

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



Vol. 14

OCTOBER, 1937

No. 10

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Thoughts of . . . . .  
WASHINGTON

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Harry Villard pensively surveying the passing scene at Colon as caught by Jim Park's camera.



Joha A. Bywater, Vice Consul, with his mother, and Egmoat C. von Tresckow, watch the unloading of pulpwood from an American ship at Saint Martin's Bay, N. B.



Looks like a brush salesman at work. Mesdames Elbrick and Finley hook a ride with Merritt Cootes on the Port-au-Prince pier.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Bill Barnes (Amsterdam), Virginia Layton (aiece of Hoa. Geo. Messersmith), Mr. and Mrs. Memminger, aboard the S.S. Washiaton.



Mrs. Monnett B. Davis and the captain of the S.S. Marudu photographed with a group of Dyaks off the coast of Borneo. The Dyak costumes are not fancy dress.



Natalie Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Consul and Mrs. K. V. Hicks, Vancouver.



Not coal miners but Noel Field (former F. S. O. now with the Secretariat, League of Nations) and LaVern Baldwina, Consul at Geava, at the Finster-aahornhütte, Switzerland.



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## TRIPLE-SAFE TIRES

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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OCTOBER, 1937

## Forums Focus on Foreign Affairs

By CHESTER S. WILLIAMS

*Assistant Administrator, Public Forum Project,  
Office of Education, Department of the Interior*

DEMOCRACY rests upon widespread public discussion. In the United States democracy was created through discussion groups known as the Town Meetings. In the last few years the public forum as a medium of citizenship education has forged ahead. Hundreds of new forums have been started by various kinds of organizations and by citizen groups. America's Town Meeting of the Air, a weekly radio forum presented by the League for Political Education over the National Broadcasting Network of stations, coast to coast, has become one of the most popular educational programs. The Federal Government has given

impetus to the movement by appropriating some of the emergency funds to local educational agencies through the Office of Education for the purpose of demonstrating community-wide plans of forum education. The Works Progress Administration has given further aid to the discussion movement through the Emergency Adult Education program.

Surveys conducted by the Office of Education show that a very large proportion of the meetings being held in all of these variously sponsored programs are devoted to a consideration of foreign affairs. The events of the past few



Adult audience: Forum meeting at Central Junior High School, Ogden, Utah.

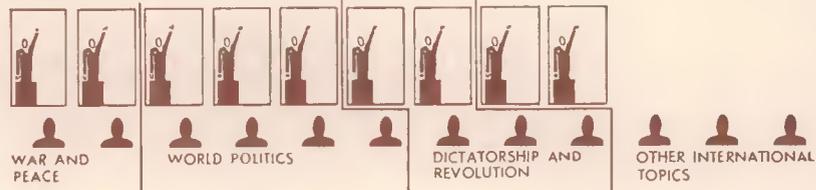


## WHAT PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

(230 FORUMS 1934-1935)



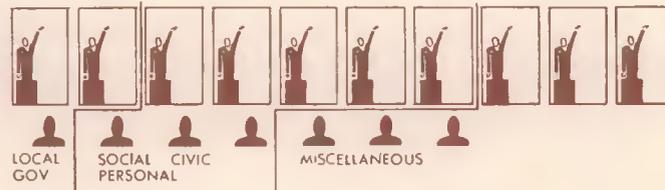
INTER-NATIONAL



NATIONAL



LOCAL AND OTHER



Each speaker represents 3 percent of all meetings  
Each spectator represents 3 percent of total audiences

PICTORIAL STATISTICS

years have focused attention upon the war and peace issue, upon problems of international trade, economic co-operation, and the conflict of national interests. Of some 6,000 meetings conducted by some 431 forums in 1935-1936, 27 per cent were concerned with foreign affairs and American foreign policy, according to the Office of Education survey. Of the 10,451 meetings conducted by the forum demonstration center, sponsored directly by the Office of Education during the past year and a half in some 19 states, fully one-third of the topics dealt with international relations.

Millions of Americans are studying and discussing foreign affairs in forum groups. These millions, helped to some extent by the radio broadcasts originating abroad as well as in this country, are trying to understand the problems involved in international relations. The numerous radio addresses of Secretary Cordell Hull and other officials of the State Department add material to these thousands of discussions. Public opinion is being formed as a result.

The program fostered by the Office of Education during the past year and a half constitutes the most concentrated effort in the forum field which has been attempted thus far. Nineteen communities in as many states were selected as experiment stations. Some of these demonstrations included only one city; others covered an entire county, including numerous towns and villages; while still other projects reached two and three and even seven counties. In these demonstration centers, forum programs were conducted on a community-wide basis for from five to nine months. Between 15 and 40 forum meetings were held each week under the leadership of competent persons in the various fields of inquiry. Altogether 10,451 meetings were scheduled in the 19 centers during the 15 months of operation. The total attendance at all meetings was 1,014,384 people.

The forums were organized and managed by the public agency of education under the general supervision of the school boards and the superintendents. But being an adult program, the citi-



zens took a large share in the planning of their own meetings. Community-wide and local neighborhood citizen committees were established to advise with the educational administrations on the subjects to be discussed and the selection of the leadership. Many special forums were planned involving the use of high school and college panels and debate teams as well as local speakers and panel members. In almost every instance the forum program was adopted in some form as a regular feature of the high school and college program in the localities.

This type of program calls for the co-operation of many agencies in the community. While public education gave direct sponsorship and general management to the scheme, other important groups played important roles. The newspapers were generous in their support of the forums, giving almost 100,000 column inches of space to the programs. This is equal to 585 pages of news print one would find in a large 8 column daily paper. Forums make news because they are based upon the news. But in addition to the news accounts of the meetings and the advance notices, the papers eagerly consumed scores of special feature

articles by forum leaders. In some cases, the departments "Letters to the Editor" or "Readers' Forum" were extended.

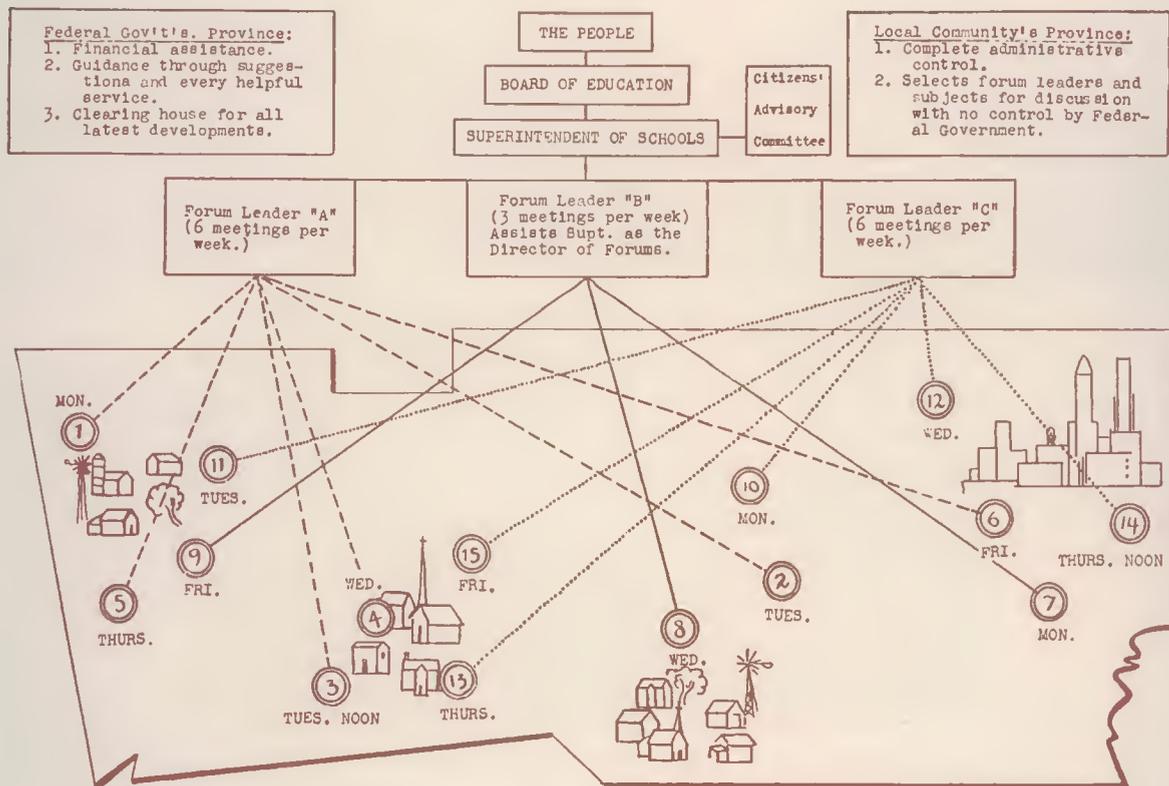
Another agency which co-operated with the forum was the public library. About 100,000 books and pamphlets were put into circulation at the forum meetings,—literature dealing with the issues under discussion. Book and pamphlet displays were organized, and reading lists were prepared and distributed.

Besides these agencies, the radio stations co-operated by announcing the meetings and scheduling some 1,800 forums on the air. Various clubs and organizations in the communities joined in sponsoring and promoting the meetings. Thousands of charts, graphs and other visual aids were developed by the forum staffs for use by the leaders in illustrating the topics and later for use of high school teachers. In some cases, motion pictures dealing with public questions were used, with very satisfactory results.

Among the persons who were secured to lead discussions on foreign affairs, was Wallace McClure, Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division of

(Continued to page 607)

### LOCAL COMMUNITY FORUM ORGANIZATION





Cocoons in the Making

THE raw silk trade has been an essential factor in the extension and modernization of Japan's trans-Pacific merchant fleet. The famous great-circle route from Yokohama to Seattle, complemented by the silk trains, which are said to have had right-of-way over the trans-continental limiteds, was once regarded as the last word in speedy transport. Spanning the Pacific in ten days and delivering the straw-wrapped bales in New York after four or five days more by train, how could a cargo, with such value per pound, and costing so much in insurance premiums, be shipped by a longer route?

In a sense all this is now ancient history. The Seattle route involved unloading and reloading in that port, meaning increased insurance rates and, incidentally, a decreased margin of profit to the carriers. Before the Panama Canal route began to loom as a serious competitor, the freight rates on the silk trains were not in the bargain class from the shipper's point of view.



Picking Mulberry Leaves

# Silk and Ships

By G. C. MERRILL,  
Vice Consul, Yokohama

The rise of rayon production has been meteoric and the industry was already a formidable competitor to raw silk when the collapse of the markets brought silk prices tumbling down with the other luxuries. War-time and "boom-time" prices were, of course, out of line; but in 1930 alone raw silk prices in Yokohama fell from over one thousand to less than four hundred yen a bale. With the crash there was a proportional rise in the ratio of the cost of shipment and insurance to the selling price at the destination.

Depression prices, accentuated by increasing competition from rayon and mixed fibres came at a time when Japan was, for numerous reasons—including its industrialization and rising exports of great varieties—paying a great deal of attention to the development of its merchant fleet.

It became apparent that, although the time in transit would be greater than via Seattle, there would be many economies in all-water shipment of raw silk.

Within less than a decade Diesel freight-



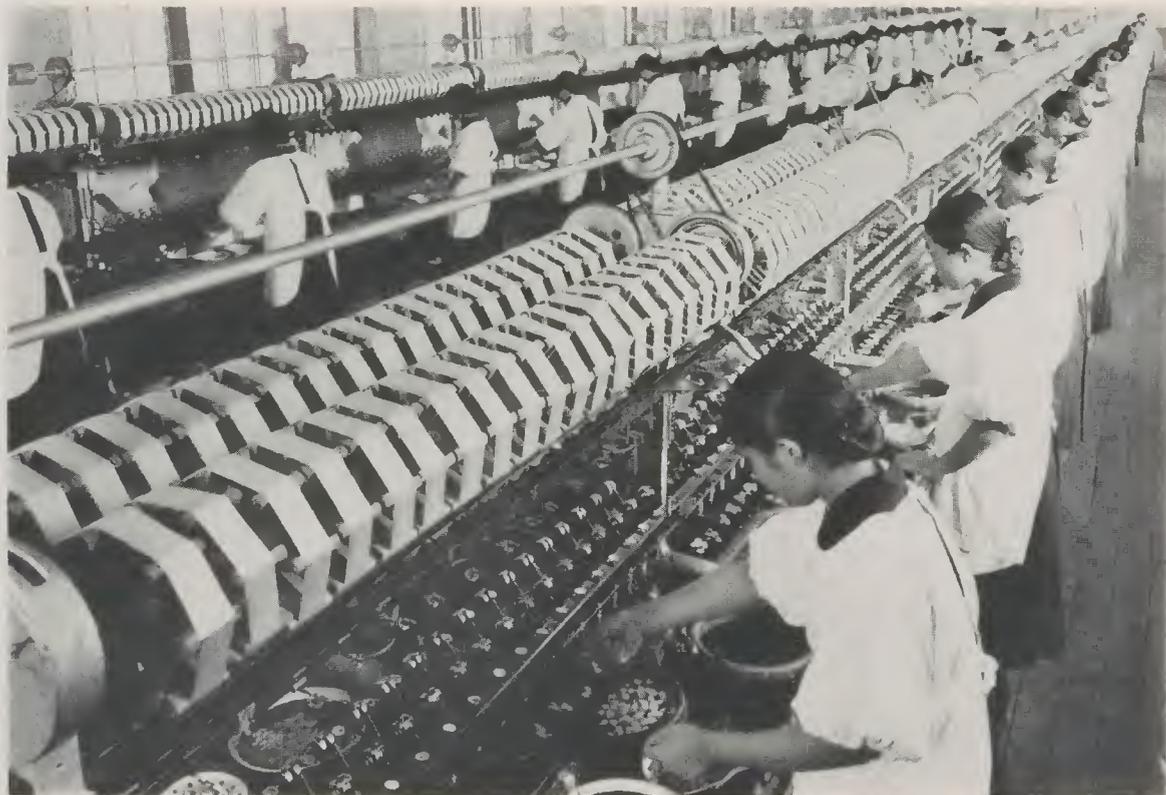
ers running at sixteen knots or more have come to carry most of Japan's silk through the Panama Canal to New York on a regular schedule of 26 days. Returning, they load chiefly copper, machinery, automobile parts, tin scrap and asbestos at Atlantic



Feeding Silkworms

ports and cotton, carbon black and zinc at Gulf ports. As a round-trip for freighters the combination was a "natural." A shipper must pay at least 25% more per bale to ship today by the northern route — ship and rail — than by the Canal.

*(Continued to page 608)*



Reeling: A cocoon fiber is one continuous strand. The girls unite the ends of four or more cocoon fibers and reel the thread. Note the cocoons in trays below the girls' hands.



Carving by H. Bartlett Wells

Arab chieftain (made from a Brazilian wood called "Canela")

## Wood Sculpture as a Hobby

By H. BARTLETT WELLS, *Vice Consul, Managua*

WERE it not that I know by experience how much more widely spread is the faculty of three-dimensional representation than its possessors realize, and were it not for the fact that most of us have an initial interest in the use of carpenters' tools, I should hesitate longer before suggesting such an apparently difficult hobby as wood sculpture for already fully occupied Foreign Service Officers.

With regard to my first point, the frequency with which facile representative powers are encountered, it is true that most of us have had some instruction, usually half-hearted, in drawing, and in many cases have been discouraged. Drawing and painting, however, demand the mastery of a difficult convention, the transfer of three-dimensional images to a plane surface, which requires long

formal study in most cases; carving, and even modelling, most students do not attempt because they require space, implements, and labor, and involve the perpetration of a considerable mess.

Work in wood has many branches, principally concerned with the decoration of existing objects. While these are all rewarding, none of them require so little mechanical precision as free three-dimensional sculpture, or afford, in my opinion, so much satisfaction in relation to the equipment needed.

Some of the most modest, yet entirely pleasing wood carving can be found in the making of desk articles, brooches (for our wives), and the like. Small pieces of wood with pronounced markings and simple tools such as a jack-knife alone are often sufficient. Simple geometrical or free hand de-



signs may be drawn on paper, pasted to a smoothed surface, and cut through the guide thus formed.

When you want to go on with completely free figure carving, select such subjects as fish, reptiles, and birds. These have a compact form—the reptiles and birds only if conceived in the proper attitudes—which may be brought into harmony with the natural structural quality of the wood, and which also results in a minimum of fragile appendages. Also, these creatures do not change much in expression so you cannot be criticized, for instance, for having left a fish or a turtle with a slightly vacant stare.

When you undertake a more difficult composition, use only crude sketches. Remember that you carve because it is for you a more satisfactory medium than drawing—otherwise you would draw. Remember also that wood has character, which will thrust itself upon you and make you change your mind before the object is completed. A very skillful manipulator of tools can slice wood into complete submission—but he might more easily have done his work in clay in the first place. Indeed, too great a technical equipment, without the proper leaven of cooperative respect for the medium, has perhaps been the reason why, in Western countries, the wood sculptor's art has fallen off so greatly in esteem over the last 200 years.

There are apparently no books which can give instruction for carving a figure of, say, an apostle, and I cannot supply their lack. There seem to be few books devoted to the use and care of carving tools—the best description of this matter I have

seen is in a small recent American book on gunsmithing, for gunsmiths require a keenness of edge and a precision of work for stocking fine rifles and shotguns such as it almost never needed by free-hand sculptural carvers. There are not many books on wood as a carver's medium, but most countries in which Foreign Service Officers are stationed afford accomplished cabinetmakers who will make recommendations. There are, however, plenty of

illustrated books showing examples of good wood sculpture in all schools. Among modern artists I think at the moment of Barlach and Zadkine. And finally there are a number of books concerning the principles of sculpture—among these I have found R. H. Wilenski's "The Meaning of Modern Sculpture" most excellent, a model of clear exposition, even though it might be held somewhat tendentious. The rest must be supplied by yourself, which is not so bad as it sounds.

I have only three final recommendations to make: First, throw no work away as unsatisfactory until you have broken it. What looks utterly askew, un- gainly, and impos- sible at the half-

way stage usually changes its entire aspect as it nears completion. Second, work on the biggest scale you have room for and avoid fussing over detail. I have an octopus fighting a crawfish, four inches long, that took me a year to do, and I regret it. Third, by no means work with artificial light save under conditions approved by a competent oculist. The eyestrain involved in carving is infinitely more severe than that met with in any other pursuit short of dentistry and bank note engraving.



Carving by H. Bartlett Wells

Village woman (made from Mexican Eucalyptus)

# What the Service Thinks About the Journal

*Analysis of the First Fifty Replies to the Editors' Questionnaire*



The accompanying box tabulates the first 50 replies to the questionnaire which the JOURNAL published in the June issue. While the number of replies is probably not large enough yet to allow the results to be considered as a clear-cut "mandate" of Service opinion concerning the JOURNAL, still it is believed that results to date are significant straws in the wind showing what our readers want.

The balloting shows that the following "departments" have the approval of a majority of those readers who have been heard from thus far:

- "Meaty" articles
- Lighter vein
- News from the Department and the Field
- Reprints of editorials, etc.
- Service Glimpses
- Editors' Column
- Articles on Shipping, etc.
- Staff and Full-Page Photographs.

Voting on the following thus far has not produced decisive results:

- Articles on Governmental activities (plus)
- Articles on industries (minus)
- Travel articles (minus)
- Lists of books (plus)
- Foreign service changes, etc. (minus)
- Page of humor (almost a draw).

Fiction was the only type of material that called forth principally negative responses, although from some of the comment the Editors gather that our readers are chiefly adverse to mediocre fiction. As a matter of fact, good fiction is the scarcest kind of material available. Despite our appeals we have had little fictional material submitted thus far.

Many of the replies contained comments in addition to votes and some of these are worth chronicling in this summary. A frequent one was "available from other sources," applied particularly to articles on governmental activities, "meaty" articles and lists of books. There was general antagonism toward anything "canned," such as transfers, promotions, speeches, et cetera, which are usually carried in several official media, but a good many subscribers seem to favor retaining transfers

and promotions (space permitting) as furnishing a valuable permanent record. Until a large number of nays on this question is received, we shall have to stay on the safe side and continue to run transfers and promotions. We shall, however, try to keep down to a minimum the other "old" news to which so many readers object, such as speech reprints and other material available from several other sources.

As for informative articles on shipping, immigration, et cetera—which most coupon returners favored (several double- and triple-starred their yeas on this question)—we have thus far had no luck in obtaining such material. If readers have any suggestions or contributions (keeping in mind the inevitable limitations which must be observed in writing for publication on these important phases of our work), we would be glad to have them.

The staff photographs seem to be favored, although some unfriendly comments on them were received. One reader said "Nothing more smug!" It might be worth attempting in the future to keep this criticism in mind and endeavor to make such pictures more informal and less stilted looking.

One department which the JOURNAL is most puzzled about is the News from the Field. While the voting was almost 3 to 1 in favor of this feature, the Editors are not receiving either sufficient material or (in their opinion) the proper kind of material to run under this heading. Several replies on the coupons emphasized what we believe is a general feeling that this department should not be made up, as one officer put it, of "picnics and tea bottles and Consuls popping in and out for tea but items of *general* interest at least 1,000 miles away." One solution would be to obtain more action photographs (a snapshot of a picnic would have interest where the description would be boring). With the intensifying craze for photography, it should be an easy matter to keep the JOURNAL'S files bulging with good shots.

Another possibility that needs cooperation to have it bear fruit is to use the News from the Field to describe in words and photographs interesting activities of offices and officers other than social: consular conferences, music festivals, interesting conferences on currently important matters, innovations of any kind in production, living and use



## TABULATION OF REPLIES TO JOURNAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Do you read the JOURNAL?.....	Yes.....50
	No.....—
Cover to cover?.....	Yes.....19
	No.....29
Is the JOURNAL of interest to family?.....	Yes.....40
	No.....8
Or friends?.....	Yes.....15
	No.....26
Are you interested in articles on gov- ernment activities such as those on Social Security, etc.?.....	Yes.....33
	No.....17
Are you interested in one "meaty" ar- ticle in each issue such as the one on Belligerent Rights on the Sea?.....	Yes.....38
	No.....12
Are you interested in articles on va- rious industries such as the one on linen?.....	Yes.....22
	No.....26
Would you like more in "lighter vein," such as "The Department of State Keeps Faith"?.....	Yes.....38
	No.....11
Do you want one piece of fiction in each issue, or as often as at least average material is available?.....	Yes.....15
	No.....33
Are you interested in as much personal and general "News from the Depart- ment" as can be obtained?.....	Yes.....40
	No.....9
Do you want more "News from the Field"?.....	Yes.....33
	No.....13
Is anyone interested in any kind of travel article?.....	Yes.....19
	No.....29
Are you interested in reprints of edi- torials from U. S. press and of other articles relating to the Service?.....	Yes.....47
	No.....3
Would lists of recent books on econom- ics, history, etc., be of interest?.....	Yes.....28
	No.....21
Is the page of "Service Glimpses" of interest?.....	Yes.....41
	No.....7
Are such sections as "Foreign Service Changes," "Promotions," etc., which are sent out by radio bulletin, of in- terest to you in the JOURNAL as a matter of record?.....	Yes.....23
	No.....27
Do you think the Editors' Column should be abolished?.....	Yes.....1
	No.....46
Would a page of humor and jokes be of interest?.....	Yes.....22
	No.....24
Do you think articles on subjects such as immigration, shipping, citizenship and similar cases would be of in- terest and value?.....	Yes.....35
	No.....12
Are you interested in photographs of the staffs at various missions and consular offices, and of similar groups?.....	Yes.....37
	No.....12
Are you interested in the full page photographs of general character that are printed occasionally?.....	Yes.....34
	No.....15

of leisure time, et cetera. In nearly every foreign city and country there should be several such items worth chronicling (due to their interest to the Service at large) each year. This would solve our problem and resurrect a department of the magazine that today is one of its weakest features. (We don't believe social activities should necessarily be prescribed, but contributors should only send in such items when they feel they will have fairly general interest—as suggested above, photographs are probably the best way to cover most purely social functions.)

Many interesting suggestions were included in the replies. Some of these are listed below:

A section devoted to educational facilities and costs, in the United States and at foreign posts, for the benefit of Foreign Service families with children of school age.

Reminiscences of retired officers.

More cartoons.

Summaries or extracts from post reports.

Succinct summaries of subjects currently active in one or more of the political divisions of the Department each month.

Interesting and amusing anecdotes from members of the service.

Information on products which can be purchased through Government agencies and procedure to follow.

Good short stories, one an issue.

Section devoted solely to editorials, supplied by members of the service on professional or other subjects.

A few of the replies outline the sort of magazine which the writers expect the JOURNAL to be. Most of these advocate that it concentrate on purely Service matters and that it do so without being "too heavy." Some of these comments follow:

"... the JOURNAL should strive to be a 'professional' publication, adhering closely to the problems of the Service, the scope and nature of its work and the Service interests of Service people. We need, I feel, more expression of the ideas and ideals of officers of the Service of all grades and ranks about the work and life of the Service. Controversial letters or articles—with, of course, the necessary restraint and dignity of expression—presenting various points of view about general and specific problems of the Service would perhaps be helpful in stimulating interest and increasing the value of the JOURNAL as a medium for the exchange of Service ideas."

"The JOURNAL's real purpose should be to cover the field which is its exclusive domain—

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# The Free City of Bremen

By SARAH HENRY BENTON



**B**REMEN, one of the three "Free Cities" of Northern Germany — Hamburg and Lübeck completing the trio — lies on both banks of the Weser some sixty-odd miles from where it joins the North Sea. It is a Hansa City, a member for centuries of the famous Hanseatic League, the contributing cause of Bremen's initial growth, its increasing wealth and importance.

In the beginning, Bremen was a small fishing village, where in the ninth century, Charlemagne, whose Northern capital at Aix-la-Chapelle was not far distant, established a bishopric. Public spirit grew apace with Bremen itself; its citizens were among the founders of the Teutonic Order; took an active part in the Crusades; opposed their bishop in the thirteenth century, who strove to curtail their rights as they saw them, and forced him to confine his activities to ecclesiastical matters, leaving to the burghers themselves the management of secular affairs. And as wealth came its citizens spent generously to make Bremen worthy artistically of its commercial importance.

In the eighteenth century, Bremen was held two years by Denmark, and in 1806 occupied by the French. Restored to independence by the Treaty of Vienna, Bremen in 1867 joined the confederation of North German States. A senate—in old days "Die Wittheit," or wisdom—is the executive body, presided over by a *Bürgermeister* who, up to the advent of the National Socialist Régime to power, was elected by the Senators. There is a senator charged with the conduct of "foreign affairs," and in pre-war days Bremen had diplomatic representatives in many of the important German States. With increasing centralization of authority

in Berlin, many of Bremen's activities have been curtailed, but it still retains, and proudly, its title of "Free City."

The most picturesque and oldest part of Bremen centers in the Altstadt, where within a restricted area near and about the Marktplatz are the most famous buildings—the Cathedral, Rathaus, Exchange, Schütting . . . The old town is partly encircled by the famous Wall Anlagen, or promenades laid out on the side of the old fortifications—razed after the Napoleonic wars—entrance to the city being by means of six tower gateways long since gone. Their positions are kept in name only. Grassy slopes, winding tree-shaded pathways follow the banks of the stream which once filled the ancient moat. Swan and waterfowl dot the surface of the water; dove and pigeon linger amid shrubbery and trees; rush-grown spots form secluded nooks for their nesting. Bridges across the stream at intervals, clumps of flowering shrubs delight the eye and senses in springtime. An old windmill crowns one slope, its wings turning merrily in the breeze when wheat or rye are in grinding. Near the "Bishop's Gate" stands the opera house, and a fine monument to the memory of soldiers from Bremen who fell in the Franco-Prussian war is not far away. When the stream freezes over it is covered with skaters anxious to show their prowess. But the ice does not last long; nothing does in the way of weather in Bremen. Over night thaw opens yesterday's ice-bound pools. Calm suddenly succeeds a boisterous gale. These climatic changes are due in part to the nearness of the North Sea, and

its turbulent moods, to the vast stretches of surrounding moorland with neither mountain range nor hill to form protective barrier.

Within sight, and not five minutes' walk from the Anlagen, is that part of Bremen of special interest to the sight-seer. Its dominating feature is St.



Arrival of the first German-American mail boat



Petri Cathedral, or Dom, an eleventh century building of noble proportions, part Romanesque, part early Gothic, which replaces an earlier wooden church of Charlemagne's time. It is now a Lutheran church, Bremen having been among the first towns in Germany to embrace Protestantism at the time of the Reformation. The



Courtesy Verkehrsvereins Bremen

Windmill on Anlagen

twin spires spring some 300 feet heavenward from two square Gothic towers flanking the main entrance. They are sheathed in copper, which time and weather have turned a soft verdigris. In the seventeenth century these towers were damaged and partly destroyed by lightning and were only completely restored at the end of



Courtesy Verkehrsvereins Bremen

Festival Hall, Rathans



Courtesy Verkehrsvereins Bremen

Bacchus cask in Rathaus Keller

the last century. In the East chapel stands a truly magnificent Romanesque baptismal font reputed to be older than the Dom itself. The Baroque pulpit is said to have been the gift of Queen Christina of Sweden. The organ is one of the finest in Germany, its tone rich and full, but soft. On Thursday evenings an hour's music free to all is given in the Dom, an organ recital, varied with motet and choral. Beneath one of the towers of the Dom is the famous "Bleikeller," the atmosphere of which has the power not as yet scientifically explained of arresting indefinitely the process of decomposition, flesh, clothing and so forth merely turning to a leathery like substance. The discovery of this atmospheric phenomenon was made by chance, when the body of a carpenter, who years before had fallen from the tower where he was working and disappeared, was found in the vault, preserved and recognizable. This was 460-odd years ago. There are now seven open coffins with their occupants in the "Bleikeller," their names and rank described glibly by an attendant as though they were objects in a museum. A dead canary bird, quite life-like in his cage, hung as an experiment fifty years ago, proves that the passing years have not lessened the vault's power to preserve.

Facing the Dom in the Market Square is the famous

"Roland Säule," a gigantic statue holding in memory the famous hero of the Chanson de Roland who was killed at the Pass of Roncevaux defending the rear guard of Charlemagne's army against the Moors. The Bremen statue, eighteen feet high, replaces an earlier one of wood destroyed in the fourteenth century by order of a worthy bishop who deemed it evoked more pagan thought than Christian zeal. The Bremen burghers, quick to resent this infringement of their rights, their independence, rose to a man and erected without delay the present Roland in stone, his face toward the cathedral as if in defiance. The drawn sword, the head and hand at Roland's feet signify civic privileges, the power of life and death enjoyed by the magistrate. Roland statues are found in many other cities

(Continued to page 622)



Courtesy Saebens-Worpswede

The Bremen "Roland"

# Assistant Secretary of the Delegation

By ALLEN HADEN, *Vice Consul, Buenos Aires*

THE telephone rings.

"Hello . . . yes, this is he speaking. . . . That will be satisfactory. The car should be here at 11 o'clock. Have the driver report to me when he arrives."

The Assistant Secretary (Backenfill, F.S.O. Uncl., to you) turns to the stenographer who was sent him from Washington—the excellent, the incomparable Miss Lovelace who never forgets name, face or phone number—

"The new chauffeur is Styuwd and if anyone complains tell them I can't help it. I'm going out for breakfast. If the stationery fellow calls up tell him I'll take ten thousand sheets of his paper and I won't pay over fourteen shillings."

The phone rings. Backenfill stares at it moodily. breakfast or phone?—and goes out.

\* \* \* \* \*

On his return there are messages on his desk and a letter.

"Miss Lovelace, please call Miss Shakespeare and tell her I'm sorry her cold is worse and will she please stay in bed. If she wants a doctor let me know . . . Ola, señorita. Numero cuatro tres seis ocho. por favor . . . no; no cuatro seis, cuatro TRES seis ocho . . . Si, cuatro tres seis ocho."

He waits with the receiver at his ear.

"Did the paper man call, Miss Lovelace?"

"Yes, he did. He says he'll take fourteen shillings but that he can't deliver it before next week."

"Hm! Ola, is the Secretary of Legation there . . . Señor Machareti? . . . No es esto numero cuatro tres seis ocho? . . . Oh, perdone. equivocación."

He jiggles the hook. "Señorita, equivocación. Quiero cuatro tres seis ocho" . . . (Here ensues a long lecture by the operator to the effect that he should speak more plainly.)

Miss Lovelace stands by the desk. "Miss Shakespeare says that she will be at work this afternoon."

"Call her back please and tell her . . . ola, cuatro tres seis ocho? . . . Está el Señor Machareti? . . . that if she doesn't stay in bed today I'll send Dr. Frankenstein to her with instructions to tie her in bed. She's infectious. . . . Hello, Machareti? This is Backenfill. Good morning. We have not yet received the copy of your draft proposal . . . Be very much obliged. . . . I'll expect it before noon then. Thanks very much." He hangs up.

Backenfill opens his letter. It is from his mother. She and father are so proud of him! Another conference! He reads with pleasure the loving letter. Mother has only a very vague notion of

delegations in general and her boy to her is practically a delegate already; speaking for his country, making clear the American viewpoint to foreign cabinet ministers and influential newspaper magnates. He feels that after all, perhaps his mother is only seeing at hand the reality of a rhetorical tomorrow. A few more years—twenty or thirty years do not seem so long at the moment—and, who knows, he may be a delegate. Anyway, it looks awfully well in the Register. He has a comfortable feeling that without him there would be chaos. Like Pluto ruling his kingdom, there is no interference by the Olympians. He, Backenfill, furnishes the soldiers, cannon, transport and commissariat; the delegates, counsellors, technical advisers furnish the ammunition, the aim and the strategy.

Backenfill is rather pleased with that idea. He puts his letter away and walks jauntily down the hotel corridor, knocks on a door and goes in. Three Technical Advisers are sitting about, pipes going full blast.

"Good morning," Backenfill says.

"Good morning," the pipes puff.

"The Ragnalian proposal will be here shortly. What's going on?"

"Sit down," says T.A. No. 1. "Take a look at that."

Backenfill read the draft. He remembered at that moment a day when he was a freshman in college. He had gone to the rooms of a graduate student. Pipes were billowing smoke. He, the freshman, was received kindly, given a cup of tea and had listened to the talk. It seemed abstruse at first but soon the ideas batted about like bright-colored little balls were distinguishable, each a little different from its fellow.

"Like it?" asks T.A. No. 2, referring to the draft.

"Fine, but how are you going to translate 'practicable' into French?"

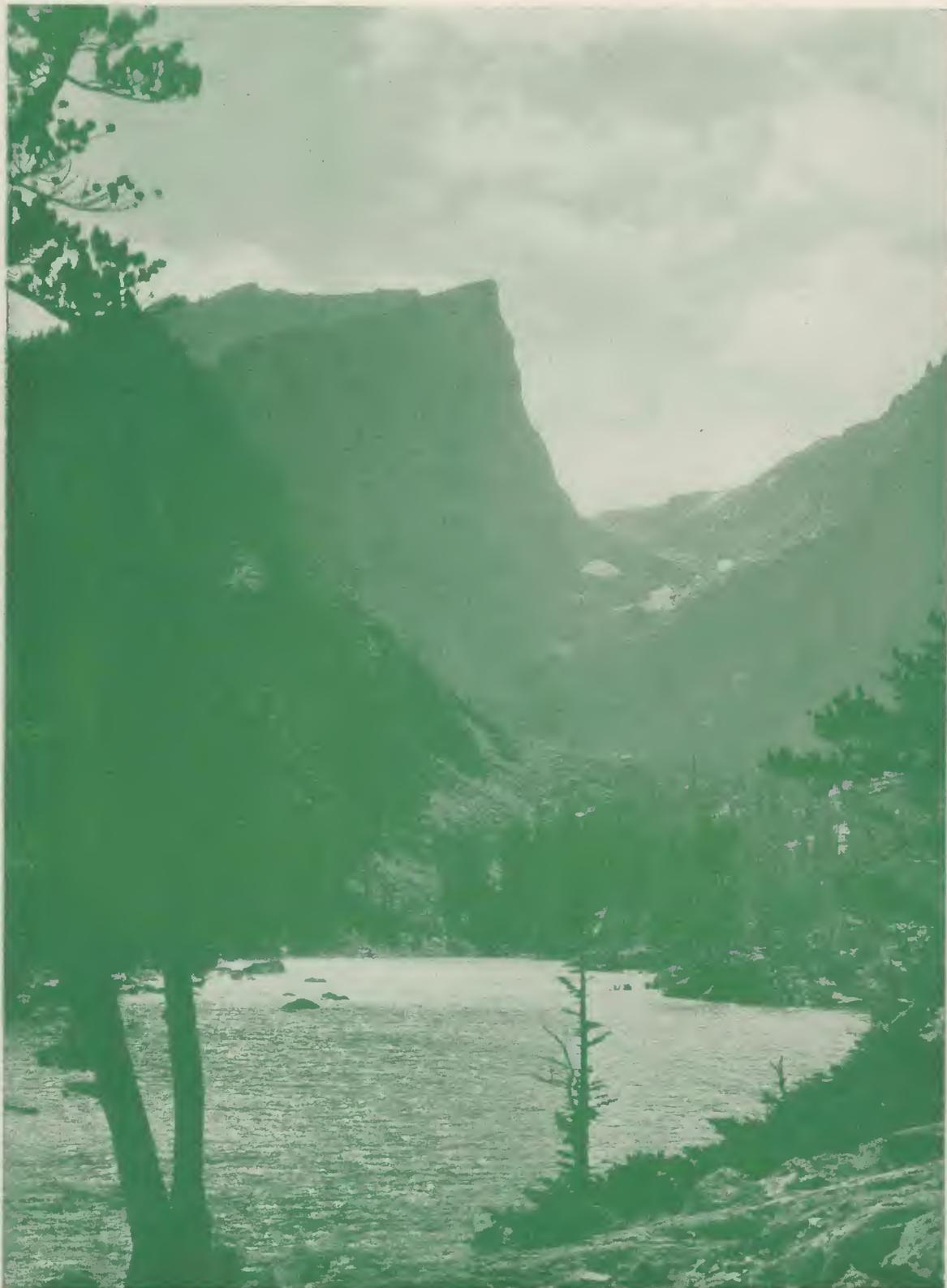
"That's true," T.A. No. 3 says.

Miss Lovelace appears at the door. "Mr. Backenfill, the paper man is on the phone." The pipes are puffing mightily as he rushes to his desk.

"Hello . . . Good morning. Is fourteen shillings satisfactory? . . . Good. I need the paper by tomorrow night, however, or on Wednesday morning at the latest. . . . Next week it will be useless to me. . . . All right, here's what I'll do. Make it fifteen shillings, delivered Wednesday."

There is a long silence while the receiver squeaks.

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George A. Grant in the National Parks Bulletin

**Dream Lake and Hallett's Peak—located over the proposed Grand Lake diversion tunnel through Rocky Mountain National Park.**

# The United States Tourist Bureau

**A**PPPOINTMENT of Hon. James W. Gerard, of New York City, as a Collaborator of the National Park Service in connection with the work of the United States Tourist Bureau was announced on September 12 by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. The Bureau, established last February, has headquarters at 45 Broadway, New York.

Former Ambassador Gerard has become connected with the work because of his belief that a centralized, nationally authorized bureau concerning the travel and recreational features of the United States will be an outstanding contribution to increasing our tourist business and

this travel and to direct it into broader channels by making known to the public the full recreational possibilities of the country.

The bureau, therefore, will function as a clearing house for travel of every authenticated type supplied by governmental, State, and legitimate private agencies and will be kept current on all facts relating to travel and transportation.

Cooperation is the keynote of the Bureau's policy. Owing to limited funds available to the National Park Service for expansion of the Bureau, existing services such as State publicity departments, chambers of commerce, and travel



Harold L. Ickes



James W. Gerard

extend among other countries interest and desire to visit America.

Objectives of the bureau, which is an outgrowth of the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Areas Study being conducted by the National Park Service under Congressional authority, are to combine business promotion, stimulation of knowledge and use of America's unexampled health and recreational resources, and promotion of international understanding and good will by encouraging foreign travel.

Already tourist travel is the third ranking industry in the United States, the national parks, with their millions of visitors annually, long having been the lodestones that drew travel from all over the country and abroad. Through the new bureau it is planned to stimulate further

bureaus are being coordinated in building up a national program to encourage travel, especially from abroad. Secretary Ickes has been authorized by Congress to accept funds from States, political subdivisions thereof, industries, and private individuals to develop the bureau's work. A special account in the Treasury, used exclusively for national tourist promotion activities, will be the depository of all contributed funds. Already voluntary contributions have been offered and accepted and several State governments are making arrangements to assign representatives to the bureau to assist in the expansion of its activities.

Tourist publicity is made possible by means of the reference file for use of writers, radio script editors, scenarists and lecturers. This

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# 'Done for the Good of the Diplomatic Service'

*The State Department, an Old Stronghold of Tradition, has Been Visited by Change*

By HAROLD B. HINTON

*In the New York Times, August 22, 1937*

A CHANGE has come over the State Department. The inner fortress of government tradition in Washington has been reformed—has suffered a sort of revolution in the interest of modern efficiency. Portraits of many Secretaries of State—including Daniel Webster and Charles Evans Hughes—look down from the walls of the lofty rooms of the great granite pile that has housed the department since General Grant came back from Europe to find it more extraordinary than anything he had seen in his travels. Not all of these worthies might approve the rejuvenation—to call it so. But perhaps it is worth remembering that the very first of our Secretaries of State—appointed by George Washington—was Thomas Jefferson. And he was one of our very best reformers.

After all, a great many things about the venerable State Department are as little changed as that building, so solid and massive, in spite of its piled-up porticoes and mansards borrowed from Paris of the Second Empire. Under-Secretary Sumner Welles, who has been in charge of the revolution, does not find himself, now that it is accomplished, quite in the position of the president of a newly founded university, who told the guests at the laying of the cornerstone:

"The traditions of this institution will be as follows"—

Having no past behind him, this gentleman had a clear field. But whatever break with the past has been involved in the task assigned to Mr. Welles it has had to be managed without too much disregard of traditions considerably entrenched. That task essentially was to make out of a more or less lumbering contraption an adequate machine for the conduct of the foreign business of a country which has grown enormously since Jefferson's time—or even General Grant's; which has of late prodigiously expanded the functions of its government and must, as time goes on, demand more and more of the machine. To that end all the 4,400 employes of the State Department, from messengers to ambassadors, become units in a disciplined organization geared to the new necessities. One result has been what they call in the Police Department of New York a shake-up—a series of shifts and transfers—"for the good of the service."

Such things—however salutary—are a bit upsetting, even to the police. How much more so in the senior branch of the Federal Executive—the department presided over by the officer whose position in our Government entitles him to sit on the President's right at the Cabinet table. The line of Secretaries of State is long. Many revered and distinguished Americans are included in the portrait gallery that dignifies that charmingly ugly old building—shelter-

ing the War Department as well—which flanks the White House on the west, as the Treasury flanks it on the east.

The windows of most of the chief officers of the State Department look directly out over the White House gardens. The Secretary and his aides can slip out of a side door into an unobtrusive entrance of the executive offices of the President without being seen by the throng of hangers-on who inhabit the main lobby leading to those offices. Access of the titular chief adviser and his staff to the head of the nation is made easy.

Thus the relation of the President and his Secretary of State is typified—usually a close and confidential relation, though there have been exceptions. At the present time the physical proximity of Secretary Cordell Hull makes it easier to summon him than other members of the Cabinet to personal conference. But an intellectual affinity plays its part well. Over and over again this seasoned, patient, vigorous Secretary of State has been able to give Mr. Roosevelt aid and comfort in the hour of need.

However, the Secretary of State is only incidentally Federal "Chancellor," or Keeper of the Great Seal. His principal—and original—job is that of Foreign Minister. It is his department which deals with foreign governments and in Washington keeps in touch with their diplomatic representatives duly accredited "near the Government of the United States." In a situation in which the human element is of exaggerated importance, it is the task of the Secretary and his assistants to create and preserve the atmosphere of good-will, confidence and sympathy which oils the wheels of diplomatic intercourse.

This is a field of traditional amenity in which the efficiency experts and accelerators must walk warily. Ingratating manners have long been a specialty of the State Department attendants. And such manners must not be speeded up. From the moment a smiling white-haired Negro messenger conducts the foreign diplomat to the room assigned for his use, and relieves him of his hat and coat—from that moment until he is ceremoniously conducted to the elevator outside Mr. Hull's office, the envoy must feel that he has received the utmost of understanding consideration, both in his own person and for the problem he is there to present. The testier the diplomat—or his Government—and the thornier the problem, the more this must be so.

And to this impression no little is contributed by the unhurried atmosphere of the State Department, the comfortable old-fashioned look of things. Perhaps because of his long experience of political life, Mr. Hull knows how to fit into this picture better than many another Secretary of State has succeeded in doing. Ambassadors who call on him report that he



never seems to have anything on his mind except their particular mission, and nothing in the world to do except talk to them as long as they want to stay. There is no jingling of telephones, no rushing in and out of secretaries with papers—none of the usual technique by which a busy man's staff indicates to the visitor that his time is up.

Not that Mr. Hull always wears his velvet gloves. His intimates know how quietly forceful his expression can be, on occasion, especially when he turns to the use of the Tennessee idiom—which is sometimes wasted on foreigners.

But incidents of that kind are rare and involve acute conflicts of policy, in which it is hard to control emotions, especially in time of real or fancied crisis. The greater part of the State Department's relations with the Diplomatic Corps in Washington is carried on by subordinates who deal with counselors and secretaries of embassies and legations. In these cases, there is simply a meeting of trained civil servants, each with duties to discharge. It is all managed with a maximum of impersonality and privacy.

Suppose, for example, a European government has in mind sending an important communication to ours. In all probability it delegates one of the more expert of its Washington mission's staff to drop in on Jay Pierrepont Moffat, head of the European Division. The chances are that he and Mr. Moffat are friends. They may have served at the same time in some foreign capital. Diplomats are like naval officers in that they keep running into old friends all over the world.

The foreigner tells his State Department friend the general idea his Government has in mind, asks his advice on the best way to present the matter and his opinion as to how it will be received. The American hears him through, asks for a day or two to think it over. He discusses the matter with higher officials, gets their unofficial reaction—and tells the European what he can. If, a few days later, the European government has decided to send its note, Mr. Moffat is again called into consultation as to the best time to present it, whether it should be made public and, if so, by what means.

All of this preliminary activity, of course, has nothing to do with the policy involved. Nevertheless, handling by trained experts can often cushion what might otherwise be a painful shock. More and more the professional diplomat fills roles of this kind, as improving communications keep him in closer touch with his superiors at home.

Communication and reply can now be exchanged with any quarter of the globe in a few hours. As many weeks were required a century ago.

The obverse of the State Department's work is carried on by its extensive organization in the foreign field. Among 800 employes of the departments in Washington, only about fifty, or one-sixteenth, are

foreign-service officers, or career diplomats. The rest are stenographers, code clerks, legal, economic and drafting experts, and miscellaneous technical assistants. Of the 3,600 employes abroad, about 700 are foreign-service officers, or one-fifth of the total.

In Washington the foreign-service officer has much the same status as a naval officer doing a tour of shore duty. He is engaged in useful and necessary work for the time being, but his place is really elsewhere. The foreign-service officer is brought to the capital, for assignments of two or three years' duration, for the good of the service. The State Department needs to have its point of view constantly refreshed by the opinions of men from the field. It is helpful to the service at large to have the more promising of its young men, at proper intervals, directly under the supervision of their superiors in Washington.

But just as some naval officers become too fond of shore duty, some foreign-service officers succumb to the relatively pleasant life in Washington. Even bored New Yorkers who find their national capital the acme of provincialism can appreciate how it might be a more desirable place of residence for a young man than some foreign posts.

The career diplomat in the field is a very different person from the same man at home. Abroad, he is an accredited representative of his Government, charged with upholding its dignity and policies. At home, he is simply another Federal functionary, living among thousands of lesser employes of the Government. Most of them enjoy the responsibility, slight though it may be, that rests on them when they are abroad, and miss it when they sink into the anonymity of Washington life.

The young diplomat is trained to live and serve abroad, of course, just as the young sailor is trained to go to sea. He must have a good education, be proficient in either German, French or Spanish, and go through a stiff "cramming" course with a coach to get through the examinations—if he gets by at all. In the lot examined last spring, out of 800 applicants only thirty-seven were selected.

If the aspirant does get by, he enters the unclassified grades of the foreign service, and is sent to serve as understudy to a vice consul somewhere for several months, and pick up a notion of routine duties. Then he is brought back for an intensive course of training in the State Department's foreign-service school. Fortified by a few months there, he is sent into the field, usually to one of the least attractive posts, where, for a period, the work assigned him carries inconsiderable responsibility.

As he gains experience he gets better work, and within a few years is sent to a minor seaport or some similar post where he is on his own. He repatriates financially embarrassed American seamen (although

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THE EDITORS' COLUMN

\*\*\* There has been a good deal of comment in the press during the last few months about "career" men and the recent recognition that has come to many of them. It cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the Service that the "career" principle has been observed by many of the recent appointments in the Department and in the field, as pointed out in many of the editorials reprinted in the JOURNAL. In this connection, however, we are taking the liberty of referring to a conversation on this subject which we had not long ago with a Foreign Service Officer whose opinions command respect apart from his rank. He thought that the Service should always welcome the presence in it of a certain number of chiefs of mission appointed from outside the Service. This would tend, in his opinion, to infuse new ideas and new methods into an organization which needs to fight ceaselessly from becoming ingrown and bureaucratic. The important consideration is the quality of the men the President turns to for his outside appointments. The only valid cause for disappointment is when outsiders are appointed who do not measure up. With able, representative men from civil life, our informant pointed out, the Service has no quarrel but welcomes their presence in numbers not too large to prevent proper utilization of men who have made the profession their life work.

\*\*\* In another part of this issue, we have summarized briefly the results of the first 50 JOURNAL coupons which have come in. We appreciate the trouble to which these subscribers have gone to fill out and send these in. The prevailing idea behind many of the replies was that the JOURNAL should be more of a "service" organ than it has been heretofore. With this idea, the present Editors (and we believe Herh Bursley felt the same way) are heartily in sympathy and have tried to work toward it wherever possible.

\*\*\* Before we forget, let us remind our readers that the JOURNAL would very much like to have photographs of the brides (grooms, too) in any Service wedding, together with a descriptive paragraph or two.

\*\*\* The departure from the Department of Lowell C. Pinkerton, who sails soon for his new post as Consul General, Wellington, and Howard Bucknell, Jr., who is now in Geneva on assignment as Consul, has created two vacancies on the JOURNAL's Editorial Board. To fill them, the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association has

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## News from the Department

Another Washington summer has gone its torrid way, to the vast relief of the Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department, who believe that Calcutta, Aden and Buenaventura are positively arctic in comparison.

It has been an unusually eventful summer—not the reposeful one which the climate really makes advisable. Congress was in session until late in August. The Spanish Civil War continued to demand a good deal of the Department's attention until it was overshadowed from August onward in immediate importance by the gravity of the Far Eastern situation, which has placed a heavy extra burden on the Secretary and top officials and on the Far Eastern Division.

The July 16 statement of the Secretary's led to a mobilization of world opinion in favor of the cause of world peace. Developments along the trade agreement front continued with preliminary conversations held with the Polish Economic Mission, a renewal of the purchase agreement with the U.S.S.R., and announcement of opening of negotiations with Czechoslovakia.

In addition, a stream of distinguished visitors has poured through the Capital during the summer months. The Belgian Prime Minister, the Polish Mission, the Brazilian and Chinese Finance Ministers, and a Chilean Mission all visited Washington in the space of several weeks. In some cases, these visits led to important developments, notably the Treasury arrangements with Brazil and China and the statement on Brazilian-United States trade relations.

There was much change in the Department. Assistant Secretary Carr left late in August en route for his post as Minister to Czechoslovakia, while his successor, George S. Messersmith, took over his new duties on July 26. Hugh R. Wilson took

his oath as Assistant Secretary on August 23 and shortly afterward the Undersecretary left for a much-needed vacation in Europe. Assistant Secretary Sayre also visited Europe on his wedding trip.

G. Howland Shaw took over the duties of Chief of Personnel effective August 23. The outgoing Chief, Thomas M. Wilson, stayed on several weeks afterwards for consultation and then went on leave prior to sailing for his new post as Consul General at Sydney, Australia. J. Klahr Huddle relieved Lowell C. Pinkerton as Director of the Foreign Service School and began to plan for activities for the coming year.

Written examinations for the Foreign Service were held on September 13, 14 and 15. Approximately 550 candidates took the examination. Dates for oral examinations will be set as soon as the written papers have been graded, which is expected to require several months.

There have been a number of changes in the Divisions, both from the standpoint of jurisdiction and personnel. Of the geographical divisions, Eu and RA have found it necessary to put up new signs, while FE and NE continue as of old with NE's jurisdiction changed to include all of Africa (except the Union of South Africa), and India, while Eu now has all of Europe except Turkey and Greece. PC has been subdivided into IC and PR, under Richard Southgate and George Summerlin, respectively.

The system of Political Advisers has been inaugurated, with James C. Dunn and Stanley K. Hornbeck the first appointees to these offices. This innovation is expected to strengthen the policy-making machinery of the Department by relieving some of the higher officials of as much routine as possible.



James C. Dunn

Maxwell Hamilton was appointed Chief of FE on August 16, and on August 24, two new assistant chiefs of the Division were appointed, Joseph W. Ballantine, one of the Service's most experienced officers in the Far Eastern field, and Raymond C. Mackay, a former Foreign Service Officer who returned to the Department after some years in business in the Far East to specialize in the economics of the Pa-

cific area. Eu has a new chief, J. Pierrepont Moffat, and two new assistant chiefs: Harold Tittmann and Orsen Nielsen, the latter having taken over supervision of Eastern European affairs.

Other important changes were the setting up of a separate Budget Office under the control of Charles B. Hosmer, with Mrs. Logsdon, the Department's veteran budget expert, as Assistant Chief; the replacement of Herbert Hengstler by Nathaniel Davis as Chief of FA; the appointment of Edward Yardley as Chief Clerk, Clinton MacEachran going to Halifax as Consul General; the reorganization of the Foreign Buildings Office with Frederick Larkin as the new Chief, and Mrs. Warren Robbins as a new Assistant Chief; the replacement of Miss Margaret Hanna, who is now serving as Consul at Geneva, by Mrs. Blanche Halla as Chief of CR.

Many changes have occurred in the status of Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department. Robert Kelley, after almost 12 years as Chief of the now extinct Eastern European Division, has returned to the Foreign Service and is now serving in the Embassy at Istanbul. Willard Beaulac, who has been a fixture of RA for some years past, is now in Habana, while Ellis Briggs, from Habana, has come in to replace him. David Williamson of Eu left for London and was replaced by Lewis Clark from the Embassy in Paris. Rives Childs of the Legation at Cairo has been given a detail in NE. Howard Bucknell of CI is now Consul at Geneva. Dorsey Fisher of the Legation at San Salvador has been assigned to CI.



Maxwell M. Hamilton

Keith Merrill, who was Executive Assistant to Assis-

tant Secretary Carr, has resigned. Mr. Merrill served at London, Madrid and Sydney while in the Foreign Service and later was Chief of FBO in the Department.

Other events of the summer included the New York to Bermuda air trip in which Counselor R. Walton Moore, Richard Southgate and Stephen Latchford participated, as described in the August JOURNAL, and the Aviation Conference in Lima, where the Department was represented by Messrs. Southgate, Kelchner and Smith.

In addition to changes in official status, several officers changed their family status. William Turner of FE, who has been assigned as Consul at Dairen, and Paul C. Daniels of RA, two of the Department's most sought-after bachelors, relinquished their status as such and the Service acquired two more charming wives.

New appointments and promotions in the Department:

Ralph H. Stimson was appointed Research Associate in International Relations in RP on August 3, 1937. A graduate of Ohio State University, with graduate degrees from Harvard and University of Illinois, Mr. Stimson was recently connected with the National Resources Commission.

Francis E. Flaherty was promoted on July 1, 1937, to the position of Administrative Officer in FA.

H. Charles Spruks was appointed Head Administrative Officer (Ceremonials) on July 1, 1937, in PR. Mr. Spruks was formerly in the Foreign Service, later returning to the Department, where he served in FE.

Miss Rebekah L. deLashmutt was appointed Head Administrative Officer in A-M on July 1, 1937.

The following appointments have been made to the Division of Trade Agreements:

John P. Gregg, Secretary of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Mr. Gregg is a graduate of Stanford with experience as a lawyer and with the International Chamber of Commerce.

H. Gerald Smith, Associate Economic Analyst, graduate



Stanley K. Hornbeck



Jay Pierrepont Moffat



of Georgetown University, formerly with the Pan American Union.

John H. Fuqua, Associate Economic Analyst, formerly Vice Consul in the non-career service.

John C. Ross, Economic Analyst, graduate of Yale, Ecoles des Sciences Politiques and Langues Orientales, Paris; Instructor, Yale.

Everett B. Ansley, Senior Economic Analyst, graduate of Georgetown, American Vice Consul 1916-19, Department of Commerce, Export-Import Bank, Commissioner of Conciliation—Department of Labor (1936-37).

Granville C. Woodard, Senior Economic Analyst, graduate of University of California, Vice Consul (1923-27), Department of Commerce (1927-35), Pacific Geographic Society.

Henry J. Tasca, junior Economic Analyst, graduate of Temple, Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

*Assistant Chief of Protocol*

The appointment of Stanley Woodward as Assistant Chief of the Division of Protocol, effective September 1, 1937, was announced on September 3, 1937. Mr. Woodward resigned from the Foreign Service on October 31, 1934, after nine years of service spent in Geneva, Brussels and Port-au-Prince. Following his resignation from the Service, Mr. Woodward served as Commissioner of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

*Retirement of Julius G. Lay*

The retirement of the Honorable Julius G. Lay, Minister to Uruguay, was effective on August 31, 1937, on which day he left his post en route to the United States. Mr. Lay's service began in 1889, which, the JOURNAL understands, is the record for officers now on active duty. He was appointed Consul General at Barcelona in 1899, when only twenty-seven years old. He served in the same capacity at Canton, Capetown, Rio de Janeiro, Berlin, and Calcutta. In 1927 he was commissioned a secretary in the diplomatic service and was appointed Counselor of the Embassy at Santiago, Chile. In 1929 Mr. Lay was appointed Minister to Honduras and five years later received the appointment to Uruguay. He served as a Delegate to the Pan American Commercial Conference held at Buenos Aires in 1935.



Julius G. Lay

The JOURNAL is glad to be able to reprint the follow-

ing letter addressed on September 4 to Mr. Lay by the Secretary of State:

MY DEAR MR. LAY:

On the occasion of your retirement from the Foreign Service, it is my desire to express to you my deep appreciation of the exceptionally long and uniformly successful services which you have rendered to the Government for a period of nearly half a century.

During this time you have served at many highly important posts and in the Department of State on special assignment to the satisfaction of the Government and with credit to yourself, and your steady advancement in the Service has been on the basis of your own merit. It is a pleasure to say that your services as Minister to Uruguay have been particularly helpful to the Government and to me.

Your readiness to meet all demands made upon you and your loyalty have been exemplary. I thank you for your constantly willing cooperation with me and with the Department. It is a pleasure to extend my congratulations to you upon having achieved a fully successful career.

I hope that you and Mrs. Lay will find pleasure and satisfaction in your period of retirement and extend to you both my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

Very sincerely yours,  
CORDELL HULL.

*Appointment of William Dawson to Uruguay*

The appointment of William Dawson, Minister to Colombia, as Minister to Uruguay to succeed Julius G. Lay, who has retired, was announced by the President on September 3, 1937. The press reported the interesting fact that the appointment was megaphoned from the *Potomac* on which the President was cruising in Long Island Sound by the President's son to newspapermen following in another boat.

Mr. Dawson goes to Montevideo after unusually wide experience in the American field. Of particular interest is the fact that he served as consul in Montevideo from 1917 to 1919, which followed a four-year assignment to Rosario, Argentina. In 1919 he was designated American Commissioner at Danzig. After serving in Munich, and as consul general at large, he spent several years in the Department. During this time he was particularly well known



William Dawson



to new appointees to the Service, since he headed the Foreign Service School. Mr. Dawson went to Mexico City as Consul General in 1928 and in 1930 he was appointed Minister to Ecuador. In 1934 he was named to Bogota.

### *Publication of Register Deferred*

Due to the desirability of recording the many administrative and personnel changes which have occurred in recent months, it has been decided to publish the Register of the Department of State as of October 1 instead of July 1, which has been the date used for some years past. The printing of the Register will require about six weeks, hence it is not expected to be ready for distribution until about December 1.

### *Legislation of Interest to the Service*

Legislative developments during the First Session of the 75th Congress of interest to the Service included:

1. Passage of Public—No. 84, an Act authorizing allotment of pay by civilian personnel stationed abroad, "for the support of their families or relatives, for their own savings, or for other similar purposes." (Regulations are now being drafted covering this matter.)
2. Passage of Public—No. 284, an Act to dispense with unnecessary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive departments and independent establishments.
3. Granting of Navy Commissary Privileges under the conditions which have been outlined to the field in two instructions.
4. Separation of the Baltic States missions, providing for one Minister to Estonia and Latvia, and a Minister to Lithuania.

### *Opening of Consulate at Perth*

The Department arranged on August 25 for the opening of a Consulate at Perth, Western Australia. Charles H. Derry, Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, has been detailed to open the office, which is expected to take place some time within the next few months. The United States maintained a Consular agency in Freemantle from June 3, 1886, when William Sandover, a British subject, was appointed agent, until December 31, 1930, when the agency was closed.

The decision to open a consulate was a result of the growth in the commercial importance of Western Australia. A series of principal officers

serving in Adelaide and eastern Australia and the inspectors who have visited Australia have recommended that it be opened, but lack of funds delayed action. Perth is the capital of Western Australia, which contains almost one-third of the area of the Continent. It is located on the Swan River, about 12 miles from its mouth, where the port Freemantle is situated. The combined population of the two cities is slightly over 200,000. Freemantle is the first normal port-of-call for liners from Europe and is the terminus of the Australian transcontinental railway.

American products are widely used in Western Australia. In 1933-34, imports from the United States were valued at approximately \$2,600,000, while in 1929-30 they were almost \$11,000,000.

Extensive mining activities are carried on in Western Australia. Industrial activities are increasing and sheep raising is important, with large wool exports clearing through Freemantle. Several American corporations have interests in Freemantle-Perth, including the Texas Company, the Standard Vacuum Company, the Ford Motor Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company.

### *Volume 5 of the Treaty Edition*

Copies of volume 5, just completed, of the treaty edition of the Department of State, have been received by the Department from the Government Printing Office.

The treaty edition, entitled "Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America," is being edited by Mr. Hunter Miller, Historical Adviser of the Department. It will comprise in all some fifteen volumes, to be published from time to time, and will contain, in a generally chronological order, all the treaties and other international agreements of the United States which have at any time been in force.

Volumes 1 to 4 of the edition have already been published. Volume 1, which consists entirely of descriptive matter, lists, and tables relating to the entire edition, was issued in preliminary and incomplete form; volume 2, the first volume of document texts, covers the period from the Declaration of Independence through 1818; volume 3 covers the period from 1819 through 1835; and volume 4 covers the period from 1836 to June, 1846.

Volume 5, the fourth volume of document texts (xxxii, 1103 pages), contains thirty documents, numbered from 122 to 151, inclusive, and continues the compilation from June, 1846, to May, 1852.

Among the international acts of the period of volume 5 are some of outstanding interest and importance.



## News from the Field



The American Minister to Denmark, the Honorable Alvin M. Owsley, with the Court Chamberlain — General Koefoed, and Counselor of Legation — North Winship, just before proceeding to Christiauborg Castle to present his Credentials to His Majesty King Christian the Tenth.

### DENMARK

The newly appointed Minister to Denmark, Alvin M. Owsley, arrived at Copenhagen on July 12. His wife and their children expect to join him about the middle of September. The Minister has rented "Sølyst" at Klampenborg for his residence.

Mahlon F. Perkins, newly assigned Counselor of Legation, arrived in Copenhagen with Mrs. Perkins and their son on August 14. They traveled by automobile from Barcelona. Mr. Perkins' previous post.

North Winship has received his assignment as Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw and will leave Copenhagen with Mrs. Winship about September 15.

Consul General Lester Maynard has been on leave of absence during August. He has been motoring in France with his wife and two children.

Vice Consul Laurence Taylor will proceed to his new assignment at Strasbourg about September 15.

Vice Consul Erland Gjessing left Copenhagen on August 17 for leave in the United States. He will visit his son who is a student at the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan.

The Fourth of July was celebrated as usual at Rebild National Park. There was a broadcast from Rebild to the United States and a return broadcast from the United States which was received at Rebild. Chargé d'Affaires North Winship spoke from Rebild and William S. Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation, spoke in the United States. Consul General Lester Maynard and Vice Consul Laurence Taylor were present.

A bust of the late Doctor Max Henius, the organizer of the Rebild National Park Association, was unveiled. The State flags of Georgia and Mississippi were unfurled. There are now flags from thirty-six of the American States flying at Rebild. Of special interest was the music of the ancient Danish instruments called "Lurs," played by men dressed in costumes from the Viking period.

### GOTEBORG

A local Swedish-American committee organized an elaborate festival to celebrate Independent Day and Consul William W. Corcoran made a speech



before a group of some five thousand persons and many prominent Swedish-Americans, including Countess and Count Folke Bernadotte of the Swedish royal family, at Marstrand, a small island near Göteborg.

Rudolph E. Schoenfeld, Secretary of the Legation at Stockholm, visited Göteborg on June 13th to meet his mother who arrived from the United States on the SS. *Kungsholm*. She will visit Mr. Schoenfeld at Stockholm and will then go on to visit her other son, Minister Arthur Schoenfeld, at Helsinki. Among other recent visitors to Göteborg were Vice Consul William P. Snow en route from the United States to his new post at Stockholm, and Secretary of Embassy and Mrs. Halleck L. Rose and their young daughter, en route from their vacation in the United States to Warsaw, Mr. Rose's post.

PERNAMBUCO



Taken during Inspector Nathaniel P. Davis' visit to Pernambuco. Seated: Consul George E. Haering, Inspector Nathaniel P. Davis, Mrs. Phyllis Faria. Standing: Joao José da Costa, Virginia Spratt, Dilia von Söhsten, Jovino de Sousa.

DUNDEE

E. Talbot Smith, Consul, Dundee, writes under date of August 11, 1937: "On November 23, 1931, I wrote from Bergen, Norway, challenging the rest of the Service to beat my record of original port reports prepared by one officer, I then having prepared the first reports on Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Tönning, Lübeck, Kiel, Flensburg, Rostock, Bergen and Aalesund. May I now repeat it, adding completely revised and rewritten reports on Aberdeen and Dundee."

Sounds almost like a round-the-world cruise itinerary.

ISTANBUL

*Hussein Ibrahim Completes 35 Years of Service*

Hussein Ibrahim, cavass (guard) at the American Consulate General, 1902-1937. Born at Trabzun (Trebizond), Black Sea, in 1870, Hussein belongs to the Laz race or trihc who are descended from an ancient colony of Greeks who settled on the southern shores of the Black Sea. The Laz are a tough, fierce race, renowned in Turkey for their energy and honesty.

In his 35 years of service at Istanbul Hussein has had only five "chiefs":

Consul General Charles M. Dickinson, 1902-1906.

Consul General Edward H. Ozmun, 1907-1910.

Consul General G. Bie Ravndal, 1910-1925.

Consul Charles E. Allen, 1925-1934.

Consul General Maxwell K. Moorhead, 1935-1937.

Hussein is a faithful observer of the Koran. He never misses his prayer time and always takes his annual leave during the "Ramazan" when all devout Moslems fast from dawn to dark for thirty days. Hussein has always felt that he could not remain on duty during this period and successfully "deliver the goods" on an empty stomach.

Compared with his life as a cavass in the days of the sultans, Hussein's present day work is humdrum, but he still manages to be as useful and cheerful as ever. If his job for the moment is only to call a taxi, he does it as though he were off to raise a siege or to bring first aid to his stricken mother. Consular officers and other Americans helped through the customs by Hussein, gain the impression that he has Aladin's lamp hidden under his coat. Supremely courteous and considerate, he strives to give those he serves the illusion that they are potentates.

Hussein has a friend in every government office and police bureau in Istanbul, and his mere presence has saved Americans from the payment of fines assessed for minor infringements of police regulations.

Hussein keeps his well worn prayer rug in the cubby-hole of a guard room off the entrance corridor of the Consulate General, but his magnificent old uniform and the Sultan's decoration he used to wear on it, with his sword and gold braided cap, he keeps carefully locked in the drawer of an old "armoire" in the consular library. He takes it out once or twice a year when he has a sympathetic person to listen to his reminiscences.

Once, in the old days, a "Pasha," a favorite of the Sultan, kidnapped a young American artist and took her to his villa on the beautiful



Hussein Ibrahim in his uniform as Consular Cavass, with his son (photograph made in 1910).

island of Prinkipo. Hussein, after office hours, received a smuggled message of distress from the lady. Without wasting time to seek his Chief's instructions he hastened to the island and rushed to the Pasha's villa. Challenged by the guards at the gate, he knocked them aside and drawing his revolver, rushed into the villa, seized the terrified lady before the eyes of the astonished Pasha, made a whirlwind escape and brought her post-haste by carriage and boat safely back to the city.

Hussein, his wife, one young daughter and three grand-children live in a house near the Golden Horn. The house was given to Hussein by Consul General Dickinson, in appreciation of his services.

Hussein's son Zeki, shown in the accompanying photograph, is now performing his military service. Another grown son has an important position with an American automobile company in Egypt, much to his father's pride.

On the occasion of his thirty-fifth anniversary of service with the Consulate General the staff presented Hussein with a silver fruit dish inscribed:

HUSSEIN IBRAHIM  
In appreciation of faithful services  
1902 — 1937  
American Consulate General  
Istanbul

His job continues, and Chok Yasha!—Long may he live!

#### IN MEMORIAM

*Edward Albright*

H. S. Goold, American Consul General, Casablanca, adds the following to the appreciation of the late Edward Albright that appeared in the July issue of the JOURNAL:

"He never thrust himself forward, nor presumed upon his position, nor sought to impress by the display of pomp or 'swank' that so many think enhance the 'prestige' of a country, and I wish you could have heard the reception which that dear man got when he went up on the platform to present the congratulations of the United States of America on the occasion of the Kalevala centenary. No exponent of 'swank' came anywhere near causing such a demonstration. It was the most complete refutation of the idea that the United States should indulge in propaganda, in the smaller European countries, that I ever recall seeing or hearing.

"Mr. Albright was a Southerner and most loyal to his section, but his use of English, except when telling Southern stories, was such that you could not say exactly what part of the English-speaking world he came from. An Irish friend of mine claimed him for Dublin.

"As a chief, he had the great virtue of allowing his subordinates to get their jobs done their way, of not bothering them over petty detail, and of being interested only in the results produced and the maintenance of friendly relations with Finland.

"The country loses a most excellent diplomatic agent."

#### BIRTHDAY

Julius D. Dreher, Foreign Service Officer retired, has just written to the editors asking to renew his subscription to the JOURNAL, and mentioning the fact that he will celebrate his ninety-first birthday on October 28. He is living now at Clearwater, Florida. The JOURNAL wishes Mr. Dreher a happy birthday and many more of them.



## Foreign Service Changes

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on August 7, 1937:

The assignment of E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, to San Salvador as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation has been canceled. Mr. Lightner will remain in Buenos Aires.

Overton G. Ellis, Jr., of Tacoma, Washington, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, assigned to San Salvador as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation.

J. Klahr Huddle, of Fort Recovery, Ohio, now serving as a Foreign Service Inspector, assigned for duty in the Department of State to serve as the Director of the Foreign Service School.

George T. Summerlin, of Louisiana, lately American Minister to Panama, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer of Class I, a Consul General and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

William T. Turner, of Emory University, Georgia, American Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

Jack G. Dwyre, of Colorado, a clerk in the American Consulate at Windsor, Ontario, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that post (non-career).

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on August 14, 1937:

Francis C. Jordan of North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Colon, assigned to Buenos Aires as American Vice Consul.

North Winship of Macon, Georgia, Counselor of Legation at Copenhagen, designated Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw.

Mahlon Fay Perkins of Berkeley, California, Counselor of Legation at The Hague, designated Counselor of Legation at Copenhagen.

The services of Leslie Gordon Mayer of Los Angeles, California, now serving as American Vice Consul at Kobe, will terminate on September 30, 1937.

Carl Breuer of Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, assigned to La Paz, at which post he will

serve in a dual capacity as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation.

Clinton E. MacEachran of Massachusetts, American Foreign Service Officer, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, American Foreign Service Officer, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned as American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

George R. Phelan of California, American Vice Consul at Maracaibo, appointed American Vice Consul at Caracas (non-career).

Charles O'Day of Rye, New York, American Vice Consul at Caracas, appointed American Vice Consul at Maracaibo (non-career).

Forrest K. Geerken of Minneapolis, Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Singapore, appointed American Vice Consul at Colon (non-career).

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on August 21, 1937:

Charles J. Pizar of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, American Consul at Lyon, France, assigned as American Consul at Liverpool, England.

E. Talbot Smith of Hartford, Connecticut, American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, assigned American Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

Phil H. Hubbard of Poultney, Vermont, American Consul at Liverpool, England, assigned American Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on August 28, 1937:

Henry P. Leverich of Montclair, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, assigned to the Embassy at Berlin as Third Secretary.

The assignment to Jerusalem, Palestine, of George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as American Consul, has been cancelled and he has been assigned to the Department.

Milton K. Wells of Bristow, Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Valencia, Spain, designated also as Third Secretary of Embassy, at Madrid (Valencia).

Carlos J. Warner of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, Second





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Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, assigned to La Paz, Bolivia, as Second Secretary and Consul.

T. Muldrup Forsyth of Esmont, Va., American Vice Consul and Third Secretary at La Paz, Bolivia, assigned to Sao Paulo, Brazil, as American Vice Consul.

Dorsey Gassaway Fisher of Catonsville, Maryland, American Consul and Third Secretary at San Salvador, El Salvador, assigned to the Department.

Charles H. Derry of Macon, Georgia, American Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, assigned to Perth, Australia, as American Consul.

William H. Brown of Plainfield, New Jersey, clerk at St. Stephen, N. B., Canada, assigned to Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, as American Vice Consul (non-career).

Paul M. Dutko of Germyn, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, assigned to Leipzig, Germany, as American Vice Consul (non-career).

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on September 4, 1937:

C. Burke Elbrick of Louisville, Ky., Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, assigned to Warsaw, Poland, as Third Secretary of Embassy.

Harrison Lewis of Beverly Hills, Cal., American Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany, assigned to Calcutta, India, as American Vice Consul.

Rufus H. Lane, Jr., of Falls Church, Va., American Consul at Calcutta, India, assigned to Mazatlan, Mexico, as American Consul.

George A. Armstrong of New York City, Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Irish Free State, assigned to Colombo, Ceylon, as American Consul.

Reginald P. Mitchell of Jacksonville, Fla., Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, assigned to Dublin, Irish Free State, as Third Secretary of Legation.

Charles W. Thayer of Villanova, Pa., American Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., assigned to Berlin, Germany, as American Vice Consul.

Lawrence von Hellens of Seattle, Wash., a clerk in the Consulate at Helsinki, Finland, appointed American Vice Consul at that post (non-career).

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on September 11, 1937:

Stuart E. Grummon of Newark, N. J., American Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, assigned to Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where he will serve as American Consul and Second Secretary of Embassy.

Edward S. Maney of Pearsall, Texas, American Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, assigned to London, England, as American Consul.

Arthur F. Tower of Rochester, N. Y., American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, assigned to Nagasaki, Japan, as American Consul.

John Hubner, 2d, of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, assigned to Sao Paulo, Brazil, as American Vice Consul.

Gordon P. Merriam of Lexington, Mass., Second Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Iran, assigned to Cairo, Egypt, as Second Secretary of Legation.



## FORUMS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 581)

the State Department. His subjects were especially related to the reciprocal trade agreements and international trade. Some others who dealt with international affairs were:

Joseph S. Kornfeld, former Minister to Persia

James K. Pollock, election official, Saar Plebiscite  
Cecil Eden Quainton, lecturer on international affairs (Traveler—England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium)

M. W. Royse, author "International Regulation of Warfare"

Sydney Greenbie, radio commentator on world affairs (author: "Southward the Course of Empire," "The Pacific Triangle")

Stewart F. Bryant, West Coast director, League of Nations Association; traveler—Turkey, Siberia, Philippines, Europe, Mexico, China, Manchuria, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Borneo

Norman F. Coleman, director Institute of International Relations, Reed College; traveler—England, France, Japan, India

Ethan T. Colton, retired (author: "Four Patterns of Revolution," "Why Hitler Lasts")

Andrew W. Cordier, professor (author: "Europe Since the War," "European Union and the League of Nations")

John S. Moore, director Ohio Branch League of Nations Association; traveler—eight trips to Europe in last ten years, Orient, South America  
No-Yong Park, lecturer (author: "Retreat of the West")

James K. Pollock, professor (author: "Money and Politics Abroad," "The Hitler Decrees," "Source Book in European Governments")

Emil Lengyel, lecturer (author: "Hitler," "The New Deal in Europe," "Millions of Dictators")

The following titles are typical of the topics chosen for discussion in the international relations field:

- The Democratic Approach to World Affairs
- Security Against War
- Security Against Revolution
- The Price of Collective Security—Can We Pay It?
- Is America a Good Neighbor?
- America's Stake in China
- American Interest in Philippine Independence
- International Debts and Markets
- Our Dealing With Mexico
- An Intelligent Foreign Policy
- Can America Stay Out of World War?
- Will Neutrality Keep America Out?
- Has America a Constructive Policy?
- Shall We Retreat From the East?

The Office of Education plans to continue its sponsorship of the forum movement during 1937-1938. A comprehensive report of the 19 demonstration centers based upon extensive research is being prepared for publication. This will point

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ways of organizing community-wide forums to many local public school systems. The planned program will aim to spread the idea of adult civic education to many more communities through brief demonstration periods. The findings of the 19 centers will be one of the points of discussion in these new places where the educational authorities and civic leaders will consider practical plans for their communities. The forum leaders will also give some attention to leadership training classes to aid in the development of local leadership of group discussion.

A bill is being sponsored by Congressman Jennings Randolph and Senator Josh Lee which proposes to offer grants in aid to the several states on a matching basis for three years to establish one or more demonstration programs in each state.

The significance of this growing forum movement may be summarized in the phrase "making democracy work." It is being more clearly recognized than ever before in the public utterances and writings of sober-minded Americans that social progress cannot be made in the peaceful, democratic way unless the masses of people find effective ways of developing social understanding. The democratic system relies upon public discussion and the free exchange of opinion as the totalitarian system depends upon indoctrination and controlled propaganda.

The forum movement is an expression of the desire of the American people to make democracy work by supporting self-government with a broad base of adult civic education. It pays homage to the traditional civil liberties of the American system by using them in the interest of public enlightenment. Not merely one or two groups of intellectuals meet in down-town auditoriums to hear lectures in these new programs. Rather, many groups meet in all parts of the city and rural area composed of average citizens anxious to be more informed and intelligent in their citizenship. Such groups constitute the grass roots of democracy. Out of such groups, when multiplied by the thousand, we may expect a more intelligent understanding of foreign policy.

The will to peace is evident. A broader understanding of the *problems of peace* is a necessary corollary. In a democracy the students and the specialists, the thinkers and the dreamers, and the leaders of international affairs have need of an intelligent and informed public opinion if they are to move steadily toward the goal of peace and world prosperity. The forum is at work as never before creating the foundations of progressive statesmanship—an informed, critical, open-minded electorate.

## SILK AND SHIPS

(Continued from page 583)

In 1932 over 34% of Japan's raw silk exports to the United States went by the North Pacific and overland on the silk express trains, while 37% was shipped through the Canal, the remainder going through San Francisco or Los Angeles. In 1936, 11% was shipped by the North Pacific - overland route and over 76% was shipped through the Panama Canal to New York. In the second quarter of 1937 Japanese ships carried through the Canal over 90% of Japan's raw silk exports to the United States. American ships carried 4.3%.



Loading Silk onto a New Japanese Diesel Freighter

We may well ask why the carriers are nearly all Japanese. The answer lies partly in the foresight and energy of the Japanese and in the elimination of obsolete tonnage which the owners must demonstrate before the Japanese Government will contribute toward new construction. It is safe to say that there is not a single Japanese ship on the regular New York run which is not up to the minute in design—hull, cranes and winches, down the hatch, and in the engine room.

## THE EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 596)

chosen George F. Kennan, Foreign Service Officer of Class VI, who has recently been assigned to the Department, and Charles W. Yost, former Foreign Service Officer, at present Assistant Chief of the Office of Munitions and Arms Control.

The Editors wish to thank the outgoing Board members for their valuable services to the JOURNAL and to welcome the new members.



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**GOOD YEAR**

# A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT. Report of the Committee with Studies of Administrative Management in the Federal Government. Submitted to the President and to Congress in accordance with Public Law No. 739, 74th Congress, 2d Session. (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 1937, pp. XIII, 382. \$1.00 Paper.)

Early in 1936 the President appointed the Committee on Administrative Management; and the Senate and House each appointed select committees on the same subject. The President's Committee consisted of Louis Brownlow, Chairman, Charles E. Merriam and Luther Gulick. Joseph P. Harris was Director of Research at the head of a staff of twenty-six well-known authorities in the field of political science. On January 8, 1937, the President's Committee reported to him; and on January 12, the President submitted their report to Congress with a message recommending the adoption of the legislative recommendations of the report, and pledging himself to carry out the executive and administrative responsibilities of reorganization after Congress has made this possible by necessary legislation. The volume which is here being reviewed contains the President's message, the report of the Committee, and nine monographs prepared by the research staff.

The Committee declined to undertake the task of recommending a detailed rearrangement of administrative bureaus and agencies. They wished to emphasize the point that such reorganization in detail is not a legislative task which can be completed once for all; but that it is a continuing executive task. The administrative structure must be continually adjusted to meet changing problems and obligations; and this is a task for the Executive, acting after investigation and consultation. The Committee directed its attention rather to the larger over-all aspects of administrative reform, especially those aspects requiring acts of Congress for their realization, but including matters of administrative organization and practice.

The proposals of the Committee may be summarized as follows:

- (1) Expand the White House staff, giving the President a number of administrative assistants.
- (2) Strengthen and develop managerial agencies directly under the President such as a

budget officer, a civil service and personnel director, and a planning agency.

- (3) Extend the merit system upward, outward and downward to cover all non-policy-determining posts in Washington and in the field services; set up a single civil service administrator and a citizen civil service advisory board; increase salaries in the key posts throughout the service.
- (4) Change the Interior Department into a Department of Conservation; establish two new departments, Social Welfare and Public Works; overhaul the 100 independent agencies, administrations, authorities, boards, and commissions, and place them by Executive Order within one or the other of the 12 major executive departments.
- (5) Establish accountability of the Executive to Congress by providing a genuine independent post-audit by an Auditor General of all fiscal transactions, and restore to the Executive complete responsibility for accounts and current financial transactions.

The Committee bases its recommendations upon the constitutional division of the government into three departments: executive, legislative, and judicial. The judiciary is not touched upon in the report. The President, as the direct representative of the people, is envisaged as a leader responsible for planning and for recommending to Congress a legislative program and a budget, and as the chief executive and general manager of the administrative work of the government. Congress, composed of representatives of the people, is responsible for legislation, revenue and appropriation acts, the audit of executive accounts, and a check on the administration through its powers of investigation, legislation on administrative organization, appropriation, audit, and impeachment. The Committee's recommendations are designed to make this system clear-cut in form, responsive in solving the problems which affect the nation, and efficient in serving the public interest. Conflicts, anomalies, and obstructions to the exercise of public powers are to be cleared away so far as this can be done by legislative and administrative action. The President is to be made the actual and effective head of the administration with powers equal to his responsibilities. Bureaus and agencies are to



be grouped into twelve departments so that they can be effectively supervised through the department heads. The President is to be given staff aids (such as executives in private business have) for planning regarding national resources, for budgeting, and for supervising the personnel of administration. The civil service is to be made more of a career service by extending the merit principle and increasing the salaries in key posts.

The report criticises the operation of the office of Comptroller-General for exercising final administrative discretion regarding expenditures, for failure to report to Congress, and for auditing his own administrative acts thus failing to provide an independent audit. It recommends that the office be abolished; and that an auditor responsible to Congress be set up with merely advisory powers over administrative expenditures, and with the duty of reporting a comprehensive post-audit to Congress. The Treasurer with the advice of the auditor is to pass on expenditures; and disputes between the Treasurer and department heads are to be settled finally by the Attorney General. It is hoped thus to avoid deadlocks in administration and to restore to Congress the duty of enforcing its appropriations.

Although the circumstances of the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress did not permit Congress to carry out the recommendations of the President and his Committee completely, a number of important steps were taken in this direction which were, however, left uncompleted when Congress adjourned in August.

By a Joint Resolution approved February 3, Congress established a joint committee consisting of nine members from each house to investigate the executive departments and agencies with a view to determining whether in the interest of simplification, efficiency or economy, any units should be coordinated, consolidated, reorganized or abolished.

In July the House passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint six administrative assistants; and in August it passed another bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Welfare. Both of these bills were given two readings in the Senate, and referred to the Select Committee on Government Organization. Both bills are in conformity with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Administrative Management.

On August 17, Senator Byrnes from the Select Committee on Government Organization submitted a favorable report of the committee to accompany his bill (S. 2970) "To provide for reorganizing agencies of the Government, extending the classified civil service, establishing a General Au-



In Austria, Too, They "Love a Parade." Photograph by Josef Ziegler

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### The National Geographic Magazine

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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ding Office and Department of Welfare, and for other purposes." This bill would enact into law most of the recommendations of the President's Committee, with the exception of the controversial matter of the independent regulatory commissions, which are specifically excepted. The report (No. 1236) gives an excellent brief history of the movement for administrative reorganization, and a summary and explanation of the bill, which is quite in accordance with the recommendations of the President's Committee. Since this matter is scheduled to come up at the next session of Congress, these developments lend added interest to the document here under review.

RALPH H. STIMSON.

HARBOR NIGHTS. By Harvey Klemmer (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1937. Pp. 338. \$2.50).

The Consular Regulations provide in their wisdom that in rendering "relief" to shipwrecked seamen "the relief afforded will comprise lodgings" which "should be in a healthy locality, removed, if possible from scenes of temptation and vice." One can appreciate the wisdom in question after reading Mr. Klemmer's book which does not tell much about what a sailor does at sea but tells a great deal about what he does when he is ashore. "Sailors go to sea," he writes, "if for any reason at all, to make land. There will be found all of the pleasures and most of the excitement of a seafarer's life . . . Most seamen spend at least half their time in port." It may be added with due propriety that Foreign Service officers on duty at consular posts in maritime cities spend considerable time rendering "appropriate" assistance to sailors when they are in port.

Mr. Klemmer has written a powerful book. He tells the story of six years of his life, the period beginning at the age of seventeen when he left a small Midwestern town and went to sea. They were hard, tough years. His brief—all too brief—descriptions of a seaman's existence on the high seas reveal that in many ways that existence is just as strenuous as it was when Dana wrote his *Two Years Before the Mast*. Mr. Klemmer does not, however, seem to be much impressed with the ocean storms we read about in story books. "The literary storm," he states, "is a big laugh to seamen. The storm to which Conrad, in the *Nigger of the Narcissus*, gave half a book would, in the ship's log, get half a page. Many a blow that keeps the country on edge gets a laconic note in the log to the effect that the wind is Nor'-Nor' East, air temperature 20, water temperature 40, clouds cumulous and velocity 6. Sailors curse heavy



weather for the inconvenience it brings, not the danger. When beds are wet, food soggy and watches prolonged, then your sailorman deigns to recognize the elements. He is hungry; he is cold; he is tired. Because of these things he vows, for the hundredth time, that the present trip will be his last. Rarely does fear enter into the matter."

The author observes that "sailors are earth's mightiest travellers but they see little or nothing of the lands they visit . . . Sometimes we would be in port for a month with never a man getting off the waterfront . . . Your sailor is gullible and he is gregarious. He craves companionship, not the wonders of art or industry. In the first gim-mill, or perhaps the second, he finds the kind of companionship to which he is accustomed. There he remains until the ship sails or he is thrown out for lack of money."

Foreign Service officers reading Mr. Klemmer's book with that understanding which comes from various kinds of contacts with sailors who have been ashore when these officers were working on the "night shift" at a consulate will be interested to know that the author was, until recently, a valuable member of the Trade Agreements Division in the Department. He is now serving with the United States Maritime Commission.

C. W.

### BIRTHS

A daughter, Hilary Hoffmann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Hoffmann, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on July 16, 1937. Mr. Hoffmann is now assigned as Third Secretary of Legation, San Salvador.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., at Budapest on July 27th, 1937, a daughter, Rhoda Lydia Anne. Mr. Ackerson is Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest.

A daughter, Patricia Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald G. Jones, at Belfast, Ireland, on August 6, 1937. Mr. Jones is Vice Consul at Belfast.

A son, Seymour, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis T. Everett, at Geneva, on July 31, 1937. Mr. Everett is American Consul at Geneva.

A son, John Farr, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Farr Simmons, at Washington, on September 11, 1937.

Twin boys, Sheldon Edgar and Peter Frederick, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Spalding on August 13, 1937, at Stuttgart, Germany. Mr. Spalding is Vice Consul at Stuttgart.



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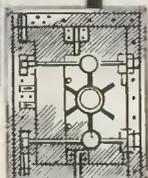
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## JOURNAL COUPONS

(Continued from page 587)

the professional problems and interests of the Service. By all means, let us have all the descriptions of knotty cases that are available, and also a question and answer column where, under the veil of anonymity, we can ask questions to which we should perhaps know the answers, and which we would be ashamed to have to put up to the Department in the form of a despatch."

"The JOURNAL should be professional and should carry much Service propaganda. It should have personality of its own. It cannot compete with the press in general. Technical, governmental, commercial, and industrial matter should be brief and instructive. I read the daily, weekly and monthly press. I want to know what is going on in the Service—bright, interesting activities that make one proud, happy and contented.

"My feeling is that the officers in the field do not want a travel or fiction magazine, rather a house organ with news of interest to the Service. Most officers are vitally interested in such topics as the progress of foreign service bills in Congress (such as extending the retirement system to wives), plans of the Department for the Service appropriation bills, etc. How will government reorganization affect the State Department? The JOURNAL is really a splendid magazine in workmanship, text, and make-up; one is proud of it when he shows it to his friends. Yet, I do think it would be of more interest if an endeavor were made to project the Washington picture into the field—to let us know the Washington developments which are so obvious to you so near to them."

"I think the JOURNAL should be as intimate, humorous, personal and gossipy as it can possibly be made. 'Service Glimpses' was a happy idea. Fiction and heavy literary efforts can well be omitted."

"I believe that the JOURNAL should devote itself primarily to its own field; which is the affairs and personnel of the Foreign Service and the Department of State. Virtually every other field, as fiction, travel, foreign affairs, book reviews, etc., is more than adequately covered in already existing, professionally run magazines.



"Let one-half, at least—or better, two-thirds—of each issue of the JOURNAL be devoted strictly to Service and Departmental affairs, and news and photographs of personnel, and the other half or third mainly to articles which the editors feel will be of certain interest to Foreign Service Officers appearing in other publications, digested for the JOURNAL in the same way as are articles for the conspicuously successful 'Reader's Digest' magazine."

"Let us have more discussion of Service problems; encourage and print letters from officers in the field upon such Service problems. Take up occasionally in the JOURNAL tricky and difficult questions of citizenship, shipping and seaman cases, etc.—in general, such things as we are doing every day and upon which we want all the light possible."

"'Meaty' articles and studies such as on linen which may be found elsewhere as in 'World Affairs,' 'Round Table,' etc., and trade journals as 'Nation's Business' are extraneous to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL which I believe should serve to entertain and weld the members of the Foreign Service in a closer knit union."

The Editor's Column has been the target of only one negative (i.e., positive, in view of the wording of the question) vote. This vote was contained on the coupon of an officer who, perhaps, has found the solution we have all been looking for. He writes as follows:

"It is my frank opinion that the JOURNAL might now be abolished without loss to anyone and with gain of leisure to the staff officers who have very generously edited it up to the present time. This publication was established for the purpose, I understand, of informing the officers in the field of Departmental matters that concerned them; but now, with 'radio releases' and other official means of disseminating Governmental data, neither the Department nor the remote officer requires the JOURNAL. As a magazine of fiction, travel, current events, or book reviews it cannot, of course, despite its often very worth-while articles, compete with the specialists' periodicals to which Foreign Service Officers presumably subscribe according to their varying interests."

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**DEPARTMENT TENNIS TOURNAMENT**

Semifinals (singles): Robert P. Joyce defeated Donald R. Heath by 6-2, 6-3; Edward R. Pierce defeated John Farr Simmons by 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Finals: Pierce defeated Joyce by 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

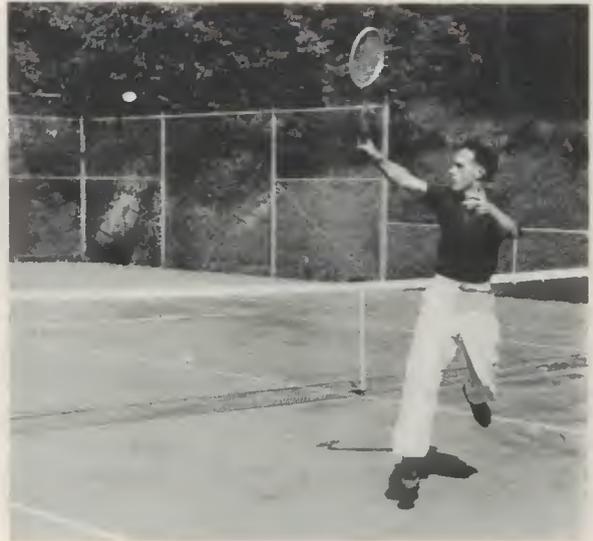
Note: In the finals match Joyce at one time was only two points from victory, having won the first

set and leading 5-4 and deuce in the second set. The whole match was nip and tuck all the way.

Doubles (finals): Simmons and Pierce won from Bohlen-Joyce, 2-6, 7-9., 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.



Joyce, Heath, Simmons, Pierce



Don Heath in action

**TRADE AGREEMENTS NOTES**

*Czechoslovakia*

Formal public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was made by the Department on August 31, 1937. Information and views relating to the negotiation of the agreement are to be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information by October 11, and public hearings will be held beginning October 25. With the public notice there was published a list of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions at Czechoslovakia.

*Soviet Russia*

A commercial agreement was entered into on August 4, 1937, between the United States and the U.S.S.R., having as its aim the continuance of favorable commercial relations and the further expansion of trade between the two countries.

The Soviet Government has informed the American Government that Soviet economic organizations intend to purchase during the agreement year (beginning July 12, 1937) American goods to the value of at least 40 million dollars. This is an increase of 33 1/3 per cent over the 30 million dollars which the Soviet Government gave assurances of intention to purchase in the United States in connection with the previous agreement (July, 1935). Actually, the value of Soviet purchases of American goods during each of the two years of the previous agreement amounted to about 37 mil-

lion dollars, compared with an average annual value during the three calendar years, 1932, 1933, and 1934, of 12 million dollars.

The Government of the United States undertakes to accord to the commerce of the Soviet Union unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, with a reservation, however, in respect of coal, deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. By virtue of the most-favored-nation provisions of the new agreement, Soviet coal is exempt from a discriminatory tax on imports of coal imposed by the 1932 Revenue Act under specified conditions. However, in connection with the agreement, the American Government has been informed by the Soviet Government that exports of coal from the Soviet Union to the United States in the next twelve months, the period of the agreement, will not exceed 400,000 tons, slightly less than the quantity of Soviet coal imported into the United States during 1936.

*Staff Changes*

Missing from the Trade Agreements Division as the staff reassembles after summer holidays are Carl A. Fisher of Salt Lake City, Utah, and George G. Fuller of Pebble Beach, California. Mr. Fisher has been assigned to Toronto as American Consul and Mr. Fuller has been assigned to Winnipeg in a similar capacity.



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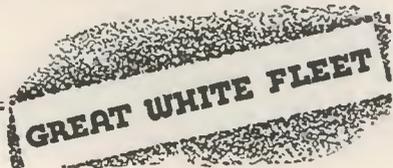
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## SECRETARY OF THE DELEGATION

(Continued from page 591)

A delegate and two counsellors pass the open door. Soon the buzzer sounds. Backenfill writes "Miss Chaucer" on a piece of paper and holds it up. Miss Lovelace takes it and goes out. Miss Chaucer takes the dictation; Miss Lovelace comes back.

"Right. Fifteen shillings and six thousand delivered Tuesday night, the balance on Saturday. Bring your bill in on Monday."

Backenfill bangs down the receiver. "Miss Lovelace, please tell Mr. Euclid, the disbursing officer, that I will pay fifteen shillings for the paper. That's still two shillings under the next nearest bid and takes care of the Comptroller General."

This goes on all morning, afternoon and evening: variations on a single not unpleasant theme . . .

Around 1:30 a. m. Backenfill gets to bed. From dinner time onwards he has been listening to the mangling of a telegram to the Department. As he is about to crawl between the sheets he breathes the prayer of all assistant secretaries:

"Oh God, please let me grow up some day to be a Technical Adviser."

The telephone rings.

## ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS

On September ninth it was announced that the two recipients of the Foreign Service Association Scholarships for 1937-38 are Helen Mae Goforth and James J. Hitchcock.

Miss Goforth is the daughter of Herndon W. Goforth, American Consul at Matamoros, Mexico. She is entering her senior year at the University of Texas in Brownsville, where she is specializing in journalism. Miss Goforth was also the recipient of the Association scholarship for 1936-37.

James J. Hitchcock is the son of Mrs. H. B. Hitchcock, who is now living in Boonton, New Jersey. His father, Henry B. Hitchcock, was in the Foreign Service from 1912 until his death in 1933. James Hitchcock is a graduate of Boonton High School, and expects to go to Yale this fall. He has had an unusually fine record in high school.

## JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

The second annual award of the JOURNAL scholarship (see issue of May, 1937) went to George Tait, 2d, son of George Tait, Consul, Manchester. It will be recalled that the first award of the scholarship was to Lucien Memminger, Jr., who made a fine record last year at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.



The general policy of the JOURNAL staff is to award the scholarship for a year of study in a preparatory school in the United States, to make the award upon a basis of merit for high scholastic standing, and, under normal circumstances, not to award the scholarship to the same person for more than one year.

A further notice regarding this year's scholarship will be published in a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL.

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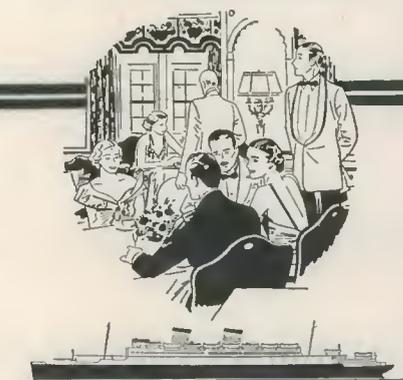
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PAUL DANIELS WEDS

A marriage of considerable interest in view of the groom's wide acquaintanceship in the Service took place on August 28, when Miss Theodora Olivier became Mrs. Paul C. Daniels in a ceremony held at the residence of the bride's parents in Lafayette, Louisiana. Miss Olivier is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Raoul Olivier, of Lafayette, and the niece of the Honorable Robert Mouton, Representative in Congress of the Third District of Louisiana, for whom she acted as official hostess during the recent session.

Mr. Daniels tendered a bachelor dinner to his colleagues in the Division of American Republics shortly before leaving for Lafayette. The dinner uncovered several orators whose services are certain to be in demand during the coming winter "season."

After a wedding trip through the South and into New England, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels returned to Washington at the end of September. They have taken an apartment at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue.

U. S. TOURIST BUREAU

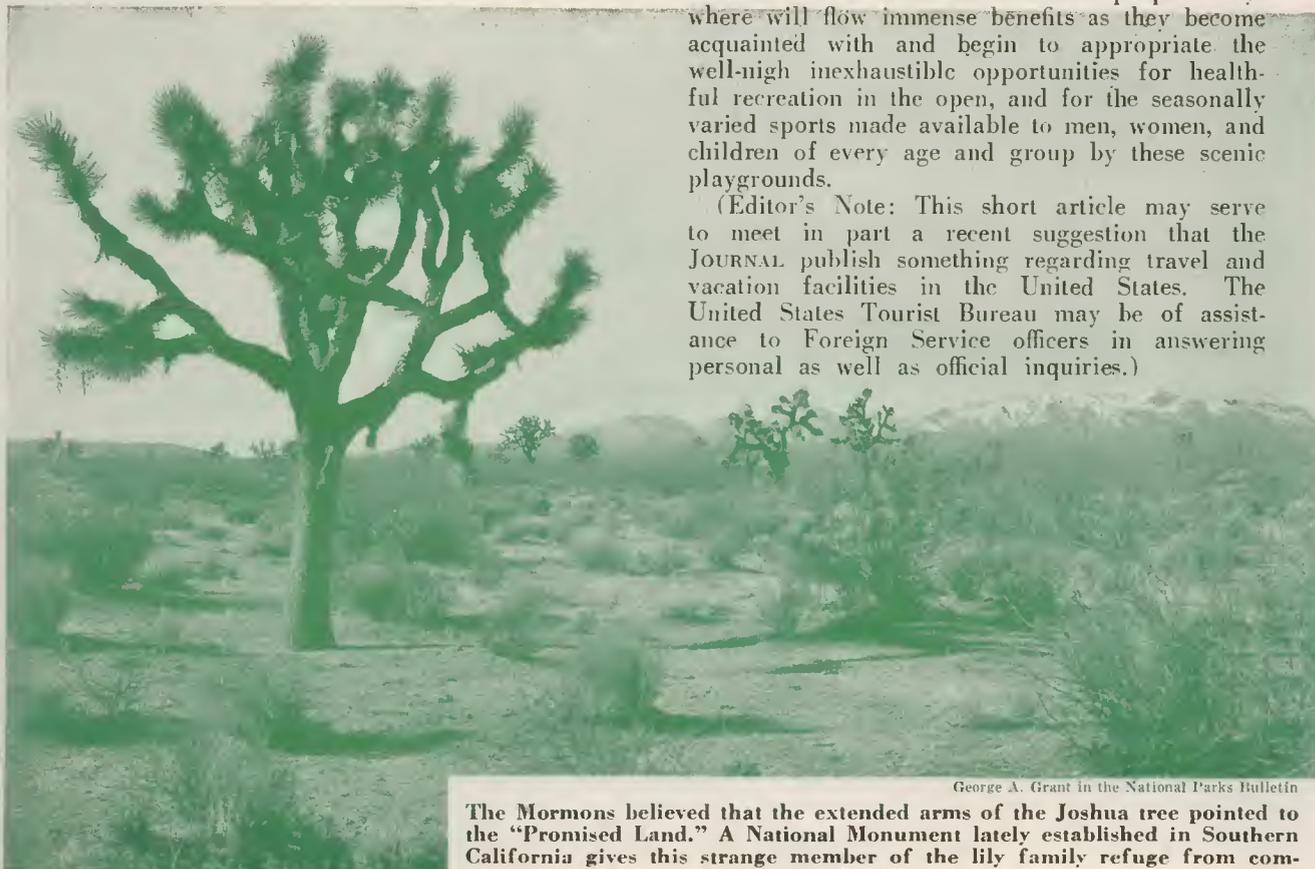
(Continued from page 593)

lists the recreational facilities of the entire nation. A calendar of events is being compiled which schedules the dates and highlights of all important public events in the United States and her possessions.

Among the promotional plans for the immediate future of the bureau are translations into foreign language of the brochures, travelogues, motion picture scripts, etc., by which it presents the American scene. At the forthcoming Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco, California, as well as at the World's Fair to be held in New York City in 1939, special exhibits and information booths will further publicize the work of the United States Tourist Bureau.

Still another social and economic end is being met by the bureau in its provision of employment to writers, editors, and artists of the Works Progress Administration. These are being utilized in the preparation of the posters, literature, and other basic data. To the American people everywhere will flow immense benefits as they become acquainted with and begin to appropriate the well-nigh inexhaustible opportunities for healthful recreation in the open, and for the seasonally varied sports made available to men, women, and children of every age and group by these scenic playgrounds.

(Editor's Note: This short article may serve to meet in part a recent suggestion that the JOURNAL publish something regarding travel and vacation facilities in the United States. The United States Tourist Bureau may be of assistance to Foreign Service officers in answering personal as well as official inquiries.)



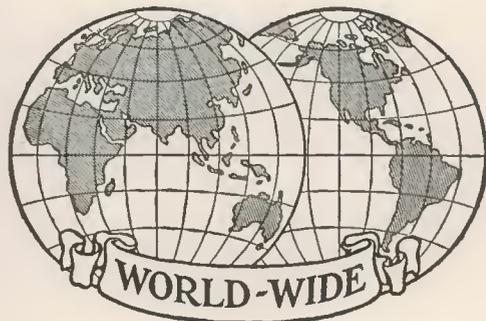
George A. Grant in the National Parks Bulletin

The Mormons believed that the extended arms of the Joshua tree pointed to the "Promised Land." A National Monument lately established in Southern California gives this strange member of the lily family refuge from commercial exploitation.



Chimes on Böttcherstrasse

Courtesy Verwaltung Böttcherstrasse



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## THE FREE CITY OF BREMEN

(Continued from page 590)

of Germany—not strange, as Roland was a knight dear to Charlemagne—but the Bremen one is the most famous among them.

On market days, the scene on the Square about Roland is one of colorful animation. Booths and stands appear over night, peasants display their country produce, housewives hurry about, and the day's gossip is exchanged. The scene, varying only with the seasons, has been the same those many hundred years. The flower market, across the way, extends about the twelfth century Church of our Lady, spreads irregularly beneath the shadow of the Romanesque tower, on one face of which in relief is a life-size equestrian statue of General von Moltke.

Abutting on the Square is that jewel of a building, the Rathaus. Late sixteenth century, Gothic for the most part, with high steep pitched roof, with pointed arched mullioned windows, the façade on the south side added in the seventeenth century is pure Renaissance. Enriched with a profusion of ornamentation; with statues of the Emperor Charlemagne and the seven Electors; with fantastic turrets, balconies and balustrades; the classic beauty of line and proportion of the Rathaus is only equalled by the ingenuity displayed in the wealth of its decorations. A terrace, used on ceremonial occasions, is formed along the first story by the arcades under which passes the street below. Four bronze life-size statues of knights, two mounted, the others afoot, guard the two principal entrances, the gift of an American citizen by naturalization, a native of Bremen by birth.

Below the level of the street are the famous wine cellars and restaurant, praised alike in song and verse. A labyrinth of rooms and passages, ceilings low and vaulted upheld by massive pillars, glimpses to right and left of shadowy archways and rows of casks, lead to the different cellars, as diversified in character as in name—the Rose, the twelve Apostles, the Bacchus, the Kaisersaal. In the Bacchuskeller stands a gigantic cask—a smaller brother of the famous one in Heidelberg no doubt—rich in carving and brightly colored ornamentation, the city's shield and the like. A youthful Bacchus carved in wood sits astride the cask goblet and ewer in hand, his brow grape wreathed, his expression one of jovial content. A large rose painted on the vaulting of the Keller of that name recalls it as the favorite meeting place in ancient times of magistrate and counsellors, where over wine in plenty they discussed weighty matters in secret. Rare and most precious wines are in this Keller, as for instance, Rudesheimer of the vintage of 1653,



sold in the last century at "a ducat a glass," now of historical rather than commercial value. None but native German wines are sold in the Keller, Rhine wines of the best vintages being a specialty. The sea food and oysters of the Rathaus restaurant are of great repute, but it is the wine, the air of mystery and legend, the charm of frescoes and shadowy vaults which attracts the stranger in the first instance to the Keller.

Behind the Schütting or Chamber of Commerce, one of the fine old buildings on the Marktplatz is the Böttcherstrasse, a short narrow winding street leading to the Weser. No vehicle may pass its length; with outstretched hands one can almost touch the houses on each side. Böttcherstrasse was restored, in part constructed, as an example of an old Bremen street of the Middle Ages, by Dr. Roselius, the inventor of "Coffee Hag." It is indeed a picturesque old-time street. Two of the houses on this quaint old street have row upon row of porcelain bells, 20-odd in all, hung between their high peaked red-tile roofs, and with merry chimes they mark the passing hours and their divisions. At noon and again at six in the evening, several joyful tunes are played and mark the hour for rest and food, the end of a workman's day.

Bremen is not lacking in art centers. In the Focke Museum, a fine old seventeenth century house built about a pretty garden, is a rich collection of old German furniture, that of affluent burgher and simple peasant, in rooms apart in appropriate settings, as well as historical pictures, miniatures, porcelain, ironwork, models of boats, in short, handicraft of all kinds.

Bremen's Art Museum contains a really good collection of pictures, especially rich in specimens of the Dutch and German schools of the seventeenth century, and modern paintings of the past hundred years—Böcklin, Renoir, Cézanne, van Gogh . . . . The splendid Albrecht Dürer collection of engravings and pen and pencil drawings is further enriched by a dozen or more water colors, the landscapes impressionist in style, almost ultra modern. The original "Washington Crossing the Delaware" hangs here, the work of Lettze, a Bremen artist. Damage by fire retarding its shipment to America. Lettze painted a replica—the one now in the United States—later restoring the original painting which was bought by the Museum.

Bremen has several harbors on the Weser within the confines of the Altstadt, modern scientific methods keeping sifting sands from filling up the river, which in the early part of the last century necessitated the founding of Bremerhaven at the river's mouth some sixty miles from Bremen itself.

There are three "free harbors" with barriers and

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gateways shutting them off from the town, and neither man nor merchandise may pass until customs authorities ever on guard have exacted their tribute or given proper authorization. All is activity in this part of Bremen, suddenly become a busy maritime city. Men of foreign look, sailors and longshoremen stroll the streets. Lodging-houses, cafés and restaurants are arranged for their taste and purse. Ships of 10,000 or more tons can anchor here. The wharves are lined with merchantment, cargo boats, coasters, tugs and tramps. The ship-building yards are large and modern. Many of the warehouses are still housed in old gabled steep-roofed buildings in use for centuries, with hanging cranes aloft used as in the old days to hoist bale and hogshead. New warehouses in profusion contrast with the old, the more modern machinery, derricks, cranes and grippers used for charging and unloading cargoes. Bremen together with Bremerhaven is the most important cotton importing center on the Continent and the largest German port for tobacco. Wool, cotton, grains, fruit, wine and lumber enter, while coal, coke, potash, machinery and beer leave for foreign lands.

The arms of Bremen are a great key upheld by two lions rampant—the symbolic key of the sea. Bremen merchants were the first to recognize the value of trade with the United States, and American independence once assured, opened important trade relations with the new country. The first mail ship—the *Washington*—between Germany and the United States sailed into Bremerhaven in 1847, a paddle-wheel ship of approximately 1,200 tons, which made the crossing in fourteen days. A picture in the Focke Museum records the event and the enthusiasm of the crowds lining the banks of the Weser as the ship arrived in Bremerhaven.

The first large passenger ship between the two countries, the *Bremen*, steam and auxiliary sails, was launched some ten years later. It belonged to the newly created shipping company, the North German Lloyd, since grown to be one of the most important shipping concerns in the world.

Extending back from the Weser and Anlagen is the residential part of Bremen, with tree lined avenues and streets, bordered with two or three storied houses set back from the street with garden or strip of green, the fine large houses of the rich merchants in veritable parks. There are no skyscrapers, no apartment houses. Bremen is a city of individual homes. All the houses show watchful care. Steps and flagging leading to the smaller houses are as immaculate as frequent scrubbing, the generous use of mop and pail by rosy cheeked maids can keep them, while the windows glisten. The latter are uniformly draped in snowy white

curtains, always immaculate. The Bremer loves his home and spends freely on it and creature comforts rather than personal adornment. Many of the fine large houses all but surround "Burger Park." Vast in extent, laid out in "English" or natural style, with stretches of meadow, bridle and foot paths beneath the trees, with lakes and meandering streams it is but another link in the encircling chain of parks and gardens of this old Hansa town. No vehicle may enter Burger Park, kept secure for children at play and those seeking nature's reposeful silence.

Bremen is a quiet city; no honk of claxon is allowed. The street cars run smoothly without clanging of bells. Innumerable bicycles, too, move noiselessly; special pathways on many of the streets are arranged exclusively for their use. By eleven in the evening the streets are well nigh deserted, houses dark; a rural quiet settles over the town. In strange contrast, Bremen has the largest and finest night club in Europe, with halls luxuriously decorated, kept in immaculate freshness, with illuminated dance floor, the best of music, an ever changing vaudeville.

Much of the country about Bremen is intersected with canals, some reaching to the very heart of the city itself. Of these the most picturesque is the "Torf" or peat canal. During the summer months it is filled with a succession of large flat-bottomed boats, piled high with peat going cityward to a large basin to unload, returning more quickly homeward to recharge anew. During the favorable season the whole family in the peat regions, old and young, work in the peat bogs, digging, cutting it into marketable squares, piling it on racks to dry. This latter process takes time and peat cut one season is not ready for the market until the next year. In winter when frozen over the canals are covered with enthusiastic skaters. The Dutch style of skate is generally used, a low narrow blade set into a wooden sole. These skates are light in weight and especially adapted to long distances and speed. By a series of canals and flooded ice-bound fens a good skater can reach Holland from Bremen in from five to six hours.

The canals are the special haunt of eels which are eaten here as a delicacy either cooked or smoked. Even in winter by means of small holes cut at intervals in the ice, where the eels seek air, fishing continues. Many boathouses, small chalets, bungalows and restaurants border the canal near Bremen, and with spring and sunshine the places long closed are opened and animated with life; boats and crews appear, the canal dotted with water-going craft.

The characteristic landscape about Bremen is



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reminiscent of Holland. The country is flat as far as the eye can reach; windmills are not infrequent, their great wings outlined against the horizon oftentimes turning actively with the wind. Cattle graze in ample meadows, the grass lush and rich with constant rain. The farmhouses, low, one-storied, with a barn frequently larger than the dwelling itself attached as a wing at right angles to it, are built of bright red brick, doors, shutters and wood-work semi-construction at times painted a vivid green. The roofs are high and steep, and oftentimes of thatch. As one goes seaward toward Bremerhaven, and beyond, a long and mighty dyke extends along the Weser, a means of protection from overflow and sudden flood in the low-lying lands bordering it: meadow land and stretches of heather covered fen and peat bogs alternate with forests of pine; roads and pathways of soft white sand lead through the forests for wood-cutter, forester, and huntsman. Gorse and broom edge these pathways, grow on the forest edge, in springtime a mass of golden sunshine beneath the shadow of the pine.

Bremerhaven, Bremen's large and important seaport, is a duplicate on a grander scale of the sister port in Bremen itself. Here the boats are bigger, there are more of them, their activities extend farther afield; to North and South America, Australia, the Near East, India, and the Far East. The mammoth ocean grayhounds, the *Europa* and *Bremen*, have their home port here. Store and warehouses stretch along the Columbus Quay, almost a mile long. There are dry docks, and a gigantic ocean sluiceway, the largest in Europe for the control of ebb and flow of tide. The adjacent town of Wesermünde, seemingly a part of Bremerhaven itself, is the largest fishing port in Germany. Immense trains comprised of special cars for the preservation of fish—the infinite variety of sea and river fish, lobsters, prawns and Elbe salmon—leave nightly for distributing centers in Germany, for Austria and Czechoslovakia. It is the home port for a whaling fleet.

The two towns, Bremerhaven and Wesermünde, have together over a hundred thousand inhabitants, each one connected directly or indirectly with the sea, which provides their livelihood.

To many thousands of peasants in the days before the gate to immigration was all but closed, Bremerhaven was the threshold where for a brief space they paused before setting forth for a foreign land; the sea alike to them a pathway of golden promise, of fear and expectation.

The key, the great symbolic Bremen key, unlocks in truth the sea; opens an endless vista of pathways to north, south, to east and west; to trade and gainful commerce; to wealth and plenty.



**CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE**

GREGOR C. MERRILL, who sent in the interesting, well illustrated article entitled "Silk and Ships," has served for the past four years as Vice Consul at Yokohama.

H. BARTLETT WELLS, Third Secretary at Managua, finds time for wood sculpture in between adding a new language to his unusually large collection.

SARAH HENRY BENTON is the mother of J. Webb Benton, Consul at Bremen. We wish other Service mothers, wives and sisters would follow the excellent example she has set and submit material.

ALLEN HADEN, Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, knows whereof he writes, having had several Conference assignments.

LAURENCE TAYLOR, who has gone to considerable pains to keep the JOURNAL supplied with news from the Scandinavian posts, has been assigned to Strasbourg.

The interesting account of Hussein Ibrahim was submitted by FREDERICK P. LATIMER, JR., third secretary-consul at Istanbul.

RALPH H. STIMSON is one of the most recent additions to our esteemed Review Editor's staff (see page 598).

The memorandum on British Civil Service policy as regards acceptance of business appointments by officers of the Crown Services was sent in by ALAN N. STEYNE, Consul at London.

**COVER PICTURE**

Agua Volcano from the top of Fuego Volcano, Guatemala. Photograph taken by O. Gaylord Marsh when serving as Consul General, Guatemala City.

**MARRIAGES**

Stephan-Kossecka. Miss Irene A. Kossecka, clerk in the Consulate General, Warsaw, was married on July 6, 1937, to Gustaw Adolf Stephan.

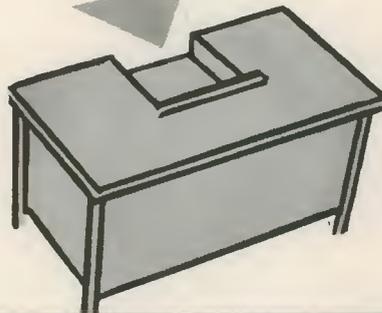
Geerken-Anderson. Miss Edith M. Anderson and Forrest K. Geerken, Vice Consul, Singapore, were married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on August 15, 1937.

McConaughy-Davis. Miss Mary Dorothy Davis of Andalusia, Alabama, and Walter P. McConaughy, Consul, Kobe, were married on June 28, 1937, at Birmingham, Alabama.

Daniels-Olivier. Miss Theodora Olivier and Paul C. Daniels, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, were married at Lafayette, Louisiana, on August 28, 1937.



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## RADIO AND A WORLD-LANGUAGE

Apropos of Emerson Christie's recent article on a "World Language," the following address made on a similar subject by the former Ambassador to Belgium, the Honorable Dave Hennen Morris, on October 12, 1935, will be of interest. Mr. Morris' speech was broadcast from Brussels to North and South America, Belgium and Spain.

As Ambassador of the United States of America to Belgium, I am happy to send greetings on this anniversary, Columbus Day. At this moment all nations can hear my voice,—yes! but will it be understood?

Here I am in lovely Brussels, using the most wonderful instrument ever invented to make possible the bringing of all men into immediate mental relationship with each other. But in harnessing electric waves to do my bidding, I am using a form of speech dating back through the centuries. What a contrast! Before me is a marvelous instrument of communications, new in every detail and thoroughly thought out. Through it I transmit a language, old and not consciously constructed. Like all national languages, it is a product of emotions and a storehouse of local traditions. It is beautiful indeed to those who understand its inconsistencies and love its associations. But it is not a scientific product designed advisedly to overcome the barriers of speech which still separate and fetter men of different mother tongues when they seek direct interchange of ideas. The Radio overcomes space and transcends national boundaries, but language barriers restrict its highest possible usefulness. The Radio is essentially international, so it needs and deserves an international language, one simple in structure, precise, easy to learn, and free from hidden prejudices and misunderstanding in the meaning of its words. Such a language cannot spring from one national source. It cannot be the language of one nation for use by all nations. It must be a new product, a scientific invention with universal appeal, a linguistic instrument for all mankind.

To achieve the desired result, cooperative effort is required. There must be the scientist to direct, the schoolmaster to teach, and multitudes to advocate and use this proposed constructed language for which the basis already exists.

Let there be a new, unselfish coordination of effort by all, so that each may contribute of his best to a common solution of this world problem. We need a language worthy to supplement the Radio and to bring to it new efficiency, so that man's thoughts may be universally apprehended even as this instrument sends the words spoken by their voices throughout the world.

Today we celebrate the discovery of America. This is an anniversary day. Let us also make it an inauguration day, a day on which is born a determination so to voice the demand for a constructed world-language that the governments of all nations will heed and take action, a determination that there shall be taught in the schools of each country not only the beloved mother tongue to express, as it alone can, the soul of its people—a thousand ethnic languages, if you will—but also at the same time a simply constructed secondary language, one world-language for all, providing the means for direct communication among all mankind.

What greater honor could be paid to Columbus than thus to use and dedicate this day?



**FOREIGN COMMERCE SERVICE CHANGES**

Trade Commissioner George C. Howard, Calcutta; Assistant Commercial Attache John A. Embry, Istanbul; and Assistant Commercial Attache Leys A. France, Vienna, have recently returned to the United States on triennial leave.

The following officers have been transferred:

Trade Commissioner Basil D. Dahl, from Stockholm to Calcutta.

Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes, from Rome to Paris.

Trade Commissioner Edward B. Lawson, from London to Prague as Commercial Attache.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Henry E. Stebbins, from London to Vienna.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Earle C. Taylor, from Paris to Vienna.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Rolland Welch, from Berlin to the Hague.

Mr. Julian B. Foster, formerly Trade Commissioner at Singapore, who has been in the United States on leave for the past few months, has sailed for Copenhagen where he will be in charge of the office as Commercial Attache.

Mr. Thormod O. Klath, Commercial Attache, Copenhagen, will be reporting to Warsaw as Commercial Attache in the near future.

Mr. Frederick D. Hunt, who has been appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at London, sailed recently for his new post.

Mr. Clayton Lane, formerly Commercial Attache at Warsaw, and more recently Acting Chief of the Foreign Tariffs Division, has been transferred to Johannesburg.

Trade Commissioner Carl E. Christopherson, Shanghai, has been transferred to Washington.

Mr. Hungerford B. Howard, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, has been temporarily assigned to the Tokyo office.

**DEATHS**

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Mrs. P. Stewart Heintzleman (wife of Consul General Heintzleman, retired), who died in Winnipeg August 30, 1937.

Lorenzo Antinoro, on July 26, 1937, at Naples, where he had been messenger at the Consulate General for nearly forty years.

Ladislav Kopecek, clerk, Consulate, Prague, who died on August 10, 1937.

Paul H. Foster, Foreign Service Officer, retired, on July 24, 1937.

Joseph Luzerne Paddock, formerly with the American Consulate, Amoy, on July 30, 1937.

Gaston Smith, Foreign Service Officer, retired, on August 21, 1937.

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# The Work of the Department of State

By CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State*

*In a speech on September 1, arranged by the Columbia Broadcasting Service as part of a series devoted to the U. S. Cabinet, Secretary of State Hull made the following remarks:*

"Thus far we have concluded 16 trade agreements. In each and every case our trade both in exports to and imports from the other country has shown substantial gains. But even more gratifying has been the slow but steady change of attitude on the part of statesmen throughout the world, until today there is almost unanimous testimony that the policy of trade liberalization and international economic fair play can alone relieve the tension that is holding the world in its grip.

All of this we have done without sacrificing a single vital or important interest, or yielding a principle for a point of expediency. But we have been fair, and not sought to "out-smart" a competitor, or to use any superiority of size or wealth or position to coerce him into doing what he believes to be against his true interests. The result has been that throughout the nations of the world—and nowhere more so than in this hemisphere—there has grown up a feeling of trust in our motives, and as nothing promotes friendship faster than confidence—a feeling of genuine friendship as well. And when friendship exists, frankness is possible and many and many a misunderstanding which a short while ago seemed insuperable, has been dissipated in a free and frank discussion between friendly equals.

I wish I could give you an adequate picture of the amount and variety of work done in any given day in the Department of State. Telegrams come in from all over the world, giving us careful and accurate reports of what is going on, with analyses and estimates by our Ambassadors and Ministers and Consuls as to their probable effects on international relations; foreign Ambassadors and Ministers call to discuss various problems with my associates and myself, and memoranda are prepared of the conversations to help carry out policy; Senators and Congressmen and prominent citizens call to discuss some phase of our policy which they do not understand or to offer helpful advice; our own agents, home on leave, may stop in to discuss developments in the country to which they are accredited, or to gain a clearer understanding of some phase of our policy; foreign experts may call by appointment to discuss some knotty point with our own experts. Some of the problems brought up to me require consultation with the Legal Adviser, or with the Economic Adviser; others may be referred to and dealt with by the four Geographic Divisions; others require opinions from specialists; still others must be referred to some other Executive Department; while some must be taken up with the President and Cabinet. And all the while, there must be a reasonably general knowledge in each Division of what we are doing elsewhere, so that we may not do one thing in one field and something else in another. We work as a team, and it is through the interplay of ideas and opinions of different members of the team that we are

able to keep consistency of policy and avoid many mistakes.

But there is still another phase to our work; the relationship between the Department of State at home and its field service. The former determines policy and instructs; the latter carries out instructions, but at the same time supplies much of the first-hand information on which policy is determined and instructions issued. So here, too, is an interplay of ideas, and a partnership in our common purpose. Our representatives, at 338 posts throughout the world, have four main tasks: the first is to keep us informed—speedily, accurately, and with absolute impartiality. They must avoid undue sympathy with or prejudice against the country where they are stationed, and remember that what we want are the facts, with a fair and conscientious judgment of those facts, and not colored facts or preconceived ideas. The second is to represent us abroad, to interpret our ideals, and to explain our policies, to make friends with the people of the country, and to facilitate through informal contact the transaction of public business. The third is to carry out instructions and to engage in any negotiations that may be entrusted to them. These are often highly technical, and require considerable study and knowledge. Fourth, and by no means last, I refer to the protection of the lives and property of our citizens in foreign lands. Americans abroad are subject to the laws of the land they may happen to be in, but sometimes even law-abiding citizens become involved with the authorities, through no fault of their own, and here our good offices are freely given. This is particularly true in time of war, commotion and civil strife, and as examples, I can point with pride to the work done during the past year by our diplomatic and consular officers in Spain, in watching out for our citizens, in protecting them in time of peril, in evacuating them from zones of danger and in protecting their property from seizure and destruction—and more recently, to great work being done in China. Testimony that has reached me from hundreds of returning Americans bears witness to the integrity, the zeal and the efficiency of our agents abroad. Occasionally articles appear in certain columns of our press that belittle their work and impugn their abilities. But I should like to pay sincere tribute, from the point of view of one who sees the results of their work almost daily, to the constant, unrelenting and successful efforts of our diplomats and consuls to protect American interests and to carry out American policies. The day is long past, when diplomacy was synonymous with a pleasant, easy-going existence. Today it means hard work, long hours, technical knowledge in a variety of fields, objectivity, skill in negotiations, and, on rare occasions, physical danger in carrying on the work. In the four and one-half years I have been Secretary of State, our Foreign Service can be proud of its record."



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# BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE POLICY

The following report, entitled *Memorandum on the Subject of the Acceptance of Business Appointments by Officers of the Crown Services* has come to the JOURNAL'S attention:

As stated at the end of paragraph 15 of Cmd. 5451 ("Statement relating to Report of the Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of and Trading in Arms, 1935-36"), the question of the acceptance of business appointments by officers of the Crown Services is one which "calls for careful study, and is not being overlooked."

1. After close examination of this question, His Majesty's Government have reached the conclusions set out in the following paragraphs:—

2. The surest guide for the conduct of Officers of the four Crown Services must always be the existence and maintenance of great traditions and high standards in those Services; no rules, however elaborate, can be a substitute for this all-important condition. The Appendix to this paper contains an extract from the Report of a Board of Enquiry published in 1928 (Cmd. 3037) enunciating certain general principles by which the conduct of Civil Servants should be regulated; these received governmental approval, and are, of course, equally applicable to the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force.

3. At the same time, His Majesty's Government recognise that it is in the interest of the Services themselves, as well as of the country, that public confidence in the disinterestedness and integrity of the Crown Services should be maintained at the highest point, and that there should be no possibility of a suggestion—however unjustified—in the public mind that members of those Services might be influenced in the course of their official relations with business concerns by hopes or offers of future employment in any of those concerns.

4. In emphasising the importance of preserving public confidence, His Majesty's Government in no sense imply that there is anything intrinsically improper or undesirable in Officers, on retirement at the end of their Service career, accepting business appointments. But they realise that there are types of cases which might lend themselves to misunderstanding, and they have decided to require Government assent to the acceptance of appointments within these types.

5. These would include business and other bodies—

- (a) which are in contractual relationship with the Government;
- (b) which are in receipt of subsidies or their equivalent from the Government;
- (c) in which the Government is a shareholder;

(d) which are in receipt from the Government of loans, guarantees or other forms of capital assistance;

(e) with which Services or Departments or Branches of Government are, as a matter of course, in a special relationship; and semi-public organisations brought into being by the Government and/or by Parliament.

6. In such cases all Officers of the rank of Assistant Under-Secretary of State (or Principal Assistant Secretary or, in Missions abroad, Ministers), Rear-Admiral, Major-General, Air Vice-Marshal—and above—will be required to obtain the assent of the Government before accepting an offer of employment.

In addition, in each of the four Services there are posts of a special or technical character not covered by the preceding sentence to which a similar requirement will apply. Lists of such posts will be prepared in the respective Departments, in conjunction with the Treasury, to ensure parity of treatment.

7. The prior assent of the Government will take the form of approval by the Minister concerned after consultation with the Treasury; but, after the lapse of two years from the date of retirement, such assent will no longer be required.

8. The like principles will apply in the case of Officers who, in exceptional circumstances, may wish to resign from the Services to take up outside occupations.

## APPENDIX

We think in conclusion that we shall not be travelling outside our terms of reference if, as three Civil Servants of some experience and jealous for the honour and traditions of the Service, we indicate what we conceive to be the principles which should regulate the conduct of Civil Servants—whether engaged in Home Departments or on diplomatic missions—in their relation to the public.

His Majesty's Civil Service, unlike other great professions, is not and cannot in the nature of things be an autonomous profession. In common with the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, it must always be subject to the rules and regulations laid down for its guidance by His Majesty's Government. This written code is, in the case of the Civil Service, to be found not only in the Statutes but also in Orders in Council, Treasury Circulars and other directions, which may from time to time be promul-



gated; but over and above these the Civil Service, like every other profession, has its unwritten code of ethics and conduct for which the most effective sanction lies in the public opinion of the Service itself, and it is upon the maintenance of a sound and healthy public opinion within the Service that its value and efficiency chiefly depend.

The first duty of a Civil Servant is to give his undivided allegiance to the State at all times and on all occasions when the State has a claim upon his services. With his private activities the State is in general not concerned, so long as his conduct therein is not such as to bring discredit upon the Service of which he is a member. But to say that he is not to subordinate his duty to his private interests, nor to make use of his official position to further those interests, is to say no more than that he must behave with common honesty. The Service exacts from itself a higher standard, because it recognizes that the State is entitled to demand that its servants shall not only be honest in fact, but beyond the reach of suspicion of dishonesty. It was laid down by one of His Majesty's Judges in a case some few years ago that it was not merely of some importance, but of fundamental importance, that in a court of law justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done; which we take to mean that public confidence in the administration of justice would be shaken if the least suspicion, however ill-founded, were allowed to arise that the course of legal proceedings could in any way be influenced by improper motives. We apply without hesitation an analogous rule to other branches of the public service. A Civil Servant is not to subordinate his duty to his private interests; but neither is he to put himself in a position where his duty and his interests conflict. He is not to make use of his official position to further those interests; but neither is he so to order his private affairs as to allow the suspicion to arise that a trust has been abused or a confidence betrayed. These obligations are, we do not doubt, universally recognised throughout the whole of the Service; if it were otherwise, its public credit would be diminished and its usefulness to the State impaired.

We content ourselves with laying down these general principles, which we do not seek to elaborate into any detailed code, if only for the reason that their application must necessarily vary according to the position, the Department and the work of the Civil Servant concerned. Practical rules for the guidance of social conduct depend also as much upon the instinct and perception of the individual as upon cast-iron formulas; and the surest guide will, we hope, always be found in the nice and jealous honour of Civil Servants themselves. The public expects from them a standard of integrity and conduct not only inflexible but fastidious, and has not been disappointed in the past. We are confident that we are expressing the view of the Service when we say that the public have a right to expect that standard, and that it is the duty of the Service to see that the expectation is fulfilled.

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THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE

(Continued from page 595)

he cannot advance a penny to any other stranded American citizen, except from his own pocket), he issues visas, he attests consular invoices, he witnesses marriages of American citizens if invited to do so, he inscribes on his register births of children to American parents, and carries out similar duties.

In due time his superiors on the personnel board begin to consider whether he is better fitted for the diplomatic or consular branches of the service. Under the Rogers Act, passed in 1924, the two branches are considered as one, and foreign-service officers are theoretically capable of serving in either capacity. As a matter of practice, the requirements differ sharply. Some men who are successful in one are dismal failures in the other.

Suppose our young man seems promising diplomatic timber. He is sent as third secretary to an embassy or legation, where he reads the local newspapers and magazines, clipping likely items for the attention of his seniors. He is assigned to chaperon through the mysteries of native life—including shopping—the visiting wives of Senators or other influential persons from home.

By this time he has probably reached Grade 8, the lowest rung of the classified ladder. His salary is \$3,500 a year, and he may receive a small living al-

lowance for foreign service, a small allowance to make up for exchange fluctuations, or, in rare cases, where he might be alone in a small post and be required to give a Fourth of July reception to Americans living there, a representation allowance. As he makes his way upward he gets more important work, including missions at the Foreign Office, and eventually reaches Grade 4, where his salary runs from \$6,000 to \$6,900.

At this point in his career he is seriously studied by the personnel board. Unless he is regarded as fit to become a minister one day, his promotion stops there. If he goes ahead, he will reach Class 1, with a salary ranging from \$9,000 to \$10,000. He will then be a consul general or a counselor of embassy, and will be on the eligible list for appointment, at the pleasure of the President, as minister plenipotentiary.

The "career" prospect who sticks to the consular branch of the service will have more to do with the economic relations between the United States and the country to which he is accredited than with their political relations. He will specialize in finding trade opportunities for American goods. He will intervene between local police officials and traveling or resident Americans who get into trouble. He will take charge of the effects of Americans who die abroad, and communicate with their families.

But either road leads to the top, under the new dispensation. Two new Assistant Secretaries of State have just been appointed, both of them career



men. One came up the entire way via the consular route, while the other has held only diplomatic posts.

The foreign-service officers, scattered over the world in 338 establishments maintained by the State Department, constitute its eyes and ears. Their constant reports make up a communications system of which the Department at Washington is the switchboard. At that central listening post is received the confidential news from every quarter of the earth on which the President must, in the final analysis, base his foreign policy. These officers are supposed to be, and usually are, impartial, trained observers.

At the present time, a little more than half of the legations and embassies of the United States are headed by men who have come up from the ranks—career men. The others are directed by so-called political appointees, that is to say, men named by Mr. Roosevelt because of party or personal affiliations. Thus the two systems are on trial, side by side. The future of the country's foreign service may depend on the outcome.

If the career men who now hold important ambassadorial and ministerial posts make good, as their colleagues are sure they will, it will be assumed that the merit system has come to stay in American diplomacy.

Mr. Welles believes that the present shakeup is about completed, and that the State Department personnel will now get a breathing spell to adjust itself. The policy of change, however, may be expected to be continued indefinitely.

"There is not much use in the Government's spending money on a career service unless the best men get a chance to serve in the best posts," he explains. "The President favors this policy."

### LIFE ON THE ROLLICKING DEEP



Foreign Service contingent aboard SS *Washington*. Front row, from left to right—Mrs. Allan Dawson, Mrs. Norris Haselton, Robert Kelley (Istanbul), Mrs. Robt. Menminger. Back row—Allan Dawson (Hamburg), William Barnes (Amsterdam), W. Stratton Anderson (Le Havre), Robert B. Menminger (Zagreb), Edwin McKee (Moscow).

### HOW IT'S DONE IN FINLAND

Finland in the Finnish language is known as "Suomi," and Helsingfors, its capital city, is known as Helsinki.

Educated Finns speak, read, and write numerous languages. The largest bookstore in Europe is in Helsingfors and books and periodicals printed in all European languages are on sale there. Numerous Finns know English well, since it is used widely in connection with Finnish commerce.

Finland is so far north that during the season of the white nights it is possible to read a newspaper at midnight in the natural light on the streets of Helsingfors.

The Finnish equivalent of the American chain store is the cooperative society store. More than half the retail trade in Finland is carried on by cooperative societies which operate retail stores, tailor shops, restaurants, et cetera.

Helsingfors is a quiet city. In the winter time wheeled traffic, with the exception of automobiles, is largely replaced by silently moving sleighs and it is forbidden to make use of automobile horns throughout the entire year. A street scene which appears greatly animated to the eye is practically silent to the ear.

Finnish travelers are air-minded to an advanced degree. It is possible to make the journey from Helsingfors to Tallinn, Estonia, en route to central Europe by air in 40 minutes and that to Stockholm en route to the Scandinavian centers and the British Isles in a few hours, thus saving a great deal of time in contrast with the slow and, in the winter time, unpleasant trip by water.

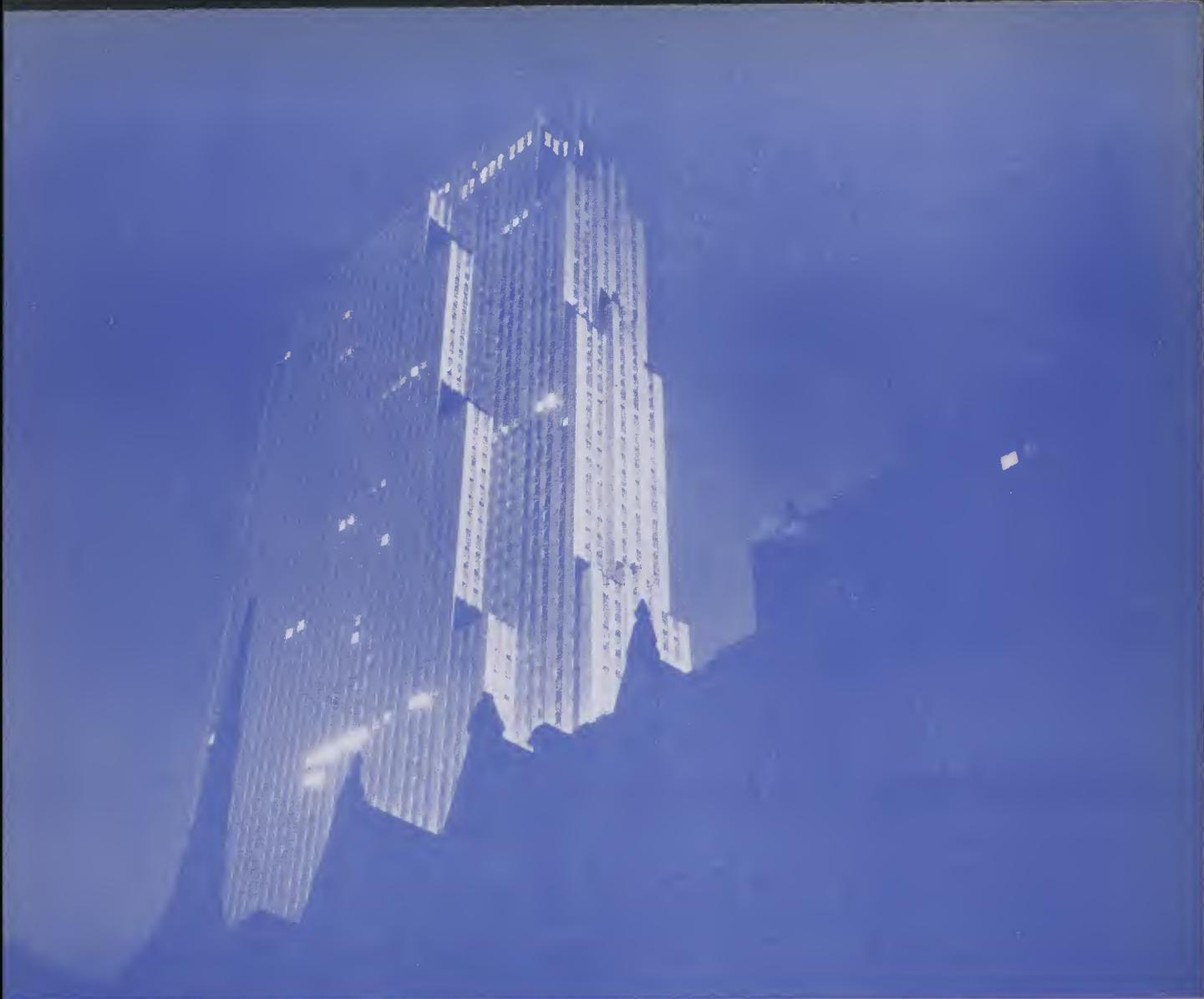
The Lapps in northern Finland use the reindeer as a domestic animal in the same manner in which the horse is used in the United States. Small Finnish boys and girls frequently ride in sleighs drawn by reindeer during the winter months in the city parks where enterprising Lapps rent their reindeer.

### COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

The Chairman of the Community Mobilization for Human Needs, Charles P. Taft, has written the Editors as follows:

"On October eighteenth, President Roosevelt will utilize a 250 station joint CBS-NBC hook-up to address the nation on behalf of the country's private civic, health and welfare agencies.

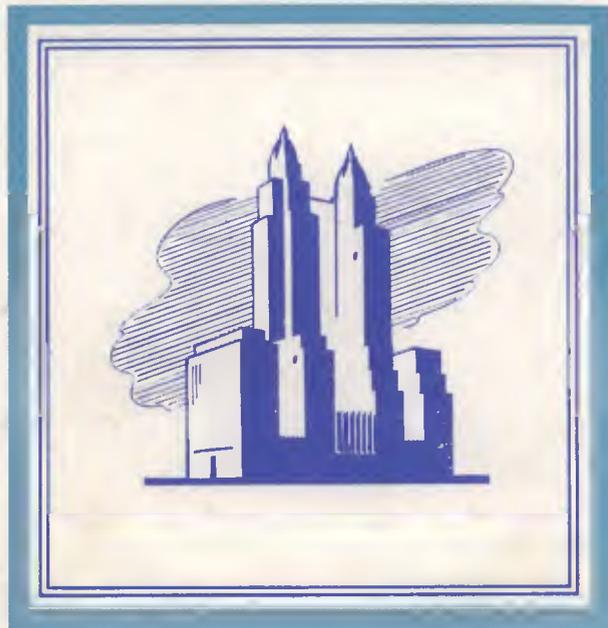
A series of national, sectional and local events will follow, arousing public interest in the needs, scope and services of the 8,500 of these agencies scattered throughout the country. A number of the more popular coast-to-coast commercial and other radio programs will participate. . . ."



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