The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 23, NO. 7 JULY, 1946





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U. S. Marines participating in the funeral procession of the late Turkish Ambassador to Washington, Mehmet Munir Ertegun. The photograph is taken in front of the entrance to the Dolma Bahce Palace, Istanbul.
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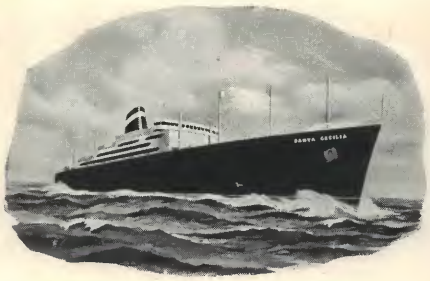
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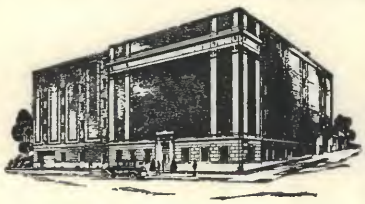


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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES MAY 10, 1946

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since the issuance of the last press release dated March 24, 1946:

Glenn A. Abbey of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, American Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned as American Consul at Karachi, India.

William C. Affeld, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, serving as American Foreign Service Officer at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Philip H. Bagby of Richmond, Virginia, American Foreign Service Officer, recently returned from military leave, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

William Belton of Portland, Oregon, Assistant Agricultural Attache at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned as American Consul at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Connecticut, serving as Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has resigned from the American Foreign Service as of March 9, 1946.

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama.

Carl Breuer of Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Frederick J. Cunningham of Boston, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, has been assigned as Assistant Commercial Attache at Stockholm, Sweden.

Owen L. Dawson of Witt, Illinois, Agricultural Attache at Chungking, China, has been assigned as Agricultural Attache at Shanghai, China.

Horace J. Dickinson of Little Rock, Arkansas, serving as American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, has retired from the American Foreign Service at the close of business, March 31, 1946.

Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Massachusetts, First Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been designated American Consul General at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

B. Miles Hammond of Anderson, South Carolina, recently returned from military leave and assigned to the Department for duty, has now been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy.

Franklin Hawley of Ann Arbor, Michigan, American Consul at Arequipa, Peru, has been assigned as American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

A. Dana Hodgdon of Leonardtown, Maryland, American Foreign Service Officer attached to Office of United States Political Adviser, Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as American Consul General at Stuttgart, Germany.

Walter W. Hoffman of Santa Barbara, California, serving as American Foreign Service Officer at Hoechst, Germany, has been assigned as American Consul at Frankfort, Germany.

Paul R. Josselyn of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as American Consul General at Singapore.

Frederick P. Latimer of New London, Connecticut, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

H. Coit MacLean of Beaver Dam Farm, Virginia, Ameri-

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Seventeen Days In Japan

By U. Alexis Johnson, *Consul, Yokohama*

HUNDREDS of thousands of Americans have now pried into every nook in Japan from the most remote geisha house to the Imperial Palace, and the Dai Ichi Hotel at Tokyo is now seemingly the cross-roads of the world. However, it is my thought that particularly those in the Foreign Service who have served in Japan, might be interested in the experiences of one who returned to that country during those first few memorable but hectic days following the surrender. Because of a series of fortuitous circumstances it was my good fortune to be the first Foreign Service Officer to enter Japan following the surrender, and it was also possible for me to travel through considerable portions of the country prior to their occupation by the American forces.

While stationed at Manila I had been assigned to GHQ AFPAC (General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, to the uninitiated, and "General MacArthur's Headquarters" to most of the world) to assist and advise in the repatriation of civilians found in Japan by our forces. I had been scheduled to depart from Manila September first, but a series of typhoons resulted in a delay until two o'clock the morning of September third when I took off for Okinawa in a C-46 plane of the 322nd Troop Carrier Wing. An error made by the manifest clerk at Manila resulted in my having to spend a hot and dirty day on the great Yontan air strip at Okinawa amid the inevitable welter of confusion caused by the sudden assembly of hundreds of transport planes from all over the Pacific to carry troops into Japan from a field that until a few days before had been organized only for servicing strategic bombing missions.

Finally, at about one o'clock in the morning I was driven out through the miles of parked planes and placed on board a C-4 which took off immediately. After a cold and bumpy night, spent wrapped in a blanket on the floor of the plane, I peered out through the morning mists for a view of Fuji, but to no avail, for on landing I finally learned that it was not only the heavy overcast that had obscured my view of Fuji, but the distance. I had been placed on the wrong plane. Instead of a thrilling entry into Japan I was back in Manila from whence I had started! (Thus, I hereby make claim to the title of the champion "wrong-way Corrigan" of the Foreign Service. If there are any rival claimants I am anxious to know if their chagrin was as great as mine.)

My second attempt at reaching Japan was successful. (I made it a point personally to ask each pilot their destination.) Fuji gradually came into view in the early morning of September fifth, while two Navy fighter plane pilots were giving expression to their youthful enthusiasm, which no longer had any Japanese targets upon which to work, by diving at our lumbering transport. Tossed in the slipstream of the two fighters as they roared over us, our also youthful pilot entered into the spirit of the game by adopting what I understand are termed "evasive tactics". However, it must be said that we more earth bound souls back in the cabin did not enter into the game with the same zest as the pilots. It was, therefore, with considerable relief to us passengers that our wheels finally touched the air strip at Atsugi, about twenty miles from Yokohama.

On this Japanese field, still cluttered with the

wreckage of Japan's hopes for victory in the air, great rows of C-54 four engine transports receiving former prisoners of war haggard from their years of suffering, scores of the ubiquitous C-47 and C-46 work horses of the Air Force disgorging personnel, C rations and ammunition, sleek P-51 fighters and the majestic Super-fortresses, were all elbowing each other for parking space.

The task of covering the twenty miles from the field into Yokohama was more difficult and took just about as much time as the seven hundred mile flight from Okinawa. The only transportation available was that furnished by the Japanese as the few Army vehicles that had arrived by sea were being jealously guarded by their holders in Yokohama. All over the field GIs were struggling with the delicate intricacies of unfamiliar and worn out Japanese charcoal and alcohol burning trucks. An officer that came on the same plane with a supply of rations which he was under orders to deliver to Yokohama, eventually succeeded in unloading the cargo into one of those trucks. Having in the meanwhile "surveyed the situation" it appeared that the quickest method of reaching Yokohama would be to stay with those rations. The officers who had been my fellow passengers had also all reached the same conclusion. After the truck was loaded we piled our baggage on top, and then climbed on top of the baggage to form a pyramid in good Japanese fashion. However, our journey was firmly interrupted by an MP at the exit to the field who was under orders to allow no trucks to leave the field, they all being needed to unload planes.

Leaving the rations to their fate I unloaded my baggage and set out this time on a thorough "reconnaissance" of the field. Tucked into the corner of a hangar at the far end of the strip I finally located Captain Fulton, an Eighth Army motor officer who promptly conjured out of the confusion a "liberated" Plymouth sedan with driver. Although the road and the sedan were equally decrepit, under the delicate but firm touch of its corporal driver, who up to then had operated amphibious tanks, we succeeded in reaching Yokohama shortly before noon.

The only American troops in evidence between the field and Yokohama were the MPs directing



An elderly Japanese ekes out the bare necessities of life amid the wreckage and rubble that was once his home in Yokohama.

U. S. Army Air Forces photos



Below: **Post-war air view of Osaka.**



Above: **This photograph was taken on the day of the formal signing of the surrender of Japan. The streets in Tokyo were empty but street cars ran on normal schedules.**

traffic at the road junctions. However, it was immediately evident that though it had been only a few days since the first landings, the "GI" had already left his imprint on Japan for the Japanese children by the roadside waved the "V for Victory" to us! Their parents were working in the fields in the same manner as formerly, the villages appeared to be unchanged, and in general there were no signs whatever that a victorious enemy army was engaged in occupying the country.

But the first sight of Yokohama was an unforgettable reminder that the country had been through the throes of a total war. No photographs or words could describe or impart the impression given by driving through mile after mile of utterly deserted streets with nothing but a flat rusty-brown waste stretching as far as the eye could see in every direction. The impression of complete desolation was accentuated by the occasional safe or vault standing among the weeds that had already taken root. Over streets through which one formerly had to thread a slow and torturous course among the swarming millions we now drove for block after block not seeing even a single person. However, an occasional battered street car with most of its windows broken would come rattling and bouncing over the uneven track with two or three passengers. Along the streets were scattered burned out automobiles, trucks and street cars which had been shoved to the side or left standing where they had burned.

Entering the city from an unfamiliar direction, with all land marks gone and no traffic to follow we soon succeeded in becoming lost, and it was only after we had proceeded several miles that I realized that we had actually passed through Yokohama and were on the road to Tokyo. Turning around, we eventually succeeded in finding the waterfront area which was virtually intact. After living for six months in Manila where the destruction of modern buildings was practically complete, it was a welcome sight to see the Custom's Building, the Prefectural Building, the National City Bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the



Section of Yokohama which was devastated by U.S. bombing raids.

Yokohama Club, the British Consulate, the New Grand Hotel, and from my standpoint best of all, the Consulate building all undamaged. For the Army and Navy it was an unprecedented experience in the Pacific War to have excellent piers and modern warehouses waiting to be used.

Prepared for the worst, I had arrived complete with sleeping bag, mess kit, emergency rations and all the other gear of a well equipped soldier although I carried no arms more dangerous than a typewriter. However, that gear was soon tossed unused into the closet of my private room with bath at the New Grand. Instead of a mess kit and emergency rations there were excellent meals served in the dining room by solicitous and efficient waitresses on clean table cloths with a full set of dishes and silver. Instead of a sleeping bag there was the first soft bed and hot water bath that I had experienced since leaving San Francisco for Manila six months before.

Although there were many occasions since leaving San Francisco in March on which I had asked myself why I had been so foolish as to desire an assignment in the Pacific area, my doubts were dispelled at the thrill of seeing from my room the myriad lights and flashing signals of the American fleet riding at anchor in Yokohama harbor—the same harbor from which several hundred of us had set sail on the Asama Maru in June of 1942 while Japan was still riding high on the crest of her tide of conquest.

However, thousands of former prisoners were already arriving in Yokohama by train from camps throughout northern Honshu, and there was little time to spend in contemplation. The greater part of that first evening was spent at the Yokohama central station and the docks observing the arrival and processing of men who had been taken prisoner at Bataan, Corregidor, Wake, Guam, Hong Kong, Singapore, Java—Americans, British, Dutch, Javanese, Australians, Canadians—even Greek merchant seamen taken prisoner by German raiders in the Atlantic. Because of the clothing parachuted into the camps by our bombers immediately following the surrender all of the prisoners were relatively well dressed but their haggard faces, haunted eyes, bowed shoulders and shuffling walk unmistakably betrayed the years of anguish and hardship which they had undergone. Although usually wearing the same type of clothing and subjected to the same treatment over a period of years it was not difficult to distinguish between the numerous nationalities—the British were reserved and quickly fell into ranks at the commands of their officers; the Americans and Australians had the same exuberance of spirits and at the sight of American Army nurses in their trim uniforms gave voice to obvious ex-

(*Continued on page* 57)

The Anglo–American Committee of Inquiry

By Evan M. Wilson, *Assistant Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs*

When on August 31, 1945, President Truman wrote a letter to Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, he was inaugurating a new venture in international relations. For the President's letter regarding the desperate situation of the Jewish displaced persons remaining in the camps in Germany and Austria reached the British Government at a time when that Government was considering sending out to Palestine another in the long series of commissions which have sought to find a solution to the complex and tragic problems of that unhappy country. The British Government therefore suggested to our Government that we join them in setting up a joint committee of inquiry to investigate both the condition of the European Jews and the problem of Palestine and to make recommendations to the two Governments under both headings. The Committee would operate under a rotating chairmanship and would be empowered to work through subcommittees in order to expedite its work, which was to be completed within 120 days from the inception of the inquiry.

This proposal was accepted by the United States, and on November 13 the establishment of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and its terms of reference were announced in Washington and London. On December 10 the names of the six British and six American members of the Committee were made public. The British Government selected as British Chairman Sir John E. Singleton, Judge of the King's Bench, while the American Chairman was Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals at Houston, Texas. The remaining British members were Lord Morrison, a Labor peer; Sir Frederick Leggett, formerly Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Labor; Major Reginald E. Manningham-Buller, a Conservative member of Parliament; R. H. S. Crossman, a Labor member



Druse Sheikhs at Abu Sinan, in northern Palestine.



Home for Jewish refugee children, Haharia. In the background is the wreck of an illegal immigrant ship.



***Left to right*: Plainclothesman, Messrs. Vincent, Singleton, Wilson, Crossman, Phillips, Plainclothesman and Mr. Beeley.**



Mr. Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Jewish Agency, testifying before the Committee in Jerusalem.

Photos, Dr. N. Gidal

of Parliament; and W. F. Crick, Economic Advisor to the Midland Bank. On the American side the other five members were the Honorable William Phillips, who is well known to readers of the JOURNAL as a former under Secretary of State and Ambassador to Italy; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, head of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Frank W. Burton, Editor of the Boston Herald, James G. McDonald, formerly President of the Foreign Policy Association and League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Gardner was unable to serve owing to ill-health and was replaced by Bartley C. Crum, a San Francisco attorney.

Just prior to the announcement of the membership of the Committee, Secretary Byrnes called in Loy W. Henderson, Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and asked him to make all necessary arrangements in connection with the Committee. With the cooperation of the Department's administrative offices, office space was found and a skeleton staff assembled for the first meeting of the American members, which took place on December 13. One of their first tasks was the selection of a secretary for the American side and after several candidates had been interviewed, Leslie L. Rood, an attorny just released from military intelligence work, was chosen. A research staff was also appointed and eventually included a total of eight persons, four British and four American. These comprised: a professor of Arabic and Hebrew with a wide archaeological and historical knowledge of Palestine, a professor of history who had written a book on the Palestine problem; an economist with four years' experience in the Middle East, a specialist on refugee matters, an economic geographer with two cartographical assistants, and the present writer, a Foreign Service Officer holding the Palestine Desk in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the Department. Another Foreign Service contribution to the Committee's Staff was its administrative assistant, William M. Rountree, an auxiliary officer with several years' service in Cairo with the Middle East Supply Center. Of the clerical personnel, the Department supplied two, Miss Suzanne McDowall and Mrs. Frances R. Warden. The Committee's staff also included four court reporters, to permit the taking of verbatim testimony at the hearings. All in all, counting the secretarial and administrative staff. the total personnel, British and American, of the committee numbered 38.

At the first meetings of the American members, a number of decisions regarding procedure were made and the members, none of whom had ever been to Palestine before, made a start at assimilating the voluminous literature on the subject. Conferences were held at the War Department with General Eisenhower and General Hilldring (now Assistant Secretary of State) and at the State Department with officers dealing with refugee and Near Eastern questions. It was decided that the full Committee would commence its formal hearings in Washington and in a series of trans-Atlantic telephone conversations between Judge Hutcheson and Sir John Singleton it was arranged that the British members would come to this country early in January for that purpose.

(*Continued on page* 44)

Post-War Diplomacy on a Shoestring

Inadequate Appropriations Hamper American Diplomacy in the Face of Increased Commitments—Entire State Department Budget Less Than Price of Single Battleship

Reprinted with special permission from the "Corps Diplomatique" of May 15, 1946

EARLY this year, an American Senator, concerned with a possible violation of Siamese sovereignty in the treaty of peace between the United Kingdom and Siam, requested from the State Department a copy of the treaty. He was informed by an official of the Department that the full text was not yet available, but that the *New York Times* had a cabled copy on file. The Senator called the *Times* in New York and was promptly supplied with the complete English text of the Anglo-Siamese peace treaty.

In this minor incident is reflected a major deficiency from which American diplomacy has suffered since the State Department was established in 1789. No American diplomat was at fault if the arrival of the document was unduly delayed. The simple explanation was that the *New York Times* had sufficient funds for the cable transmission of the document, while the State Department had not.

More recently, during the visit of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to Warsaw, the alliance concluded between his government and Poland produced a document of great interest to the Chancellery of any major power. It was a long document, the transmission of which by cable would cost hundreds of dollars. As funds were not available to cover this cost, the American Ambassador in Warsaw had to send to Washington by diplomatic pouch a Polish newspaper carrying a transcript of the treaty.

In April, the battleship MISSOURI was sent to Turkey on a good-will mission, to return the body of a former Turkish Ambassador, once dean of Washington's diplomatic corps, to his home soil. This battleship had cost $100,000,000 or about the total appropriation of the Department of State for the fiscal year 1947.

The maintenance of such a ship costs about $5,000,000 per year—sufficient to pay the salaries of all 850 American Foreign Service officers for the fiscal year 1946. Including all operational and incidental expenses, the good-will mission of the MISSOURI cost approximately $600,000. In its 1947 budget, the State Department receives approximately the same amount to cover the annual salaries of 39 American ambassadors. The Department itself receives slightly more than this sum for its total contingent expenses, including all Departmental travel allowances, transportation, communication services, rents and utilities, down to the maintenance of a motor launch for the American Embassy in Turkey.

Commenting on the operating expense of the State Department, Ambassador George S. Messersmith, newly named envoy to Argentina, wrote in 1945; "The Department of State, which is the smallest of the executive departments of the United States Government, costs the taxpayer less than any other department and less even than many of the independent agencies of the Government."

The 1947 appropriation is one of the highest in history, but of the $100,000,000 appropriated on general and special accounts, only a little more than $13,000,000 are spent on the running of the Department itself. About $53,000,000 is spent on the American Foreign Service, including 39 Embassies, 21 Legations, and 215 other diplomatic outposts; $10,000,000 is spent on Mr. Benton's information service, while nearly $25,000,000 is spent to meet the manifold international obligations of the United States.

Throughout its 157-year-old history, the State Department has been compelled to operate on meager funds. In 1928-29, for example, when the Weimar Republic of Germany was spending over $16 millions on its foreign office, the United States appropriated only $11 millions for its State Department, a sum almost covered by the Department's income from passport fees and other revenues. In that fiscal year, the entire machinery of American foreign relations cost only 3 cents net per capita of the population. While the German Foreign office appropriation represented 9 per cent of what the Weimar Republic spent on its disarmed army and navy, the United States devoted only 1.37 per cent of its army-navy appropriation to the financing of its foreign affairs.

No wonder that from Jefferson to Byrnes, Secretaries of State traditionally complained of insufficient appropriations. In his statement to the House Subcommittee examining the State Depart-

ment's 1947 appropriation bill, Secretary Byrnes said: "In times of peace, the State Department and the Foreign Service are our first line of national defense. As long as this line of defense can be held, the tremendous cost of war can be avoided. It is true that for some time to come we must maintain a reserve of armed forces which cannot be dispensed with as an adjunct to our diplomacy. Preparedness is a powerful deterrent to aggression. Nevertheless, the cost of maintaining this first line of defense is small in comparison to the cost of waging the war for even a single day."

Representative Dean M. Gillespie of Colorado consoled Secretary Byrnes: "We are friendly to you and your department," he said, "because we realize that one per cent properly spent in the State Department to prevent war is worth more than $1,000 to settle things after war starts."

However, the House Committee on Appropriations proceeded to slash $434,000 from the request for salaries of Foreign Service officers, $102,400 from the estimate for representation allowances, and $1,000,000 from the estimated allowance for emergencies. Altogether seven major items of the budget were reduced before the bill reached the House floor.

While the bill was under Committee consideration, objection was raised to the number of personnel employed in the Department's Office of Special Political Affairs, an important agency charged with coordinating American activities in more than 100 international organizations, including the United Nations. "I notice," the chairman of the Sub-committee said, "you are not asking for any increase, but you do have 207 people on the rolls. Do you need 207? How would you get along if we just made this an even number?"

Although American diplomacy is frequently called the nation's first line of defense, the State Department budget bears no comparison with appropriations for the Army and the Navy. It represents only about 30 per cent of the funds provided for the War Department's civilian functions and less than one-third of the approved expenditures of the Panama Canal. In 1947, the State Department will spend less than one per cent of the 1947 expenditures of the War and Navy Departments.

In his 1947 message to Congress, President Truman put international affairs first in the needs of the Federal Government. "The great and dominant objective of United States foreign policy is to build and preserve a just peace," the President said. "The peace we seek is not peace for twenty years. It is permanent peace. At a time when massive changes are occurring with lightning speed thoughout the world, it is often difficult to perceive how this central objective is best served in one isolated complex situation or another. Despite this very real difficulty, there are certain basic propositions to which the United States adheres and to which we shall continue to adhere."

"One proposition is," the President continued, "that lasting peace requires genuine understanding and active cooperation among the most powerful nations. Another is that even the support of the strongest nations cannot guarantee a peace unless it is infused with the quality of justice for all nations."

These are the fundamentals of American foreign policy, the implementation and execution of which is in charge of the State Department. But the executive department which is thus given sole responsibility for the execution of the nation's foreign affairs is given but one-third of one per cent of America's total governmental expenditures in 1947, and less than one-twelfth of one per cent of the national income.

Adverse publicity directed against American diplomats has contributed largely to a defensive attitude by the State Department itself when it comes to seeking funds for proper conduct of America's international relations.

For 1947, however, the Department requested an appropriation of 121.5 million dollars, of which 90.8 million dollars were to cover the Department's regular activities, including functions transferred to the State Department from emergency war agencies; 25.4 million dollars were asked for the continuation of the information and cultural relations program inherited from the Office of War Information and the Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; 4.1 million dollars were to be devoted to an intelligence program; and 1.2 million dollars to the foreign economic liquidation program.

"For the fiscal year 1941, the last pre-war year," Mr. Byrnes explained, "the amount appropriated to the Department was 23.9 million dollars. Thus, the contemplated budget for 1947, the first post-war year, is approximately five and a half times that of 1941. This represents a large expansion. It should be remembered in making this comparison that the United States is now committed to participation in international relations to a greater extent than ever before in our history."

By the time the Sub-Committee concluded its hearing, almost 25 million dollars were eliminated from Mr. Byrnes tentative budget. Hardest hit were the information program and the expanded intelligence service, two activities which have particu-

(Continued on the following page)

lar significance in a world suffering from war psychosis.

No matter how much or how little the State Department requests in its annual budget, it is always accused of asking too much. In 1928, when its budget amounted to just a little over 11 million dollars, in 1941, when it requested an appropriation of 23.9 million dollars, it was subjected to the same criticism as in 1946, when it asked 125 millions.

Expenses on so-called representation abroad have been particularly singled out for criticism, giving the impression that diplomats squander away public funds on idle pleasures in foreign lands. As a result, representation allowances have been set at the minimum. Despite the impressions abroad and despite the increasing competition of other diplomatic representations which have ample funds to spend on the promotion of their countries prestige, the representation allowance appropriated for the American Foreign Service still remains below $1,000,000. The Department asked for a modest $902,400 and was given $800,000.

What is the typical expense account of an American diplomatic mission? The American Ambassador to Chile, Claude G. Bowers, spent a total of $2,752 during six months in 1945. This sum ostensibly paid for the entertainment of 850 guests at two receptions, six dinners, and seven luncheons, far less than the promotion of American prestige would normally require. Actually Ambassador Bowers spent more than double this amount, the difference out of his own pocket.

The Cultural Relations Attache was given only $431 in representation allowances, but he managed to entertain 181 guests with this sum. The Labor Attache was even more frugal, entertaining 112 guests at a cost of $83, while the Senior Economic Analyst spent a total of $115—about one-third of it out of his own pocket. Between July and December 1945, the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile, had the meager sum of $3,779 to cover all costs of representation. The American Legation at Wellington, New Zealand, had even less, just a little over $2,000.

American diplomats were expected to celebrate VE-Day and VJ-Day and many of them did. But the State Department had no funds to reimburse several of its officers for these victory celebrations.

Even a perfunctory international survey reveals that the representation allowance of American diplomats is by far insufficient for the proper representation of a world power. The British Ambassador to Washington alone receives approximately $55,000 in representation allowance, while the British Ambassador to France receives $40,000. Russian envoys can draw on unlimited funds when it comes to representation.

It should be emphasized, however, that while the comparison may be striking on the surface, it fails to give a fair picture, if only because it may give the impression that foreign diplomats are too lavishly remunerated while American diplomats are notoriously underpaid. The fact is that all countries have but insufficient appropriations for members of their foreign services, even though they may spend more lavishly on incidental expenses in connection with the conduct of their international relations. When a former Counselor of His Majesty's Foreign Service, F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin once said that "nobody has ever grown rich in the Diplomatic Service," he was merely repeating a truism well known to all diplomats.

But while most diplomats seem to be in the same financial bracket, various states spend various sums on pure representation, a word which in diplomacy is known to cover a multitude of sins. According to E. Paul Tenney of the State Department's Division of Foreign Service Administration. American representation abroad is becoming increasingly important. With the rise of the United States as the leading power in world affairs, the American envoy carries to foreign nations the immense responsibility and prestige of the Government of the United States.

"I would like to emphasize," Mr. Tenney told the House Subcommittee reviewing the Department's 1947 budget request, "two very important facts that we have got to face as facts—as hard realities. First, we all know that certain large powers—two in particular besides our own—are in active competition today, from the point of view of prestige and leadership, in almost every area of the world. Certain powers are obviously attempting to enhance their own prestige in the eyes of the people of the world—and hence their power and control—even at the expense of other countries. Possibly you would say that active efforts are being made to lower the prestige of the wartime allies."

"The second fact," Mr. Tenney continued, "and it is directly related to the first, is that in many areas such as the Middle East and the Far East, 'face' is an all-important element in determining the position, and hence the effectiveness, of this Government and its representatives. In those areas we simply cannot afford to permit our representatives to 'lose face' by being unable to maintain an official position at least equal to that of representatives of other countries. This costs money—to compete in prestige, to maintain 'face.' They

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MOROCCO

By The Honorable J. Rives Childs, *Minister, Saudi Arabia*

Photographs by the author

MOROCCO is almost as romantic a name as Timbuctoo, Novi Bazar, or Samarcand. There is good reason for its "end of the rainbow" connotations. Until the last few years Morocco, although situated in the extreme northwesternmost part of Africa and therefore immediately adjacent to Spain, was as little known as Tibet is today. It is a striking fact that French pacification of the country, which began formally with the establishment of a Protectorate over Morocco in 1912, was not completed until the last decade namely in 1934.

In the years before 1912, European travelers who ventured into Morocco did so with as much risk as those who might travel today in certain parts of Central Asia. For years, particularly during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, Moroccan Corsairs lurking off the Atlantic and Mediterranean shores of the country preyed upon European commerce and made captive mariners who were pressed into slavery. Alexander Selkirk, the model for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, was one of those who spent some years in captivity in Sale, the picturesque Moorish town immediately opposite Rabat, now seat of the Protectorate Government in Morocco. Thomas Pellew, a remarkably sensitive young Englishman, spent more than twenty years as a captive in Morocco in the 18th century, and has left in his "Adventures of Thomas Pellew" one of the most interesting accounts of Morocco under the famous Sultan Mulcy Ismail, seen through the eyes of a Christian slave, to be found in any language.

Mention of the literature on the life of captives in Morocco would not be complete without allusion to the early 19th century account of an intrepid American seaman, James Riley of Connecticut, who was shipwrecked off the coast of Africa in the vicinity of what is now Rio de Oro and who, after a series of extraordinary adventures with Moorish tribesmen, succeeded, with a few of his comrades, in making his way to Mogador, a port of Southern Morocco, where he and his companions were ransomed through the aid of the British Consul there. Early records of the American Legation in Tangier show that much of the work of American representatives in Morocco in the early days of the 19th century was given to the ransoming of shipwrecked American seamen. Foreign service officers will be amused to learn that the payment of tribute to the Sultan of Morocco extended to the payment by the United States to the Sultan of tribute in the guise of a present upon the nomination of each new American incumbent of the post of American Consul in Tangier.

The striking insecurity of Europeans even in ports such as Tangier can not be better illustrated than by the account given by Rene Caille of his arrival in Tangier after his unprecedented trek from the West African coast to Timbuctoo and from thence across the Sahara and Morocco to Tangier disguised as a native. Caille, a Frenchman, later to receive the most distinguished European geographical awards for his daring enterprise, was forced to hide in a Moorish shack across the way from the French Consulate in Tangier for one or two days before he could find an opportunity of slipping unobserved into the French Consulate. Even when he did so, half famished and in a pitiable physical condition, the French Consul was afraid to give him refuge immediately out of apprehension of Moorish reprisals until means could be devised for getting Caille out of Tangier and back to France. This was finally effected by spiriting Caille aboard a French vessel in the garb of one of the seamen.

Walter Harris, the great *Times* correspondent who spent many years in Morocco, was one of the first, if not the first, Englishman to travel in disguise south of the Atlas in the late 19th century where it has only been within the last ten years that tourists have been permitted to venture.

Morocco was one of the last parts of Africa left for distribution in the scramble of the Powers during the era of imperialism which ended with the first World War.

Having acquired Algeria in the first half of the 19th century and Tunisia a little later, France became desirous of extending its sway over North Africa by the absorption of Morocco. Spain was likewise interested in Morocco, particularly in the northern part fronting as that did the Spanish peninsula, while Great Britain was vitally interested in the fate of the country commanding, as the northern shores of Morocco do, the Straits of Gibraltar, a link in the lifeline of the British Empire.

A whole series of accords were negotiated from



Outside the walls of Tamgrout on the edge of the Sahara. Transatlas, Morocco.



Bazaar in Tetuan, Capital of Spanish Morocco.

the beginning of the 20th century down to the first World War having to do with this strategic area. The one of first importance was the Entente Cordiale between Great Britain and France, granting Great Britain a free hand in Egypt in return for the exercise by France of a free hand in Morocco. It was provided notably that the northern coast of Morocco should not be fortified. Subsequent deals were made by France with Italy providing for Italy's recognition of France's paramount rights in Morocco in return for French recognition of a free hand for Italy in Libya. Spanish approval of France's aspirations in Morocco was obtained through long drawn out negotiations looking to the cession to Spain of the northern part of Morocco as a zone of influence.

France had cleared the decks with all interested Powers with one exception, namely Germany, and Germany's method of asserting its interest in Morocco and in administering a public rebuke to France was typically teutonic. In 1905, the German Kaiser dramatically touched at Tangier in his yacht, landed and visited the German Legation in Tangier where he made a resounding speech affirming Germany's desire to maintain the integrity of the Sultan and asserting the principle of equality of commercial liberty for all nations in Morocco.

As a consequence of the Kaiser's visit, a Conference of Powers interested in Morocco was called at Algeciras in 1906 in which the United States participated. At this Conference, from which emerged an instrument known as the Act of Algeciras which has constituted ever since the International Charter of Morocco, there was affirmed the important principle governing Moroccan commercial policy ever since of "economic liberty without any inequality" in Morocco for all countries. In keeping with the then American policy of strict disinvolvement from any political commitments in Europe, the United States entered a reservation that American interest was solely confined to an economic one and that the American signature did not imply involvement in the political affairs of Morocco.

Germany continued, however, after the Conference to be dissatisfied with the prospect of French hegemony in Morocco and persisted in its blackmail of France. A further resort to saber rattling on the part of Germany took the form of the visit of the German gunboat *Panther* to Agadir, southernmost port of Morocco, and for a moment it seemed as if Europe might be precipitated into a World War with dispute over the division of the Moroccan stakes as the initial provocation. Great Britain interfered decisively, however, in Lloyd George's famous Mansion House speech and as a result of the cession of certain French colonial possessions in Central Africa, Germany was bought off. In the Franco-German Convention of 1911, Germany recognized in effect France's preponderent interest in Morocco.

The way was now clear for France to clinch its hold over the country and this was accomplished by the Protectorate Treaty signed with the Sultan in March 1912, granting France a Protectorate over Morocco and the exercise of all international responsibilities for Morocco through the French Resident General acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sultan. A few months later, in November 1912, France concluded a Convention with Spain granting a sub-Protectorate or zone of influence to that country in the northern part of Morocco fronting the Mediterranean.

There remained for settlement only the status of Tangier, where foreigners had enjoyed special privileges (even apart from the extraterritorial rights enjoyed through Morocco) for many years. These special privileges had grown up in the form of responsibilities recognized by the Sultan as devolving upon the diplomatic and consular corps in Tangier for sanitation and public hygiene of the town. The strategic significance of Tangier



Berber women. Valley of Dades—1941. Transatlas, Morocco.



Port of Tangier—1942.

lying across the Straits opposite Gibraltar had given Great Britain a particular interest in assuring itself that no great Power should obtain control over Tangier and be afforded the opportunity of building up a counterpoise to Gibraltar. Consequently, in the various international instruments drawn up beginning with the turn of the century, provision had been made for an eventual special regime for Tangier.

Conversations were opened immediately before the first World War between Great Britain, France, and Spain, looking to the drafting of a special administrative regime for Tangier but these negotiations proved abortive with the outbreak of war and were not resumed until 1923. In that year, a Convention was concluded by the three Powers mentioned, providing for the administration of the City of Tangier and a hinterland of restricted dimensions under an international administration comprising (1) a Mixed Court, (2) a Legislative Assembly made up of representatives of the foreign and native communities, and (3) a Committee of Control comprising representatives of the so-called statutory Powers i. e. Great Britain, France, and Spain, and those Powers adhering to the Tangier Convention, namely Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Italy subsequently became a statutory Power in 1928 with the revision of the Tangier Convention to include Italy and Sweden likewise adhered to the Convention although never participating actively in the administration.

Although the United States, from as long ago as 1787 at the conclusion of our first treaty with Morocco, had exhibited a special interest in that country, it did not accept the invitation of the Powers to participate in the Tangier administration. The ostensible reason given was the fact that we were not allotted as great a participation as that to which it was felt we were entitled, but undoubtedly the controlling reason was the disinclination of the United States in 1923 to become politically involved anywhere in the world. A provision of the 1923 Tangier Convention was that the signatory Powers would use their influence to persuade all of the signatories of the Act of Algeciras to adhere to the Tangier Convention with the exception of such Powers as Germany, Austria, and Hungary, which had renounced all their rights and interest in Morocco in the peace treaties growing out of the first World War. The only signatory of the Act of Algeciras other than the United States which did not adhere to the Tangier Convention of 1923 was the U.S.S.R. It does not appear that any invitation was ever extended that Power prior to 1945 to participate in the Tangier administration as a signatory of the Act of Algeciras for the reason initially that Great Britain and France were not in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and subsequently for the reason that no reason appeared to exist that the U.S.S.R. was interested in participating in the administration.

In June 1940, after the collapse of France, Spain marched Khalifian troops (so-called from the Khalifa, title of the representative of the Sultan in Spanish Morocco, who acts as the Sultan's deputy in the Spanish Zone of influence) and announced that Spain was taking measures to insure public order and the neutrality of the Zone. There was no other interference with the international administration until November 1940, when the Committee of Control was dissolved as well as the Legislative Assembly and Spain assumed direct responsibility for the administration of Tangier. The only international entity left intact was the Mixed Court, and this for the reason that had the Mixed Court been dissolved, those Powers who had renounced their extraterritorial rights in Tangier in 1923 upon the conclusion of the Tangier Convention would have reassumed those rights with resultant judicial confusion in Tangier.

The war affected Morocco in another manner, fol-

lowing the fall of France in June 1940, with the arrival in Morocco shortly thereafter of Italian Armistice Commissioners. These were later replaced, beginning in February 1941, by German Armistice Commissioners numbering almost 200. In the same year, 1941, in an effort to detach Morocco and French North Africa from the Vichy-Axis orbit, the United States entered into a program of economic aid to French North Africa. One of the *quid pro quos* for the extension of this aid was the right granted to the United States to send observers to that area to insure that the products such as petroleum would not be diverted to Axis uses. A dozen or more Vice Consuls were attached to the American Consulates at Casablanca, Morocco; Algiers, Algeria; and Tunis, Tunisia, who, in addition to their economic duties, acted as intelligence officers in laying the groundwork for the subsequent American landings on November 8, 1942.

With the end of the war in 1945, Great Britain and France took immediate steps to obtain the relinquishment of Spanish hegemony over Tangier and to this end a Conference was called in Paris in August of representatives of France and Great Britain in which the United States and the U.S.S.R. were invited to participate. Representatives of those four Powers concluded an agreement on August 31, 1945, providing for the withdrawal of Spanish troops and the return of Tangier to an international administration under the previously existing Convention with certain modifications. The accord reached provided for the extension of an invitation to both the United States and the U.S.S.R. to associate themselves in the administration of Tangier. The invitation to the United States was promptly accepted by the American Government and the international administration was restored in October 1945. A further Conference was scheduled to be held in Paris in April 1946 consisting of all the Powers interested in Tangier, namely France, Great Britain, the United States, U.S.S.R., Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, and Italy, for the formulation of a permanent regime for Tangier. Concerning the participation of Spain in that Conference, the final act of the Conference held in Paris in August 1945 provided that "while considering that the Conference of Powers signatories to the Act of Algeciras should not be held without Spain, the three delegations do not think it desirable that Spain should be invited to the Conference as long as the present government in Spain continues in power".

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Upper: **Mogador, old Portuguese town on the southern Moroccan coast.**

Lower: **Itinerant Jewish artisans between Cuzzarzate and Marrakesh, Morocco.**

Ambassadors Extraordinary

From THE ECONOMIST, February 9, 1946.

IN a Parliamentary question put to the Foreign Secretary on Monday of this week, the Labour member for Luton, Mr. Warbey, enquired why Sir Alexander Cadogan, who has for some years been Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and permanent head of the Foreign Office, had been appointed as permanent British representative on the Security Council. Mr. Warbey would have preferred someone "who shares Labour's view on foreign affairs." His question was easily answered. As Mr. Hector MacNeil, speaking for Mr. Bevin, was quick to point out, the permanent representative on the Council does not make policy. He may be in a position to influence it, but like an ambassador, he does not determine it. At the periodic meetings which will deal with high policy, the Foreign Secretary himself will deliver the Cabinet view. At the interim times when the Council is "functioning continuously," Sir Alexander's long diplomatic experience is bound to present assets that few men without his training could offer. Only by a miracle could a pillar of the Labour party, or any other party, equal him in sizing up the views and moods of fellow representatives from thirteen different nations.

But Mr. Warbey's anxieties were not altogether groundless. They are a reflection of much current criticism of British representation abroad, and Mr. Bevin would be making a mistake were he to write them off as answered and done with. The criticism does not come simply from Labour backbenchers; nor does it dwell exclusively on the lack of Labour representation. It is widespread among travellers of all kinds who visit British ambassadors in search of information or advice. Its burden is that, with some notable exceptions, the senior ranks of the Foreign Service are recruited from so small a class, and one with so restricted an outlook, that its members tend to know nothing of the modern face of their own country; and that, as a corollary, they are not the best judges of the modern face of other nations. So much was recognized by the Coalition Government. It gave, in June 1941, a promise of reforms designed to cure these and other defects, and it implemented the promise in a White Paper submitted to Parliament by Mr. Eden in January 1943. His scheme had some good points. First, it widened the field of choice for posts; it amalgamated the Diplomatic Corps with its poor relations the Commercial and Consular services, and in theory opened up equality of opportunity to all their members. Secondly, it offered some hope of broader training; all candidates were to be required to serve apprenticeships in the economic, industrial, shipping and other fields that are nowadays part of the stuff of diplomacy. Thirdly, it finally abolished the property qualification. Hitherto candidature for the service has only been possible for those with private means on account of the knowledge of foreign countries and foreign languages required for the Foreign Office Examination. In future, candidates successful in a preliminary test will be able to secure this knowledge at state expense. Fourthly, the scheme provided two methods of selecting candidates, one via the ordinary competitive examination for the Home and Indian civil services, "in order that candidates may compete for all or any of the services," and the other on a basis of tests of personality and record. Lastly—and this was perhaps its most important clause—it provided that when men do not fulfill early promise, or else "lose the qualities of initiative and energy" which are desirable, the Foreign Secretary may terminate their careers by retirement on a pension large enough to carry no stigma of failure. This last amounted to a minor revolution for any branch of the Civil Service, in which the major operation of sacking a misfit has been virtually impossible because it would lead to forfeiture of his pension rights; it has therefore been evaded by transferring him to some other post.

Imaginatively and speedily applied, these reforms should make the service a lively and tempting proposition for men of initiative and ideas. Yet the current trend is quite otherwise. Of the many competent "temporaries" who were recruited to the Foreign Office and to the Foreign Service from other careers during the war years, many of the most gifted and enterprising have gone or want to go. The reason is that there is an admitted flaw in the Eden White Paper. "The effect of the new system will not, of course, be felt for some years." To leave it at that is tamely to accept the misfortune that the prolonged period of gestation of a modern Foreign Service coincides with the hyper-important years in which the atomic age takes shape.

This is not necessary. The remedy is, of course, to bring the pensions clause into operation at once and honourably to retire some at least of the more hidebound members of the service. As the White

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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.

BRAVE NEW WORLD

Much has been said recently concerning the "new" Foreign Service the United States will require in the post-war world. Most discussion has centered about additional personnel, expanded programs and "integration" of inherited war-time agencies. We have heard of what Congress should do to strengthen the Service, of what new legislation will allow the Service to accomplish and of how our newly acquired organizations and personnel mu t alter their "unorthodox" war-time attitudes and practices in adjusting themselves to the Service. There has, however, been all too little constructive comment on how the Service—the "old line" Service which still largely thinks and operates on pre-war lines—can itself make a start, with its present equipment, on the necessary adjustments to the new world in which it now finds itself.

Stories drifting in from the field indicate to the Editors of the JOURNAL that those of us in the Service who are of pre-war vintage might profitably devote some thought to two general considerations. First, there must be realization in practice, as there is in theory, of the lines along which the Service is inevitably developing. The "jack-of-all-trades" officer who is used to paying off the crew of a ship in the morning, entertaining a Congressional delegation at lunch, writing a report on current economic developments in the afternoon, and exploring the subtleties of high policy at dinner is likely to regard the Labor Attaché who can, or will, do nothing outside of his specialized field as a citizen of very limited usefulness. But with isolationism a dead letter and the United States committed to far more active participation in the affairs of the world, this country's day-to-day business with other nations has increased greatly in volume, scope, variety and complexity. This development is forcing us to maintain large permanent staffs at our important posts abroad which include officers who must spend their full time doing work of a very specialized nature. It does not, however, eliminate the need for officers of more varied talents, who will continue to be the mainstay of the smaller posts and whose experience and know-how will be vitally needed in even the larger posts. But it does mean that the officer who has come up the "old line" ladder cannot conduct his large office the same way he operated his smaller posts in the past. He must learn to utilize to the full the abilities of the information, cultural, economic and other specialists assigned to his office and, if these specialists are to be of maximum utility, they cannot be allowed to feel, as is apparently the case at a few posts, that the Foreign Service officers are resentful of their presence and regard them as intruders into a private Foreign Service preserve.

This leads to the second consideration. During the war bitter necessity taught the armed services the necessity for unified command. Unified command is just as essential to the successful conduct of American peace-time activities in a foreign nation. If the Economic Counselor and the Public Affairs Counselor each separately told conflicting stories to foreign officials on, for instance, the nature and amount of assistance we were prepared to extend to their country, our national policy would be extremely ineffective. Nor can we expect to retain respect for our efficiency if half a dozen American intelligence officers ask the same question of the same foreign official on successive days. The old-line Foreign Service officer cannot be an expert in all the specialized activities carried on in his office but with his general know-how of the conduct of foreign relations it is his prime task to supply the same coordination and integration—the unified command—that the general or admiral exercises over a military operation involving countless special skills and weapons with which he himself may not be completely familiar. It is the Foreign Service officer who, by supplying this vital leadership, can alone render the expanded facilities of the "new" Foreign Service effective.

News from the Department

By Jane Wilson

Reader's Digest Reprints Journal *article*

The *Reader's Digest* in its May 1946 issue reprinted the article by George V. Allen entitled "Yueh, American Citizen" which appeared in the July 1945 issue of the Journal.

"Unhealthy" U. S. Posts

A recent *New York Herald Tribune* story is that the latest issue of the British Foreign Office yearbook reveals that the British Government classifies the cities of St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville and Savannah as "unhealthy" for the purpose of leaves of absence.

This means that British consular officials stationed in these cities are allowed an extra month of leave each year. Other posts in this category are mostly remote or tropical regions such as French Guiana, Madagascar, Djibouti, and a place known as Diana-Rowanduz.*

A member of the British Embassy, when informed of the location and characteristics of the American cities in question, could offer no logical explanation for their inclusion in the "unhealthy" category.

"They may have been rather unhealthy when the list was made up years and years ago, and I don't suppose anyone ever got around to changing it," he said. "And of course, you would hardly expect the chaps stationed there to complain about the extra leave, would you?"

All other American cities have received a clean bill-of-health.

Moscow is placed in the "unhealthy" category, but a footnote in the yearbook adds that this listing is presently "under review."

Dormant Bank Accounts

It has been reported informally to the Department that some of the States have enacted legislation whereby bank accounts that have been dormant for over 2 years escheat to the State. This is brought to the attention of Foreign Service personnel so that those having dormant bank accounts in the States may inquire of the bank as to their accounts in relation to the State laws.

*This one had us stumped but map authorities say the location is IRAQ.

Personals

Carlos C. Hall, former Foreign Service Officer, returned to the Department of State on May 17 as Assistant Chief of the Division of North and West Coast Affairs. He has for the past several years been with the Rubber Development Corporation and was before that Second Secretary at La Paz.

FSO Philip H. Bagby is now attached to the American Delegation to the UN. He left the Department, where he has been serving in the Division of Dependent Areas Affairs, on May 29 for New York for his new assignment.

Miss Helen Chapin, daughter of FSO Selden Chapin, Director of the Office of the Foreign Service, sailed the middle of May for Switzerland where she was invited to represent the U. S. Girl Scouts at the Juliette Low encampment at Adelboden by the world friendship committee of Girl Scouts.

Retired FSO Cornelius Van H. Engert, Acting Diplomatic Adviser to UNRRA, has been heading a diplomatic mission to the Middle East. He has, for example, visited Turkey to negotiate regarding that country's membership in the relief organization. Such negotiations represent just one of the many functions of the Diplomatic Adviser.

Wayne Fisher, formerly attached to the Chungking Embassy, is now a Lieutenant in the Signal Corps and left in early June for Germany where he will be stationed.

Harry J. Anslinger, former Foreign Service Officer, has been nominated to represent the U. S. on the Narcotic Drugs Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the UN.

Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, has been appointed by the Secretary of State as his alternate on the special Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems, with the personal rank of Ambassador. Mr. Grady was recently head of the American section of the Allied Mission to Observe the Elections in Greece.

Maurice P. Dunlap retired FSO, reports that the storage company in Bergen has safeguarded his personal effects through five years of bombing, war, Nazi invasion and plunder. They recently deposited everything safely on a New York pier—acting without authority. The Consulate at Bergen is not yet opened.

Association Reception For Retiring Foreign Service Officers

About a hundred members of the Foreign Service Association attended the reception given by the Association on June 13th at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of the high ranking Foreign Service Officers who recently retired. The retired officers on the honor-guest list are:

JOHN K. CALDWELL	EUGENE H. DOOMAN
JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE	JAMES B. STEWART
NELSON T. JOHNSON	DUDLEY G. DWYRE
WALLACE S. MURRAY	CORNELIUS VAN H. ENGERT
KENNETH S. PATTON	IRVING N. LINNELL
WILLIAM PHILLIPS	JOSEPH C. GREW
CLARENCE E. GAUSS	NORMAN ARMOUR
JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE	GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN
G. HOWLAND SHAW	GEORGE A. GORDON
COERT DU BOIS	

Mr. LOY W. HENDERSON as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association introduced UNDERSECRETARY ACHESON who addressed the group. In speaking of the Foreign Service as a unit, Mr. Acheson to exemplify the work of the Service as a whole read a letter he recently wrote in reply to one received from a magazine requesting clearance on an article dealing with a particular member of the Service:

My dear Mr. ————

I have your letter enclosing a copy of an article which you propose to publish and which you submit to me for clearance. You ask me to let you know whether there is any reason why you should not publish it as it is, and, in the event that I object to any statements in it, I point them out to you. I am very appreciative of your courtesy in doing this and trust that you will not object to my widening the opportunity which you have offered to me to lay before you some reasons in favor of not publishing the article at all.

Before doing this, may I say that, in view of the many attacks which have been made upon the Department and its personnel, I would welcome, except for the considerations pointed out below, an article upon one of our officers as appreciative and generous as yours.

The very essence of the Foreign Service is that its officers must be prepared ungrudgingly to carry out whatever assignment is made to them. They must take the periods of gruelling and obscure work, of personal danger, of hazard to health, as well as the opportunities to participate in the great events upon which the eyes of the world are centered. They must do this as soldiers take their assignments, accepting the bad as gracefully as the good, and realizing that the strength of the Service depends upon the strength of the whole organization and not upon the performance of brilliant or outstanding officers. For this reason anonymity is an important attribute, and I think that in the long run it impairs the morale of the Service to have an officer singled out for discussion and comment.

I have discussed this matter with the officer in question and the views which I have expressed are felt as strongly—perhaps more strongly—by him. He tells me that in the article there are some inaccuracies and some exaggerations, but I have not gone into these because of the broader considerations which I wanted to place before you.

In order that you will not think that our attitude is purely negative, may I make a suggestion? Instead of picking out one of our officers as the subject of an article, might it not be possible to make a most interesting article out of the work and hazards and achievement of the Foreign Service? Such an article could be made specific by a considerable number of illustrations of the actions of various officers in a variety of situations. Such an article would, I believe, have broad interest because, as you know, the Department at the present time is taking in a large number of veterans from all the former theaters of war.

I hope that the reasons why I cannot do as you wish and clear this article will appeal to you as sound and in the interest of the Service, and I can assure you that if my suggestion seems to you to have any merit we shall be very glad to work with you in its execution.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON,
Under Secretary.

Mr. NORMAN ARMOUR, one of the guests of honor, complied with a request to say a few words on behalf of the retiring officers.

It is planned to present each retiring officer with a scroll of appreciation signed by the Secretary of State. The wording of the scroll is as follows:

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In appreciation of many years of loyal and devoted service to your country.

You have been called upon to serve in various posts and capacities. You have shown a readiness to respond to these assignments in a manner that has contributed to the maintenance of the high traditions of the Foreign Service. From the time of your entry into the Service on ..... until your retirement on ..... your career has taken you to such posts as ..... .

You have served the country with distinction in the capacities of ..... .

It is my privilege to express the gratitude of the Department of State for your unremitting devotion to duty and, as spokesman for your colleagues in the Foreign Service, to convey their congratulations and sincere good wishes.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Honorary President of the Foreign Service Association.

Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program

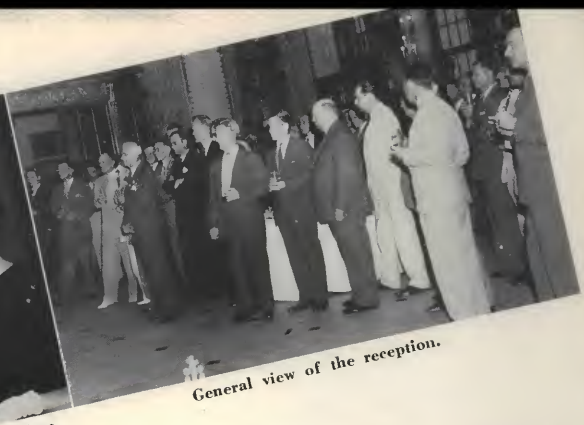
The Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program of the Department is now moving along at an accelerated pace as Philippine independence approaches.

The Second Philippine Foreign Affairs Training

(Continued on page 48)

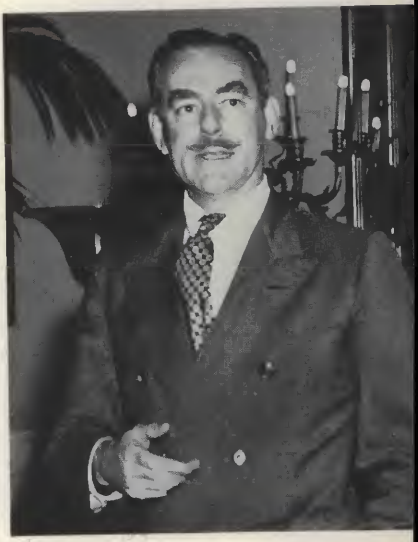


Loy W. Henderson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association with FSOs Frances Willis and Helen R. Nicholl.



General view of the reception.

ASSOCIATION RECEPTION FOR RETIRING FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS



Undersecretary Acheson addressing the group.

Photos by Mildred Gale



FSOs Gilson G. Blake, Herbert D. Brewster, Findley Burns, Jr., and Hendrik Van Oss.



Honor guests John C. Caldwell and Clarence Gauss.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Australia—John R. Minter
Bolivia—Hector C. Adam, Jr.
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
China—James O'Sullivan
Costa Rica—J. Ramon Solana
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
Ecuador—George P. Shaw
El Salvador—Robert E. Wilson
French West Indies—William H. Christensen
Greece—William Witman, 2d
Ireland—Thomas McEnelly
Jamaica—John H. Lord
London—Dorsey G. Fisher
Mexico—Robert F. Hale
Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
New Zealand—John Fuess
Panama—Arthur R. Williams
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Portugal—William Barnes
Southampton—William H. Beck
Spain—John N. Hamlin
Tangier—Paul H. Alling
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly

ANKARA



Visit of the USS MISSOURI to Ankara. In foreground: Admiral Hewitt, Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson, Ambassador Alexander W. Weddel.

(See facing page.)



Staff of the American Mission at Vienna, April 1946.

Courtesy Laurence C. Frank

ANKARA

Visit of The USS Missouri To Turkey

May 17,1946

The visit to Istanbul between April 5-9 of the USS MISSOURI, flying the flag of Admiral Henry Kent Hewitt, USN, Commander of the United States 12th Fleet, proved to be of exceptional interest to Turks and Americans alike. The MISSOURI, accompanied by the USS PROVIDENCE, and the USS POWER, had come to Turkey to return the body of the late Turkish Ambassador to Washington, the Honorable Mehmet Munir Ertegun. The representative of the Secretary was the Honorable Alexander W. Weddell, formerly Ambassador to Madrid.

The American squadron was met near Chios by three Turkish destroyers. Steaming up the Bosphorus in the early hours of April 5, the MISSOURI exchanged salutes with the Turkish Flagship YAVUZ before dropping anchor in front of the Dolma Bahce Palace. The officers and men of the squadron were surprised to see the words "Welcome Missouri" in bold letters printed on the little lighthouse, which legend calls Leander's Tower. Copies of Istanbul morning newspapers which reached the ship also carried the words "Welcome Missouri" in English.

The funeral services of the late Turkish Ambassador took place during the morning of April 5. Among those who participated were Ambassador Edwin C. Wilson, Ambassador Weddell, Admiral Hewitt, Rear Admiral Jules James, and a detachment of U. S. Marines and Sailors.

On the evening of April 5, Ambassador Wilson accompanied Mr. Weddell and the Naval officers to Ankara, where calls were paid the next day on the President of the Turkish Republic, Ismet Inonu, Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, and other important Turkish officials. The party returned to Istanbul that same evening, having traveled both ways in private railway cars generously put at their disposal by the Turkish Government.

Among the many social events which marked the visit, one of the most notable was that given at the famous Dolma Bahce Palace, which was especially reopened for the occasion. There were a number of dinners, luncheons, and cocktail parties, including a reception given on Sunday evening, April 7, by Ambassador Wilson, and a reception given on board the MISSOURI by Admiral Hewitt. Throughout the visit there were entertainments for junior officers and enlisted men. An efficiently operated USO was kept open continuously through the untiring efforts of the American Colony in Istanbul, and this proved to be a great success.

There is no question but that the visit of the Squadron was received with a tremendous manifestation of enthusiasm by the Turkish public, which remembers vividly the friendship shown towards Turkey by Admiral Mark Bristol when he served as High Commissioner here. Thousands of people visited the three vessels of the squadron and Istanbul newspapers carried under banner headlines accounts of the visit, biographies of

(Continued on page 36)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

The Golden Carpet. By Somerset de Chair. *Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1945. $3.50. 252 pp.*

Of the several turning points of World War II, the revolt of Rashid Ali el-Gailani in Iraq in May of 1941, leading to the British occupation of Iraq and Syria, was one of the most important. With the Germans established in Crete, the British had to hold the middle East at all costs. That they succeeded in doing so with the small forces at their disposal made it possible for the Allies to win in the end.

In this small book, Captain de Chair, M.P., relates the successful and dramatic progress of a small flying column, under the command of Brigadier J. J. Kingstone, from Palestine across the great Syrian desert to capture Baghdad, where the British community had taken refuge in the British Embassy and the American Legation. It then recrossed the desert to ancient Palmyra in Syria, where the author was seriously wounded in an air attack on the column. A well-marked map on the two inside covers makes it easy to follow the course of the two campaigns.

One wonders whether Brigadier Kingstone realized, when he selected Captain de Chair as his intelligence officer, that he had assured himself a conspicuous place in the military literature of the war, for the captain was not only already a poet and author of distinction, but also the youngest Member of Parliament, and could thus be much franker in his war diary than a regular army officer. Moreover, he turned out to be an officer of considerable bravery, resourcefulness and skill, as he none too modestly relates. For this he may be forgiven, however, after one learns in the final passages of the heroic ordeal which he and the other wounded men with him underwent for two days in the deadly desert heat of the longest days of the year, shut up in a metal ambulance which was being continuously strafed.

To those of us who have served in Iraq and Syria the author's mention of many familiar names and places makes "The Golden Carpet" even more interesting. We read, among others, of Long Jack, the colorful ex-Nairn Company driver, of Douglas Brooks, the husband in "We Married an Englishman," and of Ernest Altounyan, the close friend of Lawrence of Arabia.

In describing the tribulations of that part of the British community of Baghdad who had been shut up for a month in the British Embassy, the author can perhaps be forgiven, in view of his preoccupation with the campaign, for his failure to give more than passing mention to the fact that an even greater number had taken refuge in the American Legation, several miles away on the other side of the Tigris. We can only hope that the story of that amazing episode, as related in the diary of our Minister, the late Paul Knabenshue, can one day be published.

That Kingstone's small column, with the aid of Glubb Pasha's Arab Legion, succeeded in crossing some six hundred miles of desert in summer and in occupying Baghdad, while a much larger invasion force was slowly gathering in Basra, was nothing short of a miracle. It is therefore not to belittle this accomplishment if amazement is recorded at the seemingly casual manner in which it was carried out in certain respects.

For instance, de Chair himself, who had never crossed the desert before, seems to have guided the column part of the way by means of a compass. As they approached the Royal Air Force cantonment at Habbaniya the Euphrates floods had, as usual at that time of year, cut the main track, which was furthermore blocked at Ramadi by the Rashid Ali forces. The expedition was almost forced to turn back at this point, before their water gave out, because of difficulty in finding a route south of Lake Habbaniya into the cantonment with a solid enough track to carry the heavy motor transport. Yet the Nairn drivers had for years been taking their even heavier air-conditioned buses during the flood season around the lake by a similar route, and it is difficult to understand why Kingstone had not taken the precaution of having at least one of these experts as a guide. He apparently learned his lesson, however, as one of the Nairn drivers (now a major in the British army) was used on the march to Palmyra.

Another astounding incident related in the book is one concerning Fawzi el Qawukji, the notorious leader of the Palestine rebellion, who, having joined Rashid Ali, had been giving the column much trouble and concern. De Chair tells of an encounter between one of the British units and Fawzi's marauders which ended with even honors and with Fawzi requesting an armistice, under the terms of which he would have come over to the Allied side. Yet the opportunity to win over this influential Arab rebel leader, who had first fought in this desert as an officer of the Turkish army, who claimed to have

saved Ataturk's life on one occasion during the Syrian campaign of the previous war, and who spoke both French and German with considerable fluency (which fact was certainly known to many British officials), was allegedly lost through lack of an Arab interpreter!

This interesting book, with its author's rather frequent snap judgments and hasty criticisms of the Arabs and of British diplomacy, cannot be very pleasing to British officialdom. Nevertheless, the author has been generous enough to print an appendix written by Glubb Pash, the famous commander of the Arab Legion of the Transjordan, who, in coming to the defense of his own Arab warriors, frankly points out many of the book's errors, while at the same time referring to it as a "classical masterpiece to go down to future generations."

J. C. SATTERTHWAITE.

Industry in Latin America. By George Wythe. *Columbia University Press, New York, 1945. $4.00. 335 pp.*

The present volume is the first all-inclusive book to discuss Latin American industry in its entirety. The material presented here is not new nor does it come from any secret files, but the achievement lies in a successful assemblage of these difficult, often contradictory sources, into an homogeneous whole. The author has succeeded admirably in this task.

The book is divided into three parts, following an introduction by Laurence Duggan which states its thesis succinctly in a few pages. In the first part the author presents the "Background and Problem" of Latin America, while the main part is composed of individual chapters on each Latin American republic. Short historical sketches are given, bearing on the economy of the country, supplying information on agricultural and mineral resources, industrial developments, *fomentos* and *corporaciones*, the labor situation, the national economic policies, etc. Finally, in the third part, the "Today and Tomorrow" of our southern neighbors is rather too briefly discussed.

Though the book contains a minimum of speculation, the author cannot help but draw certain conclusions on the industrial development of Latin America versus "raw material economies." He clearly presents these two extremes and leans to the view that "probably the Latin American economies will remain extractive for a long time to come," while "the rapidity and extent of further industrialization are conditioned by a complex of racial, historical, climatic and geographic factors which will produce great variations within that area." The pattern of the industrial revolution may not be followed in all Latin American republics; some may experience a rapid industrialization, while others may be by-passed completely. In other words, trying very hard not to step on any sensitive Latin American toes, the author is none too hopeful for a quick industrialization, at least not until the basic level of existence and purchasing power has been lifted to a certain extent.

The book is admirably suited to readers who seriously search for an economic understanding, and possibly a solution, of this hemisphere's problems. But there its popularity will stop, and one wishes that Mr. Wythe had given a little more consideration to the average reader in his style and presentation, without necessarily dropping to a picture book's level.

ALICE L. RAINE.

Unwritten Treaty. By James P. Warburg. *Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1946. $2.00. 186 pp.*

Mr. Warburg, who is a member of the well-known New York banking family, was Deputy Director of Propaganda Policy for the OWI during the war and organized its London office. In this little book, which might almost be called a tract, he has described rather summarily the history of propaganda and the development of propaganda techniques during the period immediately preceding the recent war and during the war years.

At the end of the book he makes rather detailed recommendations for:

1. A Department of Information.

2. An international treaty guaranteeing freedom of information.

3. A treaty outlawing propaganda warfare.

Officers of the Department and of the Foreign Service will be particularly interested in the proposal for a Department of Information. According to Mr. Warburg, this would have approximately the same functions as have now been assigned to the new Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs; that is to say, it would supplement private enterprise wherever it failed to present a true and balanced picture of the American people to the inhabitants of other countries. Mr. Warburg feels very strongly that this should be a separate department headed by a secretary who would participate in the formulation of foreign policy on a Cabinet level. In that way, he believes, we can avoid making promises which we do not fulfill, thus gravely disappointing our friends in foreign countries. It is possible, however, that the reason why the promises made by OWI were not fulfilled during the war was because OWI made promises impossible of fulfill-

(*Continued on page* 55)

Letters to the Editors

In Favor of the Consumer Cooperative

Caracas, Venezuela,

May 6, 1946.

To The Editors,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

With reference to the article by David Scull proposing a consumer cooperative for the Foreign Service which appeared in the Journal some months ago, I hope the possibilities of such a proposal will be carefully studied.

I have caused a careful survey to be made among the members of my staff, including wives, with a view to ascertaining the reaction to the proposed cooperative buying organization. Almost without exception they stated that they were in favor, and furthermore that they would be willing to subscribe amounts of stock ranging from $25 to $100 in accordance with their ability. While in a few cases there was no marked enthusiasm I believe that once the organization is launched and its benefits demonstrated these less enthusiastic individuals will change their attitude. Assuming that this post is representative, it is clear from this survey that there should be no difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital. Certainly the need for a central buying organization, if it can be properly organized, adaptable, sensitive to the needs of the Service, and above all financed and controlled by its own members is great, greater at present in fact than ever before, not only because of the increased size of our personnel stationed abroad, but more particularly because of the increasing difficulty of obtaining the necessities of life and those luxuries generally accepted as being a part of the American standard of living.

It appears that the cooperative method of meeting this urgent problem might be preferable to having the matter handled directly by an already over-burdened Department, I sincerely hope that the appropriate officials of the Department will assist and encourage those interested in this project to proceed with the establishment of such an organization.

Frank P. Corrigan
American Ambassador

Awards and Decorations

American Consulate,
Marseille, France,
December 15, 1945

To The Editors,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

I would like respectfully to draw the attention of the authorities to a matter which places the United States in a disadvantageous situation compared with other countries. I refer to civil decorations for citizens of foreign lands who serve America well.

Under existing American regulations, only American military decorations can be bestowed on foreign military personnel, but not on foreign civilians for whom no American civilian decoration exists, whereas other countries can and do bestow civilian decorations freely on foreign civilians.

Thus, for instance, a French civilian who rendered eminent services to the Allied Cause, and let us say, to the United States in particular, may receive civilian decorations from other Allied Countries, but nothing from the United States.

To my knowledge, there are a number of glaring examples of civilians in North Africa whose help to our cause was inestimable before and after our landing in November 1942, who are, under existing regulations, unable to receive any kind of recognition from us, but who, however, have received civilian decorations from other powers, largely for services rendered to the United States.

Thus, an embarrassing situation is created for American Foreign Service personnel who look on helplessly and ashamedly.

This question of decorations may seem trivial and unimportant, but can be of far reaching consequences for American prestige abroad and detrimental to American relations.

When dealing with human beings—and are not world events fashioned by men and women—human nature has to be considered. Few are those who are content with that rich inner satisfaction of work accomplished, services given and a task performed. To what human ear is not the expression "well done!" the sweetest of music. How many people exist who are not gratified by a visible external badge of reward? Where are those averse to receiving recognition for aid and public acknowledgement of merit? Who does not love to be considered worthy by his superiors, important to his equals, to stand out above his fellowmen and especially to preen himself before his womenfolk?

These are elementary facts recognized for cen-

turies throughout the world by governments, armies, colleges, clubs, societies, and all human organizations. A visible external mark of recognition is not merely a concession to human vanity, but also a spur to man's efforts. We have, alas, not yet reached that high state of moral evolution where man not only believes that a good deed is its own reward, but acts accordingly.

In Europe and Mediterranean countries where the caste and class system permeates the entire structure of national and social life to a degree inconceivable to a truly democratic, free-born American, and where in consequence people are almost always overshadowed by someone or other and acquire a sense of inferiority and respectful servility, decorations are of supreme importance. In many European homes, a prominent place is given in the best room to a frame containing the medals, certificates, and decorations of the family.

What is, moreover, of great significance is that the recipient of a decoration, particularly of one from a foreign government, cannot but help acquiring, and actually does acquire, a certain friendliness and even loyalty to the country bestowing the decoration. Thus, by the clever system of bestowing special civilian decorations to foreign civilians, a country is able to create sure and permanent friends abroad.

But what has the United States to offer to foreign civilians abroad for valuable services rendered —nothing at all, merely the apologetic mumblings of Foreign Service personnel about existing regulations, a poor substitute for beautiful high-sounding decorations so freely, so readily, and even so eagerly given by other powers.

JOHN H. BOYD
Special Assistant and American Vice Consul

* * *

The American Foreign Service Journal,
Department of State,
May 13, 1946

Dear Mr. Boyd:

The Editors of the Journal have read with much interest your letter of December 15, 1945 regarding American civil decorations for foreigners.

We have made extensive inquiries in the Department on this subject, and have found out that the War and Navy Departments are making awards of the Medal for Freedom, especially to members of the French underground and other foreigners, as well as to some Americans.

You might also be interested to know that there is now in preparation a Departmental order setting up a Foreign Service Board of Awards and Decorations. When the order is published, a circular instruction, which is now prepared, will go out to the field and will explain the procedure for submitting recommendations.

We are grateful for your interest in the Journal and plan to publish your letter in a forthcoming issue.

HENRY S. VILLARD
Chairman, Editorial Board.

Reply to Mr. Conrad

American Embassy, Madrid
May 17, 1946

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

While Vice Consul Barnaby Conrad's letter of June 16, 1945, printed in the March FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL (p. 25) displays considerable writing ability, the hounds of literary license have been slightly overstepped in his presentation of certain facts as well as in some of his final analysis.

He remarks that "the three candidates of the Iberian Peninsula who passed the examination had all studied intensely, two, I believe, in Washington 'cram' schools, and all but one had taken the examination at least once before". The three candidates "studied intensely" just prior to the examination, but none ever studied in a "cram" school, either in Washington or elsewhere. The studies were carried on independently, outside office hours, at their post, and were of course guided to a great extent by the nature of the questions on previous written examinations. Copies of previous examinations, it is understood, are available to all who request them, and the JOURNAL has helpfully reprinted many sections.

One of the three candidates had taken the examination before; for the other two it was a first attempt. None of the three had the idea that it would be a "snap". It may be that carelessness as a result of overconfidence has caused more failures on the examination than actual lack of knowledge.

We share Vice Consul Conrad's regret that on the Iberian Peninsula certain Auxiliary Officers of outstanding ability failed to attain the prescribed grade of 70.

While it is true that the examination is not perfect, everyone recognizes the difficulties encountered in devising a test for several hundred candidates which will give each of them a chance to display his particular talents. Finally, we feel that Vice Consul Conrad is criticising *examinations in general* as well as *general examinations* with regard to whether or not there is a close correlation between good marks and a man's practical ability.

Two of the Three

(*Continued on page* 50)



Ceremony at the Lisbon Embassy celebrating the completion of thirty years' faithful service by Jose Guilherne Portugal, interpreter. The Ambassndor presented Mr. Portugal with a handsame silver tray from the Embassy stnff. The tray bare facsimile signatures of present and past members of the Mission. Left to right: Mrs. Edwnrd S. Crocker; Edward S. Cracker, Counselor of Embassy; Mrs. Portugal, Ambassador Baruch and Mr. Portugal.

Below: Consulate at Port of Spain, Trinidad.



SERVICE



Dinner in Quito given by the Chief of the U. S. Naval Mission to Ecuador, the U. S. Nnval Attaché and the Assistant Naval Attaché, on the evening of the ceremony of the decoration of Captain William Miller of the USS LITTLE ROCK during the goodwill visit of the ship to Salinas. The picture shows Ambassador Scotten sitting at the table with Colonel Carlos Mancheno at his right and Captnin Miller to his left.

SOVIET-AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION FOR KOREA

recesses to admire cherry blossoms in grounds of Duk Soa Pnlace, Seoul, where Commission has its headquarters. From left to right: Minister S. K. Tsarapkin, Soviet Foreign Office; Charles W. Thayer, F. S. O.; Major Gennl Archibald V. Arnold, Chief U. S. Commissioner; Col. T. I. Karkulenko, Soviet Army; Colonel General Terenty F. Shtikov, Chief Soviet Commissioner; Col. Frnnk H. Britton, U. S. Army; Col. Robt. H. Booth. U. S. Army; Arthur C. Bunce, State Department; Gerasim M. Balasanov, Soviet Fareign Office; Wm. R. Langdon, F. S. O.





Consul Troy L. Perkins and Inspector Richord P. Butrick as photographed by Mrs. Perkins in the famous Butchort Gardens ot Victoria.

GLIMPSES

At Tegucigalpo on February 17, President Tiburcio Carias sees Ambassodor John D. Erwin off for vocotion. Left to right: Chief of Protocol Lordizobol, Ambassador Erwin, President Carias, Mrs. Erwin, Military Attaché Lt. Col. Brown, Assistont Chief of Protocol Coello, Clerk Blosser, TACA Manager Brown, First Secretary Foust.



Below: FSO Evan Wilson going up Mt. Tabor by jeep, in March 1945 on his recent trip to Palestine.





Above: The Embossy Residence, Lima.

All the Things We Are

By TROY L. PERKINS, *Consul, Victoria, B. C.*

The Washington heat was at its peak and it had been a long, hard day. As I took the papers in to the Assistant Secretary's outer office, I saw that his staff was already gone. I was about to return upstairs to my chief with the papers when a raised voice in the inner office, directed at someone within, caught my ear. Instinctively, I halted.

"You inept fop! You rumor-mongering fuddy-duddy! You time-serving policy saboteur!" I clearly recognized the voice as that of the Assistant Secretary.

Curiosity gaining the upper hand, I maneuvered cautiously until I could peek unobstrusively through the partly opened door to the inner office. Sitting at his desk was the Assistant Secretary, with a group of sternfaced departmental higher-ups seated around him in board-of-inquiry fashion. Standing before the desk and facing the group was the victim, rigid, pale, perplexed. I recognized him as Mc———. who was generally considered to be one of our ablest men and destined to go far. Some curious trouble must be brewing for him.

"You supercilious super-snob, you third-rate half-wit, you over-civilized flunky!" The Assistant Secretary's voice had taken on an unaccustomed derision and stridency. "Gentlemen," he turned to the group, "must we keep this superficial brain-picker, this frivilous nincompoop, this ear-chewing diplomatic buss-boy——yes!——this peregrinating bumpkin in the astute chancelleries of Europe? Have you ever known such an abject caviar-crammer as this insubordinate toady, this cut-rate Machiavelli, this ideological scavenger who is supposed to represent us abroad?"

The members of the group shook their heads grimly.

Mc——— interrupted with dignity: "Sir, I am at a loss to understand what ....."

"Silence!" shouted the Assistant Secretary. "Hold your tongue!" growled another member of the group to the victim. The Assistant Secretary went on:

"Not a word from you, you mealy-mouthed fascist—you disloyal, disingenuous, champagne-guzzling intriguer! You have no defense, you fatuous prevaricator, you simpering scion, you back-stabbing visionary!"

"But, sir!" Mc——— was straining every fibre to remain calm, although his face was now reddening. "If we could just talk this over point by....."

"Quiet—you unctuous busy-body! Gentlemen, what can be done with this ingenuous provincial oaf, this furtive fellow-traveller?" Turning again to Mc——— and in a crescendo of fury: "Why, you sinister cookie-bender—you unrepresentative, anglicized, gallicized, sinicized Circassian! You emaciated stuffed-shirt!"

"Gentlemen!" Mc———'s voice was now trembling with anger, his face bloodshot, as he spoke. "I must ask you to stop! Until now I have with great effort held my temper, as I thought we might reach a *detente* or a *modus vivendi*. But that last remark was personal! I am *not* emaciated! My figure is....."

Suddenly the Assistant Secretary stood, relaxed with a slight smile, and turning to the group said: "Well, gentlemen, what do you think?"

There were nods and grunts of approval: "Good." "Excellent." "Really first-rate."

The Assistant Secretary came forward and extended his hand to Mc———. "Congratulations, old man! And forgive us—it must have been uncomfortable for you—but, you see, we are going to make you an ambassador. We knew you had ability, initiative, breadth, tact, resource and energy, but we wanted to assure ourselves that you could really take the abuse that will come with a responsible position with the Department. Very important point these days."

As the group moved toward the outer office with their congratulations, I stiff-armed the swinging-doors in my haste to get out and ran panting down the corridor and up the stairs, up, up, puffing .....

It had evidently gotten warmer during the night. I awoke sitting bolt upright in bed, gasping for air, covered with perspiration. Jumping out of bed I lurched sleepily toward the window for a breath of relief. Such a mauvaise quart d'heure as had just passed in my slumber could only be expected if I persisted in stuffing myself with cookies, as I had done recently in order to keep up with the fast diplomatic set. However, there was only one thing to do; slow down on the cookies a bit—at least not push them any more—even if my diplomacy suffered.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page 27*)

Admiral Hewitt and Ambassador Weddell, and background stories on the part the MISSOURI played in the war against Japan. Editorials could not have been more friendly and clearly showed the gratitude of the Turkish nation for the American gesture in returning the late Ambassador's body in such a striking manner.

Contributing to the pleasure afforded by the visit was the great efficiency shown by the Turkish Naval Staff, which arranged for English-speaking liaison officers to be assigned to all of the Flag Officers and to every ship. The fine and friendly personality of Admiral Hewitt and the fine bearing and exemplary conduct of the officers and enlisted men of the squadron played a large part in making the visit the outstanding success it was. For the American Colony in Turkey the visit will remain as a most pleasant memory.

Among the Americans from the Embassy in Ankara who went to Istanbul for the Squadron's arrival were: Ambassador and Mrs. Edwin C. Wilson, Second Secretary and Mrs. John E. Horner, Attache Robert Moore, Vice Consul Randolph Roberts, and Clerks Catherine Reynolds, Anne Gibbons, Georgia Martinov, Anne Bumann, Mary Sullivan, and Chief Radioman Charles Brunner. In Istanbul the Naval Attache, Captain Webb Trammel, Consul General Robert Macatee, and G. Huntington Damon and Lawrence Moore of USIS worked untiringly upon the arrangements.

JOHN EVARTS HORNER

MARTINIQUE

May 22, 1946

On the morning of May 22 at about 5:15 a.m. we had the dubious distinction of being awakened by an earthquake. At first, in a drowsy state, I believed that the trade wind had whipped up into a fury and was shaking the house. However, the intensity with which our house, which is a large one of concrete and marble, was being shaken soon left no doubt but that it was something more than wind. I leapt out of bed and ran for the children's room and pulled them out of bed and by the time I had got back to our own room the quake had exhausted itself, or whatever earthquakes do when they are over, so we did not leave the house.

I can only compare this earthquake experience with a couple of very minor ones in Barbados and Antigua and I can say that this one was extremely violent by comparison. In fact, the house lurched so much that I became sea sick!

We had as house guests five Navy Officers from a plane which overnighted in Martinique. One of the officers had spent years in the Philippines and had gone through "several dozen" earthquakes and he said that this one was severe.

There was a little damage and one death reported in the North of the island where it was most severely felt. (Mt. Pelee is in the North part of the island and we are waiting to see if any activity results).

May 29, 1946

Subsequent investigation reveals that there was considerable damage done by the earthquake. It has been estimated at "at least 50,000,000 francs."

We are making an excursion to the North of the island where the quake was most severely felt, and where a town on a point of land is reported to be in the process of evacuation because of the danger that the land might collapse into the sea.

Here is a story for you and one which has been confirmed. An old lady called on a priest in Lorraine (in the North and which was hardest hit) and told him that she had had a visitation and that she was informed that Martinique would have an earthquake the following day. (This was the day before the quake). She said the church would be damaged and that her house would be destroyed and that she was not going to sleep in her house that night. The earthquake came and it did damage the church and it did destroy her house. She came to the priest again the following day and in effect said: "What did I tell you"? She then said that a good part of Martinique would be devastated by an earthquake on the 7th of June.

The story has spread like wildfire and everyone talks of nothing but the earthquake. Church attendance has improved and will probably be at record heights on the 7th. We have had several small tremors since the big quake and it naturally causes considerable uneasiness.

WILLIAM H. CHRISTENSEN

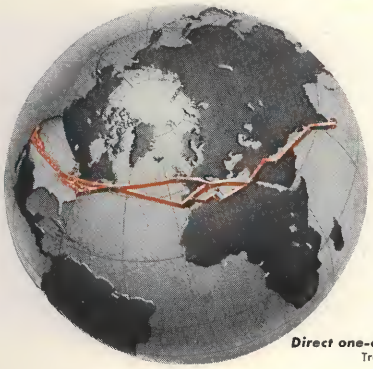
MARRIAGES

CURTIS-WILLIAMS. Miss E. Ruth Williams and Mr. James Woodrow Curtis were married on May 6th at Managua where Miss Williams has served as Foreign Service Clerk and Mr Curtis is Legal Attache.

JOHNSON-BEAM. Miss Irene Beam and Foreign Service Officer Richard A. Johnson were married on June 15th in Washington, D.C. Mr. Johnson is now assigned to the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.



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SOLVING AN EDUCATION PROBLEM IN ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA, B.W.I.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Whitaker at St. George's have undertaken an interesting educational project for their children, to meet the ever-occurring schooling problem for Foreign Service children. Mr. Whitaker has outlined in the following letter how he and his wife have attempted to overcome such difficulties and the Editors of the JOURNAL *believe the Whitakers' experiences will be of interest to Foreign Service families.*

Local schools here run from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 to 3 p.m. for youngsters even down to 5 years of age. This seems to us to be too long in this climate for our youngsters, particularly since the local schools do not provide any physical training. Also there is the problem of transportation, which means that our youngsters would have about an hour before and after school when they would be forced to wait around town. We also did not like some of the things they were picking up in the local schools with reference to language and attitude. Neither Harriet nor I like the idea of tutoring, because of the group experiences which a child loses in this way, so we decided to set up our own school and run an intensive course only in the morning to give the youngsters physical development and play in the afternoon.

I built the school house with the help of my boat operator and the garden boy in four Saturdays. The concrete base, 22 ft. by 12 ft. cost $25.00. The roof is made of individual shingles made of palm leaves folded over a stick 12 ins. long and sewn with sail twine. These were made by several of the people in the neighborhood for 1¢ each and we used 1,200 in the roof. The pillars of the school







Upper right: **The Whitaker family in front of the completed schoolhouse.**

Center: **Making shingles for the schoolhouse roof of coconut palm leaves. The individual leaves are bent over a short stick and sewn on. 1200 of these were made at 1c each. They were tied onto horizontal bamboo strips with "mahout," a bard from a mallow-like plant.**

Lower right: **2 x 6 rafters of the roof in place.**

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are made of trunks of coconut palms. The frame of the roof is made of 2" x 6" pitch pine with bamboo rafters and horizontals of split bamboo tied with mahoe, a local fiber, every 4 ins. The building is very cool. It is located in a corner of our garden overlooking the harbor where the view and surroundings are excellent. I think this has an important bearing on the attitude of the youngsters.

Each youngster has an individual desk and local chair. The chairs cost 50¢ each and the lumber for the desks, which I made, probably cost about $1.00 each. Each desk is painted with a different bright color.

Harriet has two classes, a kindergarten for Andrea, age 5, and a second grade for Mickey, age 7. Separating the two groups is a cupboard about 4 ft. high containing a row of compartments about 1 ft. in each dimension, so that each youngster has a place to put his or her books. The back is used as a black board and frames or exhibits are put on the top.

Since the breeze is rather strong at times we have rolled split bamboo curtains which can be lowered at one end and part of the back. These keep out the strong winds but allow enough air to get through to keep it cool.

In a large tree next to the school the youngsters have swings and see-saws and also a sand pit. They also have an Irish mail, a wagon and a tricycle which are always busy during recess.

Harriet finds that the school fully occupies her mornings, but we are able to secure additional servants which helps to compensate. She finds that it takes a period of 15 to 20 minutes each morning to plan each day, even with the "Calvert" equipment.

Expenses for material from the "Calvert" school are $65 for the first child in the second grade and $35 for each additional child. I believe the kindergarten fees were about $35 for the first child. At present Harriet has six in the second grade and three in the kindergarten. She has a local teacher, who at present has only the younger children. Each pupil contributes $5.00 monthly towards the salary of the teacher and covers the expenses with reference to books and supplies from the "Calvert" School.

We have been very pleased with the progress of the youngsters. Mickey who is now in the second grade and 7 years old spends considerable time reading books such as "The Bobsey Twins" and "Pinnochio". He prefers to read by himself rather than be read to. He is also doing quite well in arithmetic which caused him some difficulty before. We have felt that Andrea's attitude and health have improved considerably since the school



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was set up about a year ago. Of course with two teachers for nine students, the youngsters are bound to make much more rapid progress than in the usual public schools here, where there would probably be one teacher for 30 or 40 pupils, and we can also give them special instructions if they fall behind in any subject.

Much of the children's play time is taken up in acting out ideas which they learn in school. One day they will have a circus the next day Mickey will appear with paper wings on his hat and feet as Mercury, another day he will build a wooden spear and shield and the other equipment necessary to be Bellerophon or Pegasus. They will draw boats, houses, planes and cars or cut out paper and cardboard models of things that they have done at school a few days or weeks ago.

IN MEMORIAM

SOUTHGATE. Richard Southgate, former Foreign Service Officer, died on June 10th in Washington, D. C.

STEYNE. Alan Nathaniel Steyne, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Office of International Trade Policy, died on May 22 in Washington, D. C. (See page 21 of the June issue.)

MOROCCO

(*Continued from page* 20)

Foreign intermixtion in the affairs of Morocco, although more pronounced and striking since 1900 than at any other time, is by no means a new development. In the late Middle Ages, Spain and Portugal at one time or another held briefly or for long periods territorial outposts on the Moroccan Coast. Portugal, for instance, set up in the time of its great discoveries forts and settlements at Arzila, Alcazarquivir, Safi, Mazagan, Mogador and Agadir. Spain has held the two so-called presidios of Melilla and Ceuta on the Mediterranean Coast of Morocco since the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. As metropolitan Spanish territory these towns occupy the same relationship to Spain as Algeria does to France, namely not as a Protectorate but as metropolitan territory. Great Britain for a brief moment in the latter part of the 17th century held Tangier as a colonial possession and the famous diarist Pepys was a notable visitor to Tangier during that period in connection with the British possession of the city. Students have characterized Britain's voluntary relinquishment of Tangier as one of the greatest blunders of its colonial history.

As has been observed, United States interest in Morocco began with the conclusion of one of the earliest treaties negotiated by the young American Republic with a foreign Power, namely the Treaty of 1787 with the Sultan. An American Consul was first appointed to Tangier in 1791, and an office at Tangier has been maintained continuously since that time, initially as a Consulate, later transformed into a Consulate General, and still later into a Legation. Until the conclusion of the first World War there was no other office of the United States in Morocco, but subsequently a Consulate was established at Casablanca and in the course of the second World War at Rabat.

Although the seat of Government has never been in Tangier, all diplomatic missions have been maintained at that port since the 18th century. In the latter part of the 18th century, important diplomatic and consular representations of the Powers were at Tetuan, now the seat of Government of the Spanish Protectorate. The Powers were forced to shift to Tangier as a result of the whim of a leading Moorish dignitary who became incensed when one of the foreign consuls, firing at game from the window of his house, shot a Moor. Orders were given that the representatives would have to leave Tetuan forthwith, and from that time thence. Tangier became the seat of the diplomatic corps where it has been ever since.

The American Treaty of 1787 was replaced by a Treaty of 1836 with the Sultan. In 1865. the United States joined with other Powers in the Cape Spartel Lighthouse Convention, by which the United States and other Powers became responsible for the maintenance of a lighthouse at the extreme northwesternmost tip of Morocco. In 1880. the United States participated in the international Madrid Convention relating to the system of protection in Morocco, one aspect of the capitulatory regime. In 1906, this Government signed the Act of Algeciras; in 1917, it recognized the French Protectorate over Morocco; and in 1945, it finally took the step of association in the international administration of Tangier. At the present time. the United States exercises extraterritorial rights throughout the whole extent of Morocco including the French, Spanish, and Tangier Zones, Morocco being the only country other than Muscat in which such rights continue to be exercised by it. The only capitulatory Power left in Morocco is Great Britain, whose extraterritorial rights, however, are confined to Spanish Morocco. The United States is alone also in never having recognized the Spanish zone of influence in Morocco, the British having recognized the Spanish Protectorate *de facto* but not *de jure.*

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

(*Continued from page* 13)

The full Committee had its first meeting at the Department of State on January 4, 1946 and opened its public hearings in the Conference Room on the fourth floor of the Department on January 7. The hearings lasted for about ten days and were participated in by American Jewish and Arab organizations as well as Christian groups and certain individuals having an interest in the matters contained in the Committee's terms of reference. The press were admitted, as well as a sizeable representation from the general public.

On January 18 the Committee and staff sailed for England on the S. S. *Queen Elizabeth* and resumed hearings in London on the 25th. Early in February the European phase of the Committee's investigations opened when the Committee (aside from certain members of the research staff, who went straight to Palestine) proceeded to the continent to study at first hand the condition of the Jewish survivors. The group split in subcommittees and spent the rest of the month of February in carrying out this survey, visiting the American, British and French Zones of Germany and Austria, as well as France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Greece and Switzerland. The Committee did not visit the Russian zones of Germany or Austria, or Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia or Bulgaria. During these investigations the members of the sub-committees received very considerable assistance from the military authorities and UNRRA as well as from the Foreign Service representatives in the different countries visited.

On February 28 the Committee reassembled at Cairo, having arrived from continental Europe by air. It was here that the question of security, which was to play an important role in the daily lives of all the personnel of the Committee during its entire stay in the Middle East, first came up. For reasons of security and in order to guard against possible demonstrations, accommodations had been reserved at the Mena House Hotel near the Pyramids, eight miles from the center of Cairo, and it was likewise arranged that the Committee's hearings would be held at the hotel—in the same room, incidentally, as the conferences between Roosevelt and Churchill in 1943. A special detachment of Egyptian security police was provided to guard the hotel and grounds, to screen all other guests, and to keep watch over the Committee and Staff. Whenever any of the members left the hotel, they were accompanied by bodyguards, riding in separate staff cars, who were also stationed outside the members' bedrooms at night. Fortunately, no

untoward incidents occurred.

The Committee held hearings at Cairo for several days in order to hear representatives of the Arab League and of the various Arab States, as well as certain Arab and Moslem organizations. On March 5 the group proceeded overnight to Palestine by special train which had been placed at its disposal by the Government of Palestine and which was most luxurious. As the train crossed the Palestine frontier in the early morning, a rainbow appeared in the sky and served somewhat to allay the anxieties of the group at the rather ominous sight of the armed guards posted every two or three hundred yards along the entire railway line from the border to Jerusalem.

The Palestine Government had made elaborate preparations for the Committee's arrival and had established a special Liaison Office, staffed with a number of its most competent officers, to assist the Committee. This office had supervised the preparation of a comprehensive survey of Palestine which proved invaluable to the Committee in its work. The Government also provided office space, hotel accommodations at the King David Hotel, transportation and of course police protection. The latter was organized on an even more elaborate scale than in Egypt. The Committee's offices were surrounded with barbed wire and guarded by armored cars and eight or ten armed guards. Similar arrangements obtained at the hotel and at the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A., where the Committee's public hearings were held. Plain clothesmen with tommy guns accompanied the members everywhere, and an elaborate system of security checks was devised. In a country where bombing outrages and assassinations are an almost daily occurrence it was possible to appreciate the necessity for these arrangements, although sometimes they appeared rather a nuisance. In Palestine, as in Egypt, there were no incidents, aside from the fact that the hearings were suspended on one occasion when an anonymous phone call was received to the effect that an armed gang were on their way to blow up the building —an eventuality which to the relief of all did not materialize.

After hearing Jewish and Arab leaders (as well as certain ecclesiastical dignitaries) at its public sessions, the Committee again broke up into subcommittees. One of these visited Syria and Lebanon and another Iraq and Saudi Arabia, in order to receive statements from the Governments of those countries as well as other interested parties. Two additional subcommittees remained in Palestine to continue the Committee's investigations there, in the economic and social spheres respectively. These subcommittees pursued their inquiries

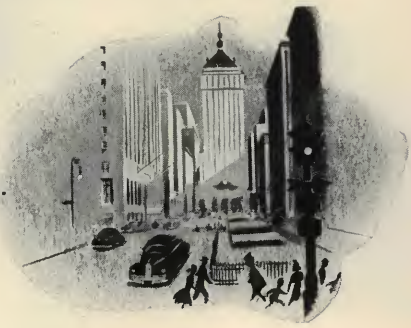


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ON THE AVENIDA BEIRA-MAR



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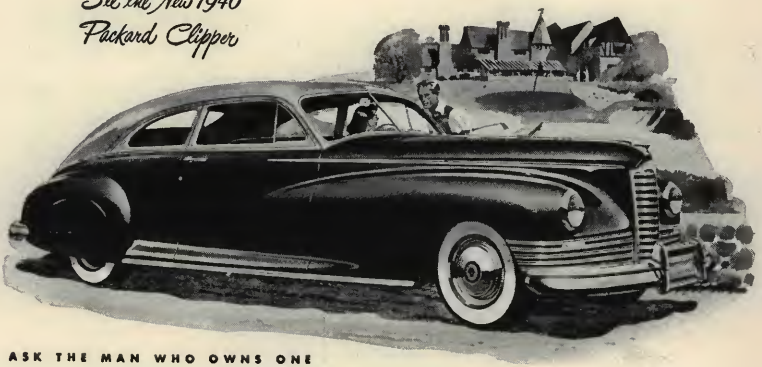
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in Jerusalem, conferring with Government officials and private individuals, and they also made several trips around the country, following a carefully planned itcnerary which made it possible to inspect both Jewish and Arab institutions and establishments, and to have many personal interviews with persons in all walks of life.

In the latter part of March the Committee resumed its hearings in Jcrusalem for a few days and then (its departure plans shrouded in secrecy) left by special plane for Switzerland, spending the night at Malta, where the group was royally entertained by the Acting Governor. It had been decided at the outset that the final stage of the Committee's work, the writing of its report, would require it to go to some neutral ground, neither in England nor the United States nor the Middle East, and the locality selected was Lausanne, where the Hotel Beau Rivage on the shores of Lake Geneva was thought to provide the atmosphere conducive to meditation and work. The choice proved to be a most happy one and the entire personnel of the Committee was most comfortably established amid surroundings that could not have provided a more restful contrast to the turbulent Middle East. So successful, in fact, was this location that the Committee actually completed it labors ahead of schedule, signing its unanimous report on April 20. The report was then flown to London and Washington by the two chairmen and was released by the British and American Governments on May 1, thereby bringing to a successful conclusion a unique type of international collaboration.

POST-WAR DIPLOMACY ON A SHOESTRING

(*Continued from page* 16)

cannot, must not, be ignored."

However, the Subcommittee reduced the Department's original request for representation allowances by twelve per cent.

The limitations imposed on expenditures by the State Department have serious consequences. Vital divisions and offices are understaffed, as is the American Foreign Service as a whole, leaving important diplomatic functions in the hands of temporary appointees or auxiliary personnel. Even more important, however, is the fact that international cooperation in which the United States now has a major share is handicapped by Amcrica's "shoestring diplomacy."

Americans who are wont to lament with Will Rogers that "the United States never lost a war or won a conference," should study a comparative survey prepared some time ago by Henry Kittredge Norton, president of the Susquehanna and Western Railroad, for the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

No diplomat pleading for special privileges of a caste, but a prominent business executive and former vice president of the Radiomarine Corporation, Mr. Norton found that a "discrepancy between the United States and foreign countries, in regard to the handling of international affairs, places this country at a disadvantage, both in protecting the interests of its citizens and in giving effect to its desire to assist in establishing world peace."

These lines were written seventeen years ago. They were prophetic then and are valid now, as the world strives with greater zeal and determination than ever to preserve peace through diplomacy.

BIRTHS

BENNETT. A son, William Tapley, III, was born on April 10th to Mr. and Mrs. William Tapley Bennett, Jr. in Washington, D.C. Mr. Bennett prior to going into the army was an Auxiliary Foreign Service Officer and is now a departmental officer assigned to the Office of American Republic Affairs. Mrs. Bennett is the daughter of the Honorable John Campbell White, former Ambassador to Peru.

LEE. A son, Pierre Boal, was born on May 10th to Mr. and Mrs. Blair Lee, III in Washington. D. C. Mr. Lee was attached to the Embassy in Mexico City in 1940. Mrs. Lee is the daughter of the Honorary Pierre de L. Boal, former Ambassador to Bolivia.

TRUEBLOOD. A daughter, Cynthia Chancellor, was born on May 15th to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Edward G. Trueblood in Alexandria. Virginia. Mr. Trueblood is now Liaison Officer between the Office of the Foreign Service and the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

VILLARD. A daughter, Sandra Darielle, was born on June 12th to Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Villard. Mr. Villard is Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs and is Chairman of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE

American Consul.
Dear Sir,

Through a mistake I consider that I owe Uncle Sam £1/-/-. I wonder if you could fix it up for me, you can call it conscience money if you like.

Courtesy Richard F. Boyce

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(*Continued from page* 24)

Group, which began its training in the Department on March 20, is nearing the completion of its departmental work. The members of this group hope to be detailed abroad for brief periods of training at American foreign service establishments.

The Third Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Group began its program in the Department on June 3. The members of this group are ANASTACIO B. BARTOLOMÉ, EMILIO D. BEJASA, FRANCISCO CLARAVALL, J. C. DIONISIO, PABLO A. PENA, AURELIO RAMOS, EUTIQUIO O. STA. ROMANA, and ALEJANDRO D. YANGO. With the exception of Mr. Dionisio, who has been serving as a representative of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in San Francisco, the new group is only just recently arrived from the Philippines.

Meanwhile the members of the First Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Group are completing brief periods of instruction abroad at American foreign service establishments. Mr. TIBURCIO BAJA has been serving at the American Embassy in Mexico City, Mr. CANDIDO ELBO at the American Embassy in Habana, Mr. MANUEL ADEVA at the Consulate General in Sydney, and Mr. VICENTE SINGIAN at Montreal. Dr. JOSE F. IMPERIAL, another member of the first group, has been serving as Foreign Relations Officer of the Commonwealth Government in Washington.

With Philippine independence arriving on July 4, the Philippines is confronted with an acute need for trained foreign service officers to man the new Philippine Foreign Service. It is now planned to continue the Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program of the Department indefinitely after Philippine independence, and plans are also being considered for the representation of Philippine interests abroad by the American Foreign Service while the Philippine Foreign Service is developing.—Courtesy E. W. Mill.

Overhauling the Department

From *The Washington Post*, June 16, 1946

The way has been opened up at long last for a thoroughgoing reorganization of this department's administrative and functional problems.

A young and hard-hitting former colonel, Carl Humelsine has been given the job of wiping out the backlogs of work in half a dozen offices, and of modernizing the red tape and ancient procedures that have delayed operations.

And Humelsine, director of the Office of Departmental Administration, is using an Army approach to whip the problems. He will set up "emergency task forces" to go into the overwhelmed offices and get the work back on a current basis.

In identical memos to both Humelsine and Budget Officer Harry Kurth, Assistant Secretary Don Russell wrote: "I have repeatedly made commitments that these situations will be remedied. I must now insist on prompt action." He then ordered Humelsine to take his task forces into these offices:

Passport, Special Projects, Foreign Administration. Division of Finance and Central Services.

Russell clipped the wings of Kurth and other top officials by giving Humelsine a "strategic reverse" of jobs amounting to 5 per cent of the total to be carried in the 1947 budget, and also, jurisdiction over all the jobs to be provided in the second deficiency bill.

Furthermore, Russell had ordered a study of the Department's many functions to be conducted by Humelsine and his staff in cooperation with the Budget Bureau. The Assistant Secretary for Administration is reported to be determined to wipe out work that is duplicated either within the department or somewhere else in the Government. The committee will have a close look at international operations of both Agriculture and Commerce.

Russell also has set up a committee composed of himself, Humelsine, and Kurth to hold budget hearings. Formerly the hearings were held by Kurth and his staff.

Briefly, the Russell moves are designed to speed up service to both the employes and to the public. State employes aren't always paid on time or given promotions when they earn them, and it frequently requires "political pull" to get a passport approved. And on the long-range angle, State officials have suspected for a long time that other agencies frequently dabble in and sometimes undercut our foreign policies—From the "Federal Diary," by Jerry Kluttz.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(*Continued from page* 4)

can Consul General at Milan, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Patrick Mallon of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlement, has been assigned as American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

James V. Martin, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, has been appointed to the American Foreign Service as American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, American Vice Consul of Career, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

James G. McCargar of Palo Alto, California, now serving in the Department after return from military leave, has been assigned as Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.

Dayle C. McDonough of Kansas City, Missouri, now serving in the Department, has been assigned American



Spiritual leaders in India on their way to the Ganges to attend Allahabad's Kumbh Mela, religious festival held every twelve years. A *National Geographic* photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.

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Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Herbert V. Olds of Lynn, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned as American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Earl L. Packer of Ogden, Utab, First Secretary of American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been assignd as American Consul General at Rangoon, Burma.

James B. Pilcher of Cordele, Georgia, First Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned American Consul at Shanghai, China.

Walter S. Reineck of Washington, D. C., serving as an American Foreign Service Officer at Berlin, Germany, has been retired from the American Foreign Service at close of business, March 31, 1946.

Edwin C. Rendall of Morrison, Illinois, has been appointed to the American Foreign Service as American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, American Vice Consul of Carcer, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Strasbourg, France.

Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa, Iowa, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Leo D. Sturgeon of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as an American Foreign Service Officer at Tokyo, Japan.

Sheldon Thomas of Rochester, New York, First Secretary and Consul at Copenhagen, has been designated First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland.

Harry L. Troutman of Macon, Georgia, First Secretary of American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated as First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Richard E. Usher of Madison, Wisconsin, now serving in the Department after return from military leave, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

Sheldon B. Vance of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Nice, France.

James R. Wilkinson of Madison, Wisconsin, American Consul General at Dakar, French West Africa, has been assigned as American Consul General at Munich, Germany.

William L. S. Williams of Racine, Wisconsin, now in the Department on consultation after return from military duty, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

Gilbert R. Willson of Brownsville, Texas, serving as American Consul at Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Mexico, has been retired from the American Foreign Service effective close of business, April 30, 1946.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(*Continued from page* 31)

"Latitudinarianism"

Guanabara Bay, Coffee Country,
May 29, 1946.

To the Editors,
The American Foreign Service Journal:

In the belief that over 25 years in the Foreign Service may qualify me to offer a word of warn-

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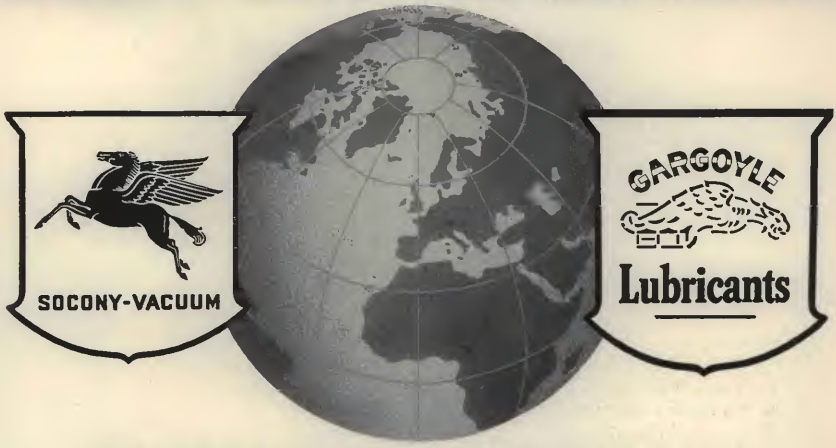
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ing to fellow old-timers, particularly to those who have attained high positions in the Service despite the paucity of their vocabularies and their seeming indifference to the longitudinal situation of Nova Zembla or the climatic eccentricities (if any) of ancient Zacynthus, I should like to offer the following adventitious suggestions with a view to pleaching their viewpoint with that of newcomers who have withstood the vigorous screening of recent Foreign Service examinations:

First, let us, in written intercourse with brother FSOs, indicate place names only in degrees of latitude and longitude, or by distances from the nearest river mouth. In time of war this practice would provide some security of communication, since few but modern FSOs would comprehend such correspondence without considerable investigational exegesis. Besides, it would develop an *esprit de corps* among new and old officers, and possibly, of course, among their cross-cousins.

Secondly, I advocate abstention from mephitic language in all official correspondence with the exception of that relating to such subjects as the adequacy of pay and allowances, current assignments and travel facilities. In these matters, it seems to me, tergiversation itself would be mephitic.

Next, a favonian gesture by the older officers of the Service towards recent comers who have not succumbed to schizophrenia as a result of the mental gymnastics provided by recent examinations, and one compatible with our erstwhile common autochthonism, would be to use in our conversation and correspondence with each other words of at least five syllables, preferably of American Indian origin. And lest these be confused with janizary derivatives, it might be demotic to intersperse freely analytical scholia on written communications, and, in case of verbal misunderstanding, to refer the gravemen to review by some gibbous or glabrous individual for condign consideration.

Though this may prove to be an immolation, I believe it to be in the best interests of the Service.

Respectfully yours,
HIRAM A. BOUCHER,
First Secretary of Embassy.
(23°S; 43°30'W.)
Native of a State in the N.central division of the U.S. spelled with 11 letters

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(*Continued from page* 29)

ment, and the situation might better be remedied by having a closer control of information activities by the State Department, which is the branch of the Government primarily responsible for foreign policy.

Mr. Warburg bases his two other recommendations on a distinction which he draws between information and propaganda. Information, he feels, is the dissemination of truth on which reasoned judgments can be based, while propaganda, although it may use facts, is designed to persuade by mobilizing certain human emotions. It is questionable whether this distinction can be clearly maintained and whether an official information agency will not inevitably tend to emphasize only the favorable facts. After all, when a man is discussing his own character, he will with perfect sincerity overlook some of his own faults, and the mouthpieces of government are certain to act in the same way.

Unwritten Treaty will serve, I hope, to open a discussion of the problems of information and propaganda. To achieve a satisfactory solution these problems must, I believe, be studied somewhat more thoroughly. Attention would have to be called to a point which Mr. Marburg naturally overlooks. Allied propaganda during this war was notably successful on only two occasions. The BBC succeeded in assuring the inhabitants of occupied countries during the bleak years that the war was still going on, and the OWI was extremely successful in encouraging the surrender of German and Italian soldiers in moments of defeat. Otherwise allied propaganda was on the whole mistrusted as being of official origin and was fairly ineffective.

Another aspect of the problem which has not yet seen the light of day, perhaps because the people involved are still under an oath of secrecy, is the so-called "black" propaganda. This term, which is still unfamiliar to the public, designates propaganda the source of which is hidden. Quite extensive programs of "black" propaganda were carried on by both the British and American governments. Radio stations were set up which broadcast programs purporting to come from the German underground and rumors of all kinds were launched, the best known of which were the many rumors about Hitler's death. It is questionable whether this sort of propaganda does not do as much to confuse public opinion at home as to disrupt enemy morale.

In any case, the whole question requires further clarification, and we must be grateful to Mr. Warburg for having opened the debate.

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AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY

(*Continued from page* 21)

Paper emphasized, no stigma would attach to the men whose names might well be selected for the list. Nor do they deserve anything in the nature of public reprimand. All are industrious; many of them are regarded with affection. The charge against them is that they are the reverse of stimulating. They never take a risk. They prefer safe subordinates. Their maintenance in office kills all hope of retaining certain temporaries of real value. And yet, far from thinning out their ranks, the Foreign Secretary is appointing them to the highest and most responsible posts both in the Foreign Office and in the Embassies overseas.

At the bottom of the ladder, character tests on the new model have been held and new blood may be flowing in. But this will, as has happened hitherto, congeal into the old mould unless there is some drastic pruning at the top. Mr. Bevin, it is said, felt this before he took office, but missed his moment for performing the operation because he was hustled off to Potsdam before he had time to act. By the time he had weathered the Conference there he had succumbed to the atmosphere of good fellowship that is one of the great assets of the present office. By mid-August, he was swimming in a seductive sea of Christian names.

Are we to continue with these courtly but negative and stereotyped representatives? Just how limited their outlook on life can be was alarmingly revealed when someone posthumously issued, in a book called "Water Under the Bridges,"* the snobbish and trivial last thoughts of the man who was picked to be British Ambassador in Berlin in the vital years 1937-39.

The conclusion to which one is driven is that the Government, having shirked the essential preliminary to short term reform, has infinitely slowed down the tempo of the whole Eden scheme, since the men whom it has left in charge will tend to damp the spirits of the better entrants. Reform under their aegis will take not merely "some years" but decades of slow dilution. Indeed, it now seems that the Eden scheme is not radical enough and that additional expedients must be sought in order quickly to generate opener minds and greater initiative.

First, as to selection: it is desirable that the board of selectors—whether in the examination hall or at the "house party" which is now an alternative test—should not be entirely drawn from typical members of the present Foreign Service. They should include several members from outside the Civil Service and the insiders should be men chosen for the breadth of their outlook.

Next, with a view to securing a greater variety of social contacts and a less narrow experience, the problem should be viewed in much the way that the McNair report reviewed the problem of securing a greater variety of character among teachers. Greater provision should be made for admitting to the higher grades men who have gained their early experience in other careers or departments. At present the meagre allowance of such entrants is two per annum, both to be under 30. It has been suggested that, in order to secure true variety and the all-round knowledge of home affairs that is desirable, an amalgamation of the home and foreign civil services would be desirable. But this would have several drawbacks. Few home-trained civil servants adjust themselves quickly or easily, in later life to the tempo and language difficulties of life amongst other races and nationalities. *Interchange should be feasible, but should not be the rule.*

Lastly, is it possible to instil initiative into men whose job is for long spells of their career so largely one of reflection and representation? The answer should be yes. The Foreign Office has no policy planning unit. It does not teach its men to try out their ideas on the many other departments concerned, and, on the basis of the experience gained, to put up comprehensive policy plans to the Cabinet. As was revealed in Sir Victor Wellesley's recent and useful book "Diplomacy in Fetters," most officials are over burdened with routine papers and far too ready to proceed on a basis of *ad hoc* decisions and therefore of drift. During the war, the Overseas publicity department of the Ministry of Information conceived a remedy for this defect. A planning team, endowed with time to think, visited the many other Government departments concerned, picked their brains and prepared a draft policy for publicity activities in each foreign country. This was amended in joint committee, and as a result the planners issued a paper of guidance which became policy. "Unless you object," in effect said the Ministry of Information, "policy will be as follows." This system, if adopted in the Foreign Office, would present two advantages. It would afford all diplomats the chance of at least one spell of work in a department giving time and scope for planning and initiative. Secondly, it would greatly widen their experience of home-front problems.

The last word shall be with Mr. Sjahrir, who, this week, hit a nail on the head. After meeting Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, he remarked: "He must

*By the Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Henderson. Hodder & Stoughton, 12s. 6d.

be a great diplomat, because he does not give the impression that he is a diplomat at all." Here was discernment. Great Britain, abroad, labours against a prevailing impression that she is past her prime and stuffy in contrast to a glass-and-chromium America and a young-man's-dream Russia. It should not be assumed that the task of representation must therefore be handed to members of the Labour Party. Only by a miracle can a man who spent his formative years at the coal face or in any home job equal in skill the diplomat who is also endowed with, or trained to possess, breadth of mind. Nothing could be more disastrous than to entrust the representation of the country to elderly trade unionists whose only subject of conversation is the miracle of their own careers. The diplomat must be a highly educated, cultured and personable man; he must be a trained and skilled professional. The modern educational system makes it possible to draw such men from a wide variety of social origins. The task is to make haste in selecting, training and promoting them to the highest jobs and to pension off the figures who step straight out of the novels of Maurice Baring, Henry James, and even Trollope—charming figures, but very period. The penalty for not doing so will be to crystallize a world-wide impression of the character of Britain that is both unfair and untrue.

SEVENTEEN DAYS IN JAPAN

(*Continued from page* 10)

pressions of enthusiasm and approval; while the sober and neat Javanese formed into ranks and marched down the platform carrying at the head of their column a Dutch flag carefully sewn from the colored parachutes used to drop supplies. The first enthusiastic rush of men off of the trains was always followed by the stretcher bearers carrying their burdens of the disease wracked, starved and maimed, but appalling though the numbers were of such they were less than some of the more pessimistic had forcseen. The miracle to most of us was there were any prisoners whatever still alive. While discussing and working in Manila a short month before on the planning for the repatriation of prisoners from Japan under combat conditions, few of us, who had seen the depths of savagery to which fear crazed Japanese troops had descended in that city, seriously expected to find any considerable number of prisoners left alive after Japan had been swept by fighting. However, the surrender had changed all that, and although the jungles of the Philippines and Malaya, the brutalities of guards, the unspeakable horrors of the battened down holds of ships packed with men so placed in convoys so as to be the first to receive a torpedo, and finally starvation in Japan, had taken a grim toll, here were still thousands of men being welcomed back into their own world. But it was a world that had strangely changed during the years that they had left behind—it was a world with even a new vocabulary—duck, jeep, LST, LCI, bazooka, six by six, radar, rocket, jet propulsion, and all the other words representing the product of an inventive and productive civilization which had turned its energies and genius to the defeat of an enemy.

The few Japanese standing on the other platforms of the station looked impassively on these scenes, seemingly without comprehension of what was taking place.

From the railway station the released men were taken by trucks directly to the docks where facilities had been set up in a large warehouse for their processing which consisted of first a snack to eat, then a shower, delousing, medical examination, new clothes, an issue of toilet articles, the taking of a record of their recovery and the transmission of a message to the next of kin, and then finally a good meal and a clean bed on one of the three hospital ships tied to the dock.

Except for the seriously ill, who were returned by hospital ship, they were taken, usually within less than twenty-four hours, to the Atsugi airfield where they were enplaned for transportation to Manila.

No distinction whatever was made between the treatment of military personnel and civilians, or between Americans and other nationalities. Interned civilians for whom their governments had not completed arrangements for repatriation, were billeted near Yokohama.

The original plans for the evacuation of released prisoners had envisaged their gradual liberation and transportation to ports of embarkation as the areas in which the camps were located were occupied by American forces. However, the willingness of the Japanese to cooperate, the relatively good condition of the Japanese railways, and the facilities made available by the American Navy made possible the carrying out of a revised plan to evacuate all prisoners in southern Honshu through the port of Waka-no-ura and all prisoners in Kyushu through the port of Nagasaki prior to the occupation of those areas by the Army. In the same manner as the evacuation from Yokohama, through coordination between the American forces, the Swiss Legation at Tokyo, the International Red Cross representatives, the Prisoners of War Bureau



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of the War Ministry and the Japanese Government Railways, prisoners were embarked on trains at their camps in accordance with a pre-determined schedule. At Waka-no-ura and Nagasaki they were met and processed by combined Army-Navy shore parties landed from the sea for the purpose.

In order to assist in the handling of civilian internee problems arising at both those ports a C-47 plane and crew was made available to me. Taking leave of John Emmerson and Max Bishop, who had now arrived in Yokohama, I left Atsugi early in the morning of September 14th for Osaka and for the following four days traveled through large areas of Japan as yet entirely unoccupied by our forces.

On arriving over the brown waste of what had been Osaka we could find only mud flats in the area indicated on our only map as being the location of a large air field. After circling for some time at low altitude we located a field between Osaka and Kobe in what had been the base ball stadium. (We later learned that the field had been built by American prisoners of war.) The pilot "buzzed" the length of the runway several times to make certain that it was in good condition. We landed and taxied to what appeared to be the operations building while Japanese in naval uniforms ran towards us from all directions. As we opened the door of the plane an officer stepped up and demanded to know if our landing had been forced. Putting my long neglected Japanese to work I assured him that our landing had not been forced, that we desired transportation into Osaka, and that it was expected that a guard would be placed by them on the plane to make certain it was not molested in any way. The officer agreed, and two Japanese Navy cars with drivers were immediately produced. The crew and myself set out for the New Osaka Hotel which I had been informed was being occupied by some former American and British prisoners of war.

Osaka appeared to have been just as thoroughly destroyed as Tokyo or Yokohama. However, many more people were to be seen on the streets than in those two cities. As elsewhere in Japan the women all wore the same repulsive pantaloons known as "mompei" and formerly used only by peasant women working in the fields. This dress had been prescribed by the Government during the war as "in keeping with the times". It is difficult to imagine anything more indicative of the changed condition of Japan than the contrast between the formerly colorful and attractive kimonos and those baggy pantaloons usually made of a bilious green material, which color also well represented the "spirit of the times". In common with the experiences of Army officers entering a Japanese

village or city, which had for years been indoctrinated with the official propaganda line of the savagery and rapacity of American soldiers and now for the first time seeing an American uniform, women would take a hurried look and then dash into door ways or up side streets. However, I believe that all American troops who were in Japan at that time will confirm that there was nothing less likely to arouse unlawful desires than the sight of a pudgy Japanese woman dressed in baggy and bilious green pantaloons paddling down the street on broken-down wooden clogs.

The modern buildings in the central district of Osaka stood as an island in the desert of destruction and the New Osaka Hotel was entirely undamaged. Over the entrance, guarded by a former British prisoner of war dressed in an American uniform and carrying a Japanese rifle, flew the Stars and Stripes. At the desk in the lobby was another former prisoner who assigned rooms and, with a professional manner, called a bell boy to carry our musette bags.

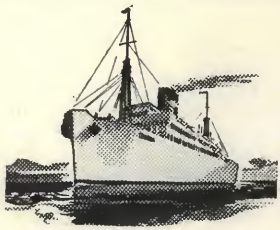
Leaving the boy to take my bag to the room I passed through the lobby where former prisoners were sitting and talking while being served cold beer by Japanese waitresses. Except for the waitresses, it looked much the same as any hotel in the United States largely patronized by service men, instead of a hotel in the heart of an enemy country which had been taken over by men just released from prisoner of war camps. On the mezzanine floor an office had been established with direct telephone connections to the principal camps and to Yokohama, with typists, clerks, files and all the essentials of a military headquarters. One room of the hotel was given over to an office for "liaison officers" from the Osaka Prefectural Government. Even a motor pool had been established with Japanese vehicles and one jeep that had arrived from the force at Waka-no-ura. It was an entirely satisfactory headquarters for any Army unit, but as a headquarters established and staffed entirely by former prisoners of war who had every possible incentive to forget all discipline and indulge in revenge for the treatment to which they had been subjected, it was the most impressive possible demonstration of the self-restraint, initiative and unselfishness of the American soldier. To the Japanese it could not but have been an example that will not soon be forgotten of the finest aspects of American character.

After an excellent lunch with Captain Mason, a Signal Corps officer captured on Bataan and the senior officer in the hotel, a car, with a New Zealand soldier captured at Singapore as driver, was supplied from the pool for the trip to Waka-no-ura.



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Although there was a shiny Buick seven passenger limousine, years of idleness combined with the foul smelling substance supplied by the Japanese as gasoline resulted in somewhat less than what might be termed optimum performance. The car would run magnificently until the engine became warm when it would gradually stall and perversely refuse to start until it had cooled. This idiosyncrasy of the engine, together with the difficulty of bending the long body around the sharp corners of the narrow lanes leading through the villages, resulted in lengthening an estimated two hour drive to five hours. It was therefore after six o'clock and almost dark when we reached the outskirts of Wakayama.

Although there had been no maidens strewing flowers in our path as we passed through the villages, neither had there been any outward manifestations of hostility. I was therefore somewhat startled to see two files of police drawn up on either side of the road at the city limits of Wakayama. My indecision as to the proper course of action was settled by having the engine again stall just as we drew up between the two files. Immediately on stopping a person who identified himself as the Chief of Police stepped up to the car with an interpreter. Any doubts as to the reception I might receive were resolved by his taking off his cap in the pouring rain and executing a formal Japanese bow. He informed me that the Provincial Governor had arranged a banquet for that evening and suitable rooms in the finest inn in the province had been set aside for my accommodation for the night. It developed during the conversation that in some way they had been informed that I was arriving at ten o'clock that morning and so they had been drawn up waiting in the rain throughout the day. It was with therefore a somewhat stricken conscience that I informed the crestfallen Chief that as I had made a series of appointments in Osaka beginning at nine o'clock that same evening it would be necessary for me to proceed immediately to Waka-no-ura and return to Osaka as quickly as possible. On questioning him I learned that the electric railway line to Osaka was still operating and he agreed to arrange a special train to permit my return that evening while also arranging to have the car repaired and returned by the driver the following day.

Although I invited the Chief to share my car for the remainder of the journey to the port he insisted on riding ahead in the open side car of a motorcycle, and in spite of the rain remained bareheaded throughout the drive. The engine had now cooled off and thus preceded by the Chief and followed by more police standing in one of those three wheel light delivery motorcycles peculiar to

Japan, we set out for Waka-no-ura. The interpreter, who accompanied me in the car, after several false starts, finally blurted out the question that he was attempting to ask on behalf of the Chief—under the circumstances was it proper for the police to have stood on either side of the road leaving it to the discretion of the occupant of the car whether he would stop, or in accordance with the Japanese practice would it have been proper to have a few of their number stationed in the middle of the road so as to bring the automobile to a halt at the proper position in front of the welcoming delegation? Apparently there had been heavy arguments on the point among the delegation throughout the day, the interpreter, having been born in the United States holding to the former view, and the Chief, being a Japanese of the old school, holding to the latter view. Apparently, the prestige of the interpreter's American birth had prevailed over the prestige of the Chief's position, for it was the former view, which I soberly assured him was correct, that had been adopted.

This little incident was typical of the almost universal attitude of the Japanese at the time, i.e. everyone was trying very diligently to behave in what they conceived to be the "correct" manner for a conquered people, but as modern Japanese education had neglected instruction in the proper etiquette for a defeated Japanese they were somewhat at a loss as to how they should act.

At Waka-no-ura several of the many large Japanese inns located on bluffs overlooking the sea were being used by Army and Navy officers, landed from the fleet anchored in the bay, for the processing, in much the same manner as at Yokohama, released prisoners of war. The former prisoners were being brought from the railway station to these inns by truck, bus, ambulances, taxis and even street cars. After processing they were taken by small landing craft to the transports in the bay. As few civilians were among the groups being received it was apparent that I could not be of much assistance. However, it was possible to complete arrangements for five freight cars of relief supplies gathered by the prisoners from the surplus supplies, dropped into their camps by American planes and attached to their trains, to be sent to Osaka to be used by the International Red Cross to relieve distress among Allied and neutral civilians in that city and Kobe. These arrangements were made while attempting to eat an excellent meal prepared at one of the inns, and listening to an unsolicited report by the Vice Governor on the role of Wakayama Prefecture in the evacuation of the prisoners.

Riding in a police car, and again preceded and followed by the same cavalcade of police, I drove to the railway station where the employees were

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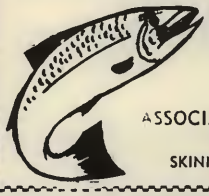
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drawn up in formal array, complete with white gloves so dear to the hearts of Japanese station masters. Amid much bowing I was guided by the station master to the special electric train that was waiting and immediately started on a non-stop run to Osaka. The car was old, the tracks were rough, the wind whistled through the broken windows, but we reached Osaka at 9:45 p.m. after a run of one hour and ten minutes which allegedly established a record.

A goodly part of the remainder of the night was used to discuss Allied and neutral civilian problems in the Osaka-Kobe area, but early the following morning the crew and myself returned to the airfield. A faithful guard was being kept over the plane which appeared to have been untouched. Taking off we flew low over Kobe and then set a direct course for Nagasaki, thus flying over the greater part of the Inland Sea.

The complete lack of any ships, except for a very few small fishing boats, on this normally very busy and vital waterway more than anything else imparted the impression of the utter exhaustion of Japan and the completeness of its defeat. Looking down on this calm sea, justly renowned throughout the world for the beauty of its hundreds of wooded islands and islets, it was difficult not to reflect on how a people so blessed with the beauty of nature could have been motivated to have committed such savage crimes.

Arriving over Nagasaki we circled down between the hills to obtain a view of the second city in the world to have felt the new destructive power that has been unleashed. Not only was all of the city under the bomb literally gone, but even the surrounding hillsides were blackened and scorched. However, those hills had served partially to screen some portions of the city lying in the surrounding valleys. Later, from the ground we saw that even those parts of the city that had seemed from the air to be undamaged were actually heavily damaged. Windows were broken out, walls were askew, and roof tiles shaken loose as if the area had been subjected to a heavy earthquake. In the harbor an American fleet consisting of cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers, transports and the Navy's most modern hospital ship was anchored.

Obviously there was no landing field near the city so we flew to a field indicated on the map about twenty miles from Nagasaki. However, after "buzzing" it several times it was obvious that it was little better than a cow pasture, and a small one at that. Having worked on a "Nagasaki Problem" while with the Civil Affairs Training School at Chicago, I recollected that one of the items of information we had gleaned was that a large aircraft plant had been built during the war at Omura,

approximately 50 miles from Nagasaki. Reaching Omura my information proved to be correct for there was a large airfield at which we landed.

Leaving the crew to take the plane to Kanoya for fuel I set out for Nagasaki by a Japanese police car which had been produced at the field. While the greater part of the road was paved, its condition was such that it appeared a posthole digger had been used to excavate the innumerable holes in the surfacing. The driver was well trained to leave no hole unneglected into which it was conceivably possible to drive. However, the car miraculously held together in spite of an alarming front wheel shimmy. Considerable numbers of demobilized soldiers were trudging along the roads with their packs. It was interesting to note that almost invariably they were walking singly, rather than in groups as might have been expected. Each looked as if he were carrying the sorrows of the world on his shoulders but gave no indications of hostility at what was probably their first sight of an American uniform. It is difficult to imagine the tremendous psychological shock the surrender had been to these men who, probably having been in Japan throughout the war, had no notion whatever that their country had suffered a catastrophic defeat until the moment of the Emperor's address to the people.

Entering Nagasaki we passed through a long tunnel in which one-half of the roadway had been partitioned to form an underground factory. Seemingly, even more than the other parts of Japan, southern Kyushu was honeycombed with caves—literally thousands of caves having been dug into the hillsides. Some appeared to be just air raid shelters, others defensive positions, and still others underground factories, some amazingly large. On one hand it was appalling to think of the number of American lives that would have been lost in taking each of those caves if the Japanese had chosen to have made a suicidal last stand, and on the other hand it was interesting to speculate on the millions of man-days that had been wasted by the Japanese in this completely defensive undertaking. One also could not but help to speculate whether those caves marked the beginning of an era in which the horrors of warfare would force mankind to burrow into the ground like moles.

Emerging from the tunnel we drove through a considerable area in which all buildings had been seriously damaged by the blast of the bomb, but not entirely destroyed. We then passed through a portion of the completely destroyed area to reach the docks. At the docks the prisoners were being received directly from trains, processed and embarked. Among the first persons I saw on the dock was Captain Charles Rend, who had been Naval Attache at Rio de Janeiro and was now in command of the cruiser Wichita, flagship of the fleet in the harbor.

In spite of my very unkempt appearance, Captain Rend, hospitable as always, invited me to spend the night on the Wichita. Therefore, that evening after completing my work I took a ship's boat out to the cruiser and with a dirty bulging musette bag slung over my shoulder and wearing a uniform that had not touched soap and water since leaving Manila, I climbed up the ladder and presented myself with some trepidation to the crisp and starched officer of the deck. I felt even more uncomfortable on being shown into the Captain's immaculate quarters. But, during the next thirty minutes there took place what was to me an even greater miracle of the modern age (and one much more desirable) than the atomic bomb whose effects were visible just out of the porthole—within exactly twenty-five minutes of taking off my filthy clothes and handing them to the cabin boy they were all returned washed, starched and ironed! With a shower, shave and clean clothes I was able once again to face the world. The excellent chicken dinner, the snow white linen, the gleaming silver, and the movie on deck that night in Nagasaki harbor was an "out of this world" experience that I shall not soon forget.

The prisoners being brought into Nagasaki had for the most part been working underground as coal miners, not only without adequate food and clothing, but even without shoes. In general their condition seemed to be worse than that of the men brought to Yokohama and Wake-no-ura who had for the most part been working in factories. A considerable number of these men at Nagasaki were British survivors of the infamous railroad construction project between Thailand and Burma. However, it was the same story here as elsewhere throughout Japan—the former prisoners had shown admirable restraint and great initiative following the surrender and their release by the Japanese. In one large mining city in whose vicinity the larger number of them were working, immediately following the surrender they set up and operated a military government organization entirely without the benefit of Washington directives or headquarter's planning. The demoralized Japanese police were reorganized, patrols were established and life and property were protected for all, including the Japanese.

The following morning, after completing my work, I located the plane crew who had returned to Amura after refueling and had also managed to reach Nagasaki. To return to the airfield we were assigned a weapon's carrier and a colored

driver who had set foot on Japanese soil for the first time that morning. Not being too certain of the road, and not thinking it desirable that the driver be left to find his way alone back to Nagasaki, on the way out of town I "invited" a Japanese Military Policeman (kempei) who was standing on a corner to accompany us. It was the first time that the driver had seen a Japanese in uniform, as it was also the first time that the "kempei" had seen a colored person, much less one in uniform. They both appeared to be equally awed and sitting between them I noticed each of them skeptically and cautiously eyeing the other throughout the trip. However, the driver was somewhat hampered by the necessity for coping with the complexities of driving on the left hand side of the road and the casual nature of Japanese pedestrians. It was my regret that I could not have been an unseen observer on the return trip of the two—neither able to speak a single word of the other's language and each equally apprehensive. However, never having heard anything to the contrary I presume that the return was successfully negotiated.

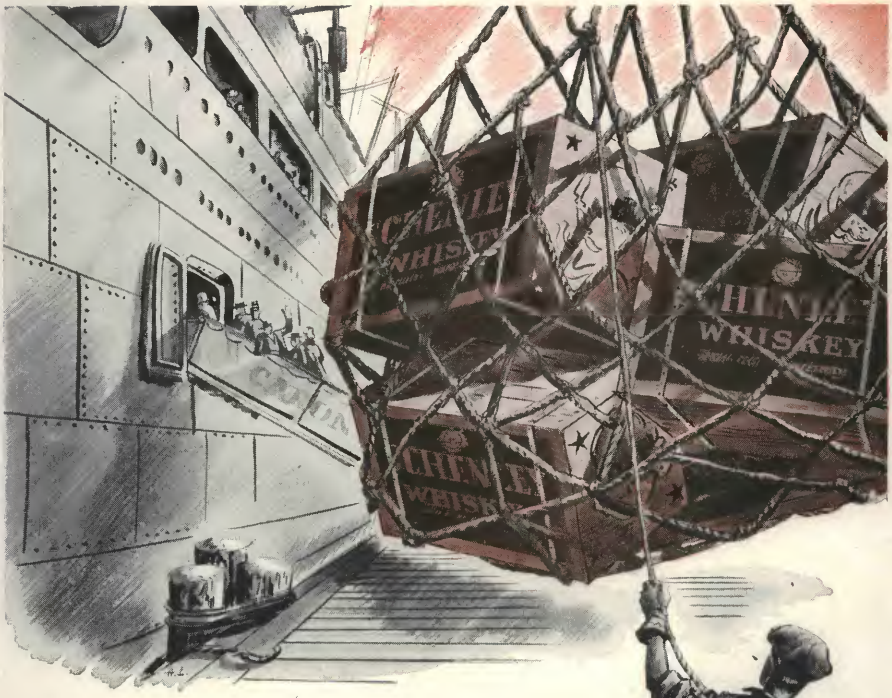
Intending to return directly to Atsugi we immediately took off hoping to contact a vessel by radio to obtain weather information. However, not being able to obtain contact we circled back to Nagasaki to contact a ship in that harbor. Not being able to do so, Lt. Alburn, who was the very skillful pilot, assumed that the operators were asleep and proceeded to use the Air Force system for arousing the drowsy, i. e. diving on and between the ships so that at times we were flying below mast height, alternately lifting our wings to clear the masts as we flew through the crowded harbor. It is an exercise highly to be recommended for Foreign Service Officers with jaded senses, but not one that I am anxious to repeat. Certain that our performance must have roused at least one operator and still failing to obtain contact we returned to the field and on inspection found that the radio had fallen off of its bracket. Making repairs we again took off, made radio contact, obtained a satisfactory weather report and set a course for Atsugi. However, on approaching Osaka the weather became unfavorable and as there could have been difficulty in reaching Atsugi before dark we again "buzzed" the New Osaka Hotel to signal for an automobile to be sent from the pool out to the field.

That night I drove through a blinding rainstorm with several of the former prisoners to dinner with a Portuguese family in Kobe. So great was the destruction of landmarks that, although guided by our host who was an old resident of the area, we repeatedly lost our way and arrived almost one hour late. Living in Kobe throughout the air raids which were still very fresh memories to the family, I heard vivid descriptions of B-29 raids from the standpoint of the person on (or in) the ground.

The following morning we took off but on getting into the air received a very unfavorable weather report from Atsugi so returned to Osaka and landed. After repeating this performance several times we were finally told that although the weather was still bad, a typhoon coming in from the sea was soon going to make it much worse so that it would probably be preferable to attempt to reach Atsugi. Having drawn so heavily on our fuel by repeated take-offs and circling while obtaining radio contacts that there would not be sufficient fuel to return to Osaka if it proved to be impossible to land at Atsugi, we headed into the forward edge of a typhoon. That flight was also an experience that I have no desire soon to repeat. The entire distance was flown in a blinding rain and at one time Lt. Alburn calmly informed me that we had just dropped 3,000 feet at the rate of 2,000 feet a minute. After that drop, and not feeling that I was making any worthwhile contribution towards reaching Atsugi, I retired to the cabin, wrapped myself in a blanket and tried not to think about the 12,000 foot of elevation of Mount Fuji sticking up in the clouds. However, more fortunate, and probably with better piloting, than several other planes in the air that afternoon we landed with only a slight bounce, much to the disgust of the pilot who up to then had made perfect landings throughout the entire trip. But I was in no mood to be critical of the fine points of landings and found it very satisfactory just to be back on the ground.

Returning to Yokohama I found the hotel occupied by the Eighth Army and a note on the dresser from John Emmerson saying that he and Max Bishop had moved along with GHQ to Tokyo. The following morning I followed and settled into the Dai Ichi Hotel. However, the zest of those first few days had now disappeared in settling down into the routine of explaining to hopeful visa applicants that although the Americans had been in Japan for three weeks it was still somewhat early to talk about visas.

In a few days I received orders from GHQ detailing me for temporary duty in Korea. Therefore, in the early dawn of September 22 I climbed into a C-46 plane loaded with drums of aviation gasoline, and with the assurance of the pilot that it was his firm intention to fly to Seoul and not to Guam or Alaska, I took off, completing seventeen days of duty in Japan.



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