

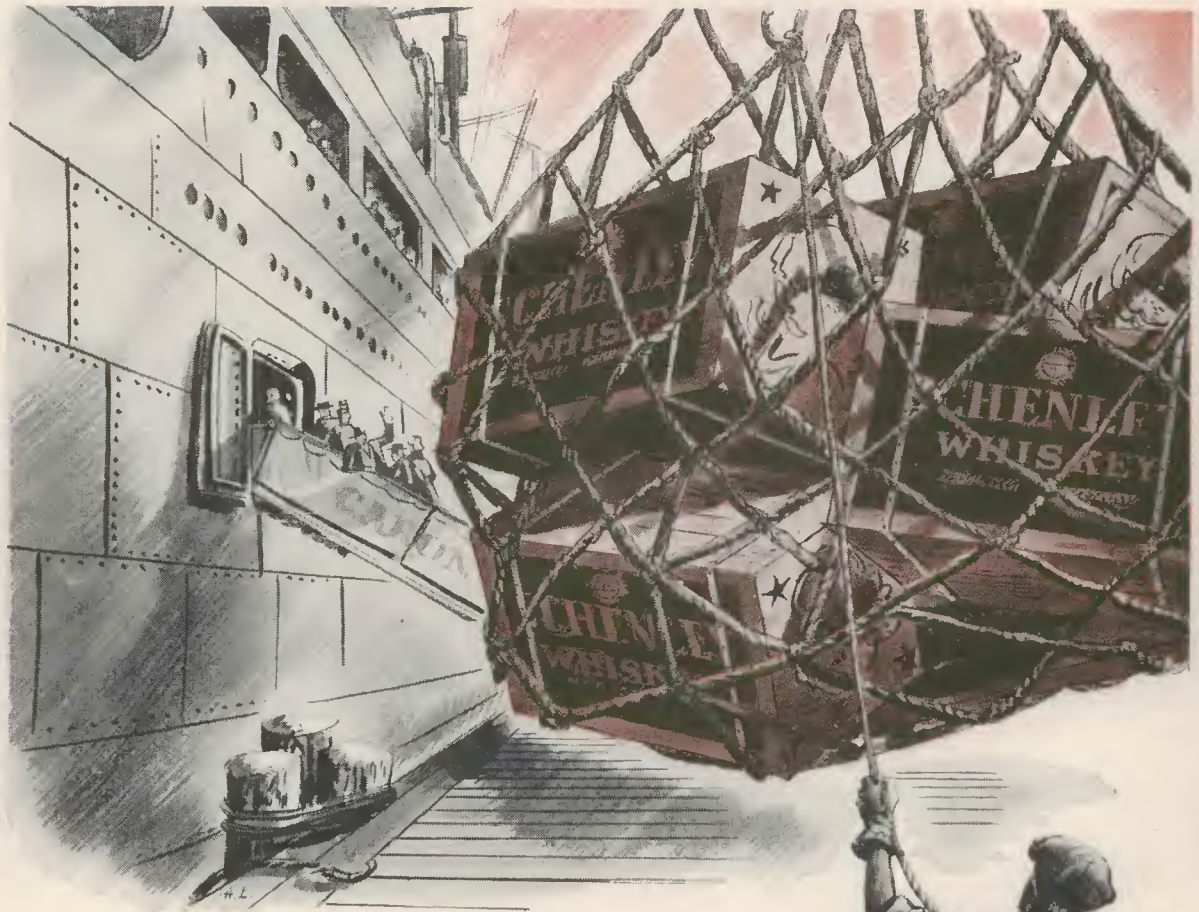
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# *The* AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 22, NO. 5

MAY, 1945





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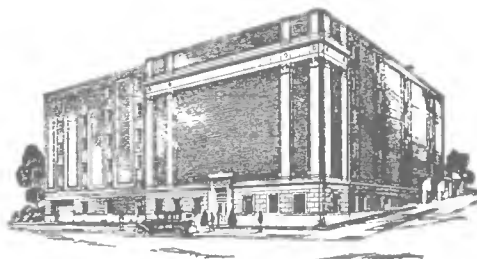
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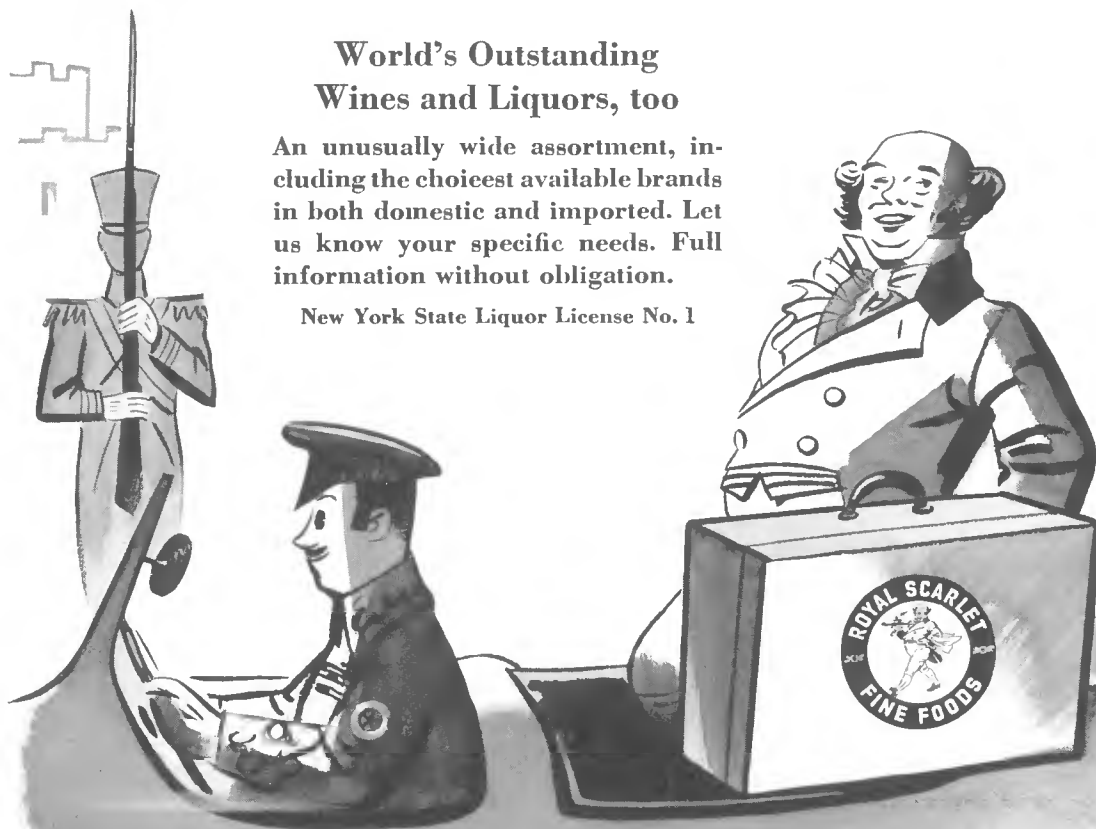
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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 10, 1945:*

John H. Boyd of Wesson, Mississippi, Special Assistant at Marseilles, France, has been designated American Vice Consul at the same place.

John G. Erhardt, of Brooklyn, New York, now in the Department of State has been designated United States Political Adviser on Austrian Affairs, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, at London, England.

Walter Joseph Flynn of Newbury, Massachusetts, has been designated American Vice Consul at Gibraltar.

George M. Graves of Birnington, Vermont, now in the Department of State has been designated American Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Thomas J. Griffin of Buffalo, New York, American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been designated American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Scott Lyon of Columbus, Ohio, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

Robert Newbegin of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

George F. Scherer of New York, New York, now in the Department of State has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, to serve in dual capacity.

Hugh Veltman of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been designated American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

J. Kittredge Vinson of Houston, Texas, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been designated American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

*The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 31, 1945:*

Max Waldo Bishop of Bettendorf, Iowa, American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has been designated Secretary of Mission at New Delhi, India.

Carl H. Boehringer of Bay City, Michigan, Second Secretary of Embassy at Chungking, China, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Robert L. Buell of Rochester, New York, American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has been designated American Consul General at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Lincoln, Nebraska, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, to serve in dual capacity.

Douglas Flood of Kenilworth, Illinois, Secretary of Mission at New Delhi, India, has been concurrently assigned as American Consul at Calcutta, India, with residence at New Delhi.

Robert Janz of Norman, Oklahoma, American Maritime Delegate at Angra do Herois-mo, has been designated American Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

J. Wesley Jones of Sioux City, Iowa, now in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Rome, Italy, to serve in dual capacity.

Charles F. Knox, Jr., of Maplewood, New Jersey, now in the Department of State, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela.

Allan F. McLean, Jr., of Wilmington, Delaware, American Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been designated American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain.

*(Continued on page 63)*



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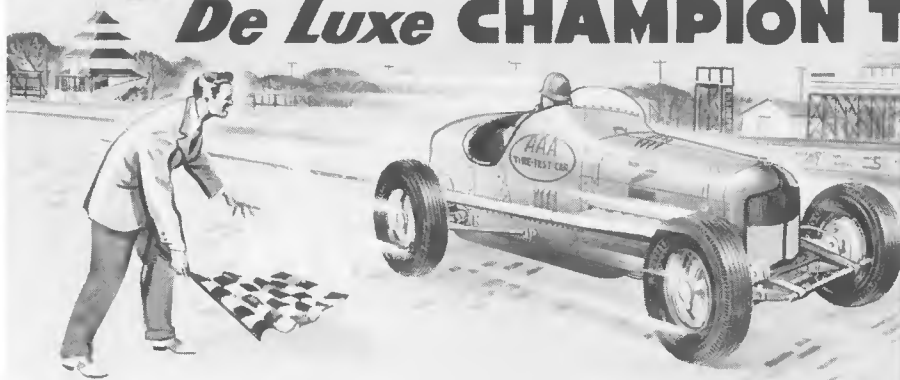
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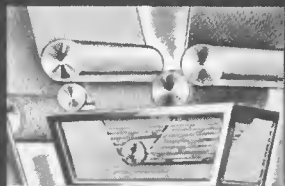
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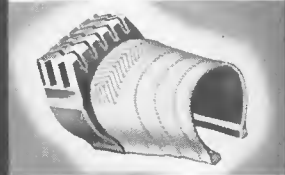
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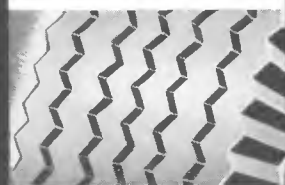
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THE  
AMERICAN  
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## Internment By The Japanese at Hongkong

By WALTER W. HOFFMANN, *Consul, Fortaleza*

READERS of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL have followed with great interest the reports of the treatment received, at the hands of our enemies, by the official parties interned at Manila and Baden-Baden. In order to complete the picture, it might be worth while to present, though somewhat belatedly, the reverse of the medal, namely a brief and entirely unofficial account of the manner in which the Japanese conducted the internment of United States Government employees in Kongkong. This account is prepared from memory only and after a lapse of almost three years, accordingly certain minor details may have been overlooked and the sharp outlines dimmed by the passage of time; the experiences, however, were not easily forgotten and I believe that my fellow internees, on reading this, will not find any occasion to challenge the accuracy of the facts reported.

By way of preliminary explanation, it should be noted that the Japanese did not appear to have any broad policy for the treatment of official internees and that this was largely left to the discretion of the local Gendarmerie Commandant. A comparison of accounts on the *Gripsholm* after our release, showed that no two groups were treated alike and that the severity of the restrictions imposed varied in each city according to the whim of the Japanese officials in charge. Thus Manila was no criterion for Hongkong, which in turn differed greatly from Shanghai, Tokyo or the smaller Chinese cities. It was generally agreed among the group returning on the first *Gripsholm* that, by and large, Hongkong

received the worst and most inconsiderate treatment.

For some days after the surrender of Hongkong—December 25, 1941—the situation was very confused and it took the Japanese some time to decide what to do about the civilians—both official and otherwise—with whom they found themselves saddled. At the moment of surrender, a number of Foreign Service Officers including Consul General Addison E. Southard, were living in the office of the Consulate General in the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank Building, their own homes having been rendered uninhabitable in the course of the fighting. One of the first acts of the Japanese was to post guards at the doors of the building and deny all access or exit. Fortunately for the occupants, the American Club on the seventh floor had a supply of foodstuffs in its kitchen, and was able to serve meals, surprisingly good ones, too, under the circumstances, during the entire period that the building was occupied. Moreover, the pipes of this large office building contained sufficient water so that, with care, rudimentary toilet facilities could be maintained although the flow in the city mains had ceased. There was, of course, nothing to distinguish United States Government officials from other civilians, of whom there were many in the building, nor any means of averting incidents such as the one when two Japanese soldiers entered the Consulate at dawn one morning and searched Mr. Southard, at the point of a pistol, in the hope of finding a wrist-watch or other personal articles of value.

Others, who were able to continue residing in their dwellings were, largely unmolested. The largest group was that which had taken refuge with Consul John Bruins in his residence on The Peak. During these first few days the Japanese were too busy examining the loot of the city proper to bother with the outlying districts, especially the Peak area which meant a steep climb of almost one thousand feet, so Consul Bruins' house and household was undisturbed. Approximately ten days after the surrender, the majority of the non-official civilians were ordered to report in the city and were interned, first in Chinese hotels of the lowest class, later at Stanley. The American officials, however, continued as before and those outside the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank Building were free to move about the city subject only to search and insult by the ubiquitous sentries. On the fourteenth and fifteenth of January, arrangements were completed to intern the official American party—consisting of 20 persons—in the houses formerly occupied by Consul John Bruins and Vice Consul Walter W. Hoffmann. The occupants of the Consulate, with whatever belongings they had with them, which were few indeed, were given transportation by truck; the others were forced to proceed on foot, in several cases from distances of two or three miles. This meant, of course, that the personal property which they could salvage and take with them into internment was strictly limited by their physical strength, and ability to carry it. As the greater part of their belongings had been lost, however, in the fighting, and the looting that followed, and by reason of the moves made necessary during the siege, when one refuge after another had been rendered unsafe for occupancy owing to bombs, shelling and the constriction of the fighting lines, the bulk of the baggage so carried consisted for the most part of treasured stores of foodstuff only.

The two residences selected to house the internees were very near to one another at the end of a road in a relatively sparsely settled section of Hongkong's Peak. Immediately behind them hard fighting had taken place. The houses, themselves, had escaped the fury of war and were practically undamaged except that mortar fire had blown out many of the windows in one section of Vice Consul Hoffmann's house. That house had been used as a storehouse and Quartermaster headquarters by the defending Canadian troops and the large living room was piled to the ceiling with equipment of every description. This proved a God-send to the internees who were thus able to fit themselves out with blankets, clothing, shaving and tooth brushes, crockery and kitchenware and many other essential items which they had not been able to bring with

them. Of course it was necessary, when taking advantage of these stores, to keep constantly on the alert for Japanese soldiers, but fortunately we were never caught and though the Nips may have suspected that we were using them, nothing was ever said.

Life in the two houses soon settled into a narrow routine. The group was divided in half, ten living in Consul Bruins' house and ten in my house. Naturally neither Mr. Bruins nor myself were equipped to accommodate nine extra guests and, as the others brought no beds, mattresses and similar furniture with them, it was necessary to resort to makeshifts for their accommodations. We were allowed to retain our staffs of Chinese servants, which were augmented by a few more brought by other internees, but each additional servant meant an added mouth to feed from our limited supplies. Thus a great deal of the work in the two large households was done by the internees themselves. Our principal pre-occupation was that of securing an adequate and continuing food supply. The Japanese furnished nothing at all—with the exception of one bag of rice towards the end of our stay at the Mt. Cameron houses. During the first couple of weeks of our internment there, we were permitted to go daily to a nearby (2½ miles) British food distributing center where we collected meager rations of rice, beans, bread and a few canned goods. When these Britishers were sent to Stanley and the hospital where the center was located was taken over by the Japanese, this source of supply was eliminated. At first, also, the husband of one of the internees, who remained free in the city, sent his coolie at frequent intervals with meat, fish and other supplies which were gratefully received, but this, also, lasted a few weeks only. Thereafter our only means of securing food were the infrequent trips which the Japanese permitted our cooks to make to the market in the city, usually twice a week but at times only once a week, which, since they were often made on foot and required a long steep climb on the homeward journey, were entirely inadequate. Through a very fortunate set of circumstances, which it is still not advisable to detail here, we were able to smuggle ample supplies of foodstuffs but we would have literally starved had we been forced to rely exclusively upon our captors. The Dutch official group, interned next door to us, were actually on the verge of starvation, at one time, and had to be helped from our meager stores.

Water was another constant source of worry. The mains had been broken during the fighting and not repaired, so our houses were completely devoid of water. A small brook, however, ran past my house,



#### OFFICIAL GROUP INTERNED IN HONGKONG

As all cameras were confiscated by the Japanese very early during the internment, there was no possibility of taking pictures. This is one of a few taken by an official Japanese photographer. Left to right: Miss Marjory Mills, Captain Clarkson, USA, Consul John Bruins, William Sterquelle, Vice Consul Robert Coudray, Consul General A. E. Southard, Consul Fred Fornes, Treasury Representative Arthur Campbell, Miss Natalie Boyd, Major Grussendorf, USA, Vice Consul Robert Rinden (barely visible), Miss Eleanor Shields, Major Condon, USA, Mrs. Barbara Petro, Miss Tillie Hoffman, and Vice Consul Walter Hoffmann (no relation). Not showing are Consul Charles Reed, Dr. Moreland, U.S.P.H., and Consul Robert C. Ward.

actually only a trickle, and this furnished our sole supply for all purposes. The water was dirty and scummy, we knew there had been fighting around its source and we also knew that no attempt had been made—at least for the first six weeks or more—to collect the British wounded and dead, so we guessed at, but did not dwell too much upon, the amount of the pollution! For drinking purposes the water was boiled for at least twenty minutes and subsequently filtered, for other purposes it was used as we drew it and amazingly enough, no one suffered any ill-effects—at least that could be attributed to the water. As every drop had to be hauled by hand by ourselves from the brook to our houses, and as the supply was definitely limited, particularly as the weeks passed and no rain fell, it was sparingly used. Baths were taken once a week only, toilets were flushed once in twenty-four hours and similar measures were necessary to conserve our scanty supply.

In addition to the water mains, the electricity lines were also out of commission and, during the

entire time we were at Mt. Cameron, electricity was nonexistent. Fortunately we had a few cans of kerosene and we were able to secure some lamps and lanterns and candles from the Canadians' store-room. Our refrigerators and electric stoves were, of course, useless. For cooking, as well as heating, we relied exclusively upon wood salvaged from nearby building projects and sawn and split by hand, ourselves. A small amount of coal was also salvaged from nearby houses, but, at least as far as my household was concerned, this was entirely inadequate for our needs, and 95% of the fuel hurned was wood supplied by our own efforts and at our own risk.

A popular pastime was that known as "scrounging." Nearby houses, the owners of which were either killed or interned, had been cursorily looted by the Japanese. On the theory that the Nips would return later and complete their looting and since it was extremely doubtful if the real owners would ever be able to reclaim their property, certain members of the group occupied much of their time in

ransacking the houses for objects of use to the group as a whole. In this manner our scanty equipment was augmented and no harm was done as the articles taken could never have been returned to their rightful owners. Instead they were of great use to us and, when we left, were turned over to the civilian internees who remained behind at Stanley. Books, linen, kitchen and tableware were particularly in demand, but anything of possible utility—games, garden and carpenters tools, luggage, in fact anything that might be of value was not overlooked, or left for the edification of the Nips.

At the commencement of our stay, the Japanese assigned two subordinates from their Consulate General to occupy a house near to, but out of sight of, our houses to exercise a vague sort of supervision over us. As they also had duties in the Consulate General, they were rarely about and troubled us but little. In fact it would have been better had they been on the job more often. Our houses were frequently visited by small bands of soldiers—whether acting under orders or independently we never could ascertain—who demanded entrance and satisfied their curiosity regarding us and the way we lived to the utmost. On one occasion a rather considerable sum of money was taken from the purse of one of the internees. Fortunately we were able to contact our guards and through them, secure the return of most of the money. Another time the non-commissioned officer of such a search party felt greatly insulted because a bridge game was not interrupted at his entrance and the players did not rise in his presence. He was on the point of slapping the face of a lady in the group, actually drew his hand back ready to strike, but at the last minute changed his mind and after a furious denunciation of us, our manners and our customs—which we, of course, could understand only by inference—departed. Incidents of this sort were extremely trying, we never knew when to expect them or what to expect and we had to be constantly on the alert in order to keep any unpleasantness to a minimum.

The civilian guards were later withdrawn and two members of the Japanese consular police assigned in their place. These were more in evidence but not as cooperative as their civilian predecessors. These men had the use of a small car and would sometimes condescend to drive our cooks to the market and back for food supplies but they always did this with bad grace and only after considerable urging. All communications with them were through Consul Robert S. Ward, a Chinese language officer. The policemen knew no English and only a few words of Cantonese. Thus they would write whatever they had to say to us, Ward would read it and

then write his reply. This was possible because, although Chinese and Japanese spoken languages are entirely different, the characters for each word are sufficiently alike to permit conveyance of the meaning. On two, or at the most three occasions only, were we visited by the Japanese Consular Officer in charge of the Consulate General and then only for very brief visits. Any complaints or attempts to improve the conditions of our internment were invariably met with the reply that the decision was in the hands of the Gendarmerie and the Consul was powerless to act. There was no Swiss representative in Hongkong—the Japanese had refused to recognize the honorary Swiss Vice Consul there—so our only contacts were with the Japanese Consular officers who, in turn, were subordinate, not to the Foreign Office but to the military, at least as far as dealings with us were concerned.

While we were at Mt. Cameron, no attempt was made to organize the group as there was no especial occasion for this and any attempt would have been complicated by our being divided into two parties, occupying separate houses. All official intercourse with the Japanese authorities was handled, naturally, by Consul General Southard, through the guards assigned to us. Apart from this and the fact that we were all members of the official American group and friends, the two houses were quite separate. Each had its own mess and provided, as best it could, its own food; each had its own servant staff and each divided the labors which fell our share, as it thought best. Mr. Southard, of course, exercised considerable control over his group in Consul Bruins' house, but the other group was left—except on matters of general interest or welfare—pretty much on its own. In my house, Mrs. Petro, assisted by the other ladies, assumed general charge of the kitchen and household arrangements. Mr. Sterguelle, of the Military Observer's Office, kept careful accounts of all household expenditures and any other duties such as wood-chopping, garbage disposal—we dug our own pits in what had been the front lawn—were voluntarily assumed, each according to his tastes and capacities. Bridge, reading, scrounging and decktennis were our chief occupations. The area in which we were free to move about was never clearly defined. We lived at the end of a street, at the other end of which, about half a mile away, was a sentry post. We knew we were not allowed beyond that, but how far we could go into the hills on either side, we did not know. We took it for granted, however, that our presence in the woods on either side of the road would undoubtedly be resented, probably with a bullet, hence we never felt the necessity of experimenting and

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# The Reopening of the American Embassy at Athens

BY K. L. RANKIN

*Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Athens*

EARLY in October 1944 the American Embassy near the Government of Greece, which had been established in Cairo for nearly a year, began its final preparations for returning to Athens. The actual date was, of course, a carefully guarded military secret. But a day approached which was so obvious that almost anyone could have guessed it. On Friday, October 13, Allied forces sailed from Alexandria to liberate Greece. It should be remembered, however, that the ill-omened significance of Friday applied only to the British and Americans concerned; to the Greeks, Tuesday is the unlucky day. And so it was that the actual arrival of the Greek Government at the port of Piraeus, on board a Canadian vessel, was timed for the following Tuesday, October 17. Representing the American Embassy on board that ship was Counselor Harold Shantz, the first official of the Department to reach liberated Greece.

The arrival of British troops was unopposed, the Germans having withdrawn toward the north after a curious final ceremony in Athens during which they laid a wreath on the tomb of Greece's Unknown Soldier. But the enemy had left behind a liberal

supply of mines, on sea and land, with the result that more Allied ships were lost in this operation than during the initial landings in southern France. Fortunately no members of the Embassy were on the stricken ships, although the Naval Attaché saw one of them go down. These sinkings confirmed the wisdom of staggering the arrival of the staff during a period of about three weeks, utilizing both sea and air transport, although a further consideration was the uncertainty of finding food and lodging in Athens for more than a few persons at a time. The Ambassador and Mrs. MacVeagh arrived by air on October 27, bringing four others with them, while the remaining members of the staff came at intervals, both before and after, until all had reported for duty, without mishap, by November 9.

The isles of Greece, the wine-dark sea, violet-crowned Hymettus and the Acropolis were even more beautiful than we had remembered. But the port of Piraeus was a shambles as a result of Allied bombing and recent German demolitions. Miles of seashore near the city also had been ruined, at least for the next year or two, by German obstacles and



The Gennadeion Library, American School of Classical Studies.

mines intended to prevent landings. Otherwise Athens and its environs were intact physically. The city was shabby, as were many others in the world by 1944, and the most striking innovation was the stupendous amount of paint which had been and was still being used, not to improve appearances but to deface buildings and monuments, walls and sidewalks, with slogans of various kinds. Among these, Communist slogans predominated, often intertwined with the initials of the National Liberation Front, better known as the E.A.M.

Perhaps the second most extraordinary feature of Athens in October 1944 was the fantastic currency inflation. Banknote circulation was rapidly approaching the quintillion mark, and street urchins who certainly never could have imagined a sum larger than a few hundred drachmas before the war were glibly offering cigarettes for sale at several billions each. Still worse, the Greeks do not have a word for it in this case; they need several, since their expression for a billion is a thousand hundred myriads. Those boys will be financial wizards some day.

Arrangements had been made in Cairo with the military authorities to insure that the former legation building in Athens would be earmarked for the Embassy's use. It is a roomy, late Victorian edifice, with an unsurpassed location, and altogether the most suitable premises obtainable on lease in the entire city. Harold Shantz lost no time in raising the American flag over what would now be the Embassy, and which had been used by the Germans as administrative offices during the occupation. Local businessmen told us how they were summoned before some *Kriegsverwaltungsrat* in what had been the Commercial Attaché's office. Much hard work remained to be done before the staff could settle down to normal functioning. First, the building had to be emptied of furniture left by the Germans, then came countless minor repairs necessitated by several years of neglect and hard use. Finally, government furniture and archives, which had been stored at the American School of Classical Studies since 1941, were brought back and arranged provisionally. In the meantime Ambassador MacVeigh had set up a temporary office in the American School, but by the time the entire staff had arrived in Athens he was able to move into his old office and observe with great satisfaction that the President's picture was again hanging in the same spot over the fireplace.

From the first the Embassy was besieged with callers asking for relief and the thousand and one other things a Foreign Service establishment is expected to dispense. There were also many old friends and delegations who wanted only to welcome

us back. Fortunately our excellent Greek staff had survived the occupation with only two deaths; nearly all reported for work as though nothing had happened, except that most of them seemed older and thinner. A number had been working with the Swiss Consulate on American interests, thereby providing a continuity of experience which has been invaluable. In actual fact the Embassy's doors had been open to the public for some time previously, but on November 15, American interests were formally resumed from the Swiss and announcement was made that the Embassy had opened for business after an interruption of more than three years.

Opening for business did not mean, of course, that everything was again in order and running smoothly. Much of the telephone system was not yet functioning, lights were out of order, many desks and other items of furniture were broken as a result of age and frequent handling, typewriters were out of commission, and an enormous volume of archives, dating back nearly to the middle of the nineteenth century, remained to be sorted out and put in place. After the departure of Shantz late in November only three Foreign Service officers were on duty, as compared to a normal prewar complement of seven or more. The registration of American citizens and the determining of those eligible for relief constituted one of the most urgent tasks. Along with the veterans of World War I, the number of persons to be handled would run into thousands. By early December, however, considerable progress had been made, both in improving the physical condition of the office and in the despatch of official business.

In the meantime matters were complicated by the practical difficulties of providing food and shelter for the American staff. Sufficient hotel facilities were not available, houses and apartments were scarce and astronomical in price, while the problem of food was all that may be imagined from the reports of Greece's sufferings under Axis occupation. A few restaurants were functioning, where a reasonably good meal could be obtained for \$5 to \$10, but they were not over popular with the Embassy. Fortunately a solution was at hand in starting a mess at the American School, using rations drawn from the British Army, while sleeping accommodations at the school were sufficient to care for the entire American staff. Again, it was not as simple as it sounds. The buildings had been used to a considerable extent for the storage of official and personal property during the occupation. Much of the plumbing was out of order, bedding and dishes were inadequate, while fuel was scarce and extremely expensive. The Ambassador and Mrs. MacVeagh occupied one of the three houses normally used by



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, ATHENS

*(Photograph taken on the steps of the Gennadei on Library, American School of Classical Studies)*

Front row (left to right), Lt. Comdr. Spencer, N.A.; W. Barbour, 2nd Sec. and Consul; Mrs. MacVeagh; The Ambassador; Lt. Col. Larrabee, M.A.; K. L. Rankin, Counselor for Econ. Affs.; W. Witman, Asst. Coml. Attaché; L. J. Cromie, 3rd Sec. and Vice Consul. Second row, Lt. Comdr. Kent, A.N.A.; W/O Milversted; C. Miller, clk.; Mrs. Rankin; M. Painter, clk.; M. Mitchell, clk.; M. Green, clk.; H. A. Hill, Spec. Asst.; A. W. Partons, Spec. Asst.; D. Wells, clk.; Lt. Laughlin, A.N.A.; Capt. McNeill, A.M.A. Third row, H. Manricides, clk.; Yeoman Neat; Sgt. Eastland; Sgt. Davy; Sgt. Smith; Yeoman McDermid; E. Broom, clk.; R. W. Caldwell, Vice Consul; A. Alexopoulos, Vice Consul; B. MacDonald, Sr., Econ. Analyst; G. Weinberg, clk.; M. P. Hallam, Vice Consul; R. D. Heath, Vice Consul; G. Patterson, Treasury Representative.

professors of the School; subordinate officers were accommodated in the other two. Most of the staff, however, ate and slept in the students' quarters at Loring Hall. Together with transients and several persons from other branches of the Government, the number of Americans living at Loring Hall has averaged approximately 20. The job of managing this small hotel was entrusted to Mrs. Karl L. Rankin.

Just as official activities and living arrangements were beginning to assume a reasonably satisfactory aspect, the December revolution broke out. The first fatal clash between police and demonstrators took place about three blocks away, but another encounter occurred at the same time, on December 3, under the windows of the Embassy. The demon-

strators attempted to enter Queen Sophia Boulevard from the side street, while a handful of police endeavored to turn them back by firing over their heads or using blank cartridges. The crowd consisted largely of boys and girls in their teens, directed by a small number of older leaders wearing red arm bands. They were accompanied by a car with a loud speaker, which was used to urge on the demonstrators to defy the police. No one was injured in this particular clash and the participants eventually dispersed. One bullet came through a window in the Naval Attaché's office and a few others nicked the wall of the Embassy above the heads of the crowd. About the same time the Assistant Military Attaché was dodging tommy gun

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# SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION TO MEET ITS WAR AND POST-WAR RESPONSIBILITIES

By PERRY N. JESTER, *Department of State*  
*Winner of fourth prize in the JOURNAL Essay Contest*

## THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE OF TOMORROW

—*“And I dipped into the future  
far as human eye could see”*—  
(TENNYSON)

It was one of those hot, humid, breathless July nights in Washington. For hours sleep had eluded me as I tossed and rolled seeking a cooler place on which to lie and listening to the cacophony of street sounds outside. The hum of traffic ran like a murmur of voices, voices of many people, now soft, now loud. Slowly the walls seemed to expand, the ceiling arched upward in a great vault, and the voices—yces, there they were, people talking, a great auditorium full of them, and on the platform at the speaker's stand a distinguished gentleman stood poised, expectantly waiting. In the front rows of the audience, somewhat apart from the others, sat a group of more than a hundred young men and women, apparently in their early twenties, intelligent, eager and obviously self-conscious with pride. The speaker raised his hand and the murmuring voices slowly hushed as he began:

Mr. Director, Cadets of the Foreign Service, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my happy privilege to welcome into the American Foreign Service this year's class of newly appointed cadets who are here to enter upon their training in the Foreign Service Academy. We extend our sincerest congratulations to these new officers and to their families on their success in passing with such splendid records the difficult entrance examinations which they have taken. You, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Service, should feel great pride today, and I am sure that you do, in being chosen for the work upon which you are about to enter, and you should be inspired with enthusiasm and high hope for the careers that now open before you,—careers rich in promise of worthwhile service to your country and ever widening opportunities for personal and collective usefulness.

The developments of recent years in the field of our international relationships have served to emphasize as never before the tremendously important role which our Foreign Service—The Service of Peace—performs day by day in furthering our

national interests as well as contributing effectively to general world security. The increasing complexity of international relationships has also emphasized with equal clarity the vital need in this service for men and women of broad vision, varied and developed capacities, and sound professional training. In his valuable historical work entitled “Lee's Lieutenants,” Dr. Douglas Freeman summed up the great lesson of the War Between the States in these words: “Nothing can take the place of the soundest professional training in arms. There is no substitute for it any more than there is for professional training in medicine.” The two great world wars of this century should have taught us also that peace cannot be achieved by haphazard methods nor by hope and faith alone, and that to work well and intelligently for it, and to engage efficiently in those relationships that make up its rubric, we must have sound professional training for the personnel upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for the world wide conduct of our foreign relations. It was for this purpose that the Foreign Service Academy was founded; not only to train initially officers entering the Foreign Service, but equally to keep them well prepared year by year as they advance to greater responsibility in the varied duties of their profession.

And so, today we are entitled to feel encouraged not only by reason of the planning and foresight which has produced this great training organization, but also from the knowledge that the American Foreign Service, guided with practiced hands, carefully nurtured and efficiently conducted, operates in the focus of national attention and hope,—hope for peace and for sound international relationships.

It may be useful in welcoming you into this Service to review briefly some of the many improvements which the Department of State and the Congress have built into its structure and which contribute in no small measure to the national hope for its successful functioning.



### *I. The Foreign Service Academy*

To begin with, we might look at several features of this training organization, the Foreign Service Academy about which you may not have been fully informed. Its establishment and continued operation have been regarded as a basic requirement of the first importance in the constitution of an efficient and successful Foreign Service. Here the traditions of the Service are instilled along with necessary professional instruction. Here also is moulded such discipline of mind and spirit as is necessary to endow the Foreign Service with purposeful effectiveness. Here, finally, is the cradle of group loyalty which is the essential core and soul of any organized Service.

Firstly, there is the two years' course upon which you now enter and which, for most of you, will constitute post graduate work building upon the foundation of your university studies. The first nine months will be devoted to specialized study and reading in the fields of American history, government and diplomacy and a survey of current American trends in political thought, economics and sociology. These courses should prepare you to interpret better the American way of life to your contacts in foreign lands. During this time instruction will also be given in the various functional activities of the Department of State and as regards the especial requirements of Foreign Service reporting. Those of you who successfully complete this course of study will then be temporarily assigned to selected Foreign Service establishments abroad for a second probationary period of nine months, which is intended to provide young trainees with a practical grasp of Foreign Service procedure. Following this assignment, you will be returned to this Academy for a final, intensive period of six months, which will be devoted to instruction in languages and area specialization, depending upon the general area and country to which you will be sent upon your first permanent assignment, commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer.



**PERRY N. JESTER**  
Foreign Service Officer, Class V.

Secondly, the Foreign Service Academy conducts refresher courses for all grades of Foreign Service Officers upon their return to the Department on temporary assignment. The refresher courses cover a multitude of subjects and are designed to keep the Officers of the Foreign Service abreast of new developments in every field of activity which pertains to their work. Among other subjects and by means of specialized instruction, officers are further prepared to undertake reporting in a variety of technical fields as well as the more important coverage of general economic and political developments abroad.

These refresher courses are especially useful also in bringing our officers up to date on current trends in American life and thought and on the underlying social forces at work in the body-politic of this nation. Furthermore, advanced instruction is given in any of the technical fields in which such officers may have specialized, including area specialization. In like manner to the policy of the War and Navy Departments in the operation of their Staff Colleges, the successful completion of appropriate preparatory courses is a requirement for promotion to the top ranks of the Service, not on the basis of technical compliance with a system, but rather on qualitative achievement in both the study courses and field performance.

Members of the Technical Advisory Corps also receive in this Academy short courses of indoctrination in Foreign Service procedure and area specialization.

Thirdly, and as a part of the general program of refresher courses, special provision has been made for language studies. It is now the established practice, whenever travel arrangements make such a procedure feasible, to bring officers back to this Academy on transfer to a new area for a three months' intensive study of the language of the country to which they have been assigned, provided they are not already proficient in that language. New techniques in the teaching of languages make

it possible to provide an officer with a fair working knowledge of a language in that time, or at the very least a grounding upon which he can rapidly acquire such a working knowledge when he reaches his post. The language courses are also open to the wives of Foreign Service Officers, who are encouraged to take advantage of such instruction. During this period brief courses in area specialization are given simultaneously with language instruction in order that such officers may proceed to their posts with some background knowledge of the history, political and economic structure of the country or area to which they are sent.

Finally, the Foreign Service Academy operates in conjunction with a local university a system of extension courses in a variety of subjects which are conducted by mail and are coordinated with the university's requirements leading to appropriate degrees. This has made it possible for Officers of the Foreign Service to extend in their individual careers a broad foundation of scholarship in cultural as well as technical fields, the better to fit them for the role which is theirs in promoting and furthering American interests abroad.

The Foreign Service Academy has not only its own competent staff of professors and instructors but also a rotating panel of eminent historians, economists, jurists and outstanding lecturers on loan from the large universities and other organizations interested in the conduct of foreign relations. In addition there are available for purposes of consultation and instruction experts in every field of Government activity who are on duty in Washington in the various Departments and agencies. While the curriculum of the Academy is sufficiently varied to cover the whole range of Foreign Service operations, the prime emphasis is placed on instruction in the fundamentals of American history, economic and political thought, international relations and geo-politics.

## *II. Organizational and Administrative Improvements in the Foreign Service*

Some of the newer features of the organization of the Foreign Service deserve brief mention in this review.

The reduction from nine to four of the classified grades for Officers of the Foreign Service, which was instituted some years ago, has worked out well in practice and has simplified the mechanics of the promotion of Foreign Service Officers from grade to grade together with the administration of annual increments of salary in recognition of satisfactory service. The career principle in the recruiting and operation of the Foreign Service has been maintained, which has served to promote the underlying "esprit de corps" of the service and to assure the

attraction of the best qualified and finest type of young manhood and womanhood which the country has to offer.

Serving coordinately with the higher grades of the Foreign Service are the members of the Technical Advisory Corps. This Corps, which was established as a part of the Foreign Service at the end of World War II, has made it possible to weld into the conduct of our foreign relations the skilled techniques of many professions, without which the Foreign Service would have been ill prepared to meet the many complex problems of this age. This Corps of Advisers and Attachés has also provided a ready opportunity in the advanced techniques of the Foreign Service for those Officers who, while wishing to remain in the field of foreign relations, have also desired to specialize in technical activities. As a general rule, however, technical specialists are necessarily developed within the confines, activities and associations of their particular professional field. Foreign Service Officers have their own specialized field, namely, the broad currents of foreign relations and intergovernmental collaboration, in the eddies of which the technical specialists play their not unimportant but subsidiary role.

A noteworthy advance of great importance in the staffing of the Foreign Service and in the administration of the Department of State has been an increase in the practice of interchangeability of personnel. State Department officials after ten years of service may now be appropriately commissioned in the Foreign Service for periods not to exceed four years. The knowledge of State Department functions and operations which these officials have brought into the field service has been exceedingly valuable, and in turn, the experience in the field carried back into the realm of State Department procedure has undoubtedly provided a more realistic approach to many of the problems which arise in the conduct of our foreign relations.

One of the newer improvements in the organization of the Foreign Service, which I should like to emphasize, has been the appointment from the earliest classes of this Foreign Service Academy of Area Specialists. These officers are somewhat analogous in function to the student interpreters of former times except that their preparation is more extensive and their pattern of service more precise. Following a course of training in this Academy, our area specialists are sent abroad to their chosen assignments for an intensive study of the language or languages concerned, after which they embark upon individual courses of research into the sociological, political and racial factors of the people of the area of specialization. While serving as Officers in the Foreign Service, they are freed from all operational

requirements in connection with the work of our posts abroad. From time to time these specialists are required to present reports on specific subjects which are based upon their study and research in the field. These reports are carefully considered by the appropriate officials of the Department in collaboration with committees of scholars and experts constituted for such purposes of evaluation. If the progress of the area specialist is judged to be satisfactory he is allowed to continue with his special research, and he is given any needed guidance. It is the intention of the Department to develop a group of officers who, by reason of their specialized research, continued residence in the various foreign areas and wide contacts, may become outstanding in their knowledge of every country and every people of the world in order that they may qualify as advisers for both the Department and the field organization in the formulation of policy and in the conduct of all operations connected with our relations with foreign countries.

Probably the most effective recent improvement in the field organization of the Foreign Service is an elaboration of the inspectorial system by means of regional controls of administrative authority together with a considerable division of function in various operational procedures requiring inspection. Instead of an occasional inspection of an office (such as for instance the bi-annual inspections contemplated by the Rogers Act) Consuls General at Large are now assigned to fifteen major geographical areas of the world. These Consuls General maintain offices and residences at appropriate centers in their territory and coordinate the administration of all the Missions and Consulates therein irrespective of national boundaries. They move about frequently within their territories, and their function is not so much to inspect as to guide, counsel and exercise coordinating administrative control with regard to procedures, personnel and organization. Subject to final approval by the Department, they have authority to order changes in allowances and allotments, to effect temporary transfers of personnel and to unify authority and procedure generally in all Foreign Service activity. Copies of all reports from field offices in their areas and all instructions from the Department are sent to the Consuls General at Large, who are therefore cognizant of all developments in the work of each office. The use of such officials has brought about in effect a closer adaptation of the Department's administrative authority to local conditions at every post abroad. It has not eliminated the functions or necessity for supervising Consulates General within the confines of national boundaries, nor the specialized functions of various types of technical inspec-

tors who make the rounds to check on particular administrative controls, such as:

The Auditors of Foreign Service Accounts;  
Building and Property Inspectors;  
Visa Procedure Inspectors;  
Passport Control Inspectors;  
Shipping Procedure Inspectors;  
Aviation Procedure Inspectors;  
Invoicing Requirements Inspectors;  
Reporting Advisers for numerous technical fields.

The Consuls General at Large together with these special inspectors have been able to develop a degree of teamwork within the Service which has been most unprecedented.

The Division of duties between the Supervising Consulates General and subordinate offices is more flexible than in former times. It is now possible for Consulates to perform those duties, and those duties only that are most appropriate in their particular locality, without being burdened with the full range of Foreign Service reporting and activity. Some of the posts are operated purely for purposes of representation and contact, some as listening posts and some as functional offices for specialized work.

One of the very great improvements in the administration of the Foreign Service is the better financial provision which is now made for the needs of its officers. No longer is it true that a considerable portion of the cost of operating the Foreign Service must be borne personally by the officers themselves. There are more and larger allowances, and these are more flexibly administered within established ranges by the recommendations of the Consuls General at Large. These latter officers also have special emergency funds which may be disbursed at their discretion to meet the urgent and justifiable requirements of any officer or office.

Each officer of the Service is now entitled to five allowances, which with one exception vary in amount with his rank and post and are adjusted within wide limits by the findings on the spot of the appropriate Consul General at Large in accordance with actual established needs. These are:

- (1) Representation allowance—to enable every officer to establish and maintain suitable contacts with dignity and usefulness to the Government.
- (2) Cost of Living Allowances—to adjust the inequalities of consumers' markets the world around as regards United States Government employees in order that service anywhere is not undertaken at a personal financial loss to the individual as compared with other members of the Service.

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FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT  
1882-1945





**HARRY S. TRUMAN**  
President of the United States of America

# Reorganization of the Office of the Foreign Service

By MONNETT B. DAVIS, *Director, Office of the Foreign Service*

ON April 7 the Secretary of State signed Departmental Order No. 1314, effective April 1, 1945, increasing the number of divisions in the Office of the Foreign Service\* from three to six, and effecting other organizational changes. The need for expanding the administrative facilities of the Foreign Service in the Department has been felt for some time, but action was deferred until General Julius C. Holmes, who took office as Assistant Secretary of State on January 29, 1945, could have an opportunity to study the problem.

The new order is designed to strengthen and coordinate the administration, management and direction of the Foreign Service. It effects a more logical grouping of functions in the original divisions of the Office of the Foreign Service, and provides for additional divisions to handle planning, training and reporting.

## *Major Changes*

The Divisions of Foreign Service Personnel, Foreign Service Administration, and Foreign Buildings Operations are continued with certain realignment of functions and responsibilities; and three new divisions are added. They are (1) Division of Foreign Service Planning, to render staff assistance on management, legislative and budgetary programming for the Foreign Service, (2) Division of Training Services for Foreign Service and Departmental personnel and, when requested by the responsible officials concerned, for employes of other Government agencies who are being sent abroad, and (3) Division of Foreign Reporting Services, to assure that the offices and divisions of the Department and other departments and agencies of the Government are effectively supplied with the information necessary to discharge their responsibilities. Each of the three new divisions represents an expansion of an activity which was already being carried on by some office or division of the Department but which it was felt required an amplification of facilities and support.

\*Note: The Office of the Foreign Service was established by Departmental Order No. 1218 of January 15, 1945, and a Planning Staff was added by Order No. 1234 of March 6, 1944.

The Division of Foreign Service Planning will carry on the work performed heretofore by the Planning Staff of the Office of the Foreign Service and the budgetary planning functions of the Division of Foreign Service Administration. It will be responsible for programming for the continual adjustment and improvement of the administration of the Foreign Service. To illustrate, it will work on the solution of problems connected with the organization and management of field establishments, it will deal with all proposed legislation affecting the Foreign Service, and it will be responsible for the preparation of personnel programs, the study of living and other costs affecting Government personnel abroad, and the determination of budgetary requirements. In carrying out these and related functions it will collaborate closely with the other Divisions of the Office of the Foreign Service, interested offices and divisions of the Department, and other departments and agencies of the Government depending on the Foreign Service for assistance.

## *Training Services*

The Division of Training Services represents an expansion of the Foreign Service School to meet the diversified needs of the Foreign Service and the Department during the war and in the post-war period. It is considered of prime importance that training programs be developed and maintained in order to equip present and new personnel to carry on their duties. The Division of Training Services will collaborate with the Divisions of Foreign Service Personnel and the Office of Departmental Administration in administering orientation and training programs to provide competent personnel for the Department and the Foreign Service. Orientation and training programs will be developed to cover the following types of training:

(1) Courses of instruction to provide basic orientation in the organization and work of the Department of State, the relationships of the Department to other Federal agencies, the relationships of the Department to representatives of other governments in the United States, the relationships of the United States to international organizations and the role of

the Department in those relationships, the organization and functions of the Foreign Service of the United States, the activities of Foreign Service establishments abroad, and the fundamental principles and nature of United States foreign policy for Foreign Service and Departmental personnel and for representatives of other Government agencies going abroad.

(2) Courses of instruction to acquaint and equip new officers of the Foreign Service, who will also receive the basic orientation, with the duties, responsibilities, and procedures of junior officers in Foreign Service establishments abroad.

(3) Courses of instruction, for both Foreign Service and Departmental personnel, on the administrative, fiscal, and clerical duties which they are to perform, including special courses for administrative and executive officers, further training of members of the Foreign Service on the duties and responsibilities involved in the work of Foreign Service establishments abroad, and advanced courses for officers of the Foreign Service, to prepare them for high administrative and fiscal duties and responsibilities.

(4) Planned programs and arrangements for advanced and specialized training to further develop individual officers and provide the specialized skills necessary to carry on the increasingly diversified work of the Foreign Service. Also, in individual cases, specialized training may be provided through attendance at selected colleges, universities, and technical schools, participation in and detail to international conferences and meetings of organizations, observation and contact with business and industry in the United States or other countries, study and participation in the work of educational and professional organizations, and public liaison activities such as traveling and speaking in various sections of the United States.

(5) Intensive initial or refresher language courses for Foreign Service officers, to be conducted within the Division or, by arrangement, in colleges, universities, and organizations, in order that officers may be familiar with the principal language of the country to which they are being sent.

In all the training programs the emphasis will be on utilization of the highly specialized facilities of private and public institutions and agencies, where feasible. The programs will be planned on an individual basis within the framework of the over-all needs of the Foreign Service, will be flexible and designed to develop the talents and capabilities of individual officers, and will be related to the assignment of such officers by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. The planning and timing of such

arrangements may be geared to facilitate exchange of personnel from Government agencies in Washington to the field and of field personnel to work in the United States.

#### *Reporting Services*

The Division of Foreign Reporting Services will carry on and expand the functions formerly performed by the Division of Commercial Affairs, which was subsequently merged with the Division of Communications and Records. The new Division, however, will not restrict its activities to commercial reporting but will review and coordinate all requests for Foreign Service reporting and will be responsible for seeing that the legitimate needs of this and other departments of the Government are adequately met. The latter will involve the support of field offices in their requests for personnel needed to meet reporting requirements, the maintenance of liaison with the users of reporting facilities of the Foreign Service, the appraisal of reporting from the field and the furnishing of information to reporting officers as to the utility and effectiveness of their work. In collaboration with other interested divisions of the Department and other departments and agencies, the Division of Foreign Reporting Services will arrange consultations and conferences for officers returning to the United States, such consultations to provide the Government users of such reports and reporting officers an opportunity for firsthand exchange of views.

#### *The Office of the Foreign Service*

As to the Office of the Foreign Service itself, it will be responsible for the over-all administration of the Foreign Service, its relationship with the Department of State and other interested departments and agencies of the Government, and the coordination of the activities of the component divisions of the Office, which share responsibility for the effective direction of the Foreign Service. The functions, responsibilities, and authority of the Office of the Foreign Service as employed in the Order will not be construed as in any wise affecting the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, the responsibilities and powers of the Chief of that Division, or his special statutory relationship to the Board of Foreign Service Personnel. It is intended that the new organization of the Office will provide better means of serving Foreign Service establishments throughout the world, provide administrative leadership, strengthen the relationships between the Foreign Service and Government departments and agencies in Washington, provide adequate direction and coordination, develop personnel, and be responsive in general to the needs and interests of the Foreign Service.

**THE  
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*The American Foreign Service Association*

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

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**EDITORS' COLUMN**

**ADONIS' GARDENS?**

In our April issue we were glad to publish a letter addressed by General Holmes to our Executive Committee. There is promise in the words of the Assistant Secretary of State, and there is both accomplishment and promise in the new relationship between the administrative head of the Department and the Executive Committee.

However logical this relationship may seem, or however obvious its advantages for the Department and the Foreign Service, it is a recent achievement on which both General Holmes and the Foreign Service Association are to be congratulated.

Our Executive Committees in recent years have taken the initiative in offering the cooperation of the Foreign Service Association in connection with plans for the Foreign Service and we believe that the JOURNAL may have contributed something toward the attainment of the objective in stimulating discussion in its columns. It is no feat of memory to recall a time when it was the JOURNAL's policy to exclude from its columns what was termed "tendentious" material. We have travelled far and fast since that time, and we are conscious of no editorial inhibitions today.

Organizational and legislative plans are going forward rapidly and the determination of the Department to rebuild and equip its Foreign Service for the discharge of its increasing responsibilities cannot be doubted. Fresh evidence of this is furnished by a Departmental order on the reorganization of the Office of Foreign Service, which has just come to our attention and of which copies will be supplied the field by the Department. This order sets up a number of new divisions within OFS, such as Division of Foreign Service Planning, Division of Training Services, and Division of Foreign Reporting Services. These names are interesting and suggestive, but more interesting is the fact that this order features an active and continuing consultation with the Foreign Service itself on many matters of transcendent importance to our officers.

It is still too early to record any concrete results where our future depends upon legislation, but an atmosphere of optimism and expectancy in the Department leads us to hope that the promise of today will bear fruit tomorrow.

# News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

## BY-PLAY, *diplomatique*

*Scene: A scorched golf course at a foreign post.*

*Characters: An official of the local Foreign Office and an American Consul.*

*O. of F.O. (mopping his neck):* Your new Secretary of State, what is he like, Mr. Consul?

*F.S.O. (Sending the caddie ahead to shoo the cow off the putting green):* A very able executive.

*(Proudly):* I was talking to him the day after I arrived in Washington and—

*O. of F.O. (interrupting):* Ah-h, you know him personally *(the two men wander off the stage and the F.S.O.'s voice can be heard earnestly describing the Secretary of State)*.

This is no imaginary conversation. It is taking place every day—in offices in the field, at dinner tables and on golf courses. It takes place because it is the expressed wish of the Secretary of State that he have an opportunity to meet all Foreign Service personnel, officers and clerks alike, who return to the United States on leave or who are proceeding overseas on an assignment. Arrangements are made for the Secretary to receive these officers and personnel every Wednesday at 12:30 in the

Diplomatic Reception Room of the Department. In order to facilitate introductions, usually made by MR. MONNETT DAVIS or MR. NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, those expecting to be present on a specific day should leave their names in the Foreign Service Room (Room 149).

Those diplomatic and consular officers who have particular matters to bring to the Secretary's attention should see F.S.O. MORRIS HUGHES, in the Secretary's office (Room 212).

## THE SECRETARY'S MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE— APRIL 11, 1945

Photo by S. E. N. Cox

Left to right: Misses Patricia Hampton, Martha Lemmon, Sara Stein, Clare L. Boulon, Helen Honle (shaking hands with the Secretary), Margaret M. Fennessy, Administrative Assistant G. O. Perry, The Secretary of State, FSO Bartley P. Gordon, Assistant Secretary of State Julius C. Halmes, FSO Carl Norden (behind General Holmes), and Economic Analyst Alfred G. Whitney. Those attending but not appearing in the photo: Messrs. W. H. Christensen, Robert S. Folsom, James W. Gantenbein, James L. Lee, J. Joe Reed, William E. Yuni, H. Gordon Minnigerode, and Misses Mary Arnquist, Joan Claffin, Shirley Miller and Helen Skovran.



### Personals

WILLIAM G. GIBSON, formerly Economic Analyst at Lisbon, is now at a Naval Training School at Plattsburg, N. Y. He won fame last summer by rescuing two Portuguese girls from drowning off the Praia Grande below Sintra. The father of the girls was not satisfied to express his gratitude privately and the story of the dramatic and brave rescue was carried in the press throughout Portugal. Among the heavy fan mail Gibson received were several 000 letters appealing to Mr. Gibson's "superior soul" to find expression in a substantial loan.

G. HOWLAND SHAW, former Assistant Secretary of State, has been awarded the Laetare Medal for 1945. This medal has been awarded annually since 1883 by the University of Notre Dame to an outstanding Catholic. Forty-nine men and 14 women have received the medal, one of the highest honors bestowed on a member of the Catholic laity.

MISS NINA GENEVIEVE BOMEYN recently retired after 42 years service with the Department of State. She was for 26 years in the Division of American Republics. Upon her retirement some friends in the Department presented her with a silver tray. She will continue to live in Washington, D. C., which is her home.

HARRY H. SCHWARTZ, former Vice Consul at Leopoldville, has resigned from the Service. On March 11th he was married to Miss Maria Gonzales Diez, a Spanish subject, the daughter of Señor Pedro Gonzales Gordon, President of the Gonzales Byass Sherry Company and familiarly known to the press as the "Sherry King."

Foreign Service Officer MARSELIS C. PARSONS, and Auxiliary Officers HUGH EVERETT RUSSELL, ARTHUR VOLNEY METCALF and ROBERT BIGELOW HOUGHTON, were interviewed on the popular "Vox Pop" radio program on March 5th, together with several members of the Department. The program was sponsored by the Department's Recreation Association in cooperation with the Bromo Seltzer Company.

MR. AND MRS. DANIEL GAUDIN, JR. visited the Department during the first part of April en route from Baghdad to Athens. Mr. Gaudin is the expert on Foreign Service statistics. His tables which appeared in various issues of the JOURNAL during 1939, covered "Population of States Compared with Their Representation in the Foreign Service," "Age Distribution in Each Class," "Marital Status of F.S. Officers," and many others. These figures were read with interest not only by subscribers to the JOURNAL but were used as reference tables by many Divisions in the Department. Mr. Gaudin has promised to compile a new set of tables for the JOURNAL upon the appearance of the new State Department Register upon which he bases his calculations. We

are all waiting (im)patiently for the appearance of the Register.

The second group of Foreign Service Officers attending the Army Navy Staff College for the courses in February-March were: C. HAWLEY OAKES, AARON BROWN and M. ROBERT RUTHERFORD. Read the article on the College in the March issue of the JOURNAL by WILLIAM T. TURNER who, together with BEPPO JOHANSEN and LAMPTON BERRY were the first non-military persons to attend.

ROBERT S. CHILTON, retired F.S.O., writes from the Hotel Cecil, 545 Post St., San Francisco, that he reads the JOURNAL with interest and pleasure from cover to cover.

A short time ago an enemy air raid over Hull, England, resulted in two large holes through the roof of the house occupied by CONSUL AND MRS. JOHN A. EMBRY. Other damage was also caused. This occurred a few minutes before the alert sounded. The dwelling is now undergoing extensive repairs to make it habitable.

JOEL C. HUDSON, First Secretary and Consul at Santiago de Chile, while on leave in the States in April went on a several weeks' trade conference tour. His itinerary included Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

CYRUS B. FOLLMER, Vice Consul at Paris, was in February and March somewhere in Germany, far in Germany, with the 1st Army, on a naturalization trip. He started out, he wrote friends in DCR, "feeling very swank and elegant in a new sparkling uniform, laden with helmet, gas mask, musette bag, etc." After a description of a few of the hardships of army life for an untrained civilian he wrote, . . . "I begin to feel real Army and look like a GI—my beautiful uniform is stained, muddy and dirty and my hands are brown (with dirt) and real GI color. I rank a Captain but I neither look or feel like an officer." After one particularly impressive naturalization ceremony, he wrote, "Yes, it's worth all my little aches and pains and miseries,—worth many nights on muddy floors . . ."

CHARLES C. SUNDELL, Vice Consul, at Windsor, has earned a place on the Red Cross Blood Bank Roll of Detroit by virtue of 15 donations since Pearl Harbor. He says he will "keep going as long as they allow me to."

CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE, assigned to the Division of African Affairs of the Department, left during the first part of April for a quick survey trip to Liberia. The trip was planned for about a month's duration and to include a representative of the Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Timberlake's trip is designed to familiarize him, as desk officer, with the problems of the area with which he is dealing.



### *The Foreign Service Training School*

It's a far cry from the pre-war Foreign Service Officer's Training School—as Miss Bassel's cliquy young men were depicted in a March of Time movie once upon a time—to the stream-lined activities and post-war preparations that are going on down in Room 52\* today.

Foreign Service Officers have been lost in the present temporary shuffle. Those now taking courses are all in the Auxiliary Service—clerks, vice consuls, administrative assistants and officers, attachés, and many kinds of economic specialists.

During the first six months of the direction of Foreign Service Officer CAROL H. FOSTER (September 1944 to February 1945) more members of the Service were given training than during the whole pre-war period, from 1925 to 1939. The inflow of officer students in the School has been 127 vice consuls and 80 economic analysts since September 1944. This is an average of 22 vice consuls and 13 economists per class, or per month (vice consul and economist training alternating each month). The last class for Auxiliary vice consuls numbered 57. Compare this with the career groups before the war when classes averaged 13 new Foreign Service Officers. A woman in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School in the old days was a rarity. This last class included 12.

As to the Foreign Service School of the future—we've heard very interesting news—new and large quarters for big-scale training. The spacious Lothrop House, at 2001 Connecticut Ave., has been leased by the Government and it will be assigned to the State Department, which plans to use it as a training center upon completion of its remodeling.

It's not only the neophytes who'll be trained but the big-shots. The NEW ORDER will include training for *everyone*—economic experts and counselors will go to school, and even Ambassadors. We'll be in step with the militarists with their Army and Navy War Colleges. What will we call ours? "The Foreign Service School of Command"? Sh-h, it's even hinted that those at the top—repeat TOP—will be given administrative courses. This sounds positively disrespectful.

And the Foreign Service Officer? In line with bringing him home more often for some much needed re-Americanization, we hope there will be refresher courses in the School about every three to five years—so that before long no officer will go to a new post without specific language, area and task training for his next tour of duty.

*The old order changeth . . .*

\*The School moved from the historic Room 10½ during the first part of April.

### *FSO Talks to Press*

RAYMOND P. LUDDEN, Second Secretary at Chungking, upon his visit to the Department in March, held a press conference on his recent eight-months' stay in Communist territory in China where he had been attached to the staff of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer as political adviser.

Mr. Ludden accompanied a U. S. Army observer section into the Communist areas last July to report on conditions there. The mission was primarily military—to obtain military intelligence relating to such matters as order of battle, air fields, numerical strength, etc. They wore the Chinese Communist uniforms and traveled mostly by muleback and afoot.

About 25 pressmen heard Mr. Ludden's account on March 22 and the following day the press throughout the country carried it as a feature story.

### *Chief Operator Please Note*

When the Consulate at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, puts in an outgoing telephone call, Central listens in and if the person answering cannot supply the information requested she calls the Consulate back and does so.

Tapachula is considered to be in the wilderness. If this telephone service can be beat anywhere in the world the officer in charge at Tapachula will be glad to send the blue ribbon by air express.

### *"Respectfully Yours"*

There's another book about to be published dealing with the Foreign Service. It differs from all of the works heretofore written on this subject in that the author is still in active service. It wasn't a question of waiting to retire to write a book on the Service in the case of LYNN W. FRANKLIN, who has recently been assigned as Consul to Curacao. His manuscript, entitled "Respectfully Yours," has just been approved by Dr. Spaulding's Publications Committee in the Department.

Mr. Franklin's story deals with hair-raising experiences during the Civil War in Spain, when he was in charge of the Consulate General in Barcelona. Although the *locus operandi* is confined to one particular spot, and the time covers only the three weeks following the outbreak in Spain (July 19, 1936), this short period brought into play every activity of the Foreign Service, and Mr. Franklin's over thirty years' experience and training in the Foreign Service, he says, came in very handy!

Consul and Mrs. Franklin were having tea at the White House upon their recent home leave in

*(Continued on page 61)*

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

*Argentina*—Hiram Bingham, Jr.  
*Australia*—John R. Minter  
*Bermuda*—William H. Beck  
*Brazil*—Walter P. McConaughy  
*British East Africa*—Joseph Palmer, 2nd  
*Ceylon*—Robert L. Buell  
*Central Canada*—Eric W. Magnuson  
*Colombia*—James S. Triolo  
*Egypt*—Edward Dow, Jr.  
*French West Indies*—William H. Christensen  
*Great Britain*—Dorsey G. Fisher  
*Greece*—William Witman, 2d  
*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  
*U. S. S. R.*—Edward Page, Jr.  
*Union of South Africa*—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth  
*Venezuela*—Carl Breuer

### LIBERIA



In the reception room of the Executive Mansion at Monrovia, the Secretary of State is photographed greeting president William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. Left to right: Messrs. Ralph Graham and Wilder Foote, aides to Mr. Stettinius; Mr. Alger Hiss of the State Department; Colonel Stubblefield, aide to the Liberian President; the Secretary of State; Chief Justice Grimes of the Supreme Court of Liberia; Mr. Felix Cole, Chargé d'Affaires; Liberia's Secretary of War Tyler. The packages on the floor contained a late model American radio which was presented by the Secretary of State to the President of Liberia.

## CHUNGKING



General Hurley presenting his credentials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

### PRETORIA

March 6, 1945.

The annual hejira to Cape Town of a part of the Staff of the American Legation at Pretoria, began early in January. For the first time it was possible for members of the staff proceeding to Cape Town for the Parliamentary Session to do so by air and this was accomplished by the Minister's plane in three trips. Second Secretary Richards headed the procession just after the opening of the New Year and he was subsequently followed by other members of the staff and finally the Minister on January 15.

South Africa is unique in that it has separate administrative and legislative capitals which lie 1,000 miles apart. The Union Government spends from four to six months each year in Cape Town, depending on the length of time that Parliament is in Session. It is during that period that the foreign Ministers and their staffs are expected to be in residence in Cape Town.

Those members of the Legation's staff who are fortunate enough to go to Cape Town find the change of altitude beneficial and all are much attracted by the beautiful surroundings of that city, even though bathing in the South Atlantic tends to be Antarctic in character.

The usual feeling of pleasure at this change of climate and scene was marred this year by the unfortunate and serious illness of Mrs. Holcomb, wife of the American Minister at Pretoria. Your correspondent is, however, pleased to report considerable improvement in Mrs. Holcomb's health during the last fortnight.

EDWARD M. GROTH.

### ATHENS

March 12, 1945.

On Monday morning, March 12, 1945, Miss Martha Allene Painter and Mr. Robert Wallace Caldwell, of the staff of the Athens Embassy, the former a Foreign Service Clerk and the latter a Vice Consul, were married in St. Paul's English Church in Athens. Miss Painter was escorted to the altar and given in marriage by Ambassador MacVeagh. Following the ceremony a huge cake, especially sent from Cairo, was cut at Loring Hall (in the American School of Classical Studies, where most of the American staff is temporarily housed), and immediately thereafter the couple flew to Italy for a week's honeymoon.

WILLIAM WITMAN II

## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

*WOODROW WILSON AND THE LOST PEACE*,  
by Thomas A. Bailey. The Macmillan Company.  
New York, 1944. 370 pages. \$3.00.

You will have to hold your mental balance when you read this book and jettison your emotions. If you do you will be well repaid.

If you are a fanatical lover of Wilson you won't be pleased. I have a friend who picked up the volume looked at the outside cover, dropped it like a hot coal and said "Take that away from me." If after these many years you have retained your hatred of all things "Wilson" you may gloat over the blunders recounted. Neither attitude is good either for you or for the book.

If you can approach this volume dispassionately you will derive much benefit from an "inside" record of the events leading to United States participation in World War I and carrying it through the Versailles Conference to an uncertain peace.

In behalf of *Woodrow Wilson and the Lost Peace* it may well be said that it is interesting reading and an instructive and timely review of events which to all too great an extent have been forgotten at a time when they should most be remembered. On the other hand there may be one criticism leveled at it, namely, that the mistakes of commission and omission which sounded terribly convincing for the first two-thirds of the volume become less so in the final chapters as their multiplication rather incline to generate sympathy for Wilson in his trying experiences and a feeling that one man could not possibly have been so wrong.

With these words of warning I strongly recommend the reading of this volume.

HARVEY B. OTTERMAN.

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*EARLY AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS TO 1830*, by Gordon Greenwood; Melbourne University Press in association with the Oxford University Press (G. E. Stechert & Co., 31 E. 10th St., New York, N. Y.). 1944. Pp. x and 184. 10s.6d. (Australian).

This slim volume is a handy introduction to the relations between the Americas and Australia

beginning with Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean and ending with a controversy among the British colonists in New South Wales over the merits of free trade versus protection (shortly before the establishment of a United States Consulate at Sydney). The book is a revision of the author's thesis written several years ago for his M.A. degree at Sydney University. It contains a foreword by Professor S. H. Roberts, of the University of Sydney, and a preface by the author who is a lecturer in history at the same university. Eight attractive illustrations, four interesting appendices, a concise bibliography, and an index enhance the value of the volume and emphasize its orderly approach to a field of history which is far from compact and largely unexplored by other writers.

The author describes the influence of some dozen Spanish voyages from Mexico and Peru upon the subsequent discovery of Australia and then leaps nearly two centuries to analyze the effect of the American Revolution upon the decision to establish a British convict colony in New South Wales. Hard upon this prologue to the settlement of Australia comes a brief account of the part which the new colony played in assisting Captain Vancouver to explore Nootka Sound and other areas of the Pacific Coast of North America.

The main interest of the book lies in its story of American-Australian relations from 1792 to 1830. For the establishment of a British colony in Australia became almost immediately a source of interest to New England shipmasters either as a profitable adjunct to their China trade or as a base for whaling or sealing operations. As many as sixty-six American ships called at Sydney between 1792 and 1812. They brought salted meat, tobacco, naval stores, and a variety of other supplies to the struggling colonists, but perhaps their most profitable inward cargo was rum. It was in an effort to control or eliminate importation of this commodity into Australia that led Governor King of New South Wales to open direct correspondence in 1801 with the American Minister in London and a year later to address a circular to British Consuls in North America.

There is an especially interesting chapter on the effects in Australia of two wars, the Anglo-Spanish

war of 1796 (when privateers operated out of Sydney and when whalers were forced off the coast of South America and found excellent whaling in Australian waters) and the War of 1812 (when one of the prizes captured by the famous American frigate *Essex* was recaptured and brought to Sydney). During the War of 1812 Sydney had a "scare" but never experienced the combined attack by American and French forces of which the British Government had sent warning. After the War of 1812 American ships did not resume trade with Australia, but a two-way trade arose between Sydney and ports of South America. Another sequel to the War of 1812 was the gradual "American penetration of the Pacific Islands" which was opposed by Sydney journalists and which led to the appearance in 1827 of an editorial in the "Sydney Gazette" in which, according to Dr. Greenwood, "may be found both the fear of a foreign power becoming entrenched near Australia and a belief that it was the destiny of Australia to control the outlying islands."

This book has been published by arrangement with the Commonwealth Literary Fund in Australia and seems an especially timely contribution to a better understanding of trans-Pacific relations. "It is to be hoped," says Professor Roberts in his foreword, "that the writer will continue his story beyond the present stopping-point of 1830." To this may be added the hope that other historians, including scholars in the American republics, will also contribute to the general perspective of the history of American-Australian relations. For such work Dr. Greenwood has set a high standard of scholarship and concise presentation.

RICHARD H. HAWKINS, JR.

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*A PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOME OF JOSEPH DE GALVEZ, THE FATHER OF CALIFORNIA.*  
By Larry Briggs, The Holmes Book Company,  
Oakland, California, 1942, 28 pages, \$2.50.

This interesting little volume is well worth reading. Its original photographs merit more than a passing glance. Written in 1912 and published in 1942, it reflects the mature thought which this important subject would seem to merit. Seriously, there were reasons which the author is at pains to explain.

If you are interested in an hour's light reading on a little known subject, interestingly portrayed with a touch of the view point of the piping times of peace, three decades ago, I recommend this volume.

H. B. O.

*CHANG HSI AND THE TREATY OF NANKING, 1842,* by Ssu-yu Teng, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1944, 191 pages, \$4.

Chang Hsi, whose name appears in the title of this book, served as a messenger and intermediary of the Chinese Commissioner I-li-pu during a part of the negotiations for the Sino-British Treaty of 1842. Chang Hsi kept a record of daily happenings—"Diary of the Pacification of the Barbarians"—which was published in Chinese from a manuscript copy in 1936. Dr. Teng of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has now translated Chang Hsi's Diary into English, thus making Chinese source material concerning this important treaty available to those who do not read Chinese.

The volume is of value for the feeling of the times which it conveys rather than for the weight of the new historical information which it offers. Chang Hsi's Diary touches only lightly on many of the main matters at issue in the negotiations and does not discuss the opium question at all. Of chief interest in the book are the glimpses which it gives of the state of mind of the Chinese negotiators and their advisers, their relation to the Emperor, their lack of knowledge of the outside world. Chang Hsi records, for example, a visit by the three principal Chinese negotiators to a British war vessel. "The barbarians invited the three high authorities to inspect the machinery in the steamer. His Excellency Niu had thought that the wheel was turned by oxen, and he frequently had asked Hsi about it; Hsi told him the truth, but he could not decide whether to believe it or not; now he sighed and believed it." Summarizing the course of the negotiations, Dr. Teng says in an introductory chapter: "Even the draft of the peace treaty brought back by Chang Hsi was immediately turned over, without being read, to a secretary, who went out to see friends and did not return until the next day, when the draft had to be returned to the British; nor did the Secretary know its contents." The Diary, as Mr. Fairbank points out in a preface to the volume, gives "a picture of traditionalists up against the unprecedented, of opportunists ignorant of the meaning of their acts—victims of historical circumstance who carried on by the inherited rules of the game, unaware that a new game was being played with new rules."

Dr. Teng has added extensive notes which help to correlate entries in the Diary with information from other available sources. The book also contains a full and useful bibliography of eastern and western source and secondary materials relating to the course of the treaty negotiations and to the opium question.

RUTH BACON.

# Our New Vice Consuls—Who Are They?

By JAMES M. MACFARLAND, *Vice Consul, Montreal*

SINCE early September, 1944, hand-picked young men and women have been receiving "blitz" training, under the guidance of Consul General Carol H. Foster, to prepare them to take their places in far-off American consulates as members of the Foreign Service Auxiliary.

To date, three classes have been "graduated" from the school whose headquarters are in an unpretentious basement room in the State Department. The February-March class was the largest with 56; the November-December group numbered 29, while the September-October class had 40.

What type of men and women are being accepted for this new school? What is their education? What sort of business and professional training have they had? What are they learning in the stream-lined course to fit them for careers as diplomats? Why did they enter the Foreign Service? And what do they think the future holds in store for them?

The answers to these questions might be of interest to the "veterans" of the field. And as a member of the class of 47 men and nine women who received their "diplomatic sheepskins" as auxiliary vice consuls in the February-March class, I feel qualified to provide the answers.

Our class was composed of "students" from all parts of the United States, from all layers of society, from all walks of life and from families of large incomes, average incomes and low incomes. For example, one man seated near me was the son of a Mid-West grain farmer, and another in front of me was the son of a furniture salesman, while at the back of the room sat another whose father was a tobacco executive.

In the matter of education, these new Foreign Service Auxiliary officers apparently have gotten away from the "Ivy League" tradition, for Harvard, Yale and Princeton do not enjoy the representation which they have long had in the career service. In



JAMES M. MACFARLAND  
American Vice Consul

fact, only ten "Big Three" sons were in the class.

The New Foreign Service officers appear to have broader educational backgrounds than do their career and long-time non-career cousins. Of the 56, all but two attended colleges or universities, and all but six were college graduates. Forty-nine members of the class, or better than 76 per cent, possessed liberal arts degrees, and it is generally conceded that Foreign Service officers should have such degrees. Yet a survey of career officers shows that only "59 per cent of the officers had prepared for their future careers by taking liberal arts courses in college," according to Franklin Roudy-

bush's article on "From a Recent Study of the Foreign Service" in the February issue of the JOURNAL.

A goodly number of the class attended foreign colleges and universities, and several were alumni and alumnae of two or more institutions. No fewer than sixty-two colleges and universities were represented in the February-March class, thus demonstrating the diversity of the new officers. Harvard headed the list with six, while George Washington University was next with five. Columbia, New York University, Wisconsin and Yale had three each, and the following were represented twice: Cornell, Ecole Libre des Sciences (Paris), Furman, Univ. of Michigan, National (Mexico) and Southern California. The following had one each: Alabama, Arizona, Beloit, Bowdoin, Brooklyn College, California Teachers, Univ. of California, Univ. of California at Los Angeles, Cincinnati, C.C.N.Y., Geneva (Switz.), Georgetown, Georgia, Gonzaga, Grenoble (France), Univ. of Hawaii, Heidelberg (Germany), Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Lake Forest, Loras, Los Angeles City College, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana State, New Mexico State Teachers, Univ. of New Mexico, Niagara, Univ. of North Carolina, Notre Dame, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, St. John's (Annapolis), Smith, Univ. of South Carolina, Stanford, Temple, Texas Christian,



Texas Mines, Univ. of Texas, Toronto, Upsala (Sweden), Utah, Virginia and Western Reserve.

The auxiliary officers are older, at the time of entering the Service, than were their career associates. The average age of the February-March class was 28 plus. Mr. Roudybush's article reveals that "the average age of the Foreign Service officers before entering the Service is 26 years, 11 months; although, for the Unclassified group, it has dropped to 25½ years."

In the matter of experience and past training, the "Auxiliarites" appear to be on a par with the "veterans," for the leading fields are Government, business, military, teaching and journalism. But the new-comers boast of something the oldsters do not have—a bumper crop of recently discharged veterans of World War II. Our class had ten EXGI's, including an erstwhile WAVE, five of whom saw service overseas.

Mildred Monroe was a Lieutenant (JG) in the Navy Intelligence and was stationed for some time in India. And in civilian life she had been a clerk in the consulate at Bombay. She requested that she be assigned to India, and Walton C. Ferris, of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, saw to it that she was returned there—this time as a Vice Consul at New Delhi.

Jack Spinx saw service in the South Pacific with the Air Corps Intelligence; Donald Marshall sweated it out in North Africa and Italy as an Infantry Lieutenant, and John Barrow, Jr., spent many months on the Pacific as a ship platoon laboratory technician. Robert Read wore a uniform for a year and a half in the European Theater as a civilian war relief field director with the American Red Cross.

Besides Miss Monroe, there were two others with "diplomatic" experience. Mrs. Patti Field O'Brien, who served as a vice consul in Amsterdam from 1926 to 1929, returned to the Service when her husband was sent overseas with the Army. She was assigned to her former post in the Netherlands. Austin Hyde had had experience in attaché work in Spain, and, because of his knowledge of Spanish, was assigned to Mexico City.

Like all the members of the Service, the Auxiliary officers go where they are sent. To be sure, we were "permitted" to suggest a preference, but since almost everyone preferred Europe, our choices meant very little. But in most cases, we were all "well satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with the assignments given us. Herbert Spivack, who knew languages galore, even expressed satisfaction at being sent to Teheran, although he wasn't too pleased at the prospect of playing golf on a course

of dried mud fairways and gravel greens, as the post report warned.

A few of us were given posts of our first choice. Robert Efteland, a former Lieutenant in the Army Engineers and a one-time Oregon farm machinery salesman, listed as his first preference Oslo, because of his European ancestors, and to Oslo he will go as soon as the city is open to the general public. Eleanor Raynor, a law school graduate, wanted Vienna, and to Vienna she will go.

Most of us, of course, were not so fortunate. For instance, Paul Liston, an ex-public relations man, wanted a post in Europe, but he took Belize in spite of the fact that the post warned that the waters off British Honduras were infested with "dangerous barracuda and man-eating sharks."

As for the classes of instruction in the streamlined course, the goal is to give every individual a bird's eye view of the duties which he will later learn more fully by actually performing the work. The Foreign Service School has adopted the "on the job training" method which has proved so successful in American war plants during the past five years. Give them the basic knowledge that they need in the most common fields of Foreign Service practice, and then let them learn the rest by induction—that's the way the school is run. And Mr. Foster has received many letters from his early "Auxiliary graduates" who agree that "the best way to learn what's what in the Service is to work in the field."

Classes in the school are conducted by the best persons available both in the State Department and in other government agencies. The "teachers" range from directors of offices and division chiefs down to experts in charge of smaller units of work. An entire week is devoted to visas. Near the close of the course, the "students" are taken to New York City where for a week they attend hearings involving the discipline of seamen and witness procedures involving signing off of seamen and other routine matters. And upon completion of the course, the new vice consuls work with the desk officers of the various countries while waiting for their travel accommodations.

Lectures are given on such subjects as: "Organization of the Foreign Service," "Protection of Property Interests of Americans," "Special Protection Problems," "Financial Assistance to American Citizens Stranded Abroad," "Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship," "Fraudulent Naturalization," "Health Problems in the Foreign Service," "Transportation of Baggage and Household Effects," "Accounting Methods in the Field," etc.

*(Continued on page 46)*



Picture taken February 22, 1945, in Sbis Hall at Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas, at dinner given by co-workers and friends of E. J. Kyle, college employee for 43 years and dean of Texas A&M's School of Agriculture from the time it was created in 1911 until he retired December 1, 1944. Dean Kyle was being honored shortly before going to Guatemala, where he will be the American ambassador. In this picture are consuls of various nations located at Houston, Texas, Dean Kyle and his wife and daughter. Left to right: T. L. Evans, consul for Guatemala at Houston; W. M. Ryan, consul for Venezuela at Houston; L. B. Dujton, consul for the British Commonwealth at Houston; Mrs. Tsin-Lon Ouang, wife of consul for China at Houston; Enrique Morales de Los Rios, consul for Cuba at Houston; Mrs. E. J. Kyle; E. J. Kyle; Mrs. Harry Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kyle; Tsin-Lou Ouang, consul for China at Houston; D. Daugbjerg, consul for Denmark at Houston.



Gay Life on the Prairie—Left to right: Vice Consul Vernon L. Fluharty, Vice Consul Frederick D. Hunt, both of Nuevo Laredo; Mrs. Marion Carson; Mr. Mattias de Llaao, prominent Mexican-born business man of Laredo, Texas, and President of the George Washington's Birthday Celebration Committee; Mrs. Fluharty; Colonel Carsoa, Commander of the U. S. Southeastern Land Frontier. The photo was taken at the "Big O" Ranch at Laredo at a buffet given as part of the celebration of February 22nd and was attended by the Governors of Texas and of Tamaulipas, Mayors of the two Laredos and other prominent persons in civil and military life.

## SERVICE

Consul Lynn Franklin, assigned to Curacao, and his family. Left to right: Bessie, Mrs. Franklin, Jenny and Lyaa, Jr.



Anthony Starceric, Auxiliary Vice Consul, at his desk in Iquitos





*Vice Consul William H. Christensen, photographed at Antigua, with his two sons, William James and Jon.*



*A photograph taken on a recent Sunday at the Nejupa Country Club, when Mr. Stephen J. Shuttack, Jr., of the Embassy staff, was presented the Nejupa Cup by the Club's President, Dr. Vincent Navas. In winning this cup in a 72-hole play-off with a gross score of 323, Steve became 1944-45 National Golf Champion of Nicaragua. Seen in the picture are Mr. Harold D. Finley, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Sra. de Lacayo Fiallos, Mr. Shuttack, Sra. de Navas, Dr. Navas, Sra. de Sanchez, and Major Thomas G. Downing, who was runner-up with a score of 327.*

## GLIMPSSES

*American Consulate at Tananarive, Madagascar. Courtesy Consul Clifton R. Wharton*



*Staff of the Consulate General and Commercial Attaché at Johannesburg. Seated, left to right: Robert W. Rinden, Vice Consul; William H. Beach, Consul; Samuel H. Day, Commercial Attaché; Thomas D. Bowman, Consul General; John S. Richardson, Jr., Consul; Miss Ann van Wynen, Vice Consul. Standing, left to right: Miss Mary Ann Hunumel, Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, Mrs. Freda Abelowitz, Miss Dorothy Sweeney, Miss Kathleen Chippendale, Miss Lilian Ginsberg, Mrs. Joyce Dylkman, Miss Mary Thomas, Mrs. Glen Nelson, Joshua Mashabane.*



## Promotions

Concurrently with the following promotion list the Department announced that the salary of the Unclassified (B) grade is being changed from the present \$2,750 to \$2,800, in order to equalize Foreign Service salary steps with salary and deduction tables used in other branches of the Government. The Unclassified (A) \$3,000 step is being altered to \$3,100 and a new step at \$3,400 is being created. This makes an even spacing of \$300 between steps. The purpose of the new \$3,400 step is to facilitate the appointment to the Service without loss in salary of successful candidates for the career examination coming from the non-career and auxiliary services. It also permits more rapid recognition of merit in the promotion of officers in the Unclassified grade by providing a step to which they can be promoted administratively before becoming eligible for appointment to Class VIII.

### FROM FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, UNCLASSIFIED, TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS VIII:

Charles W. Adair, Jr.  
H. Gardner Ainsworth  
Donald B. Calder  
Robert J. Cavanaugh  
Leonard J. Cromie  
C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr.  
Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr.  
Richard E. Gnade  
Bartley P. Gordon  
Richard A. Johnson  
M. Gordon Knox  
Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.  
John M. McSweeney  
Bromley K. Smith  
Henry T. Smith  
William L. Smyser  
John L. Topping  
James S. Triolo  
John W. Tuthill  
William W. Walker  
Fred E. Waller  
Fraser Wilkins

\* \* \*

The following Foreign Service Officers in the unclassified grades were promoted effective March 1, 1945:

### FROM UNCLASSIFIED (A) \$3,000 TO \$3,400:

Stewart G. Anderson  
William L. Blue  
John H. Burns  
John A. Calhoun  
Don V. Catlett  
Irvan M. Eitreim  
Robert S. Folsom  
Edward L. Freers  
Paul E. Geier  
Casper D. Green  
Roger L. Heaeoek  
David H. Henry, II

Oscar C. Holder  
J. Jefferson Jones, III  
David LeBreton, Jr.  
Scott Lyon  
Robert H. McBride  
David H. McKillop  
Lee D. Randall  
Stuart W. Rockwell  
Claude G. Ross  
W. Horton Schoellkopf  
Charles W. Smith  
Byron B. Snyder  
Wallace W. Stuart  
Joseph J. Wagner  
Andrew B. Wardlaw  
Livingston D. Watrous

### FROM UNCLASSIFIED (A) \$3,000 TO \$3,100:

Philip H. Bagby  
Walter W. Birge, Jr.  
George F. Bogardus  
Gray Bream  
Kenneth A. Byrns  
Ralph N. Clough  
William A. Crawford  
Juan de Zengotita  
Thomas P. Dillon  
James M. Gilchrist, Jr.  
George M. Godley, 2nd  
Alden M. Haupt  
Frederick D. Hunt  
Wilfred V. Macdonald  
Edwin W. Martin  
W. Paul O'Neill, Jr.  
Richard A. Poole  
Herbert F. N. Schmitt  
Harold Shullaw  
Ernest V. Siracuse  
James P. Speer, II  
F. Lester Sutton  
Temple Wanamaker  
Byron White

(Continued on page 60)

## Before the Joint Survey Group

*Recent remarks of Mr. Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States before the Joint Survey Group at the Department of State. Mr. Johnston served as a Captain in the U. S. Marine Corps 1917-1922; was President of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce in 1931-32; Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., 1934-41; Chairman of the Inter-American Econ. Development; Member of Econ. Stabilization Board; Member of the War Manpower Commission and Committee for Drafting of Federal employees, 1943. He was Republican candidate for U. S. Senator from Washington in 1940.*

YOU asked me to come and talk to you about your problems. I confess I know little about your problems. I have always had an interest in the commercial services abroad. I think my first acquaintance with it was in China. Julian Arnold was there at the time.

My impression is that you do a pretty good job. I think, of course, there are exceptions. The principal criticism that I have heard is that you are stuffy—a little high-hat, and that you really don't associate with the common people very often if you can avoid doing so. I don't know whether that is just criticism. I think that in some instances it is. I can remember talking to the staffs of some of the Embassies. I overheard someone say: "You know that fellow. He just doesn't understand anything about our problem. Who wants to associate with a lot of business men, anyway?"

Well, I think there is something to that. Who does want to associate with a lot of business men, anyway? Yet, the fact is, it's your job. You have to strengthen the human side of your organization much more. The average business man who goes abroad doesn't know too much about the language, people or customs of the country. Perhaps he is a little sensitive when he goes to our embassy and the red carpet isn't put down for him, and he doesn't get the kind of treatment he thinks he's entitled to.

We Americans believe we are a little bit better than anybody else. Maybe we carry it a little further than we should, and I think your first job in dealing with business men is to make them feel that you are not talking down to them—that you really like to see them. I know you write letters of introduction, but you do leave the impression sometimes that you really know a lot more than they do. I get that impression myself when I go abroad. You know, the business men of today may have a doctor's degree just as you may have.

Sometimes we have to do business with people that we don't particularly like, but we always must remember that America is a nation made up of the peoples of all lands. I know a little bit about the metallurgical industry. It's never the purest metal that is the toughest. In order to make it tough, you

have to combine it with other metals, and I think that is the truth with human beings. We in America are an alloy of all the peoples in the world. Some people I have run across in cities in America I don't like, and I know you must have run into them in Foreign Service, but I think you've got to learn to like people. And therefore I stress the human relation side of your particular task. I know it isn't an easy one.

I'm not going to tell you how to win friends and influence people. But the first rule is to treat people like human beings. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Your position isn't easy and I have no easy formula. You've got to work it out yourself.

After this war, I understand that your organization is to be expanded. I hope that your recompense is expanded in proportion to the expansion in numbers. I hope we pay you much better, particularly for the kind and type of job we expect you to do; because when the service is enlarged you are going to have an enlarged responsibility.

The United States and Russia will emerge from this war far ahead in productive capacity of all the rest of the world combined. The United States is producing today more than the rest of the world combined, including Russia; and, knowing a little about Russia's plans for expansion in the post-war period I can assure you that you have another colossus coming upon the stage. These two countries have more enthusiasm, more power abroad, than ever before. You will represent one of them. What you do will have a profound impression and effect, not only on all other nations, but also upon the people of your own country.

As I travel around and observe our tremendous power, I am wondering what we are going to do with it. I am truthfully wondering whether we are going to use it intelligently abroad and intelligently at home. As the greatest creditor nation in the world, how are we going to use our creditor position?

Back in the worthless paper twenties we loaned money on bonds to different countries. Some of it stuck to politicians' hands. We found the paper we

had accepted was worthless. Then we went through the goldbrick thirties. We bought gold from the rest of the world at prices much higher than they had been, and we buried the gold at Fort Knox. I don't know what the gold is worth? We won't know until after the war. It may be worth a lot more or a lot less than we paid for it. What are we going to do in the forties and fifties?

What are we going to do with the tremendous power we have in America? I can't give you the answer, definitely. I can give you what I think it should be. It may not be the right one. As the greatest creditor nation, I think we should invest on a partnership basis in the industry of other lands. Personally, I think if we furnish capital and machinery essential for industry expansion abroad, we would promote productive prosperity in other countries and thereby protect such investments. We should not extend credits to foreign nations for swimming pools, or for non-productive purposes which don't raise the standard of living of the people.

Every place I go in the world, people are talking about industry. I find people wanting to know, "How can we build a hydro-electric plant here and utilize the energy for the benefit of our people? How can we build textile mills, or steel mills, or electrical plants"—or any one of hundreds of other plants? I believe we should assist in that kind of foreign industrialization. These countries are going to become industrial whether we like it or not. They will become industrial more rapidly with our assistance. Other nations will follow our methods of mass production. I wonder if that worries you?

As I go throughout the country, I am asked, "Aren't you afraid Russia will take markets away from us after the war? Don't you think Great Britain is really getting the jump on us, and getting into markets ahead of us?" Frankly, I am not worried about that at all. I want other nations to become industrial. I hope they do copy our mass methods of production. We will always keep ahead of them and give them new things to copy.

We will win this war because the instruments of war which we manufacture have been far superior to anything the Axis have.

Our technology, scientific ability, our research, the test-tube, have produced something better than was produced before. As I go around factories in America, I know we are just on the outer rim of the scientific circle of the unknown. We have already smashed the atom. What does that mean to us. Electrical energy and electrical power have revolutionized the welfare of man; but what will atomic power do for us? We are just beginning to understand the airplane. I could go into a whole realm

of things that lie ahead.

I sat next to a man at lunch who said we were making wool from milk—good wool—and probably your coats and suits which you buy have a certain proportion of milk crust; and are as warm as coats and suits made from the wool on the sheep's back.

We are making textiles from potatoes, from whole groups of other things, from edible oils, from peat, from coal, and we are also making them from wood. Any of you who have the slightest knowledge of the technical and scientific progress which we have made during this war will appreciate what I am saying. We are on the threshold of a world of amazing wonders.

I do not fear industrial progress abroad. I do not mind if Russia gets an old tire plant from us. Mr. Henry Ford was asked a couple of weeks ago, "Aren't you afraid to give Russia a tire plant?" He said, "No. When the war is over, there will be other tire plants which are much better than I can buy." So I'm not worried what other nations do if we remain alert and progressive ourselves.

I think you in the foreign field have a tremendous responsibility to translate the American business philosophy into actual practice in the field. I think you should understand that with us a great creditor nation, you should be alert to new opportunities for partnership investment with the nationals of the countries. I think you should also talk higher standards of living for the people in the countries in which you are working. You should believe that the pie of world prosperity is to be bigger, with more people having bigger pieces than they had before. You should believe that the American people are not interested in having all of the foreign trade ourselves. We want other nations to have some, too. We want England and other countries to have an expanding foreign trade after the war. Actually England will have to have a 50 per cent larger foreign trade even to exist.

I was talking about world markets with British friends. Some of them want to divide up postwar world markets; to set up monopolies. Others of them want to operate on a wider basis, competitive and expanding. So the British are split. Personally, I think we have to talk about expanded markets, not only for ourselves, but for the rest of the world. I see no other way to assure peace over a long period.

I think that you people ought to know economics thoroughly and the practical application of it. Many whom I have met in the foreign field don't know enough economics. For instance, when I was in South America, one of our commercial attachés got me to one corner and said, "Mr. Johnston, isn't it true that we are going to have a tremendous de-



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pression in America as soon as this war is over?" I said, "No. I do not think that is true, necessarily." "Well, now," he said, "Isn't it a fact that what we've got to do after this war is to limit production in this, that and the other thing." I said, "No. I don't think that's true." "Well," he said, "You just don't know what you're talking about." I said, "I could say exactly the same thing for you. You don't know what you are talking about."

I don't believe that Americans believe in an economy of scarcity. If you believe in it, you have no business representing America as commercial attachés in any country.

This economy of ours is not hard to understand. I believe that we know enough about the operation of our economic system to make it run more smoothly after the war so as to level out our peaks and valleys. Now, please understand, I don't say that we are going to do that. I said we must make every effort to do it. Since our economic position in the postwar world depends upon what other nations do, you should report intelligently to the State Department about events abroad. The information you transmit helps Washington and business to apply measures that will make our economy function.

I am convinced that we still can expand in America, and I don't believe you can prove to me we can't. I don't say that we will. That depends upon our intelligence, but I do say that the factors are here to enable us to do it.

Now, an expanding and progressive country is the kind of country I know you want to represent. That's the kind of a country I want you to be proud to understand, appreciate, work for.

Let me say again: Please understand human relationship. It's tremendously important. As a business man, I can tell you that many business men are not so hot themselves when it comes to human relations, other than in dealing with their customers. And so, I think it is essential for you to remember people. Put a smiling face on. Let people think that you are glad to see them when they come in. Let them feel that ours is a great country because it has intelligent representatives in the foreign field.

In conclusion, let me say that what we do with our tremendous power and responsibility depends in no small measure upon how our representatives act; what kind of representation they furnish America, and what ideas they inculcate in the minds of those with whom they come in contact. I think you have a great responsibility. I think you have a great opportunity. I know you will live up to both.

Are there any questions?

*Member in Audience:* In your travels abroad, did you find that American representatives seem to have

lost touch with home?

*Mr. Johnston:* Definitely.

*Member in Audience:* What should be done about it?

*Mr. Johnston:* For one thing, they should come home more frequently. I think it's a mistake to keep men abroad too long a time. I think you ought to know the feel of America. I find too many representatives abroad who have the same kind of pessimistic outlook we had here in the depths of the depression. I think it's a great mistake to show that attitude outside our country. My idea is to let the foreign representatives see a little more of what we are doing. We should get them around into factories, let them see what the new laboratories are doing, see what the new scientific developments are, see what industry has projected on the drawing boards for tomorrow. Do you know about these developments? Can you talk intelligently about them? If your people don't carry abroad a knowledge of these new things, they won't have the vaguest conception of what America really is.

Any other questions?

*Member in Audience:* One of the principal responsibilities of Foreign Service is the promotion of imports. In the future, how is that going to affect our standard of living?

*Mr. Johnston:* The standard of living of people is never raised through exports alone. They are raised through both exports and imports. Never forget that. I think we are going to have to import a lot more than we have. We must get rid of the conception that it is virtuous to export but immoral to import.

*Member in Audience:* In Foreign Service, do you think it feasible to station officers out in the country in the United States, either during their training period or when they come back, perhaps with private industry or institutions of learning which have some contact with business and its problems?

*Mr. Johnston:* Yes. That would be very advisable. Especially, do I wish to emphasize that they go around to factories—visit them. That can be arranged relatively easily. Your people should know what is going on industrially in the United States—the improvements that have been made in the last three years. Many of them as yet have not been used for civilian purposes because they are needed in the war.

I hope all of you will call on American business more often. If you don't like what we are doing—and we make mistakes—we want to know it. You can always correspond with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and no one would be mad. Maybe the State Department won't let you do it. I don't know the rules. I know we'd like it.



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Bermuda	French W. Africa	Portugal
Bolivia	Guadeloupe, FWI	Portuguese Guinea
Brazil	Guatemala	Puerto Rico
British Guiana	Haiti	St. Lucia, BWI
Canada	Hawaii	St. Thomas, V. I.
Canal Zone	Honduras	Surinam
Chile	Jamaica, BWI	Trinidad, BWI
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## INTERNMENT BY THE JAPANESE AT HONGKONG

(Continued from page 10)

kept constantly in the immediate neighborhood of our houses. On two occasions, members of the group were taken downtown for questioning by the Gendarmerie, but returned the following day, to our great relief, none the worse for wear, although one—an Army officer—had been forced to spend the night in a common Chinese jail with prisoners of the lowest type and no facilities whatsoever. On a few occasions, and after much persuading, some members were allowed to visit their former residences, under guard, in order to ascertain what, if any, of their belongings could be recovered. In some instances surprisingly good results were obtained, in others nothing at all was found, the apartments having been completely gutted by looters. Fortunately no one fell seriously ill and the Public Health Doctor interned with us was able successfully to cope with such minor ailments as occurred from time to time, with such medicines as were on hand or had been found in nearby houses. We were allowed no communication whatsoever with anyone, other than our Japanese captors and their subordinates, nor were any outsiders permitted to visit us at any time.

After two months in the Mt. Cameron houses, we were transferred to Stanley. In spite of all the discomforts and drawbacks—and among these must be mentioned the swarms of flies that infested the day light hours by the thousands and required the constant attention of a member of the group with homemade flyswatters—we were sorry to leave. We had adapted ourselves to the routine, we had considerable freedom of movement and except for a twice daily rollcall and visits from soldiers which were becoming less frequent, we were largely unmolested. Moreover, by continuing to live in our former dwellings, we were able to retain a semblance of continuity in our lives which would be broken by a move to a more formally organized prison. We had, however, no choice in the matter and were forced to obey the order. Permission was granted to take all our personal belongings, including furniture, and trucks were provided therefore. This was a very empty gesture, however, as Mr. Bruins' furniture was all packed and crated for shipment to the United States—he had been on the point of sending it home when war broke out; while my house had been rented furnished from a Swiss citizen who was able to repossess it when I moved out. We took with us to Stanley what we could but it was far from adequate for our combined needs.

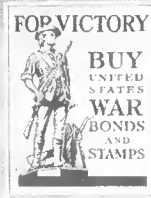
The building assigned for our use was located just outside the stockade wherein the civilian in-

ternees were confined. It had formerly been the dormitory of a boys' school, but had been used for housing civilian internees who, when they were moved out, took with them every stick of the few bits of furniture that had remained, as well as the electric light fittings. Accordingly, we received the bare shell of a building only, damaged, moreover, during the fighting and not repaired. Much of the glass was missing from the windows and there was even an unexploded shell, lodged in one wall, which remained there as a constant menace during our entire occupancy. We did have running water and electricity and eventually the window panes were restored but that was the whole extent of our comforts. Such furniture as we had available we divided among ourselves, but there were not sufficient beds, let alone tables and chairs, etc., to go round and I, for one, slept upon sofa pillows on the floor, while others managed, as best they could, on mattresses, sofas without pillows, cots constructed from packing cases and the like. Our electric stoves and refrigerators, taken from the Mt. Cameron houses, could now be used and were of very great value. We had brought with us every article which could possibly be of use, including pots and pans, electric light bulbs, even wire, and it is well that we did so as it all came in handy since, as stated, the building was an empty shell only and were forced to supply everything except walls and a roof and a very few permanent fixtures.

In addition to our party, the building also housed the Dutch official party, the Belgian consular party and a family of Belgian civilians. This caused considerable crowding and was very unsatisfactory, but after a month they were removed and we had the building to ourselves. A six feet high stone wall had been erected all around it and served as the bounds of our confinement area, 260 paces in front and 80 paces on the side. There was a small playground in front, within the wall, where we erected a decktennis net, and, the only concession ever made to us, we were permitted to use a tennis court, directly behind our jail outside the wall and almost completely enclosed in a small hollow. Within these narrow limits we spent the entire remaining period of our internment and only on exceptional and very rare occasions was anyone ever permitted to set foot outside.

At Stanley we were completely cut off from the rest of the island, being on a peninsula, the narrow neck of which was strongly guarded. The entire area was under constant patrol by Japanese soldiers and our guards served no useful purpose whatsoever. Rollcall was abandoned and it was very obvious from their actions that the sentries were placed there to humiliate and annoy us rather than

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to protect and guard us. The civilians, with no hope of exchange and a much larger area in which to move about were under no such supervision, whereas we, who confidently expected to be exchanged and hence had no thought of escaping, were subjected to the closest scrutiny. As the time for our exchange drew nearer, the number of guards was reduced until near the end they were removed entirely from the immediate neighborhood of our quarters, even the stone wall was gradually reduced in height, but no corresponding additional freedom of movement was granted us at any time.

Once we had been merged into one single community at Stanley, it was found advisable to organize ourselves to an extent previously unnecessary. Committees were set up for housekeeping, finance and ways and means. These committees, of which Consul General Southard was permanent chairman, were reformed in theory every two weeks with a rotating membership. In practice, however, Consul Bruins demonstrated such ability in the management of the kitchen and Consul Fornes in the control of community finances that they became fixtures on these committees. All intercourse with the Japs was, of course, conducted exclusively by Mr. Southard and the stenographers in the group were assigned in rotation for the preparation of such correspondence as was necessary. As our group was so small, and our activities so restricted, no attempt was made to organize any community diversion or self-improvement. This latter was out of the question, anyway, owing to the complete absence of any facilities, except for those interested in the Chinese language who were able to pursue their studies. Members of the group occupied themselves as best they could, each according to his tastes and ability. Cards, reading, "monster projects" consisting of the construction of furniture and fixtures from packing cases and with the limited tools at our disposal, exercise, namely walks up and down inside the wall, deck and court tennis, sleeping and daydreaming, all served to pass the time. Many of our close friends were interned within a stone's throw of our jail and shouted conversations were possible, but strictly forbidden by the Japs. Even hand waving was prohibited, but the rules were frequently disregarded. Much time was spent on the flat roof, watching our friends across the road in the civilian camp, speculating on their health and activities and envying them, their comparative freedom of movement (they had an area of one or two square miles in which they could move freely) and their greater opportunities for diversified social contacts, since there were over two thousand of them as opposed to twenty of us. The only time physical violence was offered any



member of our group arose from this proximity to our friends. On one of the occasions when we believed our departure to be imminent, a United States Army officer called to a civilian internee to offer him a mosquito bar for which we did not expect to have further use. Shortly thereafter a Japanese soldier came by and the guard reported this communication with the civilian group. The American officer was made to come down from the roof and the Chinese guard, under orders from the Jap, was made to slap his face. The officer was then taken to the Japanese headquarters, but soon released and the incident, which might have had disastrous results, was allowed to blow over.

Food, at Stanley, was no longer a problem, as far as quantity was concerned. The Japanese sent a truck daily with meat or fish and vegetables of sorts, rice, sugar and other staples, which were sold to us at high prices. The meat was, usually, water buffalo, tough and unappetizing. The fish, more often than not, was spoiled or suspect and the vegetables usually wilted or rotten. If we refused to accept them, which we could do, no substitute was provided. However we still had fair-sized supplies of canned goods which we had brought from our messes at Mt. Cameron, with which to eke out our daily provisions, we were allowed to send orders to the city, and whenever, as sometimes happened, a member of the group was called to confer with the Jap authorities, he was given opportunities to shop. Our food was, therefore, quite adequate—thanks more to our own providing than the Japanese supplies—and though we never saw fresh fruit, while eggs, and even good fresh meat, were extremely rare, our diet was more than sufficient to sustain life and, in comparison with the internees across the road, luxurious. Even liquor was allowed to be purchased in Hongkong and the cocktail hour—gin and bitters—became a recognized institution and helped to pass the long day. We had been permitted to take our servants with us from Mt. Cameron—not all were willing to come but enough did to cook and serve our meals and wash our clothes.

Money, which at Mt. Cameron had been a definite and serious problem, ceased greatly to trouble us at Stanley. Shortly after our arrival there, we received 10,000 military yen which had been sent to us by the State Department, through the Swiss Legation at Tokio. This was divided equally among the group, part of each person's share being placed in a general fund for the purchase of food and other communal needs and part being distributed individually to spend as each saw fit. As up to the middle of April when this remittance was received, we had had only the money which had been on our

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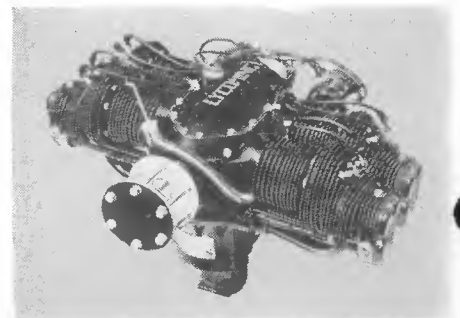
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persons at the time of the surrender, the receipt of these yen was extremely welcome and permitted such luxuries as tobacco and liquor, in addition to our daily food necessities, which up to them we had been forced to forego. Before we left we received additional sums, which were amply sufficient for our limited needs during the remaining period of our confinement.

During the entire period, until we were actually exchanged at Lourenco Marques, we had no communication whatsoever with the United States. Our only contact with the outside world was through the Japanese and our dealings with them were confined, almost exclusively, to questions arising in connection with our repatriation. No personal messages could be sent or received nor was any word vouchsafed regarding our families at home. We were permitted to receive a daily newspaper printed in English by the Japs in Hongkong and from that we learned something of the progress of the war, by skillful reading between the lines. This paper was, also, eagerly scanned for news of the exchange negotiations and from it we learned almost as much as from the official communications of our captors.

The subject of exchange and repatriation was, naturally enough, uppermost in our minds from the very beginning of our internment. At first we were very confident that it would take place within a few weeks or months but as time passed our confidence grew less and less. The first definite indication that something was planned did not occur until sometime in February when our names were checked by the Nips against a list held by them. Shortly thereafter, however, we were informed that the demands of the United States Government—namely that the Marines of the Legation Guard at Peking be included in the exchange—had caused the breaking off of all negotiations. Moreover the naval situation was such that no exchange voyage could possibly be undertaken or even considered until at least October 1942. Following that disappointment, certain indications built up our hopes again and, before we left Mt. Cameron, we knew that Lourenco Marques had been agreed upon as the port where the exchange was to take place. We still did not know, however, for certain, whether we were all to go, or whether the list would be confined solely to the Embassy and consular staffs from metropolitan Japan. In April, the Dutch and Belgian consular parties were removed to Shanghai. We hoped to be taken there also and exchanged shortly after arrival, but that hope was likewise disappointed. Thereafter the graph of our hopes showed constant rising periods followed by abrupt declines and we never felt secure, even after we boarded the *Asama Maru* that the vessel would not be recalled in mid-

ocean and its passengers returned to confinement. If I remember correctly, at least five different definite dates were set for our departure, and though matters moved steadily forward there was always the possibility that a serious hitch might, at any moment, cancel all arrangements. What is worse, each time a postponement occurred we were never told that it was a postponement. We were always informed that the negotiations had been broken off, always by reason of excessive United States demands, and that repatriation was indefinitely postponed. When we were finally allowed to embark, we were not informed of the terms of the exchange agreement. Accordingly, we did not know what our rights were and hence were unable to protest, when we were told that we would only be allowed to take hand luggage with us. There was no limit to the number of pieces of hand luggage, but it had to be something smaller than a trunk that could be easily carried. To most of us this was not a hardship as our heavy belongings had long since disappeared, looted, stolen or just plain lost, but a few, like Consul Bruins, had many crates of household furniture which had to be left behind. It is true the Japanese had offered to store this for us and had actually sent trucks to carry it away for storage, but no receipts were given, no one was allowed to accompany the trucks, there is no evidence that the boxes and cases ever arrived intact at the warehouse designated or that that warehouse was the one actually used. After the liberation of Hongkong it will be very interesting to see how much is actually on hand and in what condition. Cases belonging to me were actually broken into and looted during the move from Mt. Cameron to Stanley, and there is nothing to give us any confidence that a similar occurrence did not take place en route from Stanley to the storage warehouse.

When, with the first light of dawn on June 29, 1942, just six months and four days after the surrender of Hongkong had taken place, we saw the exchange ship *Asama Maru* anchored in the bay, we still dared not trust too confidently that we were going home. There had been too many postponements and we had had too many proofs of the absence of any desire on the part of the Japs to cooperate. That did not prevent us, however, from being all packed and ready many hours before the actual hour of embarkation. Much that we rightfully could have taken was left behind; articles that had been deliberately stolen from under our noses or looted from our dwellings during periods of enforced absence—articles that had remained in our possession but which the Nips refused to permit us to take on board in defiance of the exchange agreement, and diaries and other written matter which

we, ourselves, had destroyed since we expected our baggage to be searched and were afraid of the complications that might ensue. Many articles, of no value to us but of great utility to the remaining British internees, we were permitted to send into the civilian camp where we could only hope that they arrived safely and helped to lighten the despair that our departure must have caused.

After two and a half years of freedom and the resumption of a normal mode of life, the healing influence of time has largely toned down the experiences we underwent. Much has already been forgotten, much when seen in the different perspective of a free and more normal world has lost its grimness, but much has been too deeply engraved ever to be erased. The petty annoyances and persecutions which loomed so large at the time can be forgotten, if not forgiven. But we cannot forget the mental anguish of our complete lack of communication with the outside world and the absence of any word from or to our families at home and the constant extreme tension under which we lived at all times never knowing what our status was, our very existence depending upon the whim of ignorant, brutal and alien soldiery who were free whenever they so desired to walk in on us and subject us to whatever indignities and even violence, they saw fit. This constant being on the alert to avoid any incident which, slight in itself, might well grow into something exceedingly disagreeable, more than anything else, I believe, kept us in a constant state of nerves and was one of the greatest hardships that we had to bear. I often wonder, in retrospect, whether we could have borne it all as well as we did, if we had been aware, at the time, of the correct and courteous treatment accorded by our Government to our opposite members at White Sulphur Springs.

## OUR NEW VICE CONSULS

(Continued from page 31)

Public speaking is also stressed, and Mr. Foster has the habit of calling upon his charges to take to the platform and deliver talks on various subjects.

Tests are given weekly to keep the "students" on their toes. There is general satisfaction with the results and with the manner in which "students" "think out" answers.

In reply to the question: "How are the salaries of foreign service officers computed?" one "student" mentioned the base pay, overtime, and rent, cost of living and representation allowances, and then added: "Whoever computed the salaries of foreign service officers never had to live on one."

Mr. Foster puts life in his classes by relating interesting anecdotes from his long career, and he

keeps the class amused by his constant supply of trilogies. About twice a week he would come out with a new one, such as a "Trilogy on Public Speaking," namely choose a topic 1—appropriate to the occasion, 2—appropriate to the listeners and 3—appropriate to yourself. He suggested trilogies on writing reports, on conduct, on how to speak to foreigners, etc. One day he asked the class to suggest a "Trilogy on How to Gain Lasting Fame in the Foreign Service," and an alert man near the back of the room came forth with 1—Save the wife or child of a ruler from drowning, 2—sign a treaty along with the foreign minister, and 3—die at your post from some disaster or disease and have your name inscribed on the Department's bronze plaque.

But what prompted the new Foreign Service officers to enter the Service? For the vast majority it was because they felt that the Foreign Service will be one of the most interesting and most important fields in the post-war era and for a long time thereafter and that it was definitely a field where they could be of great value to their country. A few, however, frankly admitted that they "just wanted to get a chance to see the world."

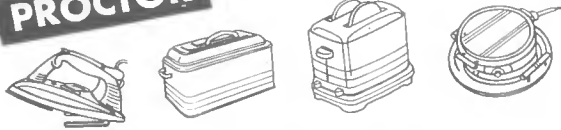
The Auxiliary officers are confident that they may become an integral part of the United States Foreign Service where "there is a definite need for us." In spite of the fact that the Department has eased its strict admission policy through the Foreign Service Auxiliary, the new vice consuls by no means feel that they are being admitted via the back door. They feel 100 per cent confident that they are going to grasp the much needed experience and knowledge of the Service and that most of them will, in a few months or a year or so, be career men and women.

They feel confident that their education, intelligence and general training qualify them to hold their own against anyone else in the field. Nor will they bow their heads to a veteran officer just because he is a veteran.

They have heard the rumor that the Auxiliary is "just a duration baby." They realize that the Service must expand and hope that they will be the officers to whom the Department will turn when replacements are needed; and they will be jumps ahead of their future competitors, since their practical field experience will help them hurdle the competitive examinations standing between them and a post-war career in the Foreign Service.

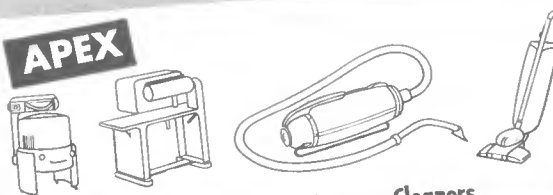
And in no way do they consider themselves inferior because they are classed, at the moment, as "Auxiliary" officers. No more so than does the OCS-trained or Reserve Officer in the Army whose platoon has annihilated just as many Japs or Nazis as the platoon commanded by a West Pointer.

**PROCTOR**



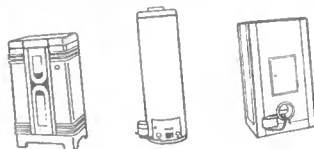
Irons • Roosters • Toasters • Waffle Irons

**APEX**



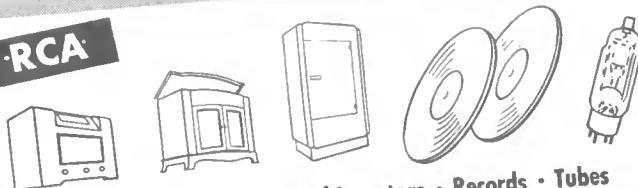
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From Proctor will come Electric Irons that keep hot without overheating . . . an electric oven that will cook an entire meal . . . toasters that give just the right crispness.

With the Apex Washer your laundry work will be done in the safety of your home—in the most sanitary way. Clothes will last longer—too. There'll be modern vacuum cleaners to bring speed and ease to house cleaning.

Duo-Therm Water Heaters will give you all the hot water you need—at the turn of the tap. A circulating heater will bring warmth to your home, whenever you require it.

These are new peacetime products. As soon as production permits, these appliances for tomorrow will be available from your local RCA dealer.



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## THE REOPENING OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT ATHENS

(Continued from page 13)

fire a few yards down the street, and the body of a man was loaded into a car at the Embassy door, apparently a victim of the same gun.

The succeeding four weeks were among the saddest experienced by any member of the staff. A number of us had been through wars and revolutions, bombing and shelling, on a far greater scale than obtained in Athens. But this was civil war of the bitterest kind. Day after day of almost continuous sniping, with intermittent shelling, mortar fire, strafing, bombing and dynamiting, plus recurrent reports of atrocities and the taking of hostages, left memories which all would prefer to do without. For several days there was active fighting in the park opposite the Embassy, and official business was held to a minimum. The Ambassador arranged for the Naval Attaché and his staff, together with the Army radio operators, to live in the building, with at least one officer on duty 24 hours daily. There were no facilities for handling a larger number in the Embassy, and the possibility of its being cut off entirely from the American School had to be considered. Fortunately, this did not materialize, and it continued to be possible for the Foreign Service officers and men clerks to spend some time at the Embassy every day. The women clerks carried on coding and other essential activities at the American School. Unseasonably cold weather and the shortness of the winter days did not contribute to efficient operation, but necessary business was transacted at the Embassy and at the School despite the hostilities and despite the fact that electricity, gas, heat, telephones, water, street-cars, busses and taxis had become things of the past.

As the campaign developed the district in which the Embassy building is located soon became quieter than that of the American School where most of us were living, and where shells and strafing planes came overhead, while rifle bullets broke several windows and pock-marked the walls. In the meantime relief loans to American citizens were resumed as soon as rifle and machine gun fire in the immediate vicinity of the Embassy was reduced to a point where the pecuniary need of the borrowers seemed to outweigh the danger from bullets. It soon became clear, however, that these advances could not possibly take care of a majority of the persons whom it seemed necessary to help. First, there were the veterans of World War I, many of whom eventually would be entitled to substantial payments from the Veterans Administration, but whose citizenship status did not make them eligible for loans. There were many others whose cases

could not be satisfactorily investigated under the circumstances, but who had sufficient claim on American citizenship to make it impossible to ignore them when they were starving. And as time went on money alone was not enough. All but a few shops remained closed and such food as could be obtained cost more or less in proportion to the ruling price of \$1.40 per pound for potatoes.

The revolution and the general strike lasted so long that the impoverished households of Athens were forced to extraordinary lengths to keep body and soul together. Happily our British Army ration issues never failed us, despite the all but complete breakdown of food distribution to the general public. When we were unable to collect our rations at the usual place, some four miles from the Embassy, an army truck brought them to us, and when the center of Athens was cut off from the regular distribution point the British issued us field rations. Our thanks are also due to the American Legation in Cairo and the Air Transport Command for sending us a full ton of food by special plane. As a result the Embassy staff was relatively well off, but by the week before Christmas the condition of many American citizens and of our local staff was so serious that our relief operations had to be changed from an individual to an organized basis.

On December 23 an embryo commissary was opened in the basement of the Embassy, issuing three days' rations for 85 persons who had at least some claim on American citizenship and who were obviously hungry. The food in question was borrowed largely from the Loring Hall Mess, but on the following day Brigadier King (New Zealand) of Military Liaison allowed us to draw on his limited relief stores as well. This was fortunate, since we were called upon to issue no less than 150 three days' rations on Christmas Eve. Subsequent distributions brought the total to 667 persons, who were given free food sufficient for three days each. In the meantime our local personnel had become increasingly dependent upon us for food supplies. Many of them live in suburbs which were cut off from the Embassy for days or weeks by almost continuous fighting. A number had their houses totally or partially destroyed and many lost a large part of their worldly possessions. Fortunately they suffered no casualties; their great problem was food. At first a number were assisted directly from the Loring Hall Mess, but as others found their way back to work the problem became so large as to necessitate working out a standard ration for issue from the Embassy Commissary. This was so satisfactory that it has been continued ever since, using whatever stocks of food could be picked up at a reasonable price.



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Not so many years ago  
Most countries of South America  
Had no telephone connection  
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A climax in Embassy activities came at the beginning of January when the Air Transport Command was forced to vacate its hotel on a few hours notice that it would be blown up. The story of the ACT in Athens during the recent troubles is worthy of detailed treatment on its own account, and the Embassy was glad to provide them shelter in this final emergency. There was no other place to go, and 100 American officers and men brought their bedding, food and cooking facilities into the Consular and Economic Sections for a stay of several days until other quarters were found. Their splendid record in carrying out their duties during the entire period of hostilities, the risks taken and the casualties suffered, led us to expect that this new adventure would be met with good humored efficiency. It was, and after a few days as our guests, the ATC moved into another building, leaving the Embassy as clean and orderly as they had found it.

By the evening of January 5, Athens was clear of organized resistance to British and Greek Government forces. During four weeks of civil war the loss of life and damage to property in Athens and Piraeus appear to have been not far below what was suffered by Belgrade during the intensive German air bombing raids of April 1941, although bullets, knives and dynamite, instead of bombs, had caused most of the damage. Then Athens went to work again, with the help of the British Army and the various relief agencies. Garbage and debris accumulated during a month were cleaned up, houses were patched, and by the end of January all public utilities were functioning once more. The Embassy staff, all on duty again in their offices and expecting the arrival of additional personnel assigned, attacked with renewed vigor the completion of office arrangements, repairs, organization and the handling of current business.

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#### MARRIAGES

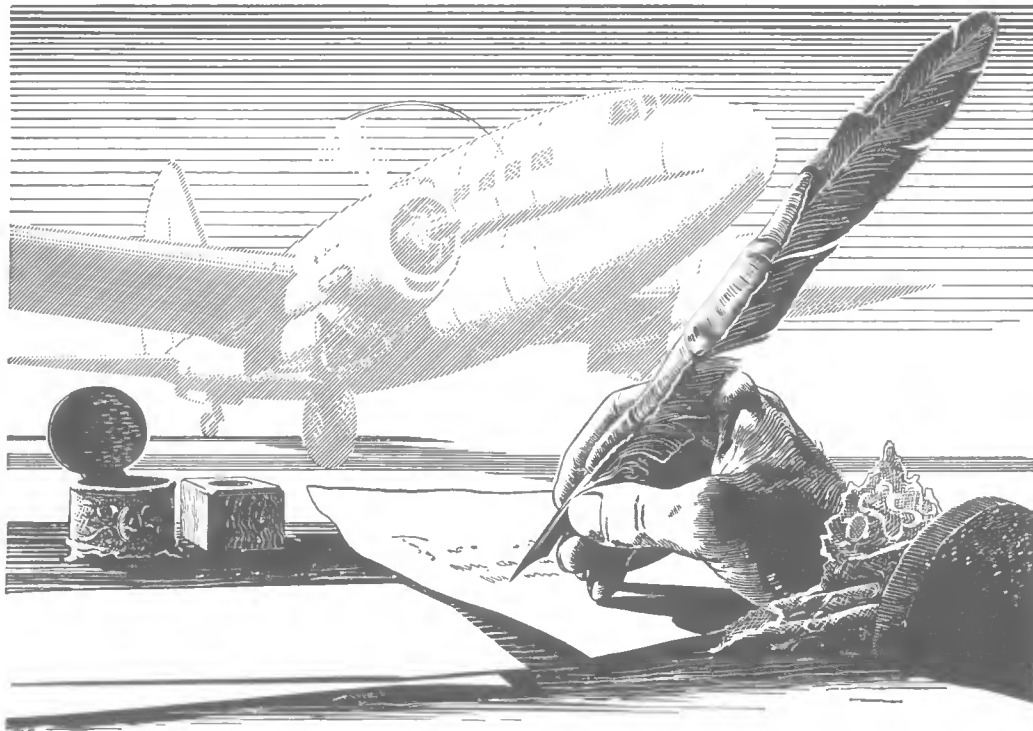
COCHRAN-BUMSTED. Mrs. Marjorie Wentz Bumsted and Mr. William P. Cochran, Jr., Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, were married in Newark, New Jersey, on March 17, 1945.

THORNE-MACVEAGH. Miss Margaret Ewen MacVeagh, daughter of The Hon. and Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, and Lieut. Samuel Edmund Thorne, USNR, were married on March 18, 1945, in Washington, D. C.

---

#### IN MEMORIAM

COWAN. Mrs. Louise Henry Cowan, mother of Mrs. Graham Kemper, died in March in Greenville, Miss.



## “Despatch is the Soul of Business”

So Lord Chesterfield wrote, two centuries before air mail added real dispatch to business communications. Air mail offers nation-wide delivery overnight, reaches other continents in just a few more hours. It cuts waiting time for answers. It speeds sales orders, contracts, all other business or personal mail.

Yet think of the advantages if all first class

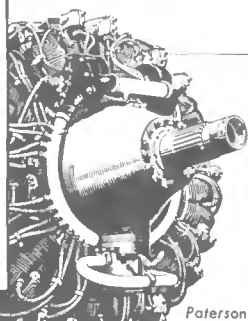
mail moved by air. Not local letters, or from city to suburbs, of course, but all first class material moving more than, say, 150 miles.

Modern planes have the capacity to carry the mail loads which would result. Wright Cyclone engines give them the load-lifting power. At ordinary surface rates, the extra mail revenue would provide increased air transport service with national benefits. And both the business world and the general public would gain from this type of mail service and the increased speed which it would bring.

### The Shape of Planes to Come



On world air routes you will see the Martin JRM-1 Mors transports, another type of Cyclone-powered plane for passengers and cargo. Long-range, heavy-capacity flying boats, the Mors transports can include in their cargo over 20,000 pounds of mail per plane. The power: four Wright Cyclone 18's of 2,200 horsepower each.



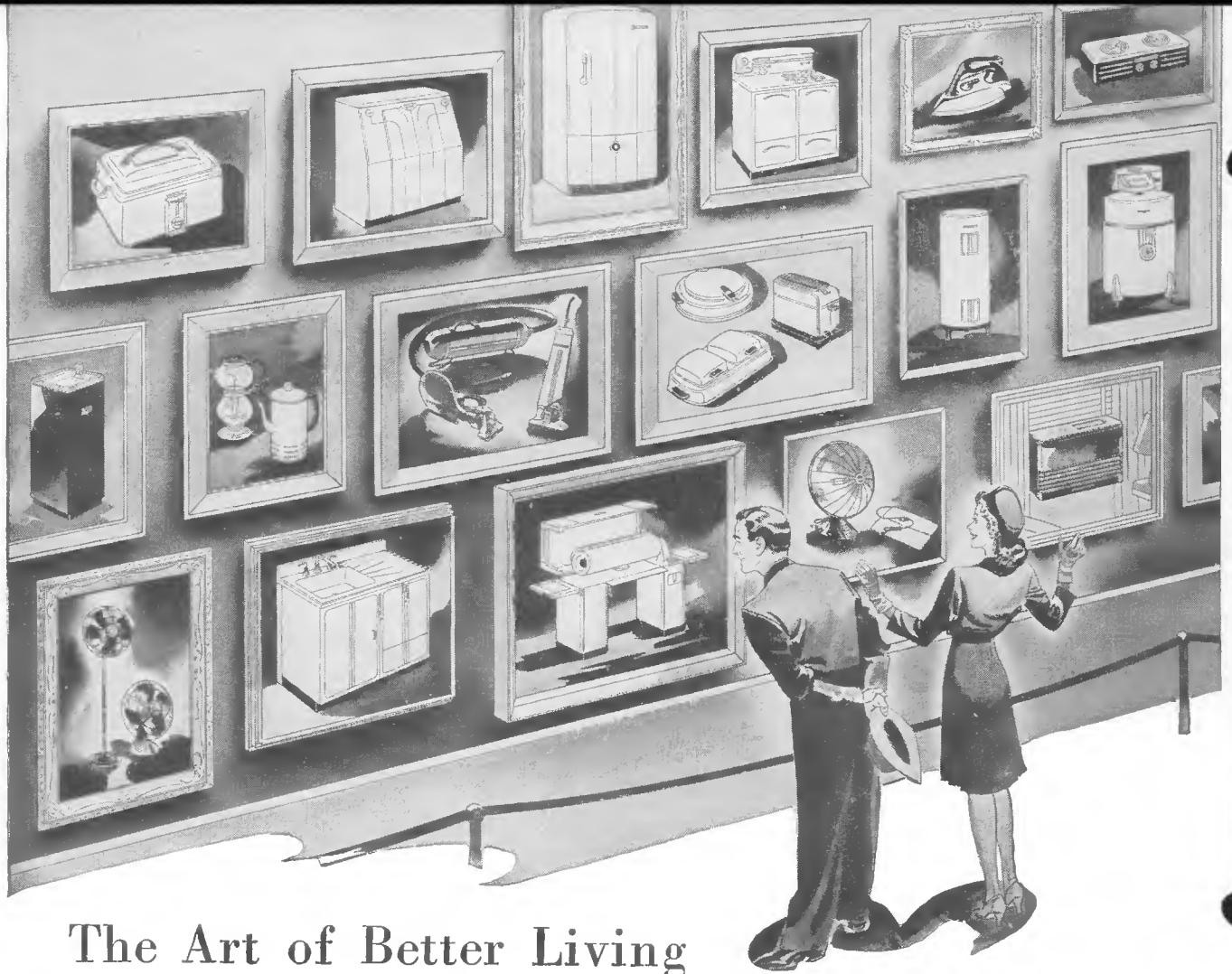
— CYCLONE ENGINES PAY THEIR WAY —

# WRIGHT

## AIRCRAFT ENGINES

WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION

Paterson, N. J., U. S. A., A Division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation



## The Art of Better Living

Here are masterpieces of modern living . . . some of the home appliances that have won world-wide admiration.

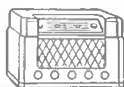
Prior to the war, Westinghouse produced 30,000,000 of these artful electrical servants.

Every type and every model . . . in its design and finish and dependable operation . . . is a tribute to Westinghouse ingenuity and productive skill. "Today's best" has always been "tomorrow's challenge." In the search for constant

improvement, there has grown the world-wide consciousness that Westinghouse is **FIRST** with the **BEST**.

Count on that policy, depend on the experience that has built 30,000,000 fine appliances, as your promise of still finer ones to come after the war. Again Westinghouse will be **FIRST** with the **BEST**. Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y., U. S. A.

*For electric appliance repairs, see your Westinghouse distributor*



# Westinghouse *will be FIRST with the BEST*

OFFICES AND DISTRIBUTORS EVERYWHERE . . . PLANTS IN 25 CITIES

## SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 17)

- (3) Local Transportation Allowances—for those cases where personally owned automobiles are necessarily used on Government business.
- (4) Transfer and Outfit Allowances—The Government now recognizes that each change of residence undertaken on its orders involves unusual personal requirements as regards special clothing and other necessities which, in accordance with minimum standards, is a justifiable operating charge to the Service rather than to the individual.
- (5) Medical and Dental Allowance—It has at last been recognized that the hazards of health in foreign service are as much a responsibility of the Government in the case of Foreign Service personnel as with the personnel of the Army or the Navy. Furthermore, it is obviously good business and in the national interest to ensure the maintenance of high standards of health in the Foreign Service. A fixed allowance for officers and their dependents has now been authorized for use where United States Army, Navy or Public Health medical and dental services are not available. Consideration is given to any special circumstances which call for expenditures beyond the limits of the individual allowance, and it has been found that savings from individuals not requiring medical or dental attention pay for the excess needs of less fortunate personnel or their dependents. Here again, the fair and intelligent administration of this helpful measure of security is made possible by the detailed knowledge on the part of the Consuls General at Large of the personal health situations of all members of their official family.

Finally, in the realm of financial provision for the Foreign Service, the Government has now successfully negotiated treaties of Friendship and Foreign Service Rights and Privileges with every foreign government, which uniformly guarantees freedom from taxation and import and excise duties on a reciprocal basis for the official employees and their dependents of the signatory governments. This has meant a real saving not only of money but of time and effort to the American Foreign Service.



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

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Texaco Petroleum Products

# A Valuable Use for Your Knowledge of Geography

**N**OW is the time when reader-families of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE want articles on countries in the headlines and datelines of world news. Foreign Service Officers are invited to submit to the editor factual accounts of travel experiences, accompanied by human-interest photographs. By thus helping The Magazine to present an up-to-date record of a changing world, you contribute to the information of millions of readers. Why not enjoy the satisfaction of making this important use of your geographic knowledge? Liberal payment is made for all narratives and pictures accepted for publication. Before preparing manuscripts it is advisable that you submit a brief outline of your proposed article.



*Right: A friendly game helped to pass away this quiet noon hour in the village of Vori, Crete. A GEOGRAPHIC photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.*

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

## *Extent of Service*

There are now, as you know, 503 posts abroad staffed by approximately 2,000 Foreign Service Officers and 500 Technical Attachés and advisory personnel. There are in addition 8,000 American and Foreign clerks and other miscellaneous employees.

## *Physical Equipment*

The American Foreign Service, I am glad to report, has the most up-to-date physical equipment of any Foreign Service. Government owned and furnished residences are maintained at practically all posts and for all of the normal American staff required for each post. This one factor has resulted in considerable savings to the Government over a period of years, as regards previous disbursements of transportation costs for the furniture and furnishings of Foreign Service personnel. Government owned automobiles are provided for the conduct of official business at the great majority of posts. The offices themselves are furnished in a manner truly representative of the best in American business methods. Every type of business machine which can effect a saving in time and in mechanical operations is provided where needed, such as dictaphones, indexing machines, instantaneous duplicating machines, addressographs, accounting machines,

coding machines and photographic equipment. Each office has shortwave radio equipment for the reception of especially beamed Government broadcasts including general non-confidential instruction, and for news services. The larger Missions operate both receiving and transmission radio services with the Department of State. The Department also operates under charter its own flights of aircraft to all parts of the world carrying diplomatic couriers and official travelers on urgent Government business. Some of the larger offices have small planes and helicopters for rapid transportation within their area of jurisdiction. The Consuls General at Large, previously referred to, each have the facility of a special plane and pilot for their transportation needs and the general needs of the Department within their areas.

## *III. Departmental Organization in Support of the Foreign Service*

An efficient, carefully organized and operated Foreign Service would be partially nullified in its usefulness without adequate organization behind it within the home office, and in this respect also, I am glad to be able to report certain notable advances which have been made in the organizational structure and functions of the Department of State.

NOW, ASK THE MAN  
WHO OWNS ONE!



*The 1942 Clipper. Last model built by Packard before going to War.*

☆ *For Victory* ☆

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PLANES AND SHIPS—  
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fighter-bomber



LANCASTER  
bomber



NAVY  
PT boats

PRECISION-BUILT POWER

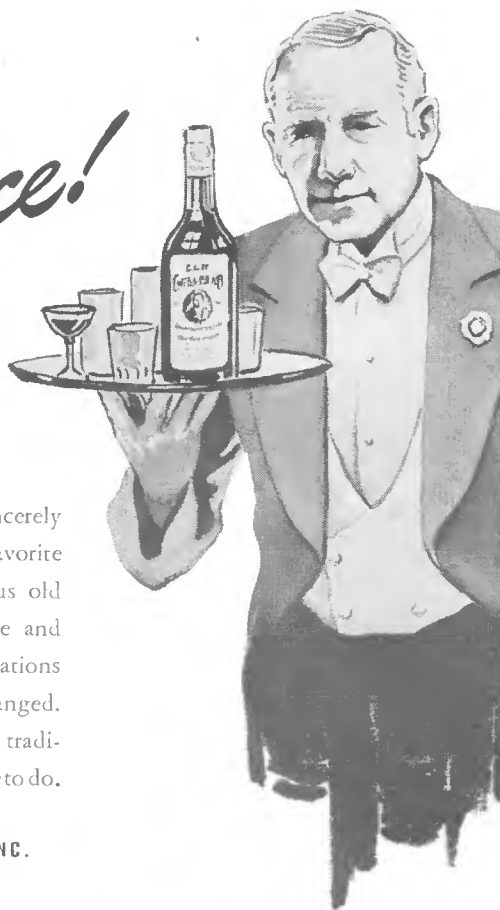
Motor cars have been subjected to unusually severe performance tests during the past few years. Circumstances growing out of the war have made it necessary for them to operate under trying conditions for which they were not originally designed. If ever there was an opportunity to appraise the extra quality built into cars by their manufacturers, this is it.

Packard owners are constantly reminded of the wisdom of their choice by the absolute dependability and superior performance of their cars during these difficult times.

# PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

*Always  
at Your Service!*



Wherever you are—whatever your mission—we sincerely hope that you will always be able to obtain your favorite American whiskey when you want it. These famous old brands have been the favorites of Americans, here and abroad, for a good many years now. Today, as generations ago, their matchless taste and superb quality is unchanged. It is our privilege to serve by jealously guarding the traditional excellence of these fine whiskeys. That we promise to do.

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★ ★ ★ OLD GRAND-DAD is straight bourbon whiskey. OLD CROW is straight whiskey—bourbon or rye. OLD OVERHOLT is straight rye whiskey. BELLOWS SPECIAL RESERVE whiskey—a blend. P.M. De Luxe whiskey—a blend. MERITO imported brandy. LEJON California brandy. MARQUES DEL MERITO ports and sheries. BELLOWS & CO. ports and sheries. HARTLEY dry California sherry. LEJON dry vermouth. CHATEAU LEJON red and white wines. ★ ★ ★



First of all in importance is the development of well staffed Country Divisions in which all the elements of our foreign policy and relations with any particular country come into focus in a well coordinated and orderly manner. These Country Divisions are now staffed and organized to handle the full range of political, economic, informational and cultural problems that arise in connection with both policy considerations and operations in the territory under their jurisdiction; and the functioning of the Foreign Service in that territory, in all of its varied ramifications, individually and collectively, is constantly under review by such Divisions. And under review, I might say, not as an isolated problem of administration but as a vital element in the whole picture of policy, operations and general relations. The primary responsibility for the conduct of all phases of our relations with any such foreign territory is now placed directly upon the Country Division, and every agency and department of the Government is required to obtain clearance for any and all of its projects in the country concerned with the appropriate Country Division of the Department of State. The lines of authority and responsibility have now been clearly established, and both within and without the Department the authoritative function of the Country Division, acting under the appropriate Assistant Secretary of State, is clearly understood.

Secondly, by a carefully devised informational service, Officers in the field are kept fully aware not only of matters under current consideration in the Department but of all major developments abroad in the conduct of American foreign relations.

Thirdly, the Department has now established a completely staffed Research and Analysis Division, which is organized in its various sections as counterparts of the geographical Country Divisions as well as along certain functional lines. In this Research Division, the background material on any subject in which the Foreign Service or the Department may be interested, is properly organized and presented. Moreover, such material is under constant revision in order to keep abreast of developments from month to month. It is now possible on short notice to obtain from this Division memoranda listing the facts and pointing up the problems on every subject of importance to the current functioning of our Government in its contact with foreign governments and peoples. As a further service, this Division undertakes the necessary research for speeches and articles on any subject that may be required by or may be useful to both officials of the Department and Officers of the Foreign Service.

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## ALL RISK FOREIGN TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Most Life and Accident Policies exclude war Risk and Overseas Aviation coverage, therefore you should protect yourself with an All Risk 24 hour coverage Accident Policy in a strong American Company.

Each unit of coverage includes \$1,000 Death and Dismemberment Benefit, \$5.00 Weekly disability indemnity plus Medical Reimbursement up to 15% of the total weekly indemnity received. Costs vary with location, length of time covered and current war conditions. Present rate schedules for Foreign Service Personnel—Annual policies \$6 to \$17 per unit. Minimum term—2 months with one round trip to specified destination, any mode transportation, \$2 to \$8 per unit. Small additional charge for each additional month (approximately 75c).

Cable and Radio orders through State Department accepted and bound. Policy and bill will follow by mail. Submit name of *beneficiary*, number of *units*, *duration* of desired coverage, *origin* and *destination* of any proposed trip.

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Washington, D. C.

## IV. Functions of the Foreign Service in the World of Today

Great care has been exercised in recent years to achieve a more perfect balance between the two most important functions of the Foreign Service, namely, the observation and reporting of developments in all phases of the life of foreign countries and secondly the representative function of our field organization.

As has been so often said, our Foreign Service Officers are the eyes and ears abroad of our Government and Country, and their work in this respect requires not only the ability to observe carefully and accurately what is taking place in their field of activity, but also the capacity for intelligent, balanced appraisal of the underlying motivations and the possible consequences of the situations and trends which develop in the economic and political forces at work in other countries. With a view to furthering the successful application of these capacities to the work in hand and also in order to achieve the better balancing of functions as mentioned above, more attention is now being paid both in instruction and administration to those elements of the faculty of good representation which create official and personal prestige, and which tend therefore to enhance the effectiveness of our officers both as regards their reportorial and their representative endeavors. In great measure this faculty is a matter of intuitive perception, which must be sharpened through experience, but it is also possible to give instruction concerning its various aspects, to define techniques good, bad and indifferent, and to supply the material accoutrements which buttress it. Every feature of these techniques, acquired by training and instilled through experience have their meaning and purpose. So much attention has always been given to the reportorial functions of the Foreign Service that at times there has been a tendency to lose sight of the equally important values to the national interest of the developed faculty for creating prestige and hence good representation.

It is now more fully recognized than ever before, that the work of the Foreign Service is a two-way arterial highway: that in addition to sending back information, impressions, analyses and interpretations, the Foreign Service should at the same time be equally engaged in effectively conveying to the Governments and people of foreign lands such information and interpretations of our way of life and viewpoints as will enable them to understand better and to appreciate the more worthwhile features of this country and its people. While such activity should be highly conducive to the furtherance of American interests in general, it will at the same time extend the effectiveness of reporting on foreign

developments. Our country may be regarded critically at times by the people of other countries, either justifiably or unjustifiably, but this should never occur because of a lack of prestige on the part of our Foreign Service or through its failure constantly to portray favorable interpretations of American life.

This consideration involves one of the newer factors in international relationships. In former times the conduct of foreign relations was a process of contact, representation and negotiation between a relatively small number of ranking statesmen and official representatives. Now, however, the old order has passed away, and we find that diplomacy today involves new techniques in the influencing of mass opinion. It is now the people of a nation who must be reached, on whom the impression must be made, and to whom the story must be told.

This new factor requires the establishment of more varied contacts among ever widening circles of the informed groups of any literate nation. It also requires a broader application of the representative function of our Service of Peace. In order to achieve more complete dissemination of information about our country and to further better understanding of its policies, every type of approach, through groups and organizations, by means of addresses, informal talks, illustrated lectures, motion pictures and cultural exchange programs, is the order of the day. It is no longer sufficient for a Foreign Service Officer to tell a story, a useful, accurate story to his own Government. He must in turn be able to tell an equally useful and accurate story to the people among whom he has been sent to live and work.

#### V. Conclusion

And so it is that we find the two functions of the Foreign Service balanced and synthesized into a creative effort which has as its chief objective the laying of broad and sound foundations of true understanding and mutual tolerance between the people of this and other nations, and the furtherance of reciprocal ties of friendship and sympathy, seeking always for more and better means of international collaboration in matters of mutual interest. This creative effort, properly directed, is engaged in projecting into the future the structure of a lasting peace. Such is the true task and final measure of value of the Foreign Service of the United States.

It is into this Service that you now have the honor to enter, seeking within its needs and potentialities the fulfillment of your own individual careers. On behalf of the Department of State and the Government of the United States I welcome you sincerely to this honored and honorable role in the service of your country.

## To the Foreign Service Officers of the United States

◆

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

◆

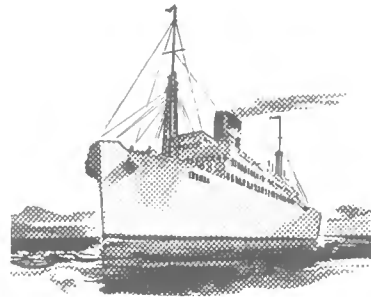
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<b>BRAZIL</b> Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo	<b>ENGLAND</b> London 117, Old Broad St. 11, Waterloo Place	<b>PUERTO RICO</b> San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
<b>CANAL ZONE</b> Balboa Cristobal	<b>INDIA</b> Bombay	<b>REPUBLIC OF PANAMA</b> Panama
<b>CHILE</b> Santiago Valparaiso	<b>MEXICO</b> Mexico City	<b>URUGUAY</b> Montevideo
<b>COLOMBIA</b> Bogota Barranquilla Medellin	<b>VENEZUELA</b> Caracas	

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B-r-i-u-g-g-g! — Darn that alarm clock! Oh-h-hoe, boy, I must have been dreaming! What a dream! And what a service! Hummmmmmm. I wonder if there's any chance of working that into reality? Wonder if anyone else would be interested in seeing an American Foreign Service set-up like that? I wonder? Well—here's another day.

### PROMOTIONS

(Continued from page 34)

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (B) \$2,750 TO UNCLASSIFIED

(A) \$3,400:

Clifton P. English  
Thomas S. Estes  
Sidney K. Lafoon  
Harry C. Reed  
Terry B. Sanders

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (B) \$2,750 TO UNCLASSIFIED

(A) \$3,100:

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Henry Hanson, Jr.  
Douglas Henderson  
Armistead M. Lee  
Larue R. Lutkins  
James L. O'Sullivan  
Albert E. Pappano  
Henry L. Pitts, Jr.  
Leslie A. Squires  
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.  
Richard E. Usher

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (B) \$2,750 TO \$2,800:

Alvin M. Bentley  
Byron E. Blankinship  
Robert M. Brandin  
William C. Burdett, Jr.  
Findley Burns, Jr.  
George Carnahan  
Forrest N. Daggett  
Douglas N. Forman, Jr.  
Michael R. Gannett  
James C. Lobenstine  
Oliver M. Marey  
William S. Rosenberg  
Lubert O. Sanderhoff  
William L. Sands, Jr.  
Joseph S. Sparks  
William L. S. Williams

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (C) \$2,500 TO UNCLASSIFIED

(A) \$3,400:

Merlin E. Smith

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (C) \$2,500 TO UNCLASSIFIED  
(A) \$3,100:

A. John Cope, Jr.  
Keeler Faus  
J. Brock Havron  
J. William Henry  
Charles E. Hulick, Jr.  
J. Ramon Solana

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (C) \$2,500 TO UNCLASSIFIED  
(B) \$2,800:

Howard Brandon  
Paul F. DuVivier  
James C. McCargar

### NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

*(Continued from page 25)*

March. Among other guests were H.R.H. The Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and Mrs. Grenville Emmet, wife of the late American Ambassador to the Netherlands. Mrs. Emmet, who knew of Mr. Franklin's manuscript, told Mrs. Roosevelt about it and the First Lady asked to read the story. Mr. Franklin received the following note from Mrs. Roosevelt:

"Dear Mr. Franklin:

I am returning your manuscript. "Respectfully Yours," which I read with great interest and The President enjoyed parts of it. We both think it is a valuable contribution to the understanding by the public of the work of our Foreign Service.

Very sincerely yours,  
Eleanor Roosevelt."

Mr. Franklin says that upon publication of the book, any profits to him from its sale will be turned over to the American Foreign Service Association to augment its scholarship fund for the children of members of the Foreign Service. He was inspired to this decision by the generous bequest of the late Charles B. Hosmer, who had expressed the wish that he hoped his contribution would encourage other members of the Service to make donations for this worthy cause. "And also," said Mr. Franklin, "we might look around and find needy retired FSO's who retired in the days before there were pensions."

Be on the lookout for "Respectfully Yours."

#### *Lost: A Great-Great-Grandfather*

The Foreign Service seems to be getting its best publicity these days in the classified ads of the local newspapers. Just glance under "Apartments Want-

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

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

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

**GOODWILL is an asset**  
**Whose Market Value Never Fluctuates**

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### BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

HARRY K. BARR, President

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SAYS "REMEMBER" . . .

## Wire FLOWERS

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Washington, D. C.

*Authorized F.T.D. Member*

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PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE

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One letter for everything.

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\$14.95, Ridabock Military Uniforms.  
Bride's Trousseau assembled and forwarded.

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ed" or Houses Wanted to Rent," and you'll run into all of your friends in the Foreign Service. Now we've even made a recent "Lost and Found" column with:

**NOTICE!**

Disappeared May 28, 1943, from custody of a Washington storage company, family portrait, very dark background, man facing right, holding newspaper, black formal clothes, white collar. Frame gilt, 2 1/2 x 3'. Value essential. Substantial reward. William Barnes, 1702 Summit Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. De. 0534.

The oil painting was of Thurlow Weed, leading political figure of the middle 1800's, and painted by Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph. It was inherited by FSO WILLIAM BARNES, great-great-grandson of Weed who was campaign manager in the early 1840's for the victorious William H. Harrison, who ran for the Presidency of the United States with the catchy slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."

Upon going to press, the portrait has not been found. However, we did find out—with apologies to Mr. Barnes for our seemingly-selfish-misdirected-solicitude—the "Washington storage company" was not a JOURNAL advertiser.

**BIRTHS**

GERRITY. A daughter, Louise, was born on February 19, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Gerrity, in Dublin where Mr. Gerrity is Vice Consul.

SCHOELLKOPF. A son, Walter Horton Schoellkopf III, was born on March 13, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., in Beirut where Mr. Schoellkopf is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

MUNSEY. A daughter, Gillian, was born to Mrs. Sonnevva Ramsey Munsey on March 14, 1945, in Hull, England. Mrs. Munsey is the wife of Flight Officer Roy Hensman Munsey of the RAF who has been missing in action since August, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey is Vice Consul at Manchester.

LEE. A son, Francis Preston Blair Lee IV, was born on April 4, 1945, to Lieut. and Mrs. Blair Lee III, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lee is the daughter of the Hon. Pierre Boal.

**FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS**

- Karl deG. MacVitty \_\_\_\_\_ January 1, 1945
- Dudley G. Dwyre \_\_\_\_\_ February 1, 1945
- G. Howland Shaw \_\_\_\_\_ March 31, 1945

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

Reginald P. Mitchell of Jacksonville, Florida, American Consul at Algiers, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrillton, Arkansas, now in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Legation at Damascus, Syria.

Christian Hans Nelson of Lyndhurst, New Jersey, Senior Economic Analyst at Dakar, has been designated Senior Economic Analyst at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

## VISITORS

The following visitors called recently at the Department.

	<i>March</i>		
Harry LeBovit, Naples	12	Shirley Behrens	17
Bertha Shurtok, Naples	12	Paul H. Norgren	17
Catherine A. Morley, Chungking	12	Albert E. Carter, San José	17
Anne Ruth Campbell, Chungking	12	Fred Godsey, Belem	19
Ethel B. Fjelle, London	12	Catherine Urban, Naples	19
Mary P. Millis, London	12	Charles B. Beylard, Nice	19
H. Clinton Reed	12	Shirley Ferguson, Algiers	20
Elsie J. Jellum, Helsinki	12	George L. Levison, Cairo	20
Sydney H. Lewis	12	David T. Holland, Naples	20
Denis R. Spaur, Paris	13	Marion M. Whinery, San Salvador	20
Harris R. Ball, Cartagena	13	E. C. Stillman	20
Joel C. Hudson, Santiago	13	Norma M. Lee, Cairo	20
Hubert M. Curry, Lima	13	Alexander B. Troth	20
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The Education Committee has requested the JOURNAL to publish an offer from St. George's School at Middletown, Rhode Island, to grant appropriate reductions in tuition for boys of the Foreign Service desiring to attend the school. Mr. Willet L. Eccles, headmaster of the school, has indicated that the reductions in question, which will depend upon individual circumstances, will be made as a direct service in the war effort.

The Committee points out that St. George's School is well established in American education and will celebrate its 50th anniversary next September. It is a small school emphasizing attention on the needs, aptitudes, and abilities of each boy. The whole course of study covers 5 years, the lowest class of which approximates that of the eighth grade. Catalogues may be had upon addressing the school and reference, of course, should be made to the JOURNAL in submitting applications for admission in which tuition reductions are desired.



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