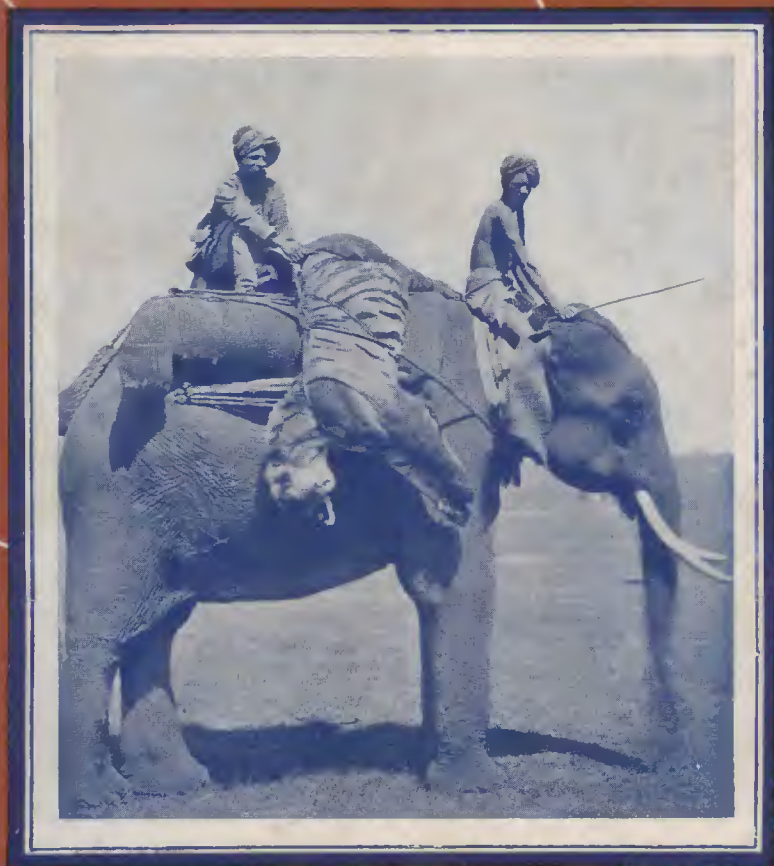


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
★ ★ **JOURNAL** ★ ★



VOL. 15

JUNE, 1938

No. 6

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(JUNE, 1938)

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Hunting—Beugal
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Naval Attaché Merrill showing that it is possible to shoot and fish at the same time in southern Chile.



The Orme Wilsons look at the Colon Consulate.



Tommy and Dabney Altasser, sons of Consul and Mrs. Maurice W. Altasser, Zürich. The grey swan is a young one. The picture was taken on the Lake of Zürich.

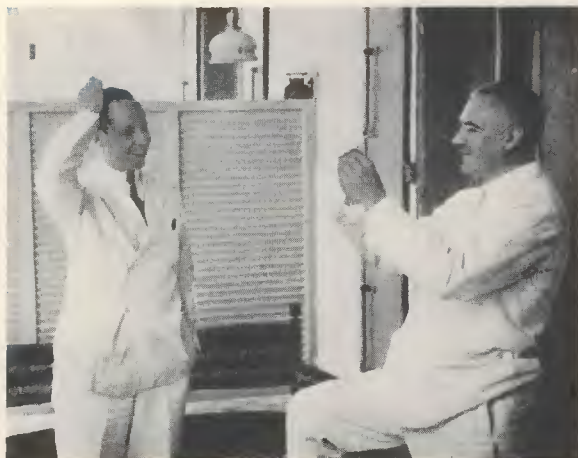
SERVICE GLIMPSES



Consul General and Mrs. John K. Caldwell, Tiensin.



T. H. Bevan starting out on a trip from a ski hut in the Goteuheimer Mountains, Norway.



Chargé Finley, a photographer of parts, comments upon the intricacies of a photographic exposure meter to the puzzlement of his Number Two, Merritt Cootes.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JUNE, 1938

Sidelights on Foreign Service Examinations

The problems and pleasures of preparing young men for the Foreign Service Examinations

ONE day a man came to see me on behalf of his son whom he wished to enter my school. He said: "The lad is a magnificent swimmer and plays a nice game of bridge, but he really has no brains at all. I see no future for him except in the Foreign Service." I had to be very discouraging to my visitor, who left my office quite appalled at what one must know to be put on the list of "those eligible for appointment."

Other banes of my existence are those over-stuffed ladies who bound up to me with a grimace and a gurgle, "I'm sending my son (or nephew or grandson) to see you. I want you to put him into the Service. He never got through college but he's spent a year in Paris studying French (and the hot spots on Montmartre, I add, silently) and another year in Mu-

nich studying German (at the Hofbrauhaus, I add, still *sotto voce*) and you know how important languages are!" Then the son or nephew or whatever eventually drifts in to see me with an Oxford accent and a Sackville Street suit, wavy hair and a wavy manner. I tell him that only one language is required and it counts only one point out of twenty and recommend that he spend the next year as an attendant in a filling station in the Texas Panhandle.

Equally disturbing are the students who say,

as I did just now, that the language counts only one point out of twenty, and hence refuse to waste time studying it, preferring to rely on the fact that they took French "A" during their freshman year at college. Others assure me that they "think in French" but balk when I ask them the word for "hard-



The Class of 1937



ware" or "bill of lading." I find these men real problems, as the language is not included in my course of preparation and it's hard for me to keep track of their progress. Despite the small weighted value of the language, I have seen several students fail the examination by doing only fairly well on the principal subjects and very, very badly on their language.

Another group who frighten me are those who will resort to anything—preferably bribery—to get into the Service. Happily this group is small in number. Small but determined. Some years ago one of these wrote me such a baldly bribing letter that every paragraph in my answer had to begin with the words "I do not quite understand what you mean by . . ." and then attempting to ascribe some innocent meaning to his all too outspoken offers. Unwilling that I should be kept in the dark, he hastened to Washington to elucidate. I continued not to understand, however, and assured him that time spent at my school would be time wasted as far as he was concerned. He left me finally and, I believe, attempted to get in touch with the members of the Personnel Board!

Many people who write me ask quite innocently if I can give them any assurance of their passing the examinations—when I have never even seen them and have no conception of their capacity for work! I suppose I should be flattered at their thus attributing to me omniscience and omnipotence.

After these discouraging paragraphs the reader may wonder that a class ever assembles which offers a reasonable hope of surviving the ordeal of the "writtens" and so aspires to the still greater ordeal of the "orals." Yet each year when the new men turn up, after a pessimistic few days of thinking that they can't be as pleasant and congenial and intelligent as the last class was, I find to my amazement that they are. That, if anything, I like them better than last year's class, and so the round of studies starts; sometimes for only three hours a day, sometimes as many as seven, so that on the whole we see a good deal of each other during the five or six months of the course. Sometimes I get so tired from sitting that I range up and down during the lecture like a caged tiger or perch on the corner of my desk like an exhausted owl, the mere idea of a chair having become anathema to me. Sometimes the students get so fagged from taking notes that when I allow them a brief "breathing spell" they are driven to playing soft ball in my garden or, when weather per-

mits, indulging in the gentle art of snow-balling.

But it's fun! Even cases in International Law have a certain charm when undertaken in agreeable company. And indeed, who could remain cold to such names as "The Charming Betsy" and "The Amiable Isabella," even though they were only schooners? The important principles of law in regard to communications between citizens of belligerent powers so ably expounded in "Small's Administrator vs. Lumpkin's Executrix" surely become more firmly implanted in the student's mind when he pauses to speculate whether or not the plaintiff and defendant in this famous case did not fall in love during the hearings and get married immediately after the verdict. How comforting, too, it is to be assured by the Court in the case of the "Anichab" that a capture at sea cannot be made one hundred and fifty miles inland. And if

by some chance a case is too perplexing even for our joint efforts we can always console ourselves by the remark of "the learned judge" Eyre, who said in "Spareuburgh v. Bannantyne," "This certainly is the hardest case I ever saw and I think we should lean against it."

The study of History has its high points also. This is the one subject in which most students

have some background and it is only rarely that I am asked who opposed Mr. Webster Hayne in the Webster-Hayne Debates or hear a student observe, as did an ultra-liberal youth when asked if he had read Marx's Communist Manifesto, "Don't talk to me about the Communist Manifesto, I'm only half way through the Constitution!" The study of history is further enlivened by collecting clichés. Queen Maria Caroline of Naples is always "the debased queen of a debased court" because a ponderous English historian so referred to her; the "gabelle" is always the "odious gabelle"; and so on with scores of others. I fondly believe that in this way and by adding amusing anecdotes about people and events (surely the Battle of Copenhagen is more vivid when one knows the thrilling but possibly apocryphal story of Mr. X, the man "under the raft" at the Tilsit interview, whose rapid communication of the treaty to Canning led the latter to send the British fleet to the Danish capital) they will take root more firmly in the students' memories. In this respect I was nearly hoist with my own petard last year. For some reason the present Emperor of the unrecognized state of Manchukuo, and former child emperor of China, was dubbed by the class "El Baby" and as

(Continued on page 391)





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Paris

Ambassador's
Office



Exterior and
Place de la Concorde



The Department of State and the Foreign Service

An address made at a luncheon meeting of wives of Foreign Service Officers

By RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division



WHEN I was requested to give a brief talk to the wives of Foreign Service officers it seemed to me that it would be a very agreeable task and not one at all difficult. However, as the time drew nearer for me to get some notes together I had great difficulty in selecting from the mass of material available some information concerning the Department and the Foreign Service

which would be novel to you. It has seemed to me best to confine myself more or less to the Department since you are all more familiar than I am with the active life in the Foreign Service and its multiplication of duties, obligations and pleasures.

Some time ago I had occasion to refresh my memory regarding the antecedents and origin of the Department of State and I found that through the years I had forgotten almost completely the manner of our coming into being and so I thought I would set forth for you the early antecedents.

Before the Revolution the several American Colonies had followed the practice of sending agents to London to represent their individual interests. At the time of the First Continental Congress in 1774 that Congress selected these special agents at London to represent the United States. This was the first attempt to represent the States collectively. The Second Continental Congress which met in 1775 appointed a Committee of Secret Correspondence for the sole purpose of "corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world" and to lay their correspondence before Congress when directed. This committee of five included Benjamin Harrison, Benjamin Franklin and three others. They were elected by the Congress. The first instruction sent to an agent of the United States is said to have been the following instruction addressed to Arthur Lee, who incidentally was a Virginian who had represented Massachusetts at London for four years.

"It would be agreeable to Congress to know the disposition of foreign powers towards us, and we hope this object will engage your attention. We need not hint that great circumspection

and impenetrable secrecy are necessary."

This first instruction is a masterpiece both in the unlimited scope of the assignment and the brevity and precision of its phraseology. The purity and totality of the expression "impenetrable secrecy" falls pleasantly on the ear.

The first agent of the Committee of Secret Correspondence sent abroad carried a letter of credence and an instruction signed by the Committee. Two years later the name of the Committee of Secret Correspondence was changed to the Committee of Foreign Affairs and four years after that, and prior to the effective date of the Articles of Confederation, the Committee was superseded by the Department of Foreign Affairs with a Secretary for Foreign Affairs as its head. During all this time our foreign affairs were handled by Congress not too successfully through the committees just mentioned. When the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was named he was made an agent of the Continental Congress and reported to that Congress. He was given the prerogative of attending sessions of Congress. It was not until July, 1789, that a Department of Foreign Affairs *under the President* was established. This Department had to do of course only with foreign affairs. In September of the same year the name was changed to the Department of State.

It may interest you to know that at that time the Department of State consisted of a Secretary, whose salary was \$3,500 per annum, one Assistant Secretary, whose salary was \$800 per annum, and three clerks, whose salaries were \$450, \$200 and \$50 per annum, respectively. During the following eleven years the personnel increased to ten persons, including the Secretary.

At this point it is of interest to note that during the War of 1812 the serious danger of the capture of the city of Washington prompted the then Secretary of State, James Monroe, to direct the Chief Clerk, John Graham, to attempt to save the Department's records. Despite the fact that he was informed by the Secretary of War that there was no need for alarm, Graham proceeded to carry out his instructions and on August 21, 1814, accompanied by two other persons, he placed the records in carts and took them to a grist mill on the Virginia side of the Potomac about two miles above Georgetown. These records comprised the original Decla-



ration of Independence and laws, treaties, and other documents of great value, including the secret journals of Congress, which were then unpublished. Wagons were obtained at the grist mill and Graham continued on to Leesburg, Virginia, about thirty-five miles from the Capital, where he placed the records in an empty house. He returned to Washington a few days later to find the city in ruins. The records remained at Leesburg for some weeks, during which time the British fleet plundered Alexandria and British forces threatened a second invasion of Washington. Every document and paper of any importance was saved by Graham's prompt action. No attempt was made to remove the Library which had been established by Jefferson and it burned with the Department's building.

The Department was reorganized in 1833 when seven bureaus were established. At that time there were only 15 employees of the Department, officers and clerical help included. The hours of employment were from 10:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. There was an order from the Secretary of State dated October 31, 1834, which stated that if at any time "any gentleman finds that the duties assigned to him are insufficient to occupy him during office hours he will report the fact to the Secretary."

From time to time the organization of the Department changed until in 1895 you find a personnel of 60 people, with all of the correspondence engrossed by pen except diplomatic and consular correspondence to individuals, which was typed. In 1895 there were only two telephones in the Department of State, one in the Secretary's office and one in a booth outside of the Secretary's office for the use of the Assistant Secretary of State and other officers. During the 43 years since that date the Department has grown in personnel from 60 to 800 and the telephones from two to more than 500.

While our Department is concerned primarily with the conduct of foreign affairs, it is of interest to note some of the purely domestic functions which the Department has performed from time to time in the past. It appears that under the original Department of Foreign Affairs the "Home Office and the Foreign Office" were of equal rank and importance. In fact when Thomas Jefferson entered upon his duties as Secretary of State he found in the Department two officers of equal rank, one in charge of the Home Office and the other of the Foreign Office. In July, 1790, one of these officers resigned because of dissatisfaction with the compensation of the office which was \$800 per annum. Thereupon the Home Office and the Foreign Office were merged under one officer. However, in 1833 a Home Bureau was reestablished in the Department. The following are examples of the functions

performed by the Department in the past which were of a purely domestic character:

From 1793 to 1849 the Secretary of State was authorized to issue patents.

Between the years 1790-1840 the duties of census taking devolved upon the Department. The enumerations were first made by United States Marshals and their assistants.

The issuance of copyrights and pardon matters were originally functions of the Department.

Immigration matters were formerly lodged in a Commissioner of Immigration under the Department.

The Department also formerly handled matters in relation to the territories of the United States, but the administration of territories now devolves upon the Departments of the Interior, War and Navy, and, in respect of crimes, upon the Department of Justice.

The Department at present performs a number of functions of a purely domestic character. It receives from the chief executives of the several states certificates of the ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President and transmits copies thereof to Congress. It receives from the electors of President and Vice President certificates of the votes cast by them. It publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is a party. It has custody of laws and treaties.

There are at the present time 49 Foreign Service officers on regular detail at the Department and 16 officers attending the Foreign Service School.

A very interesting and amusing description of the duties of a Foreign Service officer is found in the following quotation from a pamphlet on that subject published by the Department. I give this to you as a measuring stick to evaluate your husbands:

"The efficient Foreign Service officer creates good will and common understanding, and, with restrained and critical leadership born of mature experience and profound knowledge of men and affairs, uses these as instruments for enhancing international confidence and cooperation among governments and people; promotes and protects the interests of the United States and of its citizens; negotiates, with tact, sound judgment, and intimate knowledge of conditions at home and abroad, protocols, conventions, and treaties, especially regarding international intercourse, tariffs, shipping, commerce, preservation of peace, etc., in strict conformity to Government instructions; establishes and effectively utilizes personal contacts

(Continued on page 376)



An American-built airplane over the Andes

American Aircraft Abroad

By CHARLES W. YOST, *Department of State*

AMERICAN aircraft are becoming increasingly popular throughout the world. Our swelling exports in the last two years may be laid in part to the rearmament programs which are taxing the plant capacity of other producing nations, but more especially to the general excellence of our products, which has enabled them to overcome the bitterest competition in the foreign field.

Through its administration of the export licensing provisions of the Neutrality Act the Department is now in a position to observe closely the character and destination of exports of American aircraft of all types. No airplane can leave the country, except for a temporary sojourn, until an export license has been issued. During

the 15 months from December 1, 1936, to February 28, 1938, the Secretary of State issued licenses authorizing the export of aircraft and aircraft parts valued at \$53,659,153. Of this value twenty million dollars were for military aircraft and armament and thirty-three million for commercial aircraft, aircraft engines and aircraft parts.

The announcement by the Secretary of State of the issuance of an export license does not neces-

sarily mean that an exportation has actually been made. It indicates usually that an order has been placed and that an exportation is contemplated. Frequently a license is issued authorizing the export of a quantity of planes the manufacture of which has not even begun,



A small bomber in Argentina



since many foreign buyers require the exhibition of a valid export license before they will sign a contract. The records of the Department are kept in such a way, however, that the figures published in the successive annual reports of the National Munitions Control Board indicate accurately the articles which have actually been exported.

During the last five years exports of United States aviation material have more than quadrupled. The value of aircraft, aircraft parts and accessories actually exported rose from nine million dollars in 1933 to fourteen million in 1935, twenty-three million in 1936, and thirty-nine million in 1937. 629 airplanes and 1,047 aircraft engines were sent abroad in 1937. The aircraft ranged in type all the way from tiny sport planes valued at \$1,500 to gigantic flying boats costing over \$600,000. The value of the engines varied from as little as \$500 to as much as \$55,000.

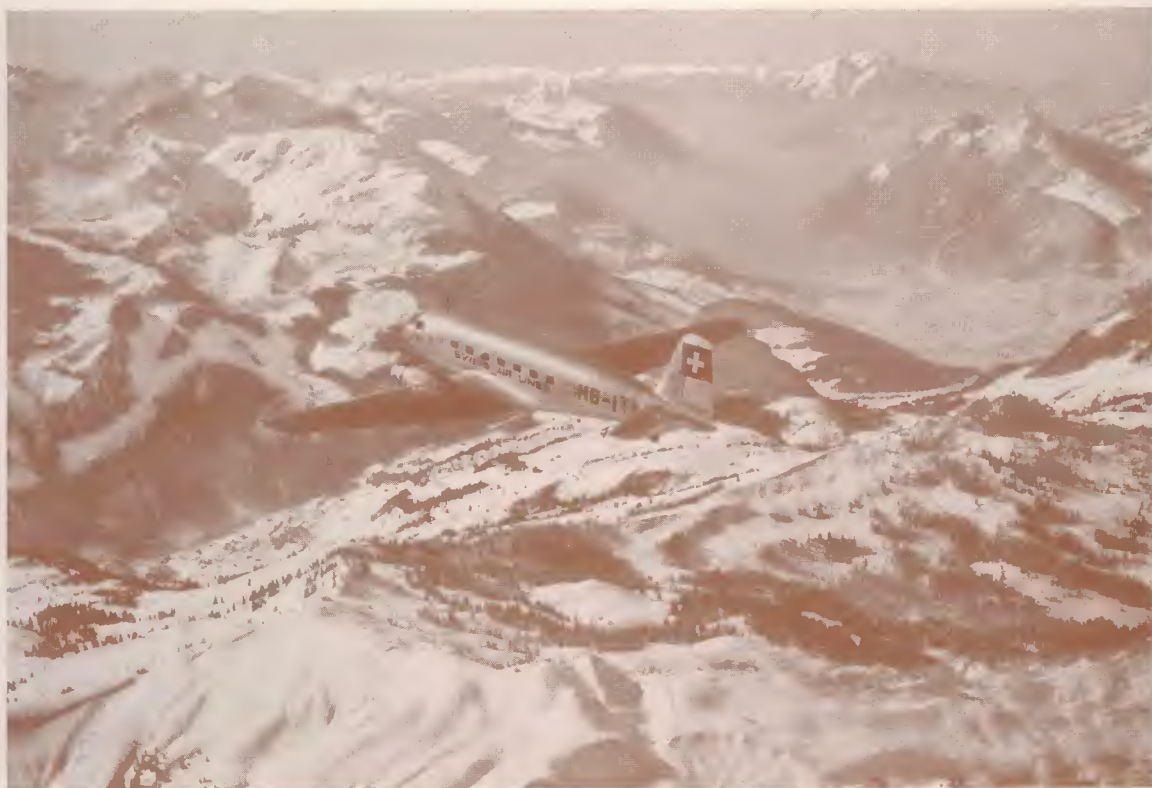
There are 147 American companies registered with the Secretary of State under the provisions of the Neutrality Act as manufacturers of aircraft or aircraft parts. Of these, however, eight firms accounted for more than four-fifths of the exports made during the 15 months ending February, 1938. These eight were: Glenn L. Martin,

Douglas, Curtiss-Wright, United Aircraft, Lockheed, North American, Aviation Manufacturing Corporation and Consolidated. The value of exports licensed during these 15 months ranged from over ten million dollars in the case of Martin to two million in the case of Consolidated.

During this period the Department issued licenses for the export of aircraft material to more than 60 foreign countries and political subdivisions. Fifteen of these countries purchased aircraft and parts worth more than a million dollars. The figures in regard to licensed exports to these 15 countries between December, 1936, and February, 1938, are given below:

Argentina	\$8,234,405.51
China	6,816,196.44
Netherlands and Netherlands Indies	6,200,363.13
Turkey	5,266,153.00
Japan	3,687,352.00
Canada	2,950,056.87
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2,849,294.88
Mexico	2,219,300.00

(Continued on page 368)



An American transport in the Swiss service

LETTERS

(This section of the JOURNAL will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the JOURNAL from members of the Foreign Service on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing only the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Foreign Service Association.)

FOR GREATER EMPHASIS ON LANGUAGES

Sir:

It seems to me that language study might well receive more attention in our Foreign Service. A fluent, accurate knowledge of the local tongue frequently is as important to an officer as knowledge of international law, economics or political science. The latter are invaluable for background in evaluating information received; but the difficulty usually is met in the first place in obtaining accurate information. The best data, commercial or political, are available only to those who know the language of the country well. Naturally, both the Service and individual officers profit as proficiency in foreign languages increases.

When an officer reports at a new post, one of the first questions that his chief is likely to ask is, "Do you speak the language?" If the reply is negative, the officer's immediate availability for certain types of work necessarily is limited. The influence of this factor also extends further. In order to thoroughly understand current developments in the economic and political fields, it is necessary to have a background knowledge of past and recent developments. This cannot be satisfactorily acquired even with a reading knowledge of the local language. It is necessary to discuss questions with the people of the country. Such discussion most often is much more effective when carried on in the language of the country. People usually speak more freely in their own language, partly because it generally is easier for them and partly because they formulate their ideas in that language. English or some other foreign language may be widely used in many countries, but for general conversation, social purposes, and official uses, the local idiom has great and obvious advantages.

The current trend of events also can best be registered through a knowledge of the language of a country. To understand a country and its policies, one must know and understand its people. Without a command of the language, it is impossible to have a wide enough circle of friends and acquaintances to assure a familiarity with all

points of view. It is seldom that any one small group reflects what we may call the public opinion of a nation.

Personal contacts are important in many ways to officers. One does not make friends solely for the purpose of using them, of seeking information from them. They are an important part of everyday life, anywhere, and a knowledge of the language is a key to friendship and to real enjoyment of a post. Without the language, an officer must always have the feeling of being an outsider at the feast of local customs, culture and life. The real life of the community must be pretty well closed to one who can converse only with a limited number of others and who cannot join in a general conversation. Lack of a foreign language is, therefore, a handicap in private, as well as in official, life.

Few of us are horn linguists. For most of us, languages are nine-tenths perspiration and one-tenth propinquity. While residence in a foreign country is a great incentive to learn a language, the mere fact of being there is not enough. We all know Americans who have lived abroad for twenty years without having learned to speak the local tongue except in the most rudimentary fashion. A smattering of a language is not of much use or satisfaction. There must be fluency, a fairly wide vocabulary, and a knowledge of local idioms, including in many cases current slang. An officer living abroad has the advantage of being where he can regularly hear the foreign language. Still, he must study—grammar, pronunciation, construction and vocabulary. Good teachers usually can be found. It then becomes a matter of time and perseverance.

The British, I believe, grant officers an increase in remuneration for each of certain foreign languages in which they become proficient. Our own Service has its system of language officers for certain areas. Perhaps further study of the question will indicate if there might not be greater emphasis placed upon language study in the Service and, if so, what measures could be adopted in the matter. A wider knowledge of languages among officers would benefit the Service through

(Continued on page 378)

Growing Rice in Italy

By LESTER L. SCHNARE,
Consul, Milan

Transplanting rice in Italy. The overseers are all men



IF I am not mistaken, rice is produced further away from the equator in Italy than in any other spot on earth. These rice fields all lie in the well-watered valley of the River Po; and the bulk of the Italian rice crop, including the very best grades of rice, is grown in the area between Milan and Turin in the upper Po Valley. The plentiful supply of water and the intense heat and humidity of this region in summer produce the conditions under which rice thrives, notwithstanding that the latitude is 45 degrees North of the equator. And it is a substantial crop, averaging around 650,000 metric tons (equivalent, roughly, to 22,200,000 bushels) per year, which affords a fair margin for exportation after satisfying all domestic needs.

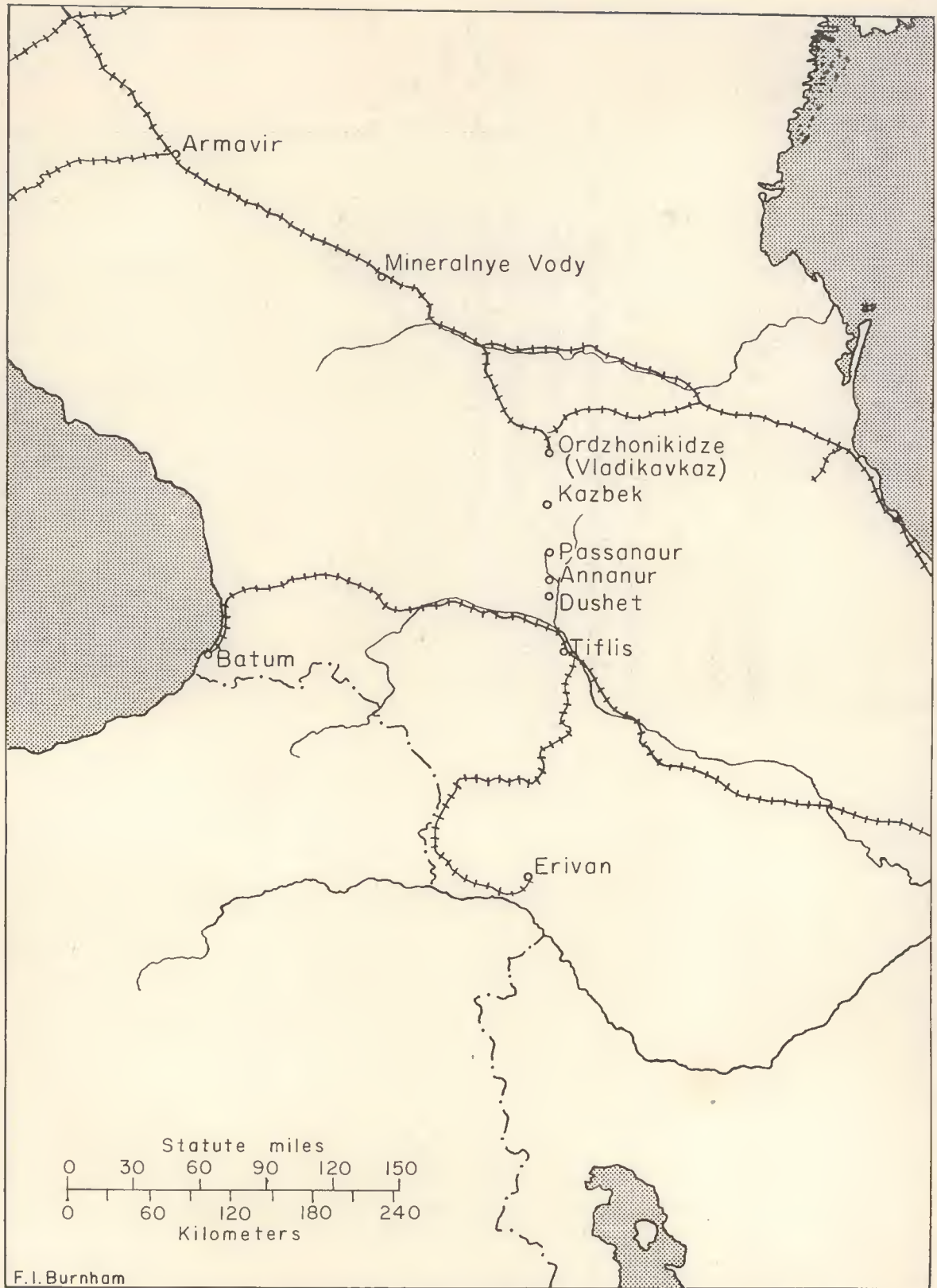
Because the climate in this region will also produce a good quality of wheat, we have the possibility, which, I believe, is also not found anywhere else, of growing a crop of wheat and a crop of rice on the same ground *in the same year*, i.e., within a twelve-month period. When the wheat, which is usually planted late in the fall, matures normally and can be harvested by June 25th of the following summer, the land on which it grew can be plowed, flooded with water and leveled off suitably for growing rice and then filled with transplanted rice plants that have been started in seed beds. By the following September or October these plants will have matured and

be ready for the harvest. Thus a crop of each of these two valuable cereals will have been harvested from the same field within a twelve-month period.

The large amount of cheap labor that is required to produce rice profitably in most countries is provided in Italy by an ingenious arrangement through which, twice each season, between 80,000 and 100,000 laborers, 95 per cent of them women and girls, are collected in the country surrounding the rice fields, chiefly in the Province of Emilia to the south of the Po, and brought to the fields to work for a period of around 40 days and are then returned to their homes. These migrations are arranged under the supervision of government officials and at special low rates on the State railways; the first one in June and July, when the seeded rice fields must be laboriously weeded, and the second in the fall for the harvest.



Scattering bundles of young rice plants in a field newly prepared for transplanting



This map was prepared especially for the *Journal* by Mr. F. I. Burnham of the Office of the Geographer, Department of State.



Westerly View from Galety

A Trip to Hevsuretia

By ELBRIDGE DURBROW, *Consul, Naples*

THE heart of the high Caucasus, midway between the Black and Caspian Seas and halfway from Ordzhonikidze (Vladikavkaz) to Tiflis to the north and south, is inhabited by a hardy, independent, warlike, semi-Christian tribe of 7,000 persons known as the Hevsurs. These people have lived in their mountain dwelling for more than six hundred years. Today they live as they have for centuries, maintaining an almost completely self-sufficient economy; they wear their ancient embroidered homespun costumes, carry shields, long sharp swords and daggers; and when traveling in hostile country, they wear mailed armor under their tunics and often carry rifles in addition to their already formidable armament.

The principal reason for their long independence is the natural defence provided by the high ridges and mountains, reaching to a height of over 10,000

feet, which surround and form part of the 375 square miles known as Hevsuretia.

In order to reach this almost mythical region, three of us, Joseph Phillips, the Moscow correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*; Walter Chumak, Mr. Phillips' secretary, and I took off from Moscow Airport at six-thirty on the morning of September 22, 1936, equipped with knapsacks, a map of the central part of the high Caucasus, a letter of introduction to a local Hevsur, and such information as we had been able to gather in Moscow regarding the best way to reach Borisaho, the Soviet capital of Hevsuretia.

The trip to Ordzhonikidze was uneventful except for two emergency landings between Rostov-on-Don and Mineralnye Vody, necessitated by an overheating motor.

We arrived at Ordzhonikidze at nine on the sec-



Hevsurian House at Likoki

ond morning after spending the night comfortably in a dormitory at the Mineralnye Vody Airport.

Ordzhonikidze is a small industrial town lying on the southern edge of the Kuban plain at the foot of the abrupt north range of the Caucasus. The rough, steep mountains rising directly behind the town give Ordzhonikidze a peculiarly majestic air. It was the first clear day the town had enjoyed in over two weeks. We were doubly fortunate in this respect since the previous inclement weather had brought with it an unusually early heavy snowfall which crowned all the visible peaks. This marked the beginning of our good luck so far as the weather was concerned for with the exception of one four-hour rain we enjoyed perfect weather, with crystal clear moonlight nights, throughout our trip. Inasmuch as we were somewhat vague, if not completely ignorant, about our precise route from there on, we immediately set about making inquiries as to the best way to reach Hevsuretia. We soon learned that our chances of getting transportation on the newly constructed rough mountain road leading to the border of Hevsuretia from Annanur or Dushet were far from promising, but we were told that we might be able to rent horses from peasants and find a peasant guide at Passanaur, 125 miles to the south, the halfway station on the Georgian Military Highway which connects Ordzhonikidze with Tiflis. Taking this cue we decided to hire a private car to take us to Passanaur as soon as possible.

The trip over the Military Highway is one of the most beautiful mountain motor drives one can imagine. The road rises abruptly out of Ordzhonikidze and follows the course of a swift mountain stream. This stream flows through a steep-walled valley which, as one mounts it, finally narrows down to a perpendicular-cliffed gorge. About two hours out of Ordzhonikidze the road enters a fairly wide

hanging valley from which one gets a fuller view of the many high snow-capped peaks on all sides. The most impressive sight of all is that of Mount Kazbek, a pyramidal volcanic peak more than 16,000 feet high which rises abruptly from the road. The sheer austere face of the mountain is broken only by a small fortified

12th century monastery perched defiantly on a shoulder of the peak about 1,000 feet above the road.

The remainder of the trip to the summit of the pass lay above the snow line, and unfortunately the summit, over 8,000 feet high, was enveloped in clouds which prevented a view of the surrounding country.

From the summit the road descends rapidly to



the valley of the main branch of the Aragva River. It is on this river that the village of Passanaur is situated.

We arrived at our destination at about six in the evening and immediately sought out the head waiter of the Inn, Alexei. We had been told in Ordzhonikidze that he might be able to help us to find horses.

Only in the Soviet Union can one expect to find such a person as Alexei in a remote mountain inn. He proved to be one of the most efficient men we had encountered in years. He spoke five languages, Russian, Georgian, German, French and some English and had learned his profession before the war by working on French Line boats between Le Havre and New York and as a waiter in France and Germany. Alexei turned out to be



Pavel and the Escort

not only one of the best waiters in the country but also a remarkable "fixer." We were not halfway through our dinner in the open air restaurant when he appeared out of the night leading a thin, unshaven, ragged figure, wearing shabby trousers tucked into faded socks, and on his feet a dilapidated pair of much-vulcanized rubber bed-room slippers. When this phantom reached our table he removed a dirty black skull cap and was presented by Alexei as Pavel, our guide.

Pavel was cursed with one of those unfortunate faces in which a large overhanging nose and upturned chin almost meet, hiding a sunken and nearly toothless mouth.

Although a Georgian, he spoke passable Russian, which permitted the negotiations to proceed immediately. We all had some doubts about the "guiding" ability of our newly found friend; but by this time we had been so impressed by the efficiency of Alexei that we decided to cast our lot with the fifty-year old Georgian gnome. After an exceedingly short conversation we exacted a solemn promise from Pavel to have four horses ready to leave at seven in the morning for a twelve hour ride across the pass to Hevsuretia. Our arrangements were so quickly and easily concluded that we began to have misgivings—things were going too well. We nevertheless retired early to our very uncomfortable beds in the inn dormitory, which we shared with four Georgians. Actually another day elapsed before it was finally possible to get started.

At exactly nine o'clock on the second morning we mounted the ponies and set out along the only street in Passanaur amid the astonished gazes of the inhabitants. It was a motley looking army of five: Pavel in the lead wearing the same costume he had on at our first meeting, with the addition of a very much patched, faded brown overcoat; next came Phillips wearing

(Continued on page 384)



Hevsurs

PRESS COMMENT ON THE SERVICE

Following are some extracts from an article by Oswald Garrison Villard, entitled "Issues and Men," which appeared in the May 5 issue of *The Nation*, and which are reprinted by courtesy of *The Nation*:

In the horror of what has happened in Austria there is one right spot, and that is the admirable conduct of our American diplomatic officials there. Every American has a right to be proud of the courage and humanity displayed by all of them, notably by the chargé d'affaires, John C. Wiley. It is reported that the minister of another great democracy promptly bolted when the Germans marched in, and left his legation to subordinates. As we had no minister in Vienna at the time, the whole burden fell upon Mr. Wiley. One of the most experienced of our younger diplomats, he refused to be bound by red tape or purely nationalistic restrictions, and as a result he did an enormous amount of good, saved many unfortunates, I am sure, and ameliorated the lot of many others. . . . He and his small staff have been simply overwhelmed by the thousands of poor Jews, and Gentiles too, who have sought to get visas to come to the United States. I wish there were some way of giving men who do work of this type a distinguished-service medal. Mr. Wiley has certainly earned it.

He would, I believe, be the first to say that he did no more than was expected of him according to the traditions of our service, and in that he would be right. Hundreds of persons call the present Assistant Secretary of State, George S. Messersmith, blessed for the magnificent work he did in Berlin when Hitler took power there. I have had men tell me with tears in their eyes that they felt they owed their lives to his tireless energy and willingness to forget everything except the appeal of one human being to another for aid in escaping from an unearned and a terrible fate. From Paris has come a remarkable letter from a foreigner expressing his gratitude and admiration for the extraordinary courtesy and kindness with which his personal request for aid and counsel was received at the embassy there. Strictly speaking, the American diplomatic service can concern itself only with American citizens, but it is a great piece of good fortune that in a crisis it does let humane instincts overrule the exact letter of the regulations. It isn't possible to go into details here, but I may say that the American legation in Vienna, now the American consulate, stood out above all others in those first horrible days. I have this from competent and trustworthy observers who were there during the whole time and have just arrived in this country.

I am the happier to record this, which is something all Americans ought to know, because of the growing criticism one hears, notably in Washington, of some of the permanent diplomatic officials. There is always the danger that career men will become routinized, opinionated, and hidebound. I could name several of this type, but it is not true of the bulk of the men that I

know in the service. I have never in all my travels experienced anything but the greatest courtesy and kindness from our diplomats. Perhaps our career service is too new to have become bureaucratic and for its members to fail to realize that they are still, however secure in their jobs, the servants of the American public. I have before now expressed my anxiety lest this come to pass, for I remember so well what was brought out about the English diplomatic service by a parliamentary commission, which was inquiring into the inbreeding and dry-rot with which it was afflicted, at the very moment when the World War broke out. . . .

Such conditions can never be duplicated in this country. The method of appointment to our service forbids that, and there is no requirement in regard to private means, which is as it should be. This is all the more reason why Congress should change its attitude toward our diplomatic service so far as the appropriations are concerned. I shall never be able to understand why President Roosevelt himself has not demanded a large increase in the sum allotted to the State Department, which is only \$16,000,000 a year. He has not hesitated to ask this Congress for authorizations and appropriations for the navy which come to approximately \$2,600,000,000. I understand that the State Department has not an adequate library, is even lacking in desirable periodicals—in other words, is deprived of the tools of its trade. If each Congressman could only be told what splendid work our permanent officials are doing in Europe today, to say nothing of in China and Japan, it seems to me that he would welcome the opportunity to recognize it by acceding to any appeal that the President might make.

One of the least publicized departments of our national government is the one headed by the distinguished Cordell Hull. It is perhaps the most important arm of government in this time of international chaos.

The Department of State is responsible for carrying on the relations of this country with all the other countries of the world. It has been called the eyes and ears of the government. Approximately 95 per cent of the information reaching the government concerning trade and economic conditions in other parts of the world comes from officers of the State Department.

A recent speech by the Hon. George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, discusses some of the aspects of the department's vital work. "Reports arrive in the Department of State daily from the 700 to 800 career officers of the Department's foreign service stationed in every part of the world," Mr. Messersmith points out. "Hundreds of telegrams giving up-to-the-minute developments of importance arrive in the



department every day from these representatives."

The more important of these communications go directly to the President, who is charged under the Constitution with directing the foreign policy of the government. And here Mr. Messersmith, who has served in the department with distinction for a quarter of a century, makes a significant observation: "I can tell you out of my own fairly long experience and quite wide observation that the President of the United States is probably the best informed Chief of State of any people in the world today. This should add immeasurable confidence to our people in these difficult times."

A frequent criticism is that, because of inadequacy of appropriations, many members of the foreign staff are poorly paid—in fact, it is impossible for most Ambassadors and Ministers to live within the salaries paid them. These are the persons who keep the President and the Secretary of State informed of vital happenings abroad. They should always be the best men available, and the best men cannot be kept always unless better salaries are paid.

The Advertiser has had occasion to know some of the men in our foreign service and some of those in the department at Washington. On the whole, they are extremely able men, fully conscious of their great responsibility. Their work deserves fuller appreciation on the part of Congress and of the people.

The State Department is often called our first line of defense, but it is the least costly department in the government. Nearly always it has been carefully run by secretaries who have attained distinction. Surely it would be difficult for a country to find an abler statesman than the man who now heads the American Department of State. Mr. Hull has steadfastly stood for order and honesty in international affairs, despite frequent defiances from other countries. At no time in recent history has the work of the department been heavier or more important, and seldom, if ever, has it been in better hands.—*Editorial from "The Advertiser," Montgomery, Alabama, March 18, 1938.*

In the more or less general gloom, Liberia appears, for the moment, as a bright spot. Last week a group of societies interested in that coastal republic which looks toward America (including the American Colonization Society, the Booker Washington Industrial Institute, certain American missionary societies, the Advisory Committee on Education and the Phelps Stokes Fund) in joint

meeting and by formal resolutions commended the Government of Liberia on its "forward march to security, community health, effective education and the full development of the Liberian people." It was only a few years ago that conditions were so "chaotic" as to threaten disintegration. By contrast, the Government balanced its budget for 1937 and is planning larger appropriations in the 1938 budget for education, health sanitation, road construction and even radio communication and recreation facilities for children—all under a three-year economic and social plan launched by President Barclay in 1936.

The United States Minister in Liberia, Lester A. Walton, now on leave in America and in attendance at the meeting, gave gratifying reports concerning conditions in general, and in particular praised the American advisers in the employ of the Liberian Government. He predicted the successful carrying through of the three-year plan, and noted the friendly and cooperative relations now existing between the Liberal Government and the Firestone Plantations. It is especially mentioned as significant of the changed social conditions that President Barclay recently spent five months in a tour among the tribal natives of the interior studying their health and their economic and educational needs. They number between one and two millions, while the coast groups include only fifty or sixty thousand, the Americo-Liberian numbers being about fifteen thousand and the white persons only a hundred.

The societies expressed appreciation of the "strong moral support" accorded by the United States Government to Liberia in its "heroic efforts to gain a commanding place in the community of nations." America has historic reasons for taking a present and a deep interest in the fate of this Negro republic and is fortunate in being officially represented by one whom Major Moton regarded as the best man for this Monrovia post.—*Editorial New York Times April 11, 1938.*

On February 18, 1938, the Honorable Robert L. Bacon of New York discussed the Foreign Service in the House of Representatives, and paid tribute to J. Theodore Murriner. The following extracts are taken from the *Congressional Record*:

Mr. Chairman, the item that has just been read has to do with the Foreign Service officers of the United States Government. This bill provides for 725 officers, a slight increase. The minimum required should be 740. They are the men who protect our interests in 339 different posts throughout the entire world.

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

Two or three officers have written to the editors about the twentieth anniversary of the JOURNAL. Since the issues of the current year will make up volume 15, the letters appeared to be anticipating the event by a rather surprising period. The answer is to be found in an article entitled "Our Tenth Anniversary," printed in the March, 1929, issue of the JOURNAL.

The *American Consular Bulletin* was the forerunner of the present JOURNAL. This was published under an agreement between the American Consular Association—organized on April 1, 1918—and Mr. J. W. Young, an engraver and printer of New York. The first issue appeared in March, 1919, and consisted of eight pages of reading matter, with no advertising.

Ralph J. Totten was the first president of the American Consular Association, Marion Letcher was vice-president, and James B. Young was secretary-treasurer. There were many Youngs involved in the proceedings. The printer, J. W. Young, was a brother of George W. Young, a consul who retired in 1922.

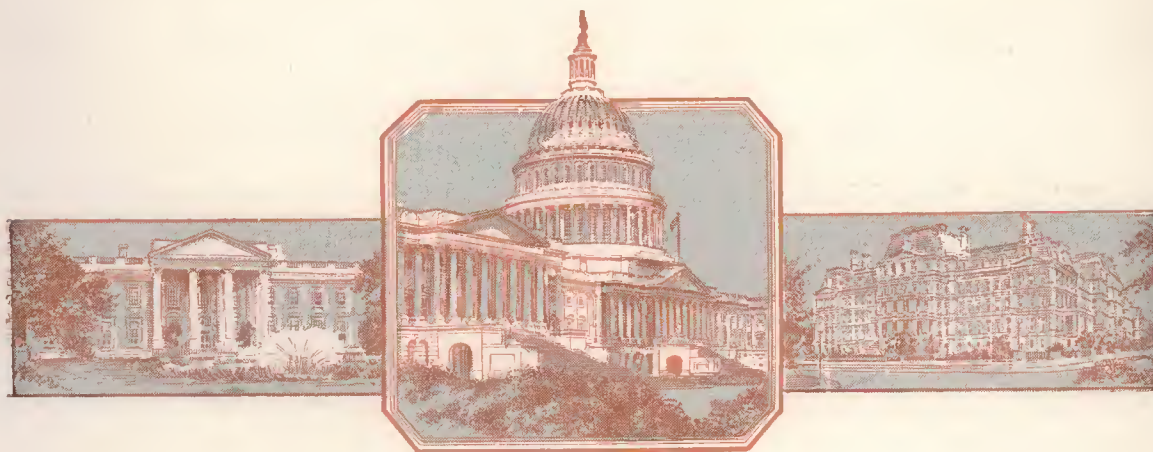
The *Bulletin* carried along under this arrangement until the issue of January, 1922, which furnishes another anniversary date. Harry A. McBride made an agreement, on behalf of the Association, with Mr. Young, whereby the *Bulletin* was henceforth to be devoted entirely to the interests of the Consular Service and the Consular Association and was to be issued in Washington under the management and direct supervision of the Association. De Witt C. Poole and Frederick Simpich were the first editors, Harry A. McBride was business manager, and Hamilton C. Claiborne was treasurer.

A third anniversary date resulted from the passage of the act of May 24, 1924, reorganizing the Foreign Service. The American Consular Association ceased to exist on August 4, 1924, and the American Foreign Service Association was organized. The September, 1924, number was the last issue of the *American Consular Bulletin*. Volume 1, number 1, of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL was issued in October, 1924.

Felix Cole was editor of the first number of the JOURNAL. He was abroad when the next two numbers were published, but he resumed the post of editor in January, 1925, with J. Theodore Marriner, F. Lamnot Belin, and William W. Heard as associate editors.

Augustus E. Ingram edited the JOURNAL from January, 1929, until June, 1934.

We might vote on the three dates to select one as the official anniversary of the JOURNAL: March, 1919—January, 1922—or October, 1924.



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

The Secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Hull, left Washington on April 15 and returned on May 2, having spent an enjoyable vacation at Pinehurst, North Carolina. Mrs. Hull astonished the extremely golf-minded visitors' colony in Pinehurst by making four putting holes-in-one on long green shots during her sojourn there.

On May 8 the Secretary delivered an address at the Pan American Union in an international radio broadcast marking the inauguration of a series of five such broadcasts presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject was "Economic Cooperation in the Americas." He prefaced his address by reading a message issued for the occasion by President Roosevelt, who was unable to participate personally.

On the evening of May 5 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull were honor guests at a dinner at the Willard Hotel held in connection with the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting in Washington.

On May 6, the Secretary received the Philippine Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, the Honorable Eulogio Rodriguez, on a courtesy call.

His Excellency Mario de Pimentel Brandao, newly-appointed Ambassador of Brazil, called on the Secretary on May 9. They had met previously on December 31, 1936, when the Secretary visited Rio in returning to Washington from the Inter-American Conference held at Buenos Aires. The new Ambassador at that time was Acting Foreign Minister.

The Secretary has accepted an invitation to deliver a radio address in connection with the celebration of "Foreign Trade Week," the observance of which begins on May 23. The exact date for the address has not been set.

The Under Secretary

On April 28 the Under Secretary, in his capacity as Acting Secretary, addressed the Pan American Coffee Bureau at a dinner held in the Hotel.

On May 2, the Under Secretary was interviewed by Mr. Jay Franklin (the nom-de-plume of John Carter, formerly of the Department) in a radio broadcast from Station WOL in Washington, on the subject of the general problem of American defense.

* * *

Assistant Secretary Sayre

Three addresses were made by Assistant Secretary Sayre during the past month. Following his trip in March to Texas, where he spoke twice, Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered an address on April 25 at Hartford, Connecticut, before a luncheon meeting of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut on the subject, "The Effect of the Trade Agreements Program upon New England Industries and New England Labor." On April 30 he addressed the annual dinner of the American Society of International Law at the Carlton Hotel in Washington on the subject, "The Challenge which International Law Faces Today." On May 2 he spoke informally on the subject of international trade at a luncheon meeting of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. On May 6 he visited Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and addressed the Conference on International Problems of the University of North Carolina on the subject, "The Consequences of Economic Nationalism."

Assistant Secretary Sayre told members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, in a short talk on April 18, that the old-style diplomat has passed and that in his place has appeared a new type of representative—a man of broader vision, experience and background.



He stressed the fact that the present-day officer is constantly confronted with many problems unknown to the old-style diplomats and that the demands upon officers have become greater than ever. From the political standpoint, situations now change with rapidity and an officer, in order to cope with a situation, must have a complete knowledge of all the facts and a true understanding of the entire situation. From the commercial point of view, the officer must possess a knowledge of commercial practice and exchange problems which were unknown two decades ago. From the economic standpoint, he continued, new problems arise concerning the application of the most-favored-nation clause to quota restrictions, government monopolies, exchange control and other practices of international trade. Therefore, the officer of today must have a considerable background of understanding and experience and decided mental ability.

An officer must possess infinite tact, and be able to work in a group; he must have character and courage, and a readiness to face issues without shirking; and he must keep physically fit, mentally active, and preserve utter integrity of character.

Mr. Sayre paid tribute to Secretary Hull, and declared that it was a privilege accorded to few to be able to work for a man so universally respected as the Secretary. He likewise pointed out in what high respect the Department of State is held today both at home and abroad.

* * *

Assistant Secretary Berle

Mr. Berle addressed the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association at its convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on May 10.

He also attended the meeting held on April 28 at Madison, Wis-

consin, at which Governor Philip F. La Follette, of Wisconsin, proclaimed the formation of a new political party called the National Progressives of America, Inc. President Roosevelt stated at his press conference on April 26, in response to inquiries, that Mr. Berle was attending the meeting at Madison in a personal capacity.

* * *

The Legal Adviser

The Legal Adviser addressed the International Relations Clubs of Virginia on May 6 at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville on the subject, "The Peaceful Settlement of International Differences."

* * *

Chief of Division of American Republics

Mr. Laurence Duggan delivered an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 2 on the subject of the motives behind the reorientation of policy of the American Government with respect to the other American countries.

* * *

Treaty Division

Dr. Wallace McClure, Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, delivered an address before the American Society of International Law at the Carlton Hotel in Washington on April 29 on the subject, "International Law of Copyright."



Compliments of the Associated Press

Ambassador Daniels placing a Mexican engagement ring on the finger of his wife as they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. William V. Whittington, of the Treaty Division, addressed the Federal Bar Association in Washington on April 20 on the subject, "Editing the Treaty Index," and on April 29 he addressed the Conference of Teachers of International Law at the Carlton Hotel on the subject, "The Making of Treaties and International Agreements and the work of the



'Treaty Division of the Department of State.'"

* * *

Ambassador Norman H. Davis

Following his appointment on April 12 by President Roosevelt as Chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. Norman H. Davis on May 3 was appointed Chairman of the American Delegation to the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference to be held at London from June 20 to June 24. The late Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, whom he had succeeded as Chairman of the American Red Cross, had been named chairman of the delegation on December 6.

* * *

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

Ambassador Bullitt spent a short time in Washington during April and maintained an office in the Department during his sojourn. He was a member of President Roosevelt's party on a week-end cruise down the Potomac River on April 23 and 24.

* * *

Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson

Ambassador Wilson delivered an address before the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin at its dinner on April 13 on the subject of Secretary Hull's trade agreements program.

* * *

Ambassador Josephus Daniels

Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on May 2 at their home, Wakestone, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Among those in the receiving line with them were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Edison; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint; the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and Mrs. Frank R. McNinch; the Minister to Panama and Mrs. Frank P. Corrigan; the Governor of North Carolina and Mrs. Clyde R. Hoey; the President of the University of North Carolina and Mrs. Frank Graham. Mr. Raleigh A. Gibson, on duty in the Division of American Republics, and Mrs. Gibson also attended.

* * *

Minister to Panama

The Minister to Panama and Mrs. Frank P. Corrigan arrived in Washington late in April. The Minister is the American representative on the Honduran-Nicaraguan boundary mediation commission, which met recently at San Jose, Costa Rica.

* * *

Minister to Norway

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman arrived at her home in Washington during the middle of May on her first home leave since becoming Minister to Norway, and plans to depart for Oslo early in June. She has

made a number of talks before press groups during her stay. On May 10 she was the subject of an Associated Press article, quoting Mrs. Harriman as declaring in an interview that she had bought a loom and had learned to weave.

The article stated in part:

"In Norway, she said, virtually all women are interested in handicrafts. Mrs. Harriman, known here as a hostess, sportswoman, political speaker and social worker, added a few craft to her repertoire while serving as the nation's second woman diplomat.

"Visiting Washington for the first time since her appointment a year ago, Mrs. Harriman mentioned the enthusiasm for handicrafts as only one of the ideas which she said could be exchanged between the United States and Norway.

"We can learn from Norway, she said, how better to distribute our wealth within the capitalistic framework; Norway can learn from us ways of creating more wealth."

* * *

Department's Work Increases

The Office of Coordination and Review, headed by Mrs. Blanche Rule Halla, reports that during the month of March the outgoing mail count of the Department totaled 27,736 pieces, an average of 1,026 pieces per day. It may be of interest to note that this was an increase of 7,700 pieces over the total for March, 1937, or slightly over 38 per cent higher.

(Continued on page 370)



Assistant Secretary Sayre



News from the Field

SOUTHAMPTON

The Dark Continent of Africa is no longer so dark or far away as formerly, with the alternate choices of conveyance now offered to the modern traveler. In the foreground of the snapshot below is one of the flying boats of Imperial Airways which connect Southampton—the crossroads of Europe—with Africa (Durban—4 days, 10 hours), India (Calcutta—3 days, 6 hours), Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand. On the right is the new *Capetown Castle* of the Union Castle Line ready to begin her maiden voyage on the Southampton-Capetown service (11 days), while just coming into the picture is the *SS Europa* (North German Lloyd) familiar to many trans-Atlantic travelers on the New York-Southampton route.

PERRY N. JESTER.

Fruit Inspection

As the result of an agreement between the United States and the Union of South Africa, deciduous fruit may now be exported from the latter country to the United States. The one important stipulation being that the fruit is pre-cooled and kept during shipment at a temperature not exceeding 34 degrees F.

At the request of the

Agricultural Commissioner in London this Consulate has assisted in the examination of the fruit upon arrival at Southampton. This assistance means being at the ship when the refrigerator holds are opened, taking the temperature of the hold, and, by the use of special thermometers, taking the temperature of about 80 to 100 boxes of fruit.

PAUL C. SEDDICUM.

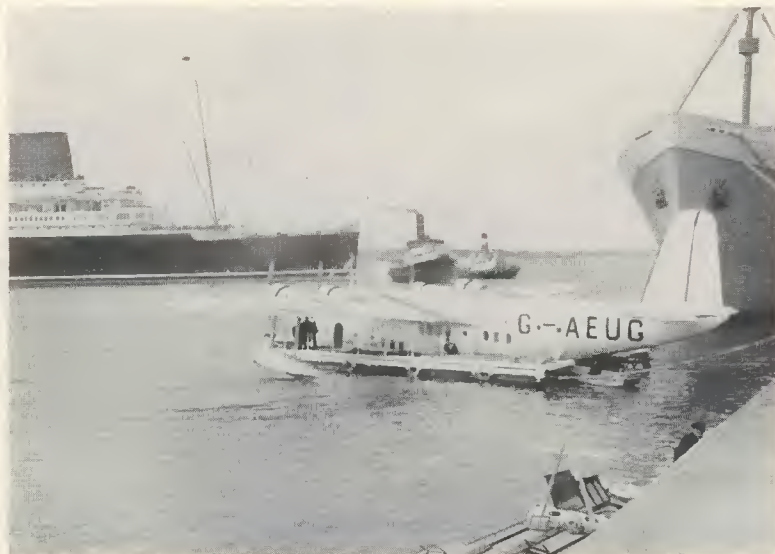
CAPETOWN

Following the usual procedure of the diplomatic corps in South Africa, the American Minister, Hon. Leo J. Keena, left Pretoria for Capetown on February 3, 1938, in order to attend the session of the South African Parliament which was being held in that city. He will probably remain at Capetown until after the opening of the new Parliament, which will convene after the forthcoming elections,

returning to Pretoria about the middle of October.

Consul John S. Richardson, Jr., left Capetown on March 13th for home leave. During his absence his place is being taken by Vice Consul Lampton Berry, who arrived from Lourenco Marques on March 10th.

ROBERT A. ACLY.



Imperial Airways Service to Africa



PARIS

An item of interest has come to my attention from an anonymous source concerning a certain consular post on the Gironde, which might be well worth mentioning now when so many officers need a little help in preparing transfer record cards.

At this particular post there appears to exist a "Mardi-Gras" custom which consists of everyone in town spending their time kissing everyone else. One of our officers stationed there, who tried to escape this chore and still arrive at his office in time to begin at nine, set out from home in his car. He seemed to have overlooked, however, that in French cities traffic lights at many crossings are so arranged that they can be controlled by pedestrians who merely have to press a button when wishing to cross a street, in response to which the red light holds all motor vehicles. His car, or more probably he himself, must have been particularly attractive to feminine eyes, for it is reported that he had to purchase the green light privilege by kissing in turn every member of the toll exacting cordons of "Jeunes filles," whose tempting tentacles were thrown around his car at each crossing. He finally succeeded in reaching his consular sanctuary and upon recovering from his emotion and spoiling some half dozen towels with some of the young ladies war paint, he sent in a trade opportunity for indelible lip sticks and marked on his transfer record card that no transfer was desired.

Consul George reports from Bordeaux that the three act play "Anthony and Anna" was put on there at the Trianon Theatre on March 14th, with Mrs. Moreland in the role of Anna and Moreland portraying the character of Mr. Penn, Anna's father. Consul George shared the responsibility of directing the play with Mr. J. A. Dickson, a local banker. The presentation is reported to have been very suc-

cessful, to have drawn a full house, and to have been favorably written upon in the local press.

EDWIN A. PLITT.

COPENHAGEN

In view of the widespread publicity recently given to the hole-in-one made by Ambassador Kennedy, I wish to call to the attention of the JOURNAL the fact that we also have an expert golfer in Copenhagen. The American Minister, Mr. Owsley, succeeded in doing the sixteenth hole at the Eremitage golf course in one about two weeks ago. The length of this hole is 158 yards.

R. BORDEN REAMS.

SANTIAGO

Since our last bimonthly "news-letter" the most significant milestone in the life of this peaceful community has been the arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Armour. On April 21st Mr. Armour was received by President Alessandri as the seventh American Ambassador to Chile. Three large open carriages, escorted by a troop of cavalry, were sent to the Embassy residence to convey the Ambassador and his staff to and from the Presidential Palace.

In conformity with the local custom of Ambassadors giving a large official reception within ten days of the presentation of credentials, on April 27th Mr. Armour received the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Foreign Office, and distinguished civilians. (Due to the fact that Chileans dine from 9 to 10 in the evening, receptions and cocktail parties are

held usually from 7 to 9. In case you are interested, the favorite drinks at the latter type of gathering are whiskey sours, dry martinis and pisco sours. The latter are concocted from a grape alcohol which is a popular drink in Chile and Peru.)

The A. A. U. basketball

(Continued on page 382)



Ambassador Armour on his way to the Presidential Palace, Santiago.



A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

The Education of a Diplomat. By Hugh Wilson, with an introduction by Claude G. Bowers. Pp. xv, 224. New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1938. \$2.50.

"Talleyrand's words to the young diplomat were good, 'Surtout, pas trop de zèle,'" writes Ambassador Wilson. "I shall be bold enough to say that I wish he had added a line of conduct for the youngster to memorize—'We do not love, we do not hate, we do not judge, we do not condemn; we observe, we reflect, we report'" (page 128). The Ambassador is careful, however, not to say anything to the "youngsters" about memorizing some of Napoleon's comments about Talleyrand, possibly because these comments would seem to indicate that there were times when the Emperor believed his Minister for Foreign Affairs was inspired by entirely too much "zèle," although he termed it by another word. One can appreciate the carefulness in question after reading Mr. Wilson's book, as every chapter in the book gives the impression that the cautious admonition of the Prince de Bénévent rather than the sensational diplomacy of the ex-Bishop of Autun has been the American's guide since he entered the Foreign Service of the United States in 1912. There are observations and reflections in *The Education of a Diplomat*; many of them are witty and most of them are thoughtful and penetrating in their analysis of human nature as encountered in various parts of the diplomatic world. Such reporting, however, as Mr. Wilson does in the book reveals no diplomatic secrets, if there are any such secrets in this day and age. The author has respected the traditions of the diplomatic confessional.

A skillful diplomat can, however, respect these traditions and yet tell a great deal. Mr. Wilson tells a great deal about his experiences at his first post in Guatemala (1912-1914) and not quite so much about his services in Buenos Aires (1914-1916). He writes of his assignments at Berlin, Vienna and Bern during the hectic years 1916-1917 (the story ends with the entry of the United States into the World War and a promise of another volume to follow; "a different kind of story, and of a different person," page 224) with a reticence which is irritating to those who are in a position to know how superbly the conservative

young secretary "carried on" at these three posts.

It is irritating, but to feel that way is unfair to Mr. Wilson. Another type of man with such a record of service during this period might have told the story in a manner which would have made it appear that as Secretary of Embassy or Legation he was the directing genius while the Ambassador or Minister was simply among those present. It may not be irrelevant to add with respect to the author's rather extensive reminiscences about his first post (Chapters III-VI) and his reticence in writing about his latter service (Chapters XIII-XIV) that such a practice is by no means confined to modest career diplomats. The late brilliant H. H. Kohlsaat, for example, an intimate of presidents, in his well-known *From McKinley to Harding*, published in 1923, had a great deal to say about William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, a bit less about William Howard Taft and very little about Woodrow Wilson and Warren Harding.

Of course, Ambassador Wilson has written a very different kind of book from the work by Kohlsaat. The Guatemalan chapters in *The Education of a Diplomat* may, however, be compared with John Hay's *Castillian Days* except for the fact that Hay had an unruly pen in 1869 which insisted on writing things about his service as Secretary of Legation at Madrid that proved to be embarrassing at a later date. Mr. Wilson's pen (or his typewriter) is never unruly even though in describing his work as Secretary of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires) at Guatemala the author discusses such subjects as the United Fruit Company; "Dollar Diplomacy"; Estrada Cabrera who "should be numbered among the great dictators of the Caribbean" (page 50); and a British "ultimatum" to Guatemala presented by the "Minister Sir Lionel Cardon, a red-faced, white-haired, choleric gentleman of great determination and explosive temperament" (page 59). Mr. Wilson also tells how he once wrote a strong note involving a nationality issue to the Guatemalan Foreign Office although he did not agree with the position of his Government. Of this note and his conversation regarding it with the Minister who relieved him the author writes as follows:

"* * * Surprised and slightly shocked, Dr.



Leavell asked, 'Do you mean to say that you sent a note urging them to a course of action which you did not consider beneficial to their country?' 'Dr. Leavell,' I said, 'I don't think I ever thought it through before, but here is my attitude. I may use my best endeavor to persuade my Government to adopt a given course. If I succeed, I naturally do my best to make that course a success. But if my Government insists on a certain course, and I am unable to persuade them that they are wrong, then I am in the same position as an attorney. I either do my best for my principal or, if the course is flagrantly against my conscience, I must resign. But as long as I stay I must use my best ability to carry out what my Government eventually decides is proper.'

"I have often thought over this conversation. I believe still that such is the proper attitude of a government representative. His criticism of his Government's attitude may and should be made to his Government, but to nobody else, and once a course is decided upon, he must push it with all his might or get out." (Page 57).

There are charming but brief (all too brief)

descriptions in the book of various incidents in Mr. Wilson's diplomatic career and of persons whom he has met or with whom he has served during the years 1912-1917. There is his meeting with Secretary of State Knox who "didn't think much of the diplomatic service" and "seemed lazy but was the only Secretary of State" Mr. Wilson has "ever seen who had his desk clear and time to receive everybody" (page 9). Of Alvey A. Adee the author writes "Adee represents my conception in American history of the great public servant" (page 11). Mr. Frederic Stimson "of Dedham, near Boston," who served as "the first Ambassador of the United States to the Argentine" and his attractive wife "were personages." The author adds: "The French have a phrase I would have used for Mr. Stimson. 'Il était un Monsieur,' which, I assure you, is a great deal more than being called a 'gentleman'" (page 119). And of a splendid American who has gained the esteem of even distinguished Senators who are inclined to be critical of our career officers, Mr. Wilson writes, "Joe Grew is now Ambassador to Tokyo. He has made one of the finest records in our Service, among other posts

(Continued on page 367)

HUMAN-INTEREST PHOTOGRAPHS AND NARRATIVES ALWAYS WELCOME

YOUR travel observations and adventures may well be of educational interest to the million reader-families of THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE. By portraying the factual story of your travels for this eager and worldwide audience, you can enjoy the satisfaction of coöperating with The Magazine in its far-reaching purpose of increasing and diffusing geographic knowledge. Personal narratives and human-interest photographs from Foreign Service Officers are cordially welcomed. Liberal payment is made for all material accepted for publication. Before preparing manuscript it is advisable that you submit to the editor a brief outline of the article you have in mind.



THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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

■ THE GEOGRAPHIC used 54 photographs with its recent article on Hungary. This one, "Harvest Festival," is by Rudolf Balogh.



The Egyptian Government's design for its exhibit pavilion is shown left in an architect's sketch. The structure, with its rich embellishment and line harking back to the time of the Pharaohs, incorporates a modern note in the great expanse of translucent paneling. Featured within the building will be large murals depicting Ancient Egypt, Modern Egypt and the Egypt of Tomorrow. In a restaurant patterned after the quarters of a typical Egyptian home, Egyptian girls in native costume will serve the dishes of the homeland. The structure rises 115 feet in the heart of the Government Zone of the fair. It was designed by Ahmed Sidky, in collaboration with Mostafa Fahmy Bey and Ahmed Charmy.



Architecture at the New York World's Fair, 1939, is under the strict surveillance of the Board of Design, to assure harmony of skyline, vista and general effect. But the broad viewpoint of this body permits ample room for originality of conception, the bold use of modernistic line and form, particularly when combined with color.

Still greater freedom is being accorded architects for foreign government pavilions which will fill the sweep of ground on each side of the large lagoon linking the \$60,000,000 Central Mall with the vast Court of Peace and the semi-classic units forming the Hall of Nations. Fair buildings will bear the stamp of functionalism, austere in design, without windows. Industrial exhibitors' buildings will be unusual in shape while generally conforming to modern principles and avoiding the extreme. But in the foreign section, the antique will blend with the medieval, the classic with the ultra-modern, and national types of architecture will find full expression.

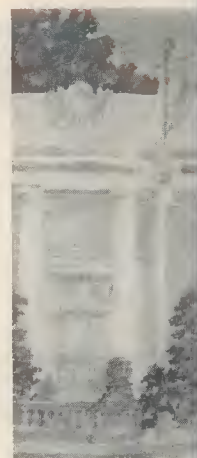
Blueprints arrive one after the other from countries abroad as spring arrives and ground-breaking for the more pretentious foreign pavilions becomes imperative. Several projects have been accepted, others are under consideration, with specifications in a variety of languages. And each is distinctive, striking, in its emphasis of one or more features of a national character.

Great Britain is in the van of other participating nations with contracted space of 100,000 square feet

WORLD'S FAIR

for its pavilion and five basic units of 5,000 square feet each minimum in the Hall of Nations. The British group will include the United Kingdom, some of the dominions and the Crown colonies. Preliminary specifications for the building have been submitted to the Board of Design by Sir Louis Beale, Commissioner General for the Fair.

Five other nations have taken space of 100,000 square feet in the uncovered area, with a basic unit of 5,000 in the Hall of Nations. They are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and U.S.S.R. The Netherlands has signed for 90,000 plus a basic unit. France's plans are now being considered by the Board of Design. The plot assigned to France is across from Belgium's at the end of the Mall and bordering the large lagoon. The building will command a magnificent panorama and one of its features will be a restaurant which will be a gathering place for epicures. Architectural projects from Germany, Italy, Netherlands and U.S.S.R.

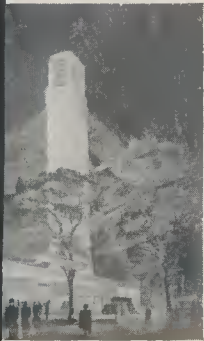


West Virginia's building is an imposing structure. The Trianon at Versailles. The entire Court is divided into sections of classical architecture designed by the famous master. The building is a mirror of the

are expected in the near future.

Belgium's plans were the first to be approved by the Board. They call for an extensive use of glass in the red stucco walls and the lofty facade of the main portal will be entirely of glass. The impression given will be severely modern and imposing yet without unnecessary solidity. The feeling of lightness will be enhanced by a 155-foot tower rising from one corner

Specifications for the Belgian pavilion at the New York World's Fair, 1939, were the first among foreign nations to be approved by the Fair's Board of Design. The modernistic building, with broad expanses of glass set in terra cotta stucco, will cover 56,500 square feet of the 102,000 square feet area contracted for by the government. The imposing entrance, in glass to a height of 50 feet, is on the left, with a motion picture theatre and restaurant with terrace forming the extreme left corner. Exhibition halls extend on the right for 400 feet, ending in the Belgian Congo display. The carillon tower, 155 feet, will be equipped with 100 bronze bells cast in Belgium. The building will enclose a garden court. The building and exhibits, costing in excess of \$1,000,000, will overlook the lagoon terminating the spacious Central Mall.



TAKES SHAPE



the Court of the States at the New York World's Fair, 1939, will be French classical design with columns adapted from those of the Petit shown above as part of the French sector of the States exhibit. The o three parts, each revealing the influence of French, Spanish or George colonial period. The building in the background above is reminiscent New Orleans, rich in wrought iron and fretwork. The esplanade will cen-buildings in the French sector are being designed by Egerton Swartwout.

of the interior court. This will contain a carillon of 100 bronze bells cast in Belgium.

Egypt's pavilion will be the striking result of a temple of antiquity conceived in a modern spirit. A broad staircase will mount to the entrance on the second floor level. Strong color accents and mural decoration will heighten the conventional design commonly associated with Egypt, although a strictly modern touch is offered by a vast inset of translucent paneling. The building will be 115 feet tall and probably will be of delicate rose tint. The interior will be rich with ornamentation deriving from the glorious past of the Pharaohs, as well as tapestries, urns, sculptures and frescoes.

Architectural influence from other lands likewise will be prominent in the Court of the States, where the states and possessions of the Union will be grouped. Colonial America followed three general styles in its building—English, Georgian in the seaboard states; French in the south-central region and Spanish in the south-west.

To pay tribute to these influences, the Court of the States has been divided into three sections. Entering the Court, with its central mirror pool and shade trees, the Spanish section will be on the right. Georgian architecture, with its characteristic columns, will be on the left and at the end. In the left corner will be the French group.

A model of Liberia's pavilion project for the New York World's Fair, 1939, has been approved by the Fair's Board of Design and specifications will be submitted without delay. Vertner W. Tandy, New York, is the architect. A view of the model below shows the native village occupying one corner of the 15,000 square foot plot, also the two roof terraces which will be part of the second floor restaurant, located above the central Hall of Good Will.





Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 15, 1938:

H. Freeman Matthews of Baltimore, Maryland, now First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, has been assigned as American Consul of Paris and will serve in dual capacity.

Benjamin M. Hulley of De Land, Florida, now American Consul at Paris, France, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and will serve in dual capacity.

Tyler Thompson of Elmira, New York, now American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and will serve in dual capacity.

In the non-career service:

Elton Maynard Hoyt of Connecticut, now serving as Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Canada, has been appointed as American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

William B. Murray of Davenport, Iowa, now serving as Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been appointed at American Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Canada.

J. Brock Havron of Whitwell, Tennessee, now serving as Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been appointed as American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mr. Raymond Pierre has been appointed Acting American Consular Agent at Cap Haitien, Haiti, during the leave of absence and pending the resignation of Mr. Corey F. Wood, American Consular Agent.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 22, 1938:

Charles E. Bohlen of Ipswich, Massachusetts, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, has been assigned American Consul at Moscow and will serve in dual capacity.

Norris B. Chipman of Washington, D. C., now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, has been assigned American Consul at Moscow and will serve in dual capacity.

Walter A. Foote of Hamlin, Texas, now serving as American Consul at Batavia, Java, has been assigned American Consul at Melbourne, Australia.

Erle R. Dickover of Santa Barbara, California, who has been serving temporarily in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul General at Batavia, Java.

Milton Patterson Thompson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and now in the United States on leave, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, of California, who has been serving as Third Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, has been assigned to the Department of State.

FOREIGN SERVICE PROMOTIONS

The following nominations for promotion in the Foreign Service were sent to the Senate on May 2:

From Class Seven to Class Six

William W. Butterworth, Jr., Warren M. Chase, Paul C. Daniels, Cecil Wayne Gray, Gerald Keith, James S. Moose, Jr., Henry S. Villard, George H. Winters.

From Class Eight to Class Seven

Burton Y. Berry, David H. Buffum, Andrew W. Edson, George M. Graves, Charles A. Hutchinson, John H. Madonne, James P. Pilcher.

From Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, to Class Eight, and from Vice Consuls of Career to Consuls

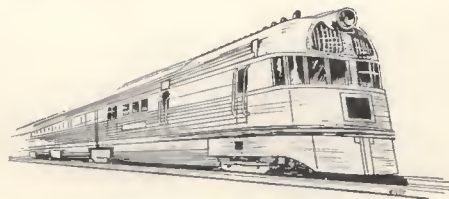
Robert A. Acly, Edward Anderson, Jr., Ralph J. Blake, Claude B. Chipperfield, Montgomery H. Colladay, Charles A. Converse, Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., William S. Farrell, Richard S. Huestis, George Bliss Lane, William E. Scotten, James H. Wright.

The following change has been reported in the United States Public Health Service:

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ralph J. Mitchell. Relieved from duty at the U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N. Y., on or about May 14, 1938; proceed to Naples, Italy, for duty in the Office of the Consul General, for the examination of aliens. April 27, 1938.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Commercial Attaché Thomas H. Lockett has returned to his post at Mexico City from leave in the United States.





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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Trade Commissioner Earl C. Squire, from Sydney, has returned to the United States and is visiting a number of cities for trade conference work en route to Washington. Trade Commissioner George C. Howard is now in charge of the Sydney office of the Department of Commerce.

Assistant Commercial Attaché Paul P. Steintorf, from Tokyo, is returning to the United States for triennial leave.

Commercial Attaché Robert G. Glover sailed May 3 to return to his post at Panama. Assistant Trade Commissioner A. R. Randolph, who has been in charge of our office at Panama during Mr. Glover's absence, will leave the middle of May for statutory leave in the United States.

Assistant Commercial Attaché Harold M. Randall, from Santiago, who has been in the United States on triennial leave, will sail for his new post at Buenos Aires the last of May.

Mr. DuWayne G. Clark, from Buenos Aires, and more recently on temporary duty in Washington, has been transferred to Paris as Trade Commissioner. He will sail for his new post the last of May.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Henry E. Stebins has been transferred from Vienna to Paris, where he will arrive the middle of May.

VISITORS

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

	<i>April</i>
William P. Cochran, Lima	14
William E. DeCourcy, Naples	14
Roy M. Melbourne, Montevideo	14
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., Budapest	15
Outerbridge Horsey, Naples	16
Francis H. Styles, Ottawa	18
Robert Y. Brown, San Jose	18
Thomas H. Robinson, Nogales	18
John Everts Horner, Dublin	18
Alice M. Soelberg, Paris	19
Milton P. Thompson, Buenos Aires	19
Edwin Clay Merrell, Hamilton, Bermuda	22
Richard H. Davis, Hamburg	22
Leslie E. Reed, Montevideo	25
Brice Goldsborough, Peiping	25
Hayward G. Hill, Geneva	25
John S. Richardson, Jr., Capetown	26
C. Porter Kuykendall, Danzig	27
D. W. Fisher, Antwerp	27
Ray Fox, Jr.	27
T. E. Burke, Quebec	28
Edward P. Maffitt, Buenos Aires	28
John H. MacVeagh, Dublin	30
	<i>May</i>
Robert McClintock, Ciudad Trujillo	2
Jane Wilson, Buenos Aires	2
Ralph J. Blake, Osaka	2
H. S. Tewell, Habana	3
Thomas H. Bevan, Warsaw	3
Ferdinand L. Meyer, Port-au-Prince	3



BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 361)

Minister to Switzerland, Under Secretary of State, Ambassador to Turkey. He has never been in politics, his service record only has been his backing" (page 165).

Mr. James Gerard, under whom Mr. Wilson served in Berlin, was "a much better Ambassador, I always feel, than his own book makes him out to be" (page 171). Incidentally, Mrs. Gerard "needed to be a personality because she had to deal with a lot of strong personalities among the women of the staff. She carried it off beautifully" (page 172). One gathers that Mrs. Gerard was not the type who returned in person the calls of the wives of important officials and mailed her cards to those whose husbands she considered to be of a lesser social clay. Delightful to those who had the privilege of knowing her is the author's picture of Mrs. Kirk "whom we all called Clara" (page 179), the mother of Alexander Kirk, then Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin and now Counselor of Embassy at Moscow. Mrs. Kirk "feared neither man nor the devil" (page 179).

"At times," Mr. Wilson observes, "I would hear the blare of a trumpet, and the sound of singing coming through the window of my office. I would lean out and watch a band of recruits come down the Wilhelmstrasse. They were mostly boys so young that it brought a lump to your throat. They had little bunches of flowers thrust into the muzzles of their rifles and sang as they marched along or laughed and joked with one another. But accompanying them was a little group of tragic-faced women, not joking, not singing, looking at their boys" (page 189).

C. W.

The Limits of Land Settlement. Prepared under the direction of Isaiah Bowman. (New York: Council on Foreign Relations. 1937. Pp. vii, 380. \$3.50.)

This collection of ten studies of present possibilities of land settlement is one of immediate significance for an understanding of world relations. Specialists of great competence have prepared the separate papers, and under the skillful organization of Dr. Bowman, President of The Johns Hopkins University, these papers have been so edited as to form an admirable examination of the basic facts and contemporary trends of population distribution, and of geographic resources, the world over.

There are many aspects of these collected studies which will have deep interest for the members of

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the Foreign Service of the Department of State. The sociological and economic data and conclusions have profound value not only as such, but also for their implications in the fields of political and strategic policy. In the concise phrasing of Dr. Bowman in his excellent introduction to the volume, the main contribution is as follows:

"One conclusion stands out above the rest in a review of the following chapters: new land will accommodate too slow and small a stream of population to be of real social importance to the countries of origin. In our present nationalized world, in which the best lands have been occupied, and restrictive measures are in force, migration is no answer to economic and social strain induced by so-called over-population. Nor is military conquest either a practical or a rational answer. The struggle for additional territory as a step in empire building can be understood; the hope that it will furnish an offset to a high birth rate is based upon an illusion. No discernible or predictable stream of migration can keep pace with the birth rates of conspicuously over-crowded countries."

HARLEY NOTTER.

U. S. AIRCRAFT ABROAD

(Continued from page 345)

Brazil	1,766,651.50
Australia	1,420,080.18
Great Britain	1,393,958.10
Germany	1,108,411.00
Rumania	1,059,900.00
Poland	1,018,843.32
Siam	1,007,640.79

The purchases made were largely in the field of commercial aircraft in the case of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union; and largely military in the case of the others, with the exception of the Netherlands whose purchases were fairly evenly divided between the two types.

During the 15 months we have been considering, American firms sold military airplanes to be used on the air forces of 19 countries and political subdivisions. These included nine American republics, five nations or political subdivisions in the Far East and five nations in Europe. Since the distinction between military and commercial aircraft is frequently a vague and intangible one, it is of course possible that some of the commercial planes exported from the United States were actually intended for military use.

The vast majority, however, of commercial air-



craft exported from this country are intended for foreign airlines. Reports received by the Department of Commerce indicate that the airlines of 26 foreign countries located in every quarter of the globe are now using American airplanes on scheduled services. These 26 countries are:

Australia	France	Poland
Brazil	Germany	Peru
Canada	Great Britain	Rumania
Chile	Greece	Soviet Union
China	Honduras	Sweden
Colombia	Japan	Switzerland
Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Panama	

We may well be gratified at the tribute to American technical skill and engineering implied in this extraordinarily widespread use of a product of American industry. While existing impediments to world trade have seriously curtailed exports of so many United States commodities, our foreign sales of aviation materials have been increasing each year. There seems every reason to believe that the year 1938 will see this trend continued.

In conclusion, it is interesting to point out that, while other governments frequently participate in a very marked fashion in the sale abroad of military aircraft produced by their nationals, American exports of military planes and armament have, due to the fixed policy of this Government to disassociate itself and its representatives from the traffic in arms, been brought about entirely as a result of the excellence of the American product and the diligence of the American manufacturers. These factors have overcome not only the difficulties of competing with foreign governments, but the serious handicap arising from the higher cost of most American planes.

As to exports of United States commercial aircraft and of aircraft material not intended for use by the armed forces of foreign countries, the American Government and its representatives of course pursue the same policy of assistance and encouragement which they follow in respect to any other commercial product. Even here, however, American manufacturers have been faced with and have successfully met the competition of foreign governments which themselves manufacture planes and which are often willing, for political reasons, to sell their products on extraordinarily favorable terms. That our export sales have continued to grow in the face of such competition seems to suggest that, in aviation at least, quality is and will remain the most important consideration.

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NEWS—DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 357)

Foreign Service Officers in the Department

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Third Secretary of the Embassy in Rome, began a temporary detail in the Passport Division on May 9.

Archer Woodford, Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, reported for temporary duty in the Passport Division on April 21.

Robert P. Joyce, recently appointed Third Secretary and Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, sailed from New York on the S.S. *Washington* on May 4 upon terminating a tour in the Division of Current Information. He and Mrs. Joyce planned to debark at Plymouth, England, and commence an extensive motor trip to Belgrade via London, Paris, Vienna and possibly Budapest.

John J. Muccio, recently appointed Second Secretary and Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, assumed duties on a temporary assignment in the Division of American Service Officer Paul C. Daniels, who proceeded to Caracas, Venezuela, on a brief special assignment.

Glenn A. Abbey, Consul and Second Secretary at Ascunson, Paraguay, reported on May 9 for permanent duty in the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service Inspector, has been in London on official business during the past several weeks.

Monnett B. Davis, appointed Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, completed a temporary detail in the Division of European Affairs on May 9. He and Mrs. Davis proceeded to Kansas City, Kansas, for a brief stay before returning to Washington and New York, preparatory to sailing for his new post about the middle of June.

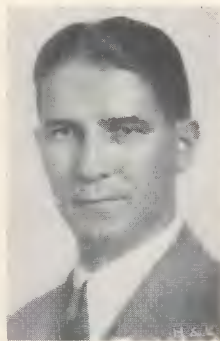
J. Hall Paxton, Second Secretary at Nanking, China, who was aboard the U.S.S. *Panay* when it was bombed on December 12, was en route to his post during the second week of May. He registered at the Department on January 7 and commenced sick leave in Washington.



Robert McGregor



Archer Woodford



John J. Muccio



Glenn A. Abbey

Earl R. Dickover, who has been serving temporarily as Acting Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs, left Washington early in May to motor across the continent preparatory to embarking for his new post as Consul General in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies. He planned to spend a short vacation in Japan en route.

Thomas H. Bevan, Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, registered at the Department on April 28 and renewed many friendships. He plans to divide his home leave largely between Washington and his home in Baltimore.

Francis H. Styles, Second Secretary and Consul at Ottawa, Canada, and Mrs. Styles spent the Easter week-end in Washington, as did Ralph A. Boernstein, Consul at Montreal, Canada, and Mrs. Boernstein.

Philip Adams, Consul at London, is in Washington on an indefinite sick leave.

Harry F. Hawley, Consul at Oporto, Portugal, and Mrs. Hawley are in Washington on leave and plan to remain here about one month.

Herbert O. Williams, Foreign Service Officer who last served as Consul at Gibraltar, is in Washington with Mrs. Williams. Their son, Philip P. Williams, is a member of the present Foreign Service School class.

Willys R. Peck, Counselor of Embassy at Nanking, on duty at the temporary Embassy at Hankow, China, reported to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on May 9 to begin a 30-day tour of duty.

Carol H. Foster, Consul General at Sao Paulo, was on duty for two weeks in April and later for two weeks in May in trade conference work for the Consular Commercial Office. He made talks before The Foreign Trade Association of Philadelphia in that city, the New York Export Managers' Club in New York, and at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh University in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

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of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School are scheduled to complete their work on July 2 and will be expecting their post assignments soon.

Three interesting talks were given in the School recently. G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, spoke on April 28; the Minister to Panama, Frank P. Corrigan, spoke on May 7; and Nathaniel P. Davis, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, spoke on May 12. (A resume of the remarks of Mr. Davis, who spoke on the subject, "Out-of-the-Way Posts," possibly will appear in an early issue.)

On April 18 the class was divided into four sections of four officers each and the sections alternated in working one week each in the Division of Foreign Service Administration, the Passport Division, the Visa Division and the Consular Commercial Office. The four-week detail was concluded on May 14, and will be followed by a similar four-week detail, beginning on June 6, in which the sections will work in the four geographic divisions.

The schedule of addresses to be made in the four geographic divisions during the second four-week detail was as follows:

Division of European Affairs: John R. Minter on "Political Reporting," with instances of good and bad despatches, etc.; John Hickerson on "The British Empire"; Robert T. Pell on "Disarmament"; Theodore C. Achilles on "The League of Nations"; Joseph Flack on "Germany"; Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., on "The Mediterranean"; and George F. Keunan on "Russia."

Division of Far Eastern Affairs: Maxwell M. Hamilton on "American Policy in the Far East"; Joseph W. Ballantine on "A Historical Sketch of Japan With Special Emphasis on Recent Developments"; Leo D. Sturgeon on "Special Japanese Problems and Cases, With Emphasis Upon Those Involving American Interests"; John Carter Vincent on "A Historical Sketch of China With Special Emphasis Upon Recent Developments"; Walter A. Adams on "Special Chinese Problems and Cases With Emphasis Upon Those Involving American Interests"; John H. Spencer on "Siam"; Raymond C. Mackay on "American Economic and Trade Relations With the Far East"; and Joseph M. Jones, Jr., on "Far Eastern Financial Problems."

Division of the American Republics: Laurence Duggan on "Historical and Social Background of Inter-American Relations"; Ellis O. Briggs on "The Development of Our Recognition Policy, Particularly in South America" and "A Brief Outline of the Most Important Current Problems in Inter-American Relations"; Warren Kelchner on "The Inter-American Conference and Peace System" and "The United States, the Other American Republics"



and the League of Nations"; Selden Chapin on "Activities of Foreign Governments in the Other American Republics"; George H. Butler on "Some Recent Trends in Inter-American Relations" and "International Radio and Aviation Services in Latin America"; James W. Gantenbein on "Trade Competition in Latin America"; and talks by Mr. Duggan, Mr. Briggs or Mr. Butler on "Some Factors Involved in Protection Cases in Latin America."

Division of Near Eastern Affairs: Wallace Murray on "General Survey of the Near East, Including Remarks on Near East Specialization"; Paul H. Alling on "Near Eastern Problems, Such as Mandates, Capitulations, and Petroleum"; Henry S. Villard on "Africa, With Particular Reference to Liberia and Colonial and Raw Material Problems"; and Raymond A. Hare on "American Problems in India, Burma and Afghanistan."

* * *

Miscellaneous

A new novel entitled "Parts Unknown," written by Francis Parkinson Keyes, well-known author and contributor to magazines, has attracted the interest of officers serving in the Department. The novel deals with the Foreign Service, the hero being a vice consul who serves successively in La Paz, Canton and Yunnanfu, resigns and later becomes Ambassador to Great Britain. Mrs. Keyes, the wife of former Senator Henry W. Keyes, of New Hampshire, has traveled extensively in various parts of the world and is well known to many officers in the Service.

Wedding bells will ring for two and possibly three members of the present Foreign Service Officers' Training School at the conclusion of their present tour of duty in the School, if current reports prove true. Three members of the School already are married.

On April 22 the Department announced that written examinations for the Service will be held on September 12, 13 and 14, with no designations for the examination to be made after August 2.

Officers in the field, notably in Europe, will see fewer American tourists this summer if figures disclosed by the Passport Division may be taken as a criterion. On May 11 the Division disclosed that a total of only 40,820 applications for passports were made during the last four months, a decline of 25 per cent in the number of applications received for the corresponding period of 1937. The decline was attributed to the economic recession and the uncertainties created by recent European developments.

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President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Hull, will participate in the initial event of an extensive official program in which the Federal Government and the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey share prominently—the ceremony in connection with the dedication of a Swedish monument on the morning of June 27 at Wilmington, Delaware. Following the departure of the President for Hyde Park immediately thereafter, Secretary Hull and the Crown Prince will deliver

addresses at ceremonies at Rodney Square in Wilmington during the afternoon.

The program includes a visit in Philadelphia on June 28 and 29, a visit to Swedesboro and Salem, New Jersey, on June 30. On July 1 and 2 the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, and their suite, will be guests of the President at Hyde Park, making the journey to and from New York on the presidential yacht, the *Potomac*. The royal visitors will visit Washington on July 3, 4 and 5, members of the two delegations having reached Washington in the meantime.

In addition to Secretary and Mrs. Hull, the party from the Department of State will include the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Messersmith, the Assistant Secretary being a member of the Delaware Tercentenary Commission; George T. Summerlin, Chief of the Division of Protocol; and the Assistant Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Stanley Woodward, and possibly others.

* * * * *



STAFF MEMBERS, CONSULATE, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Front row, left to right: Vice Consul Perry Laukhuff; Consul Harvey L. Milbourn; Consul Marshall M. Vance; U.S.P.H.S. Dr. E. W. Crow; Vice Consul Jack G. Dwyre

Vice Consul H. Armistead Smith was ill, hence is not included in this group

Back row, left to right: Clerks Mrs. Rebecca Honeyman; Miss Isabel Roberts and Mrs. Norma V. Garrison; U.S.P.H.S. Inspectress Mrs. Evelyn Hamilton; Clerks Miss Lillian Cross; Mrs. Mabel Davidson; Miss Catherine Hunter; Miss Edith M. Blackshaw, and Mrs. Dora A. Crawford



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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE F. S.

(Continued from page 343)

in far-sighted ways for the benefit of his Government and of American citizens; analyzes and reports on political and economic conditions and trends of significance to the United States; exercises skill in following prescribed form and routine procedure when possible; and displays discriminating judgment, as may be necessary in more complicated situations requiring investigations, careful accumulation of information, or professional understanding of laws, customs, conditions, etc.; and administers an office in a business-like and efficient manner."

I approach with some little trepidation a subject which I feel is of interest to you and which in some of its ramifications falls within at least the scope of knowledge of the Passport Division, and that is the subject of foreign wives of American Foreign Service officers. Prior to September 22, 1922, an American citizen marrying an alien woman conferred upon her his citizenship, therefore alien wives of Foreign Service officers acquired immediately American citizenship and were of course entitled to diplomatic passports and could be moved about with their husbands with great freedom without constituting individual problems so far as documentation was concerned. After that date, in order to acquire American citizenship, the alien wife of an American citizen had to petition for citizenship in her own right and to reside either one year and three months or three years and three months, according to the date of her marriage, in the United States, before she could acquire the citizenship of her husband.

In making a study a few years ago of the travel situation should a world war eventuate it was necessary to consider the documentation of our Foreign Service officers and the matter of moving our people with facility to the various posts where the officers were qualified to serve with greatest usefulness and it became quite evident that there were a number of wives of no nationality and many of alien nationality who could not be issued diplomatic passports and who could not be accorded the protection of this Government. While it is always possible to arrange travel papers and facilitate the journey of persons in categories of this character in peace times, it is a very difficult problem to move about in war time with anything but a valid passport issued by the usual government officials. During the time this Government was neutral in the World War the Department of State and its officers abroad performed innumerable helpful and im-



portant services in the interest of foreign governments. Naturally such usefulness would be seriously impaired in the future if our Foreign Service officers' wives were of alien or of no nationality. In some cases it would develop that they were enemy aliens from the viewpoint of the country in which the Foreign Service officer was stationed and countless other situations difficult or impossible to solve would arise. For these and other reasons it is most important that the alien wives of American Foreign Service officers acquire as speedily as possible American nationality. While the Department has on several occasions endeavored to have favorable legislation enacted on this subject it has not found in the committees of Congress a response to its wishes. It is my purely personal view that the law will not be amended until the Congress is in the mood to amend it to include as well the wives of persons residing abroad in the interest of American trade and commerce and American educational and religious institutions. It is my own personal hope that at a not too far distant date some legislation will be enacted which will not only take in the wives of officers of the government stationed abroad but this larger group of Americans residing abroad in the interest of the government and of the country as a whole whose institutions, companies or firms will not recall them to the United States long enough for their wives to be naturalized under the existing law. It is the wish of the officials of the Department of Labor to be of all possible help to the foreign wives of Foreign Service officers and I should be very glad indeed to have anyone interested in naturalization come to me so that I may put them in touch with the appropriate officers of the Department of Labor.

There is one other matter that I think we are all tremendously interested in and that is the question of women as career Foreign Service officers. It has always seemed to me that any woman who wished a career in the Foreign Service should forthwith proceed to marry the most intelligent and ambitious Foreign Service officer within the scope of her power. I think that the work of women in the Foreign Service is done by yourselves as the wives of Foreign Service officers. I would probably be considered prejudiced by the men of the Service if they heard me say that I think it is a 50-50 proposition, but I do believe that it amounts to just about that. I feel strongly that our Foreign Service officers' wives generally contribute quite as much to the Foreign Service as do their husbands and I feel strongly that a poor wife and one who is a drag to her husband by reason either of intolerance or inability to adjust to conditions not only is a failure for her 50 per cent of the work but she nullifies



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about 40 per cent of her husband's work. On that basis there is certainly a tremendous field for women to do excellent and effective work in the Foreign Service and you know as well as I that our women are making an extraordinary contribution to the work of maintaining friendly relations and promoting peace in the world when stationed abroad with their husbands.

So it seems to me that a woman who elects to go into the Foreign Service by examination as a career vice consul, serving through that difficult period which precedes the full consulship and giving up all thought of marriage and the usual family life, is undertaking a very difficult and trying task, with very few compensations. We have of course the senior woman member of our Foreign Service, Miss Willis, whose record is brilliant. We have Miss Harvey, who has done excellent work at her post. Miss Hanna is too new at her post to evaluate her success but she has brought with her to the Service her wealth of experience in the Department. However, there have been other women who entered the Foreign Service, having passed difficult examinations and gone out and served terms at one or two posts and who have then determined to resign either for marriage or for another type of career. The abandonment of the Foreign Service as a career by these women justifies the statement which is so often made that women have not taken the Foreign Service seriously as a career. Until they do, as in the cases of Miss Willis and Miss Harvey, I do not believe that they will make any outstanding contribution; on the contrary, it gives a decidedly harmful impression when more than 50 per cent of the women who have entered the Service and received invaluable training, resign because they have changed their minds.

Another thing which I have always thought with respect to women as Foreign Service officers is this: So far as their field work is concerned their success lies with the attitude of the wives of the Foreign Service officers more than with the Foreign Service officers themselves. I believe that any woman capable of passing the examination and becoming a Foreign Service officer would have no difficulty in working with the men of the Service, carrying her full load in the office and being helpful in a great many ways in which a man Foreign Service officer would not be useful in the work. But when it comes to the social life which is so important a part of the work on post, whether or not she is a successful and efficient member of the staff rests largely with the wives of the Foreign Service officers, who can treat her as a valuable colleague or as just another "extra woman."

LETTERS

(Continued from page 346)

the better equipment of officers for their work abroad, and would repay officers in the pleasure and stimulation resulting from contacts with the life and peoples of the various countries in which they serve.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.,
Third Secretary, Lima.



Minister Corrigan visits Army Headquarters at Quarry Heights, C. Z., Major General Stone Commanding

MARRIAGES

Gilchrist-Reinl. Miss Rosina Reinl and Andrew Gilchrist were married on February 24, 1938, at Prague, where Mr. Gilchrist is Vice Consul.

Galbraith-Wentzel. Miss Gladys M. Wentzel of Ellendale, N. D., and Mr. Willard Galbraith were married on March 16, 1938, in Mexico City, where Mr. Galbraith is American Consul.

Byrd-Nieroth. Miss Daria Nieroth and Richard W. Byrd were married on March 30, 1938, in Calcutta, where Mr. Byrd is American Vice Consul.

Melby-Cathcart. Miss Florence Cathcart and Mr. John Fremont Melby were married on April 23, 1938, in Ciudad Juarez, where Mr. Melby is American Vice Consul.

Williamson-Hurd. On May 7, 1938, Mrs. Katharine Hurd Cummings, widow of the late John B. Cummings of Bedford Hills, New York, is to be married to Harold L. Williamson, at St. Johns Church in Pembroke, Bermuda. Mr. Williamson is American Consul at Hamilton.



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TRADE-AGREEMENT NOTES

By EDWARD I. MULLINS

Foreign Service Officers Study Trade Agreements

Officers of the Division on May 16 and 17 conducted a series of discussions on various phases of the trade agreements with the sixteen Foreign Service officers who are in the School of the Department. These officers, in contingents of four, have also been attending some of the Committee meetings on trade agreements. For the first time during the past three years the Division has no Foreign Service officer assigned to it.

Foreign Trade Summary

Department of Commerce data show that during the twelve months ending March, 1938, exports to the sixteen countries with which trade agreements were then in effect (the agreement with Czechoslovakia has since come into effect provisionally) increased by 68.6 per cent over the preceding twelve months' period, while exports to all other countries increased by 50.5 per cent. Meanwhile, imports from trade-agreement countries increased by 43.5 per cent, and from all other countries by 53.5 per cent.

Publication on Trade Agreements

The Council of Foreign Relations has recently published a book entitled *Our Trade with Britain*, by Percy Bidwell, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Buffalo. The examination of this subject leading up to the publication of the book was carried out under the direction of a study group including some officials of the Department. The book touches upon the commercial policies of both countries. In view of the current negotiations with the United Kingdom this is a particularly timely study.

Canadian Negotiating Group

Mr. Norman Robertson, First Secretary of the Canadian Department of Exterior Affairs, is heading the negotiating group now in Washington in connection with the pending new trade agreement with Canada. Mr. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, entertained the Canadian group at a luncheon on April 14th.

Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce

During the recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, May 2-5, there were a number of addresses on or relating to the trade agreements program, including the following:

"World Peace Through World Trade,"
by Thomas J. Watson;

"The Reciprocal Tariff Policy and the Proposed Government Spending Program,"
by Winthrop W. Aldrich;

"America's Dependence on Foreign Trade,"
by James A. Farrell;

"The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program,"
by George P. Auld;

"World Trade or World Regimentation,"
by William L. Clayton.

All of these addresses were favorable to the program, and the Chamber, as in previous years, passed a conservative resolution of commendation of the program.

FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION MEETS

In honor of Assistant Secretary Berle and the new class attending the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, the third informal meeting of the members of the American Foreign Service Association was held in the Grill Room of the Hay Adams House on Monday, March 21, 1938, from five to seven.

ANSWERS ON EXTRADITION

Mr. Baker has furnished answers to the questions on extradition cases which he prepared for the May issue of the JOURNAL. Most of the questions were based upon actual cases that Mr. Baker has handled in the Department over a period of years.

The numbers of the statements which are true follow: 2, 6, 14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47. The remaining statements are false.

BAGGAGE SMASHING

An interesting suggestion has been received from Stuart Grummon, Second Secretary and Consul at Moscow, that when an Officer has arrived at a new post, upon receipt of his furniture and personal effects, he might make a brief report to the office he has left regarding the condition of his belongings, together with comments on the defects or excellence of their packing, etc.

If this suggestion were followed, of reporting to the post recently relinquished, officers would have some record of the experience of their predecessors.



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IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Lewis Wardlaw Haskell, Consul General Retired, at Hendersonville, N. C., on April 29, 1938.

Edward Tuck, on April 30, 1938, at the age of 95, in Monte Carlo. Mr. Tuck was appointed Vice Consul at Paris by President Lincoln. He was an honorary citizen of the French Republic, the only American besides Woodrow Wilson to have been so honored.

Dr. Walter Johnston Williams, formerly American Vice Consul at Tahiti, Society Islands.

Dr. Williams was one of the best known, and best liked, men south of the Equator. Genial, courteous and a true gentleman of the old school, he was for about thirty years Dean of the Consular Corps at Tahiti and made it a point to offer his personal friendship and the wealth of his experience to each arriving American consular officer at Tahiti and spared no effort to smooth the way for them, through official and personal good offices. Although he left Tahiti only twice since establishing himself there, he had friends all over the world who had enjoyed hospitality extended by Dr. and Mrs. Williams at their beautiful home in the Mataiia district of Tahiti. His holdings included the Takaroa group of thirteen islands some twenty miles distant from Tahiti—formerly the possession of the Tahitian Royal Family—whose waters offer some of the finest fishing in the world, and countless distinguished visitors have been guests of Dr. Williams there.

He loved, and was loved by, the Tahitians to whom he was known as "Willi" and whenever a British warship (from Australia or New Zealand) would visit Tahiti there would be a spontaneous turnout of the Polynesians, with music and tiare wreaths, to do honor to "Willi's" countrymen and guests.

E. B. R.

* * *

ELLA HENGSTLER

There are many in and out of the Foreign Service who will learn with sadness of the death of Mrs. Ella Hengstler early on May 12th, after an illness of several months. As the mother of Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, now American Consul General at Toronto and formerly Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, most of the members of the Service came to know her.

There are many who would not think of coming to Washington without going out for a chat with her. She was eager always to see her son's colleagues and their families and was uncommonly interested in their experiences abroad. She kept up correspondence with a wide circle of friends throughout the Service and it was with sincere pleasure that she received their letters. Her charming personality could not be excelled and her Chris-

tian outlook and attitude were sources of inspiration to all those who came in contact with her. She had an extraordinary interest in people and happenings and her mental alertness was something to be envied by those years her junior. One always brought away a thought worth remembering after a visit with Mrs. Hengstler. She had that marvelous faculty of making one glad for having had the visit.

Mrs. Hengstler came to Washington from Middletown, Ohio, about 40 years ago and at the time of decease was a member of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church here in Washington. The Reverend Bernard Braskamp of that church conducted services at the home, 2816 27th Street, at 2 P. M., on Friday, May the 13th, the service being attended by many members of the Department and Foreign Service. Brief services were also conducted Saturday afternoon at Middletown, where interment took place.

The Staff of the JOURNAL extends to Mr. Hengstler its deepest sympathy.

BIRTHS

A son, William McCabe Richardson, was born on March 21, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Garland Richardson in Tokyo, where Mr. Richardson is Vice Consul.

A son, John Gerry Gallman, was born on March 31, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman. Mr. Gallman is American Consul at Danzig.

NEWS FROM FIELD

(Continued from page 359)

team, which has been touring Argentina and Brazil, composed of American college athletes, played two games in Santiago and one in Valparaiso during April. They attracted capacity audiences (estimated at nearly 5,000 in Santiago) and the crowds enjoyed watching the American style of play, which features hard passing and close-in shooting. Basketball has been played only during the past seven or eight years in Chile, but during that time it has become very popular and produced some excellent players, as the close scores with the American team indicate.

Considerable excitement was caused on April 26th by a fall of snow, an occurrence which is supposed to be as rare as a good freeze in some of our Southern States. Prospective skiers rushed for weather maps and pondered the inscrutable questions of what wax to use, and how to go down the side of a mountain without breaking at least a collar-bone. The mountains emerged from the clouds in the afternoon thoroughly covered with snow almost to the edge of the city.

The two principal political parties have held



their conventions and chosen their candidates for the presidential election which is to be held next October. The Conservative and Liberal fusion nominated don Gustavo Ross, dynamic financier and former Minister of Hacienda, while the Popular Front, composed of the Radical, Socialist and other left parties, has chosen a man who has been university professor, writer, cabinet minister and successful business man—don Pedro Aguirre Cerda.

The interest in South America of American writers and journalists seems to continue unabated. Archibald MacLeish of the staff of *Fortune* spent February and March in Chile doing a survey (which appeared in the May issue), then proceeding to Buenos Aires to make a similar study of Argentina. Dr. Rowland Hall Sharp of the *Christian Science Monitor* paid a brief visit here in March, interviewing President Alessandri. William LaVarre, the explorer, spent a week late in April gathering material for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Mr. Aikman of the New York *Evening Post* is expected in May.

As an example of how air transport is cutting traveling time the local press recently featured the visit of Sir Victor Sassoon, who traveled from Hong Kong to Santiago via San Francisco in only 12 days of actual flying. Another interesting visitor who came through Chile but who unfortunately did not tarry here was Jose Iturbi, en route to Buenos Aires for a series of concerts. Raquel Meller, the singer (of "Who Will Buy My Violets?" fame), is billed to give some performances in Santiago in May.

Staff goings and comings: Mrs. Dow, wife of the Consul General, left for the States at the end of April, primarily to see her daughter graduate from college in June. Third Secretary John Shillock is on statutory leave. Commander Webb, U. S. N., has arrived, with Mrs. Webb, to replace the Merrills, who go to the Navy War College at Newport. "Tip" Merrill, aside from being one of the champion sportsmen of the community, had the distinction of accompanying the Chilean fleet on a cruise to Magallanes. On his return, "Tip" inquired whether other foreigners had made similar trips. His informant replied, "Yes, there has been one other such person—Admiral Cochran" (British sea-dog who led the Chilcan Navy to victory over the Spanish fleet in the War of Independence).

EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD.

COVER PICTURE

"Bringing a tiger into camp—Bengal." This picture was contributed by the United States National Museum, through the courtesy of Doctor Henry B. Collins.

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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PORT-AU-PRINCE

Port-au-Prince came very near being short one Vice Consul and Third Secretary—by name Cootes—when the Pan-American Airways Clipper on which he was a passenger was forced down and sank fifteen miles off the Jamaica coast (April 25, 1938). The plane had engine trouble and one motor had to be cut out. With this, the plane lost altitude rapidly and the pilot was forced to land on a rough sea and in a gale of wind. The landing was made near the S.S. *Cavina* which happened to be in the vicinity but the impact was so great that one of the pontoons was torn off and the cockpit began to leak badly. A boat from the *Cavina* rescued the passengers and part of the crew. The pilot and sub-pilot remained aboard until the plane sank, when they swam to the *Cavina*. Watchers on the deck of the ship saw the swimmers pursued by a school of sharks.

A cryptic postcard from Kingston stated "Safe and sound, but no more flying for me."

PORT ELIZABETH

After being closed for a period of about three years, the Consulate at Port Elizabeth was reopened on April 1st, in charge of Vice Consul Adrian B. Colquitt. For the information of any officers who might wish to include Port Elizabeth among their post preferences, Vice Consul Colquitt has furnished the following brief sketch of conditions:

"Port Elizabeth is a fast-growing, exporting, importing, and manufacturing center with a population of 123,847—having doubled in size in the last sixteen years. It is the leading South African market and port for wool, mohair, hides, skins and ostrich feathers, for which the Consulate certifies invoices of shipments to the United States. American interests here are large, with plants erected by General Motors, Ford, Firestone and the National Carbon Company. The city boasts the title of 'The Detroit of South Africa.' As a corollary to these interests there are some twenty or thirty American families making their homes in Port Elizabeth, who have created a pleasant and active social group.

"The city is modern and progressive and the standard of living among the white population is high, with good living accommodations. The climate is equable the year round."

ROBERT A. ACLY.

HEVSURETIA

(Continued from page 351)

high boots, corduroy trousers, a ski shirt, and a battered gray fedora; he was followed by Chumak in high boots, corduroy breeches, a white turtle neck sweater and a gray cap; I was next in line dressed in a blue ski suit over which I wore a brown coat with a blue ski cap on my head; bringing up the rear in full martial glory, including decorations and "side arms" was our blue-hatted military escort. The horses, with the exception of the General's, were sorry looking underfed animals, in particular Pavel's mount, who suffered from a distinct unevenness of the length of its forelegs. The picture of Pavel limping along in the early morning light brought to mind visions of Sancho setting out to fight windmills.

The trail to Hevsuretia leads up the valley of the Black Aragva River, which joins the main branch of the Aragva at Passanaur. About six miles from the start we turned up an easterly fork of the river, which flows through a steep-walled valley. As is the case with most of the valleys in this district, the floor is completely occupied by the rocky, rapidly descending river bed. The heavily wooded mountain sides clothed in their many colored autumn leaves presented a beautiful picture.

After picking our way for about two hours through the boulders of the partially dry river bed we reached the village of Bakur, perched precariously on the steep side of the valley head. Here we had our first glimpse of Hevsurian life. Although the village is not in Hevsuretia proper, the inhabitants are Hevsurs who have settled across the pass because of the lack of tillable land in their native district.

Just below this village the trail appears to rise almost perpendicularly to the pass about five miles ahead. The path is so steep that it was impossible to ride the horses much of the way. It soon became apparent as we ascended the face of the mountain that although the Hevsurs are all illiterate, they acquired a rudimentary knowledge of geometry years ago—particularly the fact that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

The village of Bakur consists of about twenty households. The houses, built in the Hevsurian manner, have two or three stories and flat roofs.





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The lower story is the cow shed and is larger than the second story, which houses the living quarters. The upper story is used for the storage of fodder and supplies. The flat roof construction was adopted of necessity, the country being so rugged and mountainous that there are practically no flat places for threshing grain, drying the native tobacco, or similar work. At a distance the houses appear as flat-topped Pueblo Indian houses niched into the mountain side.

As we passed through the village and surrounding fields, men were seen busily harvesting the grain or hanging tobacco or fodder weeds to dry on the flat topped roofs. Most of the houses were literally plastered with cow dung being dried for fuel.

Above the village the trail leads up a narrow hog back ridge flanked by high mountains rising from 1,500 to 2,500 feet on either side. We entered the snow fields, where the snow lay three feet deep, about a mile below the summit. Here the going was very difficult. We were apparently the first persons to cross the pass since the first snow-fall.

Our efforts were more than rewarded when we reached the 10,000 foot summit, the Hevsurian border, at sunset. There is nothing more pleasing than the feeling one has on reaching the summit of a mountain or ridge after a steep climb, particularly if one is greeted by a magnificent view. The view from this summit is one of the most magnificent I have ever seen. The ridge is scarcely more than thirty feet wide with steep slopes on either side. The view to the east overlooking the valleys of Hevsuretia to the jagged, saw-toothed, snow-capped mountains which surround the entire country is beyond description.

The descent to the river bed of the east fork of the Aragma River was extremely steep and again it was necessary to lead the ponies. We reached the bottom of the trail just at nightfall. For the next two hours we picked our way among the jagged rocks of the river bed through the mysterious shadows cast by the high mountains under a clear sky and a full moon. It was a perfect setting for our arrival in this exotic country. To add to the mystery of the scene, two natives appeared in full hooded costumes and leaned far out of their saddles as they passed to scrutinize us carefully before pronouncing the greeting of friendship—"Gamardzhoba." If we had seen nothing else during the entire trip we would have considered ourselves fully rewarded by this mysterious ride in the moonlight.

At 8:45 in the evening we arrived at Borisaho, twenty-six miles from Passanaur, tired but contented.

This settlement, which is the administrative center of the district, consists of six brand-new buildings: the police barracks, the school and cooperative store building, the post office, the District Soviet headquarters, the hospital, and the small so-called "rest home," where we were housed in a small room.

Considering the circumstances we lived quite comfortably, due primarily to the kindness of "Alice" (we never learned her real name; it was too complicated), the housekeeper, maid, cook and general utility worker of the "rest home." She was most helpful, another gem in the mountains. She provided us with hot water for our tea, prepared soup once a day and on one occasion announced proudly that a cow had been slaughtered that morning and she was preparing a meat dinner, which sounded like a banquet menu to us after four days on black bread, sardines, milk chocolate and dates. We were not exactly disappointed but somewhat taken aback when she smilingly brought in three plates of thin consomme each containing a small soup bone partially covered with small tufts of very non-pliable meat. She meant well and we devoured the dinner with relish.

The first day was spent in talking to the school teacher, a Hevsur—the doctor, his brother,—and a Hevsurian Elder in full native costume, from whom we learned all we could about the country, the customs and the origins of the Hevsurs.

On the second day of our stay in Borisaho we made plans to visit Likoki, a village about twelve miles to the east. The trail runs along the steep mountain side about two hundred feet directly above the stream. Most of the way is through heavy woods of evergreens, birch, oak, and maple trees each with its different autumn color, adding to the scene.

The following morning we started down the road from Borisaho to return to Passanaur by a different route. The rough, narrow motor road, which was completed three years ago, penetrated only about eight miles into Hevsuretia and is the only road in the country connecting it with civilization.

Although there are no frontier posts we were immediately aware about eight miles down the valley from Borisaho that we had crossed the Hevsurian frontier. The peasants were no longer well dressed, tall, and handsome, but wore nondescript ragged clothing over their small figures and the houses were of the conventional lowland thatched roof type.

We left the road about ten miles from the Hevsurian border and began the steep climb to the pass. This was the steepest trail we encountered,



and it was necessary to lead the horses most of the way.

We reached the summit of the 8,000 foot pass at five-thirty in the evening to be greeted with the most magnificent view of the trip. We were surrounded by very high rugged mountains on three sides. Directly to the north about forty miles away was a beautiful view of Mt. Kazbek reflecting the red glow of the setting sun on its western face in vivid contrast to the white and black of its southern slopes. The jagged saw-toothed snow-capped ranges flanking and almost as high as Mt. Kazbek, added to the majestic grandeur.

The descent down the steep trail to Passanaur, surrounded by the high peaks in the light of the setting sun and later under a full moon, was magnificent.

We arrived at the Inn at eight-thirty to have our first full meal in five days. The uncomfortable beds of the Inn dormitory seemed as comfortable as the best Simmons product after those of Borisah.

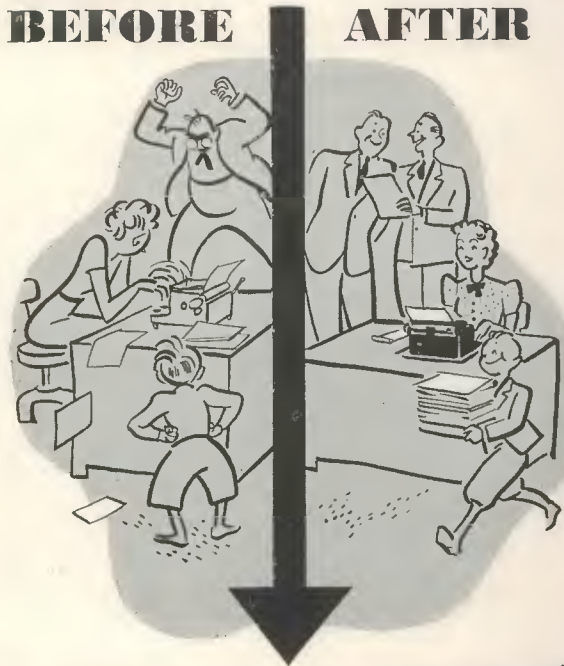
According to the trusty Alexei we were to have places on the first bus for Tiflis. The last bus of the day left at 4 p. m. full to the brim with no room for any of us, despite Alexei's oath that he had ordered the places. He was firmly taken to task and made his exit hurriedly while Chumak went to the Post Office to telephone to Tiflis for a private car to come for us. On his way to the Post Office, he met Alexei beaming. He had made arrangements for us in a truck which was leaving in five minutes for Tiflis. The prospect sounded bad. Bouncing along the rough road in the back of the truck, with the ever present possibility of a break down or a flat tire did not strike our fancy, but we were determined, if possible, to have a bath that evening, so we accepted.

By the time we reached the truck the other "First class" passengers had climbed on as best they could and had taken their places on the "neatly" arranged boxes. There were no boxes for us. While we wondered how we would feel after a four-hour ride on the floor of the truck, the trusty Alexei suddenly appeared on the scene with two quite large boxes and a chair. Why the chair? We soon learned. The faithful retainer Alexei would not allow us to soil our clothes (we had only slept in them for a week) by climbing over the side of the dusty truck as the other passengers had done. The chair was to allow us to step gracefully and dignifiedly into our "observation platform" seats at the rear of the truck.

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boxes than we were roaring off down the road to Tiflis. As we sped down the street we gallantly waved a fond farewell to our protector, who was standing in front of his office.

After hours of driving by moonlight, we arrived in state before the main entrance of the Orient Hotel at Tiflis. We descended from our dusty perches, paid the driver fifteen rubles apiece for the ride and entered the hotel. We were so dirty and uncouth in appearance that the director immediately announced that he had no accommodations. Finally after showing our diplomatic and press cards he changed his attitude and showed us to an excellent room with a bath—at last.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 353)

They are the ones who are in effect our first line of defense. They are the ones who keep the Secretary informed daily as to the conditions that prevail throughout the entire world. Many of them are instrumental in developing and helping our foreign export and import trade. They are the ones who protect American interests throughout the world and American citizens wherever they may be outside of the United States. It is a service that is not very well known throughout the length and breadth of the United States because they do not come into intimate contact with American citizens except as our citizens travel abroad for business or pleasure. I believe our Foreign Service is one of the finest bodies of men who serve the United States Government in any capacity. Every single one of these Foreign Service officers has come into the Service as a result of the stiffest and hardest examination that is given in any branch of the Government Service. These men come from every one of the 48 States; there is not a State that is not represented in the Foreign Service. Last October and again in January they held examinations to fill vacancies in this Service. Eight hundred men signified their intention to take the examination. Six hundred men took the written examination. Sixty-two out of 600 passed the written examination, and of the 62 who passed the written examination, 23 finally came through and passed the oral and written examinations; so, out of 800 who started, 23 finally came through.

Mr. Chairman, it is not an uncommon failing, when we have under consideration a branch of the Government such as the Department of State and its Foreign Service, to think of it exclusively in terms of cold figures and impersonal facts. The human element—men in gruelling conditions in far-off places, often in grave peril of their lives, obliged to make heavy sacrifices—we are prone to lose from sight.

From time to time, however, an event takes place which brings strikingly to our attention the good judgment and perseverance, or the devotion to duty and heroism of the Government's career officials who



work in the foreign field. On occasion, happily rare, we learn that a new name has been added on the memorial tablet at the entrance to the State Department, dedicated to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States who have, "while on active duty, lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances."

In the fall of last year one more soldier of our peace army earned the title to be thus commemorated. He was J. Theodore Marriner, American consul general at Beirut, Syria, who fell under an assassin's bullet at his post.

Ted Marriner was an intimate, personal friend of mine. I had known him for some 15 years. He was one of the ablest and most brilliant men in our permanent Foreign Service. He had reached class 1 of the permanent Service and the day before he was shot down papers were being prepared in the State Department promoting him to the rank of minister.

Theodore Marriner, who lost his life in this tragic fashion, was a career officer of the highest type. He was one of those young men who, at home and abroad, carry on, often in a trusted and highly responsible position, the grind of American foreign policy. He was one of those fine and faithful public officers who in their daily lives refute the charge, sometimes so carelessly made, that our diplomacy is no match for that of other nations.

Marriner's, in short, was the true Service spirit. His experience, which ended so tragically, is splendidly illustrative of the careers of so many young men who are devoting their lives to the Government abroad and who have transformed our Foreign Service in a lifetime into a capable, efficient, effective, and respected organization which serves this country well. To those of us who have some first-hand knowledge of the evolution of the Foreign Service in recent years, the high technical competence of our new diplomacy is no revelation. We are aware—but I sometimes question whether the general public is aware—of the fine sense of discipline which animates the Service, the deftness and skill with which orders are carried out, the tact without weakness which is displayed by officers of all grades who have the responsibility of making this Government's contacts with foreign governments. I believe that in paying a tribute to Marriner we pay a tribute to a devoted body of public servants who devote their lives to results rather than to vainglory; who, without complaining, take the bitter with the sweet; and who are, and have to be, masters of the delicate art of buying and selling international understanding and good will.

These men constitute the first line of America's defense. Day by day, in all parts of the world, they work to promote international understanding and to serve peace. They are deserving of our full support, and if, as in the case of Theodore Marriner, they fall in the line of duty, they merit to be rewarded with their country's deepest gratitude and highest respect.



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SIDELIGHTS

(Continued from page 340)

such became a local by-word. One student, happily having time to read over his paper, found that throughout the examination he had used the term "El Baby" instead of the more orthodox Henry Pu-Yi. If he had not changed it the examiner would doubtless have been very puzzled, not sharing our little secret.

Now as to the examinations themselves. What can I say of them? Have I the pen of Dante to describe tortured souls in the Inferno? No; I have not. For those of us who have been through it no description is necessary, and for those who have not, no description could be adequate. Each afternoon the class assembles at my house to compare notes on the day's examinations; but can this be the same jolly group who once so gaily discussed index numbers and the law of diminishing returns over the tea table following our long afternoon sessions? Alas no! After the first day they are apt to be hectic and feverish, requiring all the calm that my tired spirit can muster; after the second day they are crushed, broken things requiring frantic good cheer on my part; and the conclusion of the third and last day can best be described as weary pandemonium.

So we've settled down to await the results and seemingly before we've caught our breath "they're out." The telephone and telegraph wires begin buzzing with congratulatory or condoling messages; wild rumors circulate madly round the city;

and the students re-assemble to prepare for the "oral." This course consists chiefly of the more or less impossible task of teaching people not to be nervous when confronted by the Examining Board on whom their future depends. How can one "be oneself" under such awe-inspiring circumstances? Once again nerves are ragged.

Then, after the orals have begun, we hear stories about the type of questions the Board is asking. One night at midnight a student called me on the telephone and gasped "Which States lead in the production of carrots? I hear the Board has become interested in vegetables!" The story is current of the man who, when asked to describe the situation in the Balkans immediately before the World War, summed it up as "Terrible,"—but it drove us into a frantic review of the Macedonian question. At long last even the oral is over and happily a student may report that he has "been sent down for his physical," which means that all is well. Once, in spite of my careful admonitions, one of my students didn't wait to hear these magic words and rushed out of the Department in despair, assuming he had failed. I was telephoned to by the Department and assured them I would return the "wandering boy" to them that afternoon.

And so they go their ways, to interesting and romantic and sometimes prosaic places, and I think sadly that I will never have a class as pleasant and congenial and intelligent as the last class was. Then in a few months a new group foregathers and I decide I was wrong.



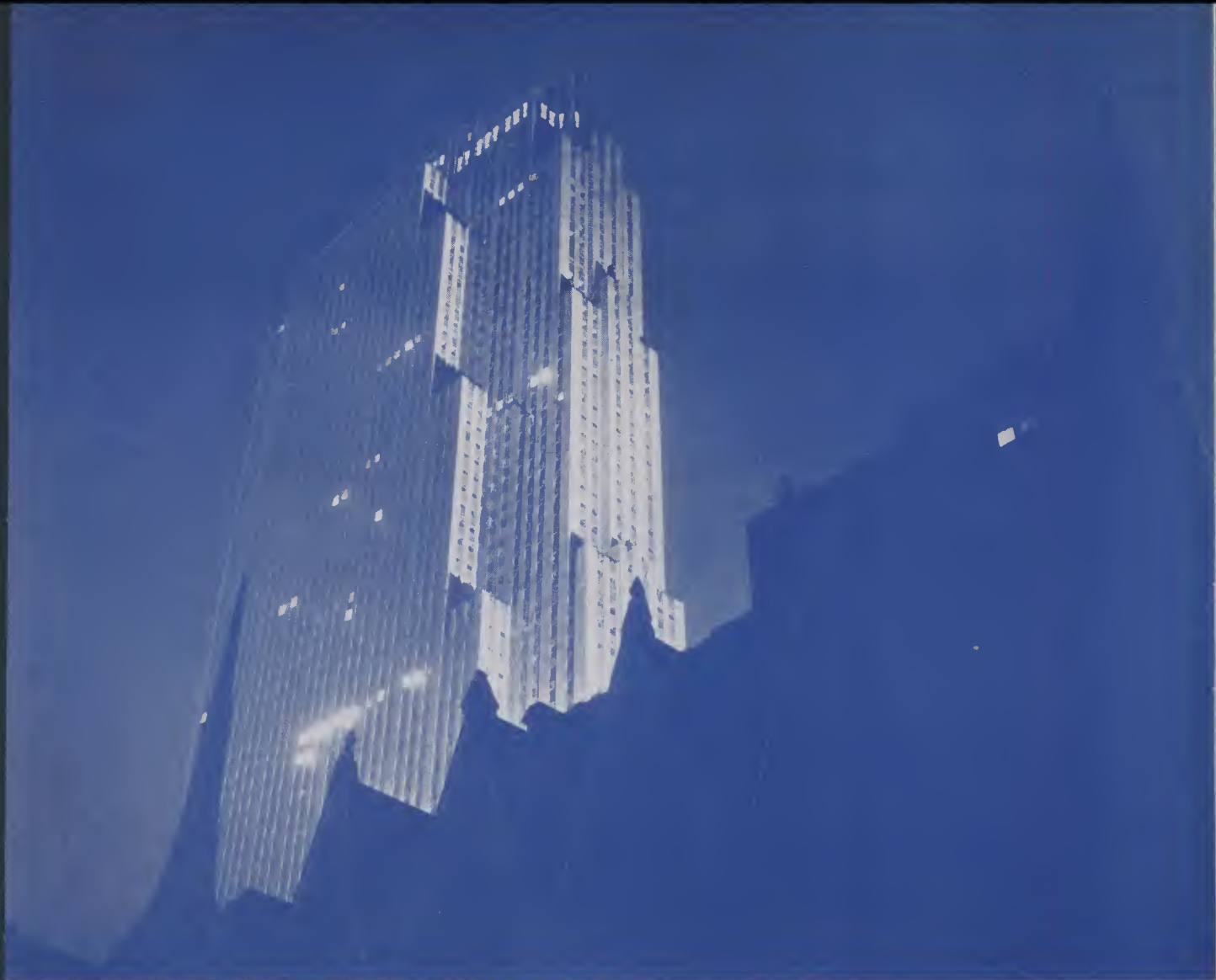
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