

Intelligence units in Washington. Because there wasn't much cartographic work involved, I became the liaison between our outfit and its British counterpart and made occasional trips across New Delhi seeking their aerial coverage. When I asked for specific photography (of a certain section of Burma, for example) I was directed to a jumble of boxes wherein aerial photo prints were stored willy-nilly. It was a way to inhibit Americans from finding out much about British sorties over forbidden China but I suspect it was more an example of "muddling through."

The biggest local user of our photography was the O.S.S. which was frequently dropping agents behind Japanese lines from Burma (now Myanmar) to Vietnam (then French Indo-China.) One officer was especially interested in low-level pictures of Saigon so that operatives would be familiar with the city when parachuted in but part of the information sought was to find suitable sites where Pan American Airlines could set up civilian facilities (so as to get the jump on their competitors) once the war was over. Thus, not all efforts were directed towards winning the war just as our Kunming section heard that not all supplies, flown to Chiang Kai-shek over "The Hump" (ranges east of Burma) or trucked via the Burma and Ledo Roads, all of which were hazardous, were used against the Japanese; some were stashed for later use in the war against the Chinese Communists that all expected. To angered GIs there, the U.S. became "Uncle Chump from over the Hump."

On days off during all of our tour in New Delhi a small group of us took in all we could from local hikes and day-long Sunday excursions in a company vehicle through the countryside to a few