never happened to stand in a position of greater dignity and peril, I deem it a stratagem of sage policy here to close these sketches, leaving myself still erect in so heroic an attitude."

It is this Mansion House speech, I believe, which James T. Fields, the celebrated Boston publisher, makes mention in his now classic "Yesterdays with Authors." I have not this book at hand for reference, but in his brilliant chapter on Hawthorne he does mention having accompanied the author to a banquet in London, at which Hawthorne spoke, and about which he had been inordinately nervous. However, he says that Hawthorne acquitted himself with great distinction, spoke calmly and without a single hesitation; altogether a brilliant speech. No doubt it is Fields he refers to as the friend he "obtested" in his dilemma because he knew him "to possess an enviable flow of silver speech."

One often hears people say that nervousness before performance is a sign of genius, citing a celebrated singer or actor or public speaker in support of the theory. But alas, as the experienced know to their grief, it is not so. One does not get off so easily as that, and nervousness is no insurance against failure! With most of us it is rather only, by the dire distress it causes in advance, an insurance against risking the failure too often, like wisdom being the better part of valor. That Hawthorne did so well was, no doubt, due to his pride and patriotism that would brook no failure or weakness in foreign eyes, for he was above all, a sensitive and shy nature to whom notoriety or applause meant little or nothing.

He was a noble spirit and a great artist and one cannot review the early history of the American Foreign Service in England without being proud of the part he played in it or conscious of the gentle magic which his eminent name and fine character lent, and still lends, to all his official acts and all his comments.

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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 29)

ume may well serve as a basic and authoritative handbook for those dealing with international financial problems.

The fact that there is little ground for controversy with respect to the exposition is in one sense a hopeful sign since it may be taken as an indication that there is a substantial amount of agreement with regard to the mistakes of the past, and also some general idea of the course to be pursued in the future. The classical discussion with regard to the choice between stabilizing exchanges or stabilizing economic conditions is in part resolved in Chapter IX when it is indicated that fluctuating exchanges do not actually provide a mechanism for bringing different international economies into adjustment with each other, but rather, may complicate various policy decisions and force countries to take emergency measures not actually helpful in working out national stability. Similarly, the eclectic handling of the gold question and the discussion of central bank policy tend to show that there are possible compromises between different theories, that gold can be retained without becoming a dominant element, and that central bank policy can be brought into harmony if wisely directed.

The league experts in this book take due account of the possibility that currency blocs and the sterling area have offered at least interim and partial solutions, and they join with many other theorists in criticizing the operation of a gold exchange standard which has at least two or more key centers. There is a suggestion in their treatment of these many questions, that the handling of post-war monetary problems, whether through an international bank, or fund, or in some other manner will depend largely on quality of the management and the wisdom of the compromises which will be necessary.

ELEANOR LANSING DULLES.

THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.
China Handbook, 1937-1943. New York. Macmillan, 1943. \$5.00.

The material in this handbook has been compiled under the direction of the Chinese Ministry of Information from official sources and is well-organized under standard headings of geography, resources, population, government, foreign affairs and the like. It is an excellent guide for reference purposes and contains an up-to-date "Who's-Who" that should prove extremely useful. For factual information from official sources it is the most complete compilation available.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE,
George Washington University.

THE PACIFIC WORLD, edited by Fairfield Osborn.
218 pp. Illus. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York, 1944. \$3.

The preparation of this book was sponsored by the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection. Twenty-eight men representing nine scientific institutions provided the information upon which it is based. It is pointed toward the men in the armed forces who are stationed on the Pacific islands, and is intended to give them a brief, concise account of the conditions and life of the region.

The entire Pacific region is covered from the Aleutians to New Zealand, and the treatment is by two methods. The first part contains eleven chapters dealing with features of the Pacific region as a whole, covering the ocean, islands, history, climate, stars, people, mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and plants. The discussion of each feature is extremely brief; for example, the ocean is covered on two pages, stars on three pages, people, ocean life and plants on only seven pages each, and birds on five pages. The second part of the book takes up the island groups, discussing the principal features of each. The treatment in this part, as in the first, is brief.

There is an introduction to the men in the armed forces by William Beebe, a good index, and factual summaries in tabular form in an appendix. There are colored illustrations by R. N. Chapin, Jr., in the Van Loonian manner and black and white regional sketch maps.

The book is a highly creditable piece of work, brief, concise and authoritative. Technical subjects are treated in a nontechnical but accurate manner, and made not only easy for the laymen to read but also entertaining. The highlights of a great mass of knowledge is here at the reader's fingertips. The only criticisms which can be made of it are its extreme brevity on all subjects and areas, and the lack of a bibliography or a list of selected references. However, these criticisms are mainly on the basis of a book primarily for civilian use and since it was intended primarily for the men in military service, these deficiencies are not serious.

The book is highly recommended for reading by those of us who are passing the "duration" in a sedentary way but want to get an idea of the conditions which are confronting the armed forces in the Pacific region.

J. HUGO KRAEMER,
Foreign Economic Administration.



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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 20)

and the last traces of old mistakes wiped out, private investors might again be persuaded to make substantial investments, also provided that guarantees of efficiency are duly established. Otherwise, most of the credits will have to be granted by Governments or by Government-owned institutions, and the drive towards socialization of foreign investments can never then be held back; the pace of progress will be much slower.

Particularly urgent is the problem, somewhat neglected in Rye, of the domestic capitalization process in countries where most sources of income except personal labor belong to foreigners. Like so many other problems, it seems a purely domestic question (education; wages above subsistence minimum; increased thrift and savings, diminishing vicious extravagance; serious and efficient administration, especially of public budgets); any attempt at solution, however, raises most delicate questions of international collaboration. Outmoded interpretations of "state sovereignty," brought forward more frequently to disguise mistakes than to protect rights, hamper all frank discussion.

As was to be expected from the press debates of the last few months, the English Delegation continued to push its recommendation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development drawn up at Bretton Woods. Most delegates paid little attention, believing that either it will be possible to arrange direct financial operations between creditor and debtor nations or international finance will collapse. Faith in the complicated, although apparently objective, international instrument outlined at Bretton Woods was very tenuous.

The subject, intimately connected with all others discussed at Rye (foreign trade, raw materials and food, foreign investments, etc.) applies most closely to Latin America. Industrialization is an indispensable factor in economic intensification, and as such necessary everywhere. But prudence is advisable, and new industries need some protection, apparently in contradiction with the present outcry for lower trade barriers. It is essential for world progress that protective duties should be educative in their objective and temporary in their application. Industrialization should never mean perpetuation, and still less aggravation, of hot-house prices imposed in many, many countries by narrow-minded, short-sighted small minorities which suck too great a part of the nation's purchasing power, thus hindering the spread of the people. Only such countries as are able to find the right path in this difficult maze can hope for a smooth solution of post-war economic

and social turmoil.

It was also pointed out at Rye that the world cannot expect a decrease in the exportable surpluses of the newly industrialized countries for many years to come. They will certainly import much more, but the inevitable consequence of the rise in the standard of living is bound to be a general increase in production, much more intense than the increase in population and in its consumption capacity for former export articles.

At the Farewell Luncheon (November 20), Mr. Thomas J. Watson stated that the world needs re-conversion not only of industry but also of ideas. Right! The Reverend Gannon, in a remarkable speech, asked business men to offer statesmen good advice. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Watson nor Reverend Gannon had opportunity for detailed comment on the practical value of the IBC and similar meetings.

When the Rye delegates return home and make public their statements, some governments will receive them with respect, others with indifference; several will treat them with contempt, if not with open hostility. The delegates will be reminded of the evident truth that business men neither represent nor obligate their governments.

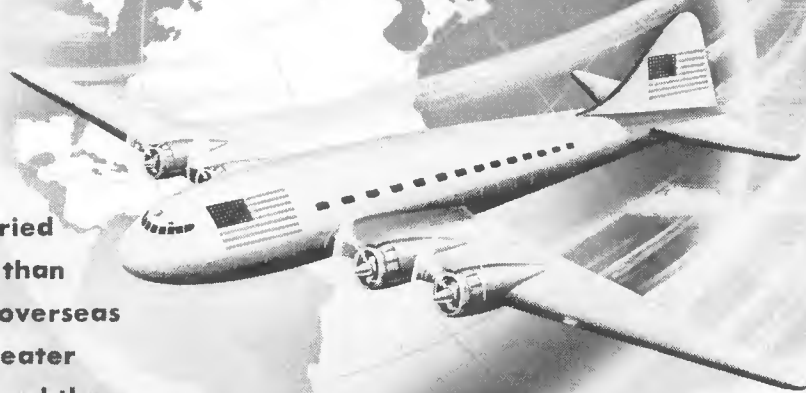
A large part of the masses of the world distrusts business; the people believe that the position of business in relation to the common interest is obsolete and anti-social. In private conversations, the Rye delegates showed keen concern over the difficulty of grasping in constructive form the most complex question of the postwar period: finding an orderly way for gradually equalizing wages, prices, and standards of living. Behind a price discussion there always lies a discussion of costs and such a calculation may conceal manifold political, economic, and administrative shortcomings.

In all respects, the efficiency and practical utility of the IBC depend upon the ability of the International Chamber of Commerce, the national business organizations, and special institutions like the Permanent Council of American Associations for Commerce and Production to blaze the trail for a still undiscovered method of frank international discussions, regardless of illegitimate vested interests and "sovereignty" prudishness.

The delegates parted in an atmosphere of sympathetic pessimism. They were not sure that the essential task of analytical study and patient negotiation could be fulfilled. However, they are willing to help in preventing the issue from becoming snarled in the threads of diplomacy. They know that the real dilemma lies between a bloody fight and open discussions; they prefer the second alternative.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 17)

of us have been somewhat hampered in a given area by reason of the fact that officers of other countries in that area having responsibilities and doing work of a similar nature, enjoy the prestige with local authorities of higher rank than our. Many examples of the difficult position thus created could be given not only in our Foreign Service, but in various other services of this Government.

Our officers are always glad to accept a ruling which is obviously for the good of the service and in this case, in my opinion, they would welcome a change which would enable them to make their work more effective in many posts. The subsequent temporary necessity of accepting a lesser title would, moreover, be balanced by a change to a more important post.

Very truly yours,
HALLETT JOHNSON.

Auckland, New Zealand,
October 21, 1944.

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The lead article in the October issue of the JOURNAL raises a very logical point in the matter of Service titles, the importance of which has become increasingly obvious during the war. I would like here to support the idea set forth and to offer certain further suggestions for consideration.

Doubtless the chief objection which will be levied against the proposed change will center on the fact that people at home and abroad tend to judge Foreign Service officers by their titles alone. This common error is but another result of the very poor publicity given to the Foreign Service in the past. The fact remains, however, that friends and acquaintances do judge us by whether we are Vice Consuls or Consuls General, Secretaries or Counsellors. Hardly anyone outside of the Service realizes that class, not title, is the true indication of an officer's standing.

The proposed change would doubtless confuse friends when an officer changed from Consul General to Consul or from Consul to Vice Consul, but hardly more so than at present when friends sometimes wonder that an efficient officer can remain 10 years as Consul without a "promotion."

Actually this anticipated argument against the change is one in its favor, for it admits the magic of title as against the drabness of class. It reinforces the arguments set forth in the JOURNAL article.

I would suggest, however, that should the change

be made it be accompanied by adequate publicity so that friends and acquaintances as well as the officer himself will thoroughly understand that a change in post involving a change in rank does not necessarily mean promotion or demotion.

The arguments set forth in the JOURNAL article seem to be valid apart from the objection outlined above, which could be overcome with adequate publicity. There can be no doubt that people abroad, even more than at home, judge by title, especially in countries such as Germany where people are addressed by title. Competition in rank between countries can be carried to ridiculous extremes, but any attempt to achieve a parity is to be encouraged.

Should this system be adopted, there are a few suggestions which might be offered for consideration. First, all officers in charge of posts should be given titles of Consul or above, no matter how small the post. The title of Vice Consul abroad, and in many cases at home, conveys the often valid impression of a relatively inexperienced and youthful officer. Many people as a result quite naturally insist on seeing "the Consul," even though in many cases they may immediately be turned over to a Vice Consul. Rightly or wrongly, people want to deal with the "American Consul," not the American Vice Consul.

Secondly, in medium-sized posts where there are several Consuls the officer in charge should have the title of Consul General. A poor impression is created when people ask to see the "American Consul" and then are asked in turn "Which one?" It should be clearly indicated to the public who is in charge of an office.

The proposed change would probably automatically embrace the third suggestion—that an effort be made to resolve the present confusion in having a Consul in charge of a Consulate General and a Consul General in charge of a Consulate. Under the proposed change it would be a simple matter to have the Consul General in charge of a Consulate General and a Consul in charge of a Consulate. There would thus be no reason for a continuance of the present anomalous situation.

Finally, might it not again be further less confusing if the officer in charge of a supervisory Consulate General were given a newly-created title of "Supervisory Consul General" to demark his authority over other Consuls General within his supervisory area? This would be in line with the desired trend toward introducing logic into the matter of rank and toward eliminating any possible confusion in the mind of the public.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. FUESS.

American Vice Consul.

JANUARY, 1945



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American Embassy,
Ankara, November 14, 1944.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

We have read with interest the editorial appearing in the JOURNAL for September on "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service."

We wish you to know that we heartily second the proposal to give Foreign Service Officers local rank, commensurate with the duties assigned to them.

Very truly yours,

JOHN EVARTS HORNER,

Foreign Service Officer, Class 8.

RICHARD E. GNADE,

Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (a).

WILFRED V. MACDONALD,

Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (a).

American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro,
November 23, 1944.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

With reference to the lead article "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service," appearing in the September issue of the JOURNAL, I wish to endorse the idea of giving local rank to officers.

At the same time, since the questions of rank and title are being discussed, I should like to suggest the advisability of abolishing all Foreign Service titles bearing the word "Assistant." In the entire Foreign Service there are probably less than a dozen officers having titles containing the word.

Even to Americans, any title in which the word "Assistant" appears is nebulous (about like Assistant Vice President in the National City Bank!). However, to foreigners, and particularly Latins, the title "Assistant" is simply not understood at all, carries no prestige, and does not translate well; while Consul, Commercial Attaché, Consul General, etc., are well established and understood titles.

An "Assistant" is not generally regarded as a career, line officer. To Latins, the title may mean clerical helper, secretary (not *Diplomatic* secretary), general handy man, or Administrative Assistant, and is, accordingly, unsatisfactory.

In the offices of the Military and Naval Attachés, there are, of course, many "Assistants." The titles of these, however, also contain their individual ranks, such as Captain, Major, and Colonel, and there is no confusion as to rank.

Particularly in missions large enough to have separate economic and commercial reporting sections, the title of "Assistant" is not satisfactory for the reasons cited, and should, I believe, be abolished.

Sincerely,

A. W. CHILDS,

Assistant Commercial Attaché.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ottawa, December 4, 1944

To The Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

I have read with interest the debate that has gone on in the JOURNAL over recent months on the general subject of recruiting men from the Foreign Service Auxiliary and possibly other sources and incorporating them in the regular Foreign Service. In his letter of September 21, Mr. Byron White points out the well known situation whereby junior Foreign Service officers are serving at considerably smaller salaries than many of the Foreign Service Auxiliary personnel. It is now generally recognized that many of these "temporary" officials will ultimately be incorporated into the Foreign Service at levels above many equally well qualified junior Foreign Service officers.

Being an Unclassified officer myself I, of course, am receptive to any exposition of the inconsistencies and irritations inherent in this situation. However, I feel that the vast majority of Foreign Service officers who have written on the subject have failed to face the real issue. To my mind, changes in the Foreign Service in the next few years will determine whether or not that organization will be capable of handling the really important matters in American foreign affairs or whether it will operate as a largely formal routine protocol organization thus leaving other agencies and departments to handle the meat of foreign affairs.

Far too many Foreign Service officers are making statements, such as that made by Mr. White, to the effect that most of the duties which have been performed by specialists "could have been done equally well by some Foreign Service officer at a lower salary after a reasonable period of familiarization." This statement can have only limited justification. Certainly in the fields of international economic affairs and public information there is a need for a type of specialization that simply is not sufficiently available in the Foreign Service as now constituted. It is no use for Foreign Service officers to keep insisting that a general background is enough because, whereas this may true in some particular wartime jobs and assignments which specialists have obtained, it clearly is not true in terms of the broad problem.

I realize very well that a substantial influx of specialists at salaries well above those of junior Foreign Service officers will be bad for morale. However, to my mind it would be infinitely worse for morale if the Department reconciled its life and activities to a relatively limited role in the conduct of foreign affairs. I strongly believe that, if the Foreign Service does not recruit a substantial num-

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ber—possibly several hundred—of trained personnel in the middle and upper classes, the organization will forfeit its proper role in American foreign affairs. In terms of myself, that would be the worst blow to morale that I could imagine.

This recruiting of special personnel will, of course, result in a number of anomalous situations. I trust I may be excused if I use my own case as a specific example—not with the thought that this is exceptional but that there are probably a considerable number of roughly similar cases.

I entered the service in the summer of 1940, leaving the post of Assistant Professor of Banking and Finance at an eastern university in the years 1938, 1939 and 1940. Some of these students continued graduate work in the field of economics and some took responsible business positions. I do not know whether any of these men have been hired by the State Department but obviously a number of them would be eligible for appointment. If any of these men had been hired by the Department in the last two or three years they would have had between two and five years of graduate work or business experience after completion of their undergraduate work. In most cases, on the basis of existing governmental salaries in the field of economics, these men could not be hired except at salaries in excess of the salary that I receive as an Unclassified Foreign Service officer. In addition, on the basis of the more selective and rapid promotions that have been available in the Foreign Service Auxiliary as compared with the almost complete dependence upon seniority in the Unclassified grades of the Foreign Service, these men would have attained more rapid salary increases than I.

In terms of obvious postwar needs of the Service, it is conceivable that some such men, in this hypothetical case, could be very useful to the Department and could, on the existing scale of wages in their field, only be attracted into the Foreign Service on the basis of rank at least as high as, and probably higher than, my own. For the reasons I gave at the start of this article, I am convinced that any such men who have demonstrated usefulness to the Service and the ability to adapt themselves to its requirements should be so hired, on permanent basis.

Unquestionably, such appointments will result in such obvious absurdities of rank that a number of junior Foreign Service officers will feel compelled to leave the Service after the war. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the number of officers who will take such action but clearly their number—perhaps two or three dozen—will be only a small fraction of the new personnel that will be needed and can be obtained by offering adequate salaries and rank. Dealing with the problem as it exists, I

feel that the Foreign Service should realize that these young officers are the “expendables” in the American Foreign Service and whereas such resignations may be regretted, they must be faced as necessary in terms of the interest of the Service itself and, more important, in the overall interest of the United States in having a Department of State that is qualified to function effectively in all phases of the field of foreign affairs.

I should like to close with one other comment about the JOURNAL's editorial and article concerning “Rank and Title in the Foreign Service.” I recognize that there is a problem in terms of whether an officer he assigned as a Vice Consul, Consul, Consul General, Counselor of Embassy, et cetera, and that there may even be some importance in value to the country in terms of local prestige and whether a particular officer becomes Dean of the Consular Corps. Frankly, however, I am disappointed that the Foreign Service and the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL should conduct a debate on this issue which is certainly the froth and not the substance of the needs of the organization. This whole discussion illustrates the fact that we are discussing form and routine operations rather than attempting to force the organization into an effective operating unit. The first and foremost problem of an organization is to have status and authority on the basis of the job that is being, or should be, performed. I realize that this is a most difficult administrative problem but surely it is evident to most Foreign Service officers that clear lines of authority and rank are missing within the organization itself.

I am not sanguine that steps are being taken to correct this basically unsound organizational structure. Certainly recent promotion lists with their almost overwhelming dependence upon seniority do not indicate any vigorous program. It is possible that postwar retirements and a change in promotional policy, and even possibly a reorganization of the entire organization, may result in a realignment which will have some bearing on the responsibilities and tasks performed by various officers. In any event, this is the real issue and therefore the one to which our skills and the attention of the JOURNAL should be directed. I realize that it is a much “better” issue than that of whether a man be designated a Vice Consul or Consul. The fact in itself is evidence that it is *the* issue.

It would seem to me that the Foreign Service should concern itself with the real problem. Then, after the body of the organization has been revitalized and the hardened arteries made to function better, let us worry about the size of the stripes on our pants and whether we can afford more expensive hats. There is far too much discussion on the sub-

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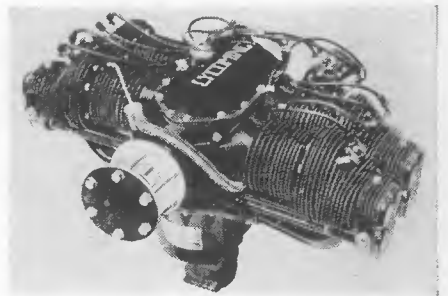
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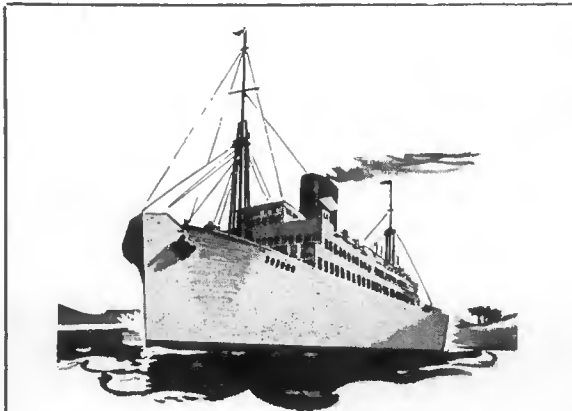
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ject of extra representation allowances, sabbatical years, improved titles, et cetera. All this putting last things first in this crucial stage of world and American affairs allows little optimism for the future.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. TUTHILL,

Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified.

BEFORE THE JOINT SURVEY GROUP

(Continued from page 13)

of good stories every day in the Foreign Service that never get out. When you out in the field, for instance, help an American businessman from out in South Bend cut through some red tape and make a substantial sale, it is a good news item to go back to that South Bend paper. Every time you help some woman with a passport, it is a good item for her home town paper. It is not national news, but it is a good item in the home town. Names make news, and any item about a local businessman or labor leader or society woman is good for a story in almost any newspaper in the country. Once such an item is printed, the individual is going to come home and brag, "Sure, they did a good job for me." In politics if you don't do favors for people back home and let them know about it, you don't stay here long. I don't think you exploit these publicity opportunities enough by any means, not only by newspapers but by radio. Of course that would require a real publicity department in the State Department. You need it two ways—to sell the State Department and our policies to the American people and to get the story of America to the whole world. That is the job OWI is trying to do in this war, plus a little propoganda. It should be continued after this war, and this is the logical place for it, but it is going to take some rather drastic adjustments in the State Department to get a division sufficiently on its toes to do that kind of a job.

Finally, and I hope nobody takes this personally, I think the State Department suffers from the universal difficulty of all Government bureaus. In other words, the dead wood tends to rise to the top. I noticed—I was on the Truman Committee, and it was remarkable the difference between Army and Navy leadership at the beginning of this war because the Army had a system of promotion by seniority, (one general called it senility) and the Navy a system of selective promotion. Every year or two all Lieutenant Commanders, for instance, went before a selective board for promotion to Commander, and the top men got it. It was a tough exam and consequently the leadership in the Navy in 1940 and 1941 was much better than in the Army. They didn't have nearly the job of culling out the dead

wood that the Army had.

Probably in the Foreign Service it is even tougher, because you can make a decision out in the field that can get the whole country into hot water. Maybe it is the right decision at the wrong time. The danger of repercussions on what you do is so great that inevitably there must be a tendency to play it safe and pass decisions on up and be sure you have an O.K. all along the line before you do anything. That leads to inaction, delays, and the worst evil of bureaucracy. I think you must, in making promotions, forgive occasional mistakes to the men and women who have stepped out and showed some imagination, some daring, some ingenuity, in trying to do a job and advance the policies of the United States. The only people who never make mistakes are those who never do anything, and if we are only going to have at the top in our Service people who have an unblemished record of never having made a mistake, we will have this dead wood. How you will do it, I don't know enough about the details of your Service to know but I have been impressed by the excellent promotion system of the Navy. Perhaps something could be done along those lines here. Maybe you have done it. If you have, it isn't yet, in my opinion, working.

Those are all the thoughts I jotted down that I wanted to get across. As I told you in the beginning, I haven't made any thorough study. These are the impressions I, as a newspaper man and Senator, have received in Washington.

"DUMBARTON OAKS?"

Editorial from the newspaper VAKIT, Istanbul, November 22, 1944, entitled "Dumbarton Oaks?"
by H. Kumçayı.

(TRANSLATION)

The Americans call the international security conference which convened some time ago "Dumbarton Oaks." We learn that Dumbarton Oaks is neither a city nor a town in the United States, but merely the name of a Washington hotel. It seems that the Americans, considering that newspaper readers must have become sufficiently acquainted with geographical names in the course of the last six years, now deem it appropriate to advertise their hotels in connection with the conferences held in their country. There is no doubt that foreigners who may in the future visit Washington will be interested to know what kind of a place this hotel may be and even if they should not find accommodations there they would certainly like to see what kind of a hotel it is.

IN MEMORIAM

Husted. Clark Husted, Foreign Service Officer, at Bern, died at his post November 28th.

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FOREIGN SERVICE PLANNING

(Continued from page 10)

Suggestions for the Improvement of the Service. Suggestions for the improvement of the Foreign Service received from the field, the Department and other sources have been studied and classified by the Planning Staff. A number of excellent recommendations have been made and are receiving appropriate attention.

The Foreign Service has through the years established an enviable record of service to the Government and to the American people. The Department of State and each member of the Foreign Service can look with rightful pride to the response of the Foreign Service to the new and increased demands placed upon our diplomatic and consular offices abroad during the war. The United States has been well and faithfully served by its foreign representatives. The innovations which have already been adopted by the Foreign Service, and others in contemplation, are designed to improve and strengthen the operating effectiveness of the Foreign Service, to provide adequate qualified personnel and facilities to meet postwar responsibilities, to develop a well-coordinated administrative and directional program, and to maintain in our foreign posts a corps of representatives capable of meeting the needs of the various Government agencies and the American public.

VISITORS

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

	Nov.
Regina E. Bushwalley, Rome	7
George R. Merrell, New Delhi	7
Dorothy E. Long, Rome	7
Howard R. Cottam, Paris	7
David L. Gilsinn, Kabul	7
Jerome T. Gaspond, Brussels	7
M. A. Colebrook, London	7
D. Elaine Harris, Rome	7
Carolyn J. Monaham, Canberra	8
James J. O'Neil	8
Charles Macaulay, La Paz	8
Nancy L. Jencks	8
G. Pitts Raleigh	8
Rita Baird, Cairo	8
Frauces R. Warden, Bombay	9
Thomas A. Grunwell, Ponta Delgada	9
Nell E. Powell	10
William H. Christensen, Antigua	10
John L. Chase, London	10
William C. Barrett, Milan	10
Edwin W. Martin, Leopoldville	10
Jean Chisholm, Guatemala City	10
Edith Stundal	11
William D. Grampp, Genoa	11

Virginia A. Simonson, Paris	11
William B. Lockling, London	11
J. M. Cady, Bogotá	11
V. Harwood Blocker, Victoria, Brazil	13
Wells Stabler, Jerusalem	13
Arthur W. Feldman	13
Blanche Thompson	13
Betty Jane Cehilsoa	13
William Lloyd, London	13
George L. Lenison, Cairo	13
William B. Snidow, Bogotá	13
Fern Cavender, Moscow	13
William Witman II, Ankara	13
Barry T. Benson	13
Raymond Ziminski, Ankara	13
C. H. Nelson, Dakar	13
Frank DeStasio, Paris	14
O. R. Conley	14
Edward Mueller, London	14
Betty Jane Lichtweis	14
Jan Mary Wilkowski	14
Mary Law Flynn	14
Barbara H. Bigford, Paris	14
William C. Pugh	15
Richard B. Bawnass	15
Donn P. Medalie, Madrid	15
Glenna M. Helm	16
M. Virginia Armstrong	16
William Kubaler	16
William B. Fitzgerald, The Hague	18
William E. Kenaly	18
Carl Birkland, London	18
Robert C. Hill	18
Albert E. Pappano, Mexico, D. F.	18
Courtlandt D. Barnes, Jr.	18
J. D. Hanley	18
Dudley G. Dwyre, Montevideo	18
Jack G. Dwyre, Arequipa	18
Dorothy Chubbuck	18
A. W. Patterson, Mexico, D. F.	18
Charles Wrightsman	18
William C. George, Monrovia	18
John J. Howell, Casablanca	18
Wilfred P. Allard, Panama	18
Zillat Rhoades, London	18
Audrey Kluczny, Paris	18
Constance Hang, Paris	18
Ruth T. Torrance, Marseille	18
George A. Hays, Lagos	18
Thomas C. Smith, Bogotá	18
Terrance G. Leonhardy, Barranquilla	18
Ruth E. Purnett	20
Catherine G. Fleming	20
Louis M. Denis, La Paz	20
Robert D. Ross	20
Elvin Seibert, Calcutta	20
Benjamin Milla	20
Elizabeth Lanigan, Madrid	20
Ray Groune, Ciudad Trujillo	20
Victor H. Loftus, Rome	20
George P. Shaw, Quito	20
Robert F. Kelley, Ankara	20
Terry B. Saunders, Jr., London	21
Frederick P. Moscioli, Rome	21
Ivan B. White, Paris	21
Harold S. Beyerly, London	21
Emmett A. Park, Ankara	21

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RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HULL

(Continued from page 23)

in the following letter from an eminent American who himself served for four years as Secretary of State:

"November 29, 1944

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"I very deeply regret that you have found it necessary to relinquish the office of Secretary of State. You have had a very long, extremely arduous and most distinguished service at a time when the conduct of our foreign relations presented questions of the utmost difficulty. As one who has had the privilege of serving in the Department of State, I have had the deepest sympathy with you in your untiring efforts and I have marveled at your ability to bear such a heavy burden for so many years.

"If you have felt from time to time that your responsibilities were almost too great to be borne, you cannot fail to have been sustained by the expressions of confidence in your leadership and by the constant evidence of the high esteem in which you have been held by all our people, regardless of partisan affiliations. You have won the most satisfying reward which can come to a public servant in the universal recognition of your sterling character and unremitting devotion to duty.

"I trust that, relieved of the cares of the office of Secretary, you will rapidly recover your health and will enjoy many years of happiness and usefulness.

"With kindest regards, I am

"Faithfully yours,

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

All of us join with Chief Justice Hughes in the hope that Secretary Hull will soon recover his health and that the country will have, for many years ahead, the continued benefit of his great wisdom and experience.



In Grateful Acknowledgement . . .

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

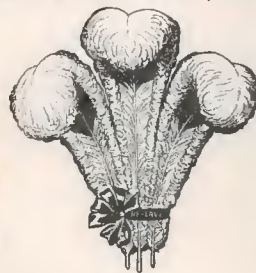
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