

*The* **AMERICAN**  
**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
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VOL. 15

JULY, 1938

No. 7

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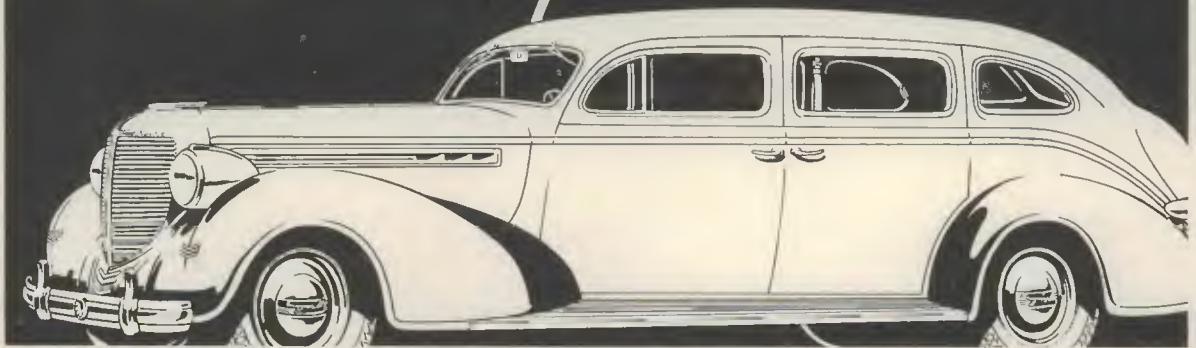


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Henry Leverick and Nancy gazing with rapt attention at the titanic majesty of "Roland," famed Leviathan of the Berlin Zoo. Unfortunately it was impossible to include Roland in the snapshot.



Arthur R. Williams and family at the Colon Railway Station.

# SERVICE GLIMPSES



Ambassador Daniels at the Washington Monument, Mexico City.



Consul C. T. Steger, Beirut, receives from his son Pete a cup representing Golf Club Championship, won for the third successive year.



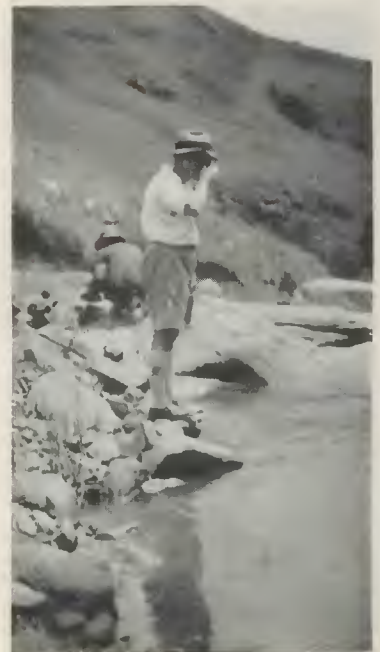
Elizabeth and Lawrence Higgins are decorated with Holland's—not Hawaii's—tulip "leis" on the Leyden-Haalem road.



Caroline and Bin Brown taking a turn on high!



Pillars of the Legation and Consulate at Port au Prince.



Consul Ebling, escaping the tropical climate of Lourenço Marques, sipping aqua vitae in the Natal National Park last February.



If you like to write and can take good pictures,  
here is an important suggestion . . .

■  
A crescent-shaped bridge of boats links the two banks at Kweilin, in China's scenic province of Kwangsi. Bowed by the current, this pontoon structure is held together by chains, and can be opened for passage of river traffic. Photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by T. C. Lau.

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GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., Editor

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 15, No. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1938

## Folk Tales of Northwest India

By C. E. MACY, *Consul, Karachi*

NABI BUX, the octogenarian story teller, seated cross-legged in the bazaar, his snaggy teeth stained with betel nut, spat a stream of the red juice unerringly into the dusty roadway, and then, wiping his nose with his sleeve—a characteristic gesture—proceeded to tell me the story of

### THE THREE STUPID BALUCHIS

Look, Hazoor! *Puranc zamane men\** three Ba-

\*Urdu equivalent of "Once upon a time."

luchi fellows went out, as is the custom of these hardy hill men, to rob wayfarers. Coming to a distant place, they spied a mounted huntsman. He saw them too, and feared they meant no good, but, as he knew he was already observed, he thought, "It will avail me little to turn baek. I had better keep on my way and trust to luek." So, counting upon the soothing effect of an obsequious salaam, he reined in his mount to a walk, and, when he passed them, saluted the three Baluchi yokels as



Raconteurs, Kashmir

Courtesy of the U. S. National Museum



persons of importance, and then, putting spurs to his horse, was soon lost to view in a cloud of dust.

Vastly astonished, but immensely pleased at this sign of deference and respect, the three Baluchis completely forgot their original purpose. A heated quarrel began over which one was the person for whom the salute had been intended. A happy thought came to one of them as they were about to come to blows. He said, "Companions, what good is it for us to quarrel thus? Yon horseman goes to a nearby village. Let us go there too, and when we meet again, let us ask him to tell us himself which one of us was the man for whom his salaam was meant."

No sooner said than done. The three started off at a dog-trot and met up with the huntsman on the outskirts of the village, where, knowing he was safe from pursuit, the huntsman had dismounted and was taking refuge from the heat under the shade of a tree. All three Baluchis began to shout and wave their arms, saying, "Look, Wazha! One question, please, and answer justly. Which one of us did you salaam?" "Why," said the huntsman, "what a silly question! I saluted that one amongst you three fine rascals who is the biggest and most stupid fool."

The quarrel then broke out afresh. "You see? I told you so! He saluted me. Everyone says I'm the biggest fool in our village." "Nothing of the kind. It's not so at all. He meant me. My father always said a dumber child than I never lived." Again he who had had the happy thought before, now suggested that they refer this matter to the huntsman too, saying, "Look, O Wazha! Thou art the source of wisdom. Tell us truly now which one of us is the biggest fool." "Ah, that," said the huntsman, "is not so easy a question to answer. I know you not. How can I decide? But wait! Let each of you tell me his story, and after that I shall be better able to decide."

Whereupon the first Baluchi related

*The Story of the First Fool*

You will know at once, O Wazha, how stupid I am, when I tell you I have a wife, the most stubborn woman in all the world. One night, after we had both climbed into bed, I remembered I had forgotten to fasten the outside door, so I said to my wife, "Woman, go at once and close the door."

"Go yourself, you lazy lout," said she, "you're the one who forgot to close it." We quarreled until both were out of breath, then we agreed that the one of us who spoke first was the one who, as a penalty, must get up and close the door. A thief who was already in the house, having come through the unfastened door, heard the shouting and listened to all we said. Then, taking his time, he sacked the house, placed the bundle containing his loot near the entrance door, and then went to the kitchen, where he ate up the baked meats intended for the morrow. Handling the pots made his hands black with soot; he tiptoes into our room and wiped his hands clean on both our faces. In the darkness neither of us cried out for fear of losing the wager. When morning came, my wife, as soon as she saw my face, exclaimed, "You booby! Your face is as black as soot." Then was it my turn to shout and cry out triumphantly.

"Balo! Balo! Balo! I've won the bet. You spoke first. Go now, woman, and close that door." Grumbling, she went away to do my bidding, only to come back and upbraid me bitterly for being such a stupid fool as to lie abed while a thief sacked my house. This, O Wazha, is the story of my folly.

"Folly it was," agreed the huntsman, "but let

me hear now,

*The Story of the Second Fool.*

At the outset, O Wazha, I can say I am more stupid than he; for if he is stupid to have one wife, how stupid must I be, who have two. Married at the age of sixteen, I found my wife's beauty fading somewhat after the birth of our sixth child, and I tired of her, but to send her away would not be worthy of the honor of a Baluchi. So I merely took another and a younger wife—a twenty-year-old Makrani maiden. Our marriage *bandobast* when the Qazi performed the *nikah* was a feast yet spoken of in our village. But alas, this young wife soon seemed to find great amusement in searching my head for white hairs, which she jerked out at once when she found them. She usually did this when we were alone, but one day, alas, she carelessly pulled one out in the presence of my first wife, who became livid with rage, shouting, "You lousy wench! What right have you to disturb the hoary head of my husband, whose

(Continued on page 448)



# Additional Space for the Department of State

By ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH

The building now occupied by the Department of State was formerly known as the State, War and Navy Building and housed, if not all, practically all of the activities of these three branches of the Government. As the volume of work and the activities of the War and Navy Departments increased it became necessary some years ago for the Navy Department to transfer all of its activities from the State, War and Navy Building. The War Department in recent years, through the considerable growth in its activities, found it necessary to house a good many of them in other buildings throughout the city and now only a relatively small part of its activities are in the State Department Building. It became obvious that both the Departments of War and Navy needed buildings of their own and the various projects envisaged by our Government for the future building program in the Capital contemplate separate structures for both of those departments. These building programs envisage that the former State, War and Navy Building shall be devoted entirely to the use of the Department of State and it is now already known as the State Department Building.

During the last few years the work of the Department has continued its steady increase in volume and importance. Although the increase in personnel has been relatively small, the need for additional space became so acute that the situation was brought to the attention of the President, who gave it very careful consideration. As there were great difficulties in finding adequate and appropriate space for the activities of the War Department which would have to be moved out of the building, a temporary solution had been found in transferring some of the offices of the State Department to the Winder Building across Seventeenth Street. For some years, therefore, the Visa Division, the Treaty Division, the Office of the Translator, the Philippine Office and the German Claims Commission have been accommodated in the Winder Building.

However, there has been no letup in the increase in the responsibilities and work of the Department of State. In order to adapt the machinery and organization of the Department to the conditions which it has to meet at home and in every part of the world, it was found that either a very considerable increase in personnel would be necessary or a most painstaking study

of the organization would have to be made to determine whether, through certain changes within the Department, it might not be possible to handle certain aspects of the work more effectively and so prevent as considerable an expansion in personnel as seemed imperative. There is perhaps no Department of our Government which has continuously given such careful study to its internal organization as has the Department of State, and it is largely due to this careful planning and internal coordination that it has been possible for it to carry on its work effectively with relatively small personnel. The Department of State remains the smallest of the executive departments and its growth in personnel has been relatively slight in comparison with that of other departments and in proportion to the increased work and responsibility it has to carry. Such a further study of the Department's organization has been in progress for some months and, through the changes which were made last year and which now are being contemplated, it is believed that the Department's setup will correspond to its present needs.

Through these studies, however, the need of increased space became only the more obvious. Through the intervention of the President, the War Department has made available in the last months to the Department of State some 40,000 square feet of additional space. A very careful reallocation of the space has been made and officers returning to the Department in the next months will find a considerable change in its geography. Through the cooperation of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior the some additional 80 rooms which have been made available to the Department of State are being completely renovated. It is planned that during the next fiscal year considerable structural improvements will be made in the building, including the installation of a new system of elevators.

A very considerable effort has been made to arrange the various divisions and offices within the building in such a way as to provide not only adequate space for the various divisions and offices but also to make possible the most effective administration and the greatest convenience to the Department personnel as well as to those having business with it. The political divisions, for ex-

*(Continued on page 444)*



Caravan, Medinah to Mecca, 15 days' journey. Two to three passengers per camel, and their effects.

## A Professor's Pilgrimage

By PROFESSOR KAN'AN EL KHATIB  
American University, Beirut

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The American University at Beirut is one of the institutions where American Foreign Service officers and British Consular officers in the Levant service are receiving special training in Near Eastern languages and culture. To those officers who have served in the Near East the Beirut institution needs no introduction for its graduates are scattered throughout all of western Asia and northern Africa and many of them hold responsible government offices. It is believed that all members of the Service, regardless as to whether they have served in the Near East, will be interested in the account which Professor Kan'an el Khatib, instructor in Arabic and Turkish at the American University, has made of his recent pilgrimage to Mecca. At the same time he accomplished a good will tour as emissary of the American University to His Majesty, King Ibn es Sa'ud, to enlist the interest of the Saudi Arabian Government in sending students to Beirut.*

*As a result of Professor Khatib's visit twenty-three Saudi Arabian students are now matriculated at the university.*

*The following is Professor Khatib's account of the journey and pilgrimage, with illustrations furnished by the traveler. The article was submitted to the JOURNAL by Gordon P. Merriam, Second Secretary, Cairo.*

WHEN President Dodge asked me to go to Hedjaz as the representative of the American University of Beirut and to convey the University's greetings to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz Ass'oud, I hesitated a bit before giving my final word, imagining that Hedjaz is nothing but a hot blazing desert with a few palm trees scattered here and there and hundreds of camels searching for a green leaf to eat! Now that the trip is over, I consider myself most fortunate for the honor which has been extended to me.

I shall give you a very brief summary of my trip. I left Beirut on the 20th of March 1937, taking with me a beautifully bound collection of Arabic books written by some of the University Professors for His Majesty the King and a very attractive album containing some pictures of our school, decorated with a beautiful piece of gold bearing the name of His Royal Highness, Prince Faysal Ass'oud; and also two letters of introduction from the President.

In Egypt I made two interesting visits, one to the famous Arabic scholar, Dr. Taha Husein, at the Egyptian University, and the second to the well-known Dr. Chahbandar, an old University graduate.



Mecca residence of the Sa'udi Arabian Minister of Finance 'Abdallah Suleiman.



Leaving Suez as the only passenger on an Italian boat, after three days' journey through the Red Sea I arrived at Jedda, the Hedjaz sea port where the foreign representatives live. In Jedda I had a very kind and warm reception by Sheikh Abdalla Assulayman, the Minister of Finance. After having my bath I put on the "Ithram"—two seamless pieces of white cloth are usually used—and drove on a fairly good road directly to Mecca, which is about 75 kilometers from Jedda.

On arriving in Mecca I drove straight to the "Ka'aba" for the "Tawaf." The "Tawaf" is the ceremony of walking seven times round the "Ka'aba." It is an indispensable obligation for everyone who enters the Holy City.

Then I was taken to a good hotel of five stories, run by the Government, where I had the best of care and comfort.

On the third day after my arrival in Mecca, I was granted an audience with His Majesty the King at the Royal Palace. The King has a very strong and charming personality. He is known as the tallest man in the whole Arabian Peninsula. At the Royal Palace His Majesty, in his habitual democratic manner, honored me with a welcome which I shall never forget. His Majesty was delighted with the University present. After a memorable interview which lasted half an hour, I left the gorgeous palace to pay my respects to His Royal Highness Prince Faysal, where again I had a similar welcome. The very highly cultured Prince had kindly accepted the University present and expressed his admiration of the University and the Arabic handwriting of our President!

That same evening three beautiful cars were ready for my trip to Ta'if, the famous summer resort of Hedjaz. Ta'if is about 120 kilometers from Mecca and about 1,600 meters above sea level. After spending four extremely pleasant days there, accompanied by my friend Sulayman Alhamad, an old student of the Preparatory School at Beirut, we returned to Mecca. On our way back we were obliged to stop for three hours, because of the heavy rain and sweeping floods!



Falconry at Ta'if, the Hedjaz summer resort. (Professor Khaib on the left.)

On the following day I left for Medina, where the remains of the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessing upon him) are buried. Medina is about 550 kilometers from Mecca. After a drive of ten

*(Continued on page 445)*



Motherhood in the Desert

## LETTERS

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

### CARD INDEX SYSTEM FOR STATIONERY

(As explained in a despatch from Edward A. Dow, Consul General, Santiago, Chile)

A suggestion has been made by Vice Consul John T. Garvin, Santiago, Chile, that a card index system be devised and operated throughout the Foreign Service to replace the current Schedule of Stationery, Forms, and Miscellaneous Supplies now furnished by the Department.

Such a system might follow the 3 by 5 card color scheme of the Inventory of Government Property cards, using different colors for such groupings as:

- Paper and Envelopes,
- Miscellaneous Supplies (including pencils and pouch equipment),
- Consular and Foreign Service numbered and unnumbered forms,
- Standard Forms and Forms from other than Department of State,
- Forms used by the Diplomatic Service only,
- Forms used by Accounting Offices only,
- Record Books;

each card being headed to designate an individual item from which requisition may be made on Form No. 100 after having entered thereon the stock on hand, as indicated below:

#### SPECIMEN CARD

No. 2 Letter, white, 8 x 10 1/2, headed.		(REAMS)	
Date	On Hand	Requisitioned	Special Specification
			STOCK RECEIVED
			Date Quantity

It is believed that this system would greatly facilitate the taking of stock and checking of requisitions against actual demands, particularly after the system has been in operation over a number of years.

Furthermore, it is believed that the system would effect greater efficiency in the preparation of more accurate requisitions, with resulting economy of both time and supplies. Also, by preparing and mailing new cards to the field, the Department would avoid the necessity of frequent revision of its schedule of stationery, et

cetera (latest correction in August, 1935), whenever a new form is adopted, or new supplies made available to the Foreign Service.

The usefulness of this system would be further enhanced by furnishing two sets of such cards to each office, one to be kept in alphabetical order and the other numerically.

The Editor,  
THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

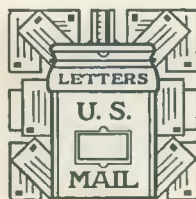
I have followed with the greatest interest the correspondence appearing in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL on the subject of improving the Service. I have been struck with the multiplicity and complexity of the proposals. Many of these, though doubtless well considered and full of merit, are in the nature of ultimate refinements which I venture to say have never occurred to the great majority of officers. It seems to me that what should be done now is to select from this material the outstanding needs of the Service and to concentrate upon them in the hope of getting early results.

My selection of an outstanding need, perhaps the outstanding need, is the providing of transportation on home leave for non-career officers and clerks of long service at distant and unhealthy posts.

I think it would be within reason to ask that all non-career officers and clerks be given transportation for themselves and families (second-class on steamers) once in seven years. Hardly any Mission Board does less for its members. But this is perhaps too much to hope for at the present juncture. As a start toward this goal, I suggest that a way be found at once to grant second-class transportation to non-career officers and their families for the purpose of taking home leave, on the following three conditions:

- (1) They must have served abroad for at least 25 years.
- (2) Such service must have been in unhealthy posts.

(Continued on page 448)



# Ministers of Career

REPRESENTATIVE Robert L. Bacon of New York introduced the following bill (H. R. 10699), on May 19, 1938, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

## A BILL

To provide that Foreign Service officers who are promoted to the rank of ambassador or minister shall retain their status as Foreign Service officers and shall be classified as ministers of career.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 10 of the Act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1207, 1208; U. S. C., title 22, sec. 3), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. That the officers in the Foreign Service shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto, except as increases in salaries are authorized in section 33 of this Act, but not exceeding in number for each class a proportion of the total number of officers in the Service represented in the following percentage limitations:

"Ambassadors and ministers as now or hereafter provided: Foreign Service officers as follows: A class composed of Foreign Service officers promoted to the grade of minister under the provisions of section 14 of this Act, who shall retain their status as Foreign Service officers and shall be eligible, when not serving under appointments as ambassadors or ministers, to any assignment authorized by law for Foreign Service officers, and shall be known as ministers of career, \$10,000 (except that when serving as ambassador he shall draw the salary established by law for the position); class 1, 6 per centum, \$9,000 to \$10,000; class 2, 7 per centum, \$8,000 to \$8,900; class 3, 8 per centum, \$7,000 to \$7,900; class 4, 9 per centum, \$6,000 to \$6,900; class 5, 10 per centum, \$5,000 to \$5,900; class 6, 14 per centum, \$4,500 to \$4,900; class 7, \$4,000 to \$4,400; class 8, \$3,500 to \$3,900; unclassified, \$2,500 to \$3,400: *Provided,* That as many Foreign Service officers above class 6 as may be required for the purpose of inspection may be detailed by the Secretary of State for that purpose."

Mr. Bacon issued the following statement regarding his bill:

"My bill would extend and promote the career system now applying to our Foreign Service officers. Through provision for a class known as Ministers of Career, it would make possible the promotion of efficient and distinguished Foreign Service officers to the position of minister or ambassador and provide for their retention in the Foreign Service after their tour of duty is ended.

"Under the Foreign Service Act as it is today there are officers who have not felt in the past that they could accept appointment to the grade of Minister for economic reasons, for being without independent

means they did not feel justified in surrendering their status as members of the career Foreign Service. Under the law as it is today if a Foreign Service officer is appointed minister and later is dropped through the desire of a President to appoint someone else, such a Foreign Service officer is in the unfortunate position of being dropped entirely from the Government Service after long and distinguished career. This handicap and bar to a real career system would be removed if my proposal becomes law.

"Under my bill, the government would be enabled to continue to have the benefit of the services of officers from the career service who have served as Ambassadors or Ministers under circumstances that would give them a rank and standing in the career service suitable to their experience. There would be many posts where officers of this character could continue to serve very effectively as Counselors or Consuls General and their being relieved, at least, temporarily, as Chiefs of Mission would be regarded as merely choice of personnel on the part of the President.

"This new class of Foreign Service officers, to be known as 'Ministers of Career,' would always and necessarily remain small because its membership would be limited to those Foreign Service officers advanced to the grade of Minister by the President.

"It is felt that if my bill becomes law it would definitely stimulate the desire of Presidents to advance career officers to the grade of Minister. That it would stimulate the entire Foreign Service goes without saying. My plan offers an extension of the Foreign Service career system that will not cost the government a penny."

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT

*Extension of remarks of Hon. Emanuel Celler of New York in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, May 24, 1938:*

MR. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am most happy to express this word of praise for the present Assistant Secretary of State, George S. Messersmith, for the splendid work he performed as assistant consul general at Berlin, and for the fine work he is now doing in Washington. I have had occasion to contact him in hundreds of immigration and refugee cases, and in almost every instance he has responded in a courageous, fearless, and thorough American manner. My thanks and the heartfelt thanks of thousands of political and religious refugees go out to him.

It also gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation for the fine, humanitarian service being rendered by our chargé d'affaires at Vienna,

(Continued on page 444)

# Conference of American Consular Officers

Mexico City, November 15, 1918

By EDWARD A. DOW, *Consul General, Santiago, Chile*

The names of the officers in the picture, reading from left to right, are:

*Front row*

Claude I. Dawson, Consul General, retired.  
J. T. Tracy, War Trade Board.  
George A. Chamberlain, Consul General, retired.  
John R. Silliman, Consul (deceased).  
Wilbur T. Gracey, Consul, retired.

*Second row*

Henry M. Wolcott, Consul, London.  
James B. Stewart, Consul General, Mexico.  
Luther K. Zabriskie, Consul (deceased).  
William E. Chapman, Consul, Gibraltar.  
Lloyd Burlingham, Consul, retired.  
Gilbert R. Willson, Consul, Piedras Negras.

*Third row*

Cornelius Ferris, Consul General, retired.  
Joseph Rowe, Vice Consul, retired.

J. Randolph Robinson, Vice Consul (deceased).  
Edward A. Dow, Consul General, Santiago, Chile.  
Bartley Yost, Consul, retired.  
Ezra M. Lawton, Consul General (deceased).

*Fourth row*

Sydney Smith, Consul, retired.  
Harold A. Paschal, Vice Consul, retired.  
Zachary Cobb, Collector of Customs, El Paso, Texas.  
William P. Blocker, Consul, Monterey.

This conference was possibly the first of such gatherings in Mexico, so far as is known. A previous conference of four consular officers assigned to frontier posts in Mexico was held in San Antonio earlier that year. It had to do with border and other problems. Present then were G. Carlton Woodward of Matamoros; William P. Blocker

*(Continued on page 451)*





## Out of the Way Posts

*Extracts from an address to the Foreign Service School by  
NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, Chief, Division of Foreign  
Service Administration*



American Consulate at Bahia,  
Brazil

and I can speak with some knowledge and much sincerity, for I served in one and in the course of my duty as an Inspector I saw many more in the West Indies, Central and South America. I am not unacquainted with some such posts in Europe and the Near East. Unfortunately, Africa and the Far East are a closed book to me—so far. If the personal pronoun creeps in rather often it is because I am going to speak rather informally and from personal knowledge.

In 1925 I was a subordinate in the Consulate General at Berlin—my first post. I had been there over four years and by the law of averages could expect a transfer at any moment. Naturally there was much speculation among my colleagues and myself and discussion of possibilities. I stated repeatedly, and with perfect sincerity, that I had no preferences and was ready to go anywhere. One fine day there came a telegram transferring me to Pernanibuco, Brazil. It had an ominous sound and the encyclopedia was not very encouraging. All

**I F E E L** qualified to address you on the subject of small out of the way posts, their advantage and interest,

we could learn was that the city had a reputation for heat and heavy rains; that it was several days by steamer from Rio de Janeiro; and that it had no regular fast steamship service to the United States. Of course there was no air service in those days and in our minds we pictured isolation and discomfort such as we had never known. Of all else we were profoundly ignorant.

My wife and I thought this over, listened to the good-natured jibes and thoroughly insincere condolences of our friends, and made up our minds to go there and like it. We arrived one sunny afternoon and a new period in our Foreign Service experience began.

The next day, a Sunday, I took over formally from my predecessor, who was impatiently waiting to get away on an overdue leave, and the following day he left me, a stranger in a strange land, to wrestle unaided with a new language, new conditions, new problems, new contacts—and no Vice Consul to tell me what to do.

We stayed there three and a half years and enjoyed every minute. We took a fairly large rambling house with a wide verandah on some three acres of ground, on the outskirts of the city, and kept cows, chickens and other livestock. We had a vegetable garden and grew our own coconuts, bananas, figs, mangoes and other tropical fruits. True, we bought milk, eggs and vegetables but at least we had the fun of running a bucolic estate, and we lived in comparative ease and comfort.



The Municipal Theatre at Sao Paulo—one of the great Opera Houses of the world



Photo by G. F. Kennan

A street in Tallinn

But enjoyment of a post does not depend on material comforts. I mention them merely to illustrate how wide of the mark may be one's preconceived notions or the advice of well-meaning friends. We enjoyed that post, not because we lived in reasonable comfort, but because of the interest we took in the place itself, in its history, institutions, and the life of the people; and because of the stimulating character of the work at the office.

The early colonial history of Northeastern Brazil is full of interesting things which you don't get from books, and that is true of almost every out of the way corner of the world. The political and social structure, superficially very similar to our own, was something quite new to us and was fascinating to observe. We got a kick out of visiting sugar and cotton plantations and learning how those products are grown and processed. By coast-

ing steamer and in our trusty Ford we visited the high spots of interest in the district, which by the way is larger in area than Germany. There was, in short, plenty to do in one's spare time, interesting, amusing, and profitable.

But to me the real satisfaction was at the office. There I was, American Consul in a town of half a million inhabitants, twelve hundred miles from the supervising Consulate General and four hundred from my nearest colleague; dependent for communication with the Department on costly and therefore necessarily brief and few telegrams, and a postal service requiring three to four weeks each way. I was on my own. Routine and administrative services took not over twenty per cent of my time and even these, because of the character of the place, were not without romance. The lowly castor bean, for instance, source of our old friend castor oil, is an important article of commerce there; and in connection with invoicing tons and tons of beans I found much interest in studying their production and handling. But the greater part of my time could be devoted to voluntary trade promotion—trying to find outlets for American products and guiding exporters in taking advantage of them and at the same time avoid losses due to ill considered or hasty actions. The volume of this work, and the degree of success to be attained, depended very largely on my own initiative.

Then there were contacts to be made with business and political personages; observation and reporting on local and national politics; negotiations



Funchal, Madeira



The Market Place, Helsingfors—Russian Church in Background

with the state officials on matters of importance to individuals or to trade in its broader aspects. In the former category came a little of everything, from the care of a dipsomaniac with the D. T.'s to obtaining the release of a seaman charged with murder. In the latter I might mention an arrangement with the health authorities whereby our joint efforts and close cooperation broke up a racket which was causing steady losses to American flour exporters. In fact, the whole range of the Foreign Service lay before me in miniature and I, a young and very junior consular officer, had to solve in a very small way the same problems that confront an Ambassador in a large way. Interesting, yes; but beyond all that, it was invaluable training for future service.

I have dwelt thus at length on my own experience because it illustrates my point, that the small isolated post, no matter how bad it may be painted, has its interests and its satisfactions; but beyond that is a training ground par excellence. Pernambuco is but one of many. There is, for example, Pará at the mouth of the Amazon—a hot, humid city and, despite its shaded avenues and sidewalk cafes, about as far from Paris as anything could be. Yet for unusual experiences, opportunities to see and do something different, and as a training ground for the young officer I doubt if it can be ranked much below that metropolis.

At the other end of Brazil there is Porto Alegre, modern, business-like capital of a vast up-and-

coming rich cattle raising area, restlessly stirring with political growing pains, proud, independent and impulsive. Here is to be found much of the romance of the frontier in our own West a generation or two ago. The post offers a unique opportunity for the officer to observe and report, if not the birth of a nation at least its rapid growth to maturity.

Here, then, are three small posts in one country,

*(Continued on page 432)*



Photo by H. E. Angel

Clock Tower in Public Square, Antofagasta, Chile

# The National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities

## An Outline of Its Work

By EDWARD J. STONE, Assistant to the Director

THE Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques was established in 1935 as part of the Works Progress Administration's National Research Program. The general assignment for the Project was to inquire, with the cooperation of industry, labor, and governmental and private agencies, into the extent of recent changes in industrial techniques and to evaluate the effects of these changes on the volume of employment and unemployment.

The integrating principle of the Project's work is the conception of technological change as inseparable from its context of historical economic relationships. The problems studied are the time and manner in which technological change takes place and the effects which it has on trends in production, employment and the incidence of unemployment.\* A number of institutions, both governmental and private, are cooperating in various phases of this work. An outline of the several groups of studies follows.

### THE PROJECT'S STUDIES

I. General statistical studies, based primarily upon previously available materials, designed to yield an historical picture of the relation of trends in productivity, production and employment in American industry as a whole and in its component parts. In addition, employment and unemployment data have been assembled for an analysis of long-term trends in employment in the several groups of industries and occupations.

II. Special studies of selected industries, to acquire material for the construction of a comprehensive picture of the incidence of technological and managerial changes on employment and production in individual producing units and industries. These include the following:

A. In manufacture, studies based on surveys of individual plants in 13 industries;

\*A more complete statement of the analytical approach to the problem assigned is contained in the Project's publication, "The Research Program of the National Research Project."

B. In mining, studies of changes in output per man as conditioned by changes in production, mechanization and physical conditions of operation in the major extractive industries;

C. In agriculture, studies of changes since 1910 in the volume of production, labor utilized and output per worker, covering principal crops and livestock products;

D. In transportation, studies of the history of technological changes in the railroad industry and their effects on railroad labor and on the operating efficiency of the roads, an analysis of employment and unemployment records for 400,000 workers in the railroad industry, and a field study of supplementary employment and of unemployment among railroad workers.

III. Studies of the effects of industrial change on labor markets and on individual workers, designed to throw light on such factors as: the frequency and duration of periods of unemployment, the frequency and character of changes in occupation, employer and industry, the occupational mobility of workers of different ages or with different types of industrial experience, the sources of the labor supply in new and expanding industries, and the geographic mobility of labor in relation to the migration, expansion or decline of industries.

### REPORTS PUBLISHED TO DATE

A number of reports resulting from the Project's work have been published during 1937. These include the following:

#### *Unemployment and Increasing Productivity*

The report on "Unemployment and Increasing Productivity" deals in a general way with the overall changes in the Nation's productivity, employment, and unemployment since 1920, and emphasizes some of the important questions which must be taken into consideration in any attempt to deal with the problems of unemployment. The August, 1937, issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL carried a summary of this report.



*Technology and the Mineral Industries*

To date four reports have been published in a series on "mineral technology and output per man." The first of these, "Technology and the Mineral Industries," was issued as an introduction to the series. The report presents an over-all picture of recent technological changes in the major mining industries and developments in exploration techniques. It concludes that, for the extractive industries as a group, there seems little chance that total employment will, during the next decade, rise much above the level of the 1920's. Output per man will continue to increase, though probably not as rapidly as during the twenties. The long-run view, though the date at which the situation will present itself is not predictable, is clearly one of increasing physical difficulties and declining output per man-hour. Meanwhile, mechanization is changing the kind of workers needed underground, favoring younger men educated to work with machines, and increasing the need for technical men and supervisors.

*Small-Scale Gold Placer Mining*

"Small-Scale Placer Mines as a Source of Gold, Employment and Livelihood in 1935," provides the first comprehensive data on employment and production in this industry. During 1935 more than 28,000 of the unknown but larger number of individuals who tried their luck at placer mining made at least one sale to a bullion buyer. For the 28,000 miners who made one sale or more, the average number of days worked was 45, the average daily gross income was \$1.60, and the average gross earnings for the year were \$72.

*Sales of Underground Loading Equipment*

A report entitled "Mechanization Trends in Metal and Nonmetal Mining as Indicated by Sales of Underground Loading Equipment," summarizes preliminary results of a study of installations of loaders in underground metal and nonmetallic mineral mines. Yearly sales since 1923 are presented for scraper loaders and for shovel loaders, both of which are currently being introduced into mines at a significant rate.

*1935 Statistics of Coal Mining*

Fourth in this series of studies is "Employment and Related Statistics of Mines and Quarries, 1935: Coal." Part I of this report deals with bituminous coal, Part II with anthracite. Data, by states and counties, derived from the 1935 Census of Business are presented in some detail, including number of

workers employed, wages paid, volume of production, and cost of fuels and supplies. A brief analysis relates the 1935 data to earlier censuses.

*Sugar Beet Production*

Two reports have been issued on the series on "changing techniques and employment in agriculture." The report on "Changes in Technology and Labor Requirements in Crop Production: Sugar Beets" points out that the introduction of trucks and tractors, the development of improved and enlarged equipment for field operations, and the general improvement of farm practices have resulted in a considerable reduction, about 17 per cent, in the labor required to grow and harvest an acre of beets during the last quarter century. At the same time, the propagation of new and disease-resistant seed varieties has increased yields per acre. Furthermore, it is stated that cost estimates on available designs of beet harvesting machinery indicate that these machines, capable of displacing a large part of the hand labor now required, had attained an economic advantage over hand harvesting in 1936.

*The Mechanical Cotton Picker*

The report on "Changes in Farm Power and Equipment: Mechanical Cotton Picker" is primarily concerned with recent developments in mechanical harvesters adaptable for use in the heavy-yielding areas of the Mississippi Delta and similar regions. It is concluded that pickers of the type experimented with during the 1936 harvest have been developed to a point where successful competition with hand picking is threatened. Assuming that further improvements are made in the machine, within ten years half of the four million hand workers who now help to harvest the cotton crop may lose their jobs. It is estimated, however, that displacement of a half million hand pickers within this period is more likely.

*Labor Productivity in the Leather Industry*

Summaries of two of the studies of manufacturing industries have appeared in the *Monthly Labor Review* of July and August, 1937. These covered "Labor Productivity in the Leather Industry" and "Mechanical Changes in the Cotton-Textile Industry, 1910 to 1936," respectively.

According to the summary of the leather study, output per man per hour, in pounds or square feet of leather, increased by 25 to 28 per cent between 1923 and 1935, with half of the gain registered after



(Continued on page 451)

# MURALS

*in the*

## National Archives Building

THE MURALS in the Exhibition Hall of The National Archives are entitled "The Declaration of Independence" and "The Constitution of the United States."

The former, which is on the left, or northwest, wall, represents Thomas Jefferson and his committee—Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston—presenting the Declaration of Independence to the presiding officer of the Continental Congress, John Hancock.

"The Constitution of the United States," on the right, or northeast, wall, portrays James Madison submitting the Constitution to George Washington and the Constitutional Convention.

### *Key to Personages*

#### THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(The first twenty figures named are in the foreground; the last eight, in the background.)

- |                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Robert Morris                 | Pennsylvania   |
| 2. Samuel Chase                  | Maryland       |
| 3. Charles Carroll of Carrollton | Maryland       |
| 4. Stephen Hopkins               | Rhode Island   |
| 5. Samuel Adams                  | Massachusetts  |
| 6. Thomas McKean                 | Delaware       |
| 7. John Dickinson                | Pennsylvania   |
| 8. Abraham Clark                 | New Jersey     |
| 9. William Ellery                | Rhode Island   |
| 10. John Witherspoon             | New Jersey     |
| 11. John Hancock                 | Massachusetts  |
| 12. Benjamin Harrison            | Virginia       |
| 13. Samuel Huntington            | Connecticut    |
| 14. Thomas Jefferson             | Virginia       |
| 15. Roger Sherman                | Connecticut    |
| 16. John Adams                   | Massachusetts  |
| 17. Robert R. Livingston         | New York       |
| 18. Benjamin Franklin            | Pennsylvania   |
| 19. Richard Henry Lee            | Virginia       |
| 20. Thomas Nelson, Jr.           | Virginia       |
| 21. Joseph Hewes                 | North Carolina |
| 22. Edward Rutledge              | South Carolina |
| 23. Lyman Hall                   | Georgia        |
| 24. Josiah Bartlett              | New Hampshire  |
| 25. Thomas Stone                 | Maryland       |
| 26. Francis Hopkinson            | New Jersey     |
| 27. George Wythe                 | Virginia       |
| 28. William Floyd                | New York       |

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
Vol. 15 JULY, 1938 No. 7

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only the personal opinions of its authors, or of individuals quoted, unless otherwise specifically indicated.

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

This month the editors have turned over the column to the Foreign Service School. The following account has been prepared by Mr. Philip P. Williams.

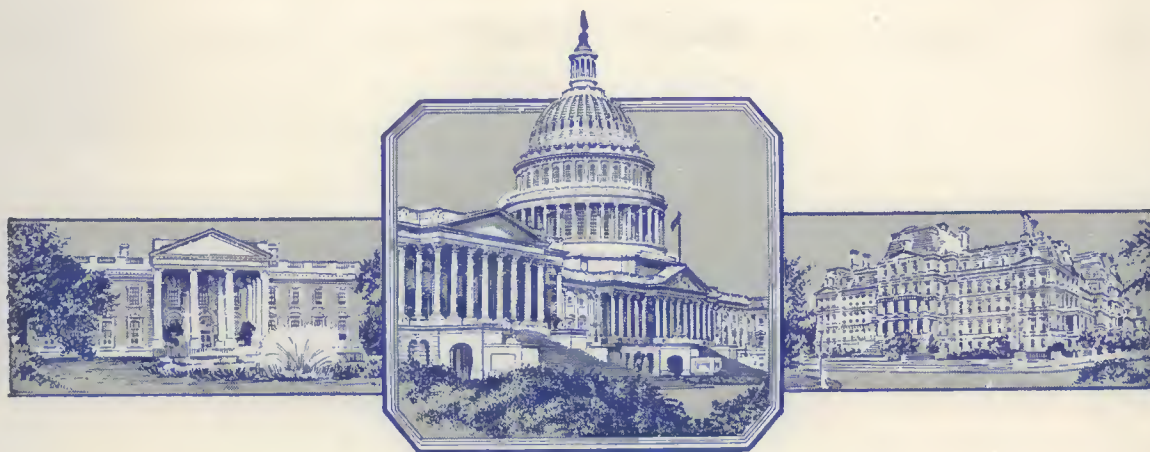
The members of the present Foreign Service Officers' Training School returned to Washington with mixed feelings. There was sadness upon leaving the first post of one's career and upon leaving one's new found friends and acquaintances, yet this was balanced to some extent by the thought of returning to the Department to complete the next step forward in the service. There was a certain amount of trepidation as one remembered that formidable grey structure known as the State, War and Navy Building. What sort of a reception would one find there? And then, one could not help but wonder just what kind of course of study was about to be pursued. These fears were soon set at rest, however, for no one could have been more considerate to a group of neophytes than the officials of the Department. From the first day of the school, the class was made to feel that it was wanted and that it was to be a vital part of the Department. Everyone in that grey building was ready to help. No better way could have been found to establish a feeling of self-confidence in the members of the class.

The school met for the first time on March 15 and it was then learned that the course would be completed on July 2. In the class are sixteen officers who had just completed their probationary assignments in various countries; five had been in Mexico, five in Canada, five in Europe, and one in Cuba. Other facts about the class are that it represents just about half of the number of candidates appointed as a result of the written and oral examinations given in May and October, 1936, that seven of the sixteen members had received their appointments to the field in November, 1936, while the remainder had been appointed in July, 1937. In comparison with other classes it is of interest to note that this is the twenty-sixth class since the passage of the Rogers Act, that the average age of this class, almost exactly twenty-six years, is the average age of all classes, and that the length of the course approximates the average length of previous courses.

The JOURNAL has carried several articles about the type of work which the present school has been given. Suffice it to say that the course has been divided into two almost equal halves, with a period of lectures followed by experiential work in each half. The first half covered what might be

(Continued on page 442)





## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

The Secretary, in his capacity as chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, presided over a meeting of the board on June 1.

On the same day the Secretary received a delegation of approximately 35 prominent cotton men from Texas who were introduced by Representative Luther A. Johnson, of Corsicana, Texas. The Secretary discussed the trade agreements program and various questions concerning foreign trade. Members of the delegation subsequently discussed matters of this character with Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements, and Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, of the same division.

On June 3, the Secretary delivered an address on the subject, "The Spirit of International Law," at a banquet held in connection with the annual meeting of the Bar Association of Tennessee at Nashville, Tennessee. Accompanied by Mr. Cecil W. Gray, of his office, the Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington on June 2 and returned on June 5.

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull attended the annual garden party of the British Embassy on June 9, and the garden party which was given on June 15 by the former Ambassador to Argentina and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss at their home, Dumbarton Oaks, 3101 R Street, Northwest. The latter has been given annually for several years with all members of the Department invited.

In connection with a special program designed for radio listeners in Brazil, a statement written by the Secretary concerning the importance of fostering closer cultural ties between the nations of the Americas was read over the National Broadcasting Company's system from Washington on June 13 by Mr. Benjamin H. Hunnicutt, President

of Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

On June 16 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull attended a reception at the Swedish Legation in commemoration of the 80th birthday anniversary of the King of Sweden.

The Secretary received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College and from Princeton University on June 20 and 21, respectively.

\* \* \*

### *The Under Secretary*

The Under Secretary delivered an address at a dinner given by the Presbyterian Social Union of Maryland at Baltimore on May 24 on the subject of inter-American relations.

The Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles held a reception for the diplomatic corps at their home on June 11 at which the Secretary and Mrs. Hull were present.

\* \* \*

### *Assistant Secretary Sayre*

Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered seven addresses between May 20 and June 15. He spoke at the East Tennessee Farmers Convention at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville on May 20 on the subject, "Trade Agreements and the Southern Farmer," and at the World Trade dinner in Cincinnati on May 24 on the subject, "The Trade Agreements Program Goes Forward."

He delivered an address entitled, "The America of Tomorrow," at commencement exercises at Hood College, Frederick, Maryland, and at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on June 1 and June 6, respectively. On the latter date he delivered a radio address entitled, "American Foreign Policy," over Station WMAL in Washington. On



June 14 he delivered the commencement address at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, on the subject, "The American Adventure," being awarded an honorary degree upon this occasion, and on June 15 he spoke before the Delta Chamber of Commerce at the Delta State Teachers College at Cleveland, Mississippi, on the subject, "What Trade Agreements Mean to the Cotton Grower."

\* \* \*

*Assistant Secretary Berle*

Assistant Secretary Berle delivered three addresses recently. On May 26 he spoke at the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board held in New York City on the subject, "The Function of an Economic System." On June 2 he delivered the commencement address to the graduating class of the Cornell University School of Law at Ithaca, New York, on the subject, "The Lawyer's Part in Social Change," and on June 9 he delivered the commencement address to the graduating class at Columbus University in Washington on the subject, "The Need for a Career Civil Service."

\* \* \*

*Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray*



J. V. A. MacMurray

Ambassador MacMurray arrived at his post in Istanbul on May 31 from the United States and assumed charge of the Embassy. The Ambassador had headed the American representatives on the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs whose committee report had been completed and signed in Washington on May 20. The representatives of the Philippines had been headed by Jose Yulo, Secretary of Justice of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Ambassador MacMurray and Mr. Yulo presented their report on May 20 to Assistant Secretary Sayre, as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs, for consideration and eventual reference to President Roosevelt and President Manuel Quezon. Upon completion of this task, Ambassador MacMurray at once proceeded to New York and departed for Istanbul.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Norman H. Davis*

Ambassador Davis, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the American Delegation to the Sixteenth International Red Cross Conference to be

held at London from June 20 to June 24, sailed from New York City on June 8 and on the S.S. *Queen Mary* for London. He was accompanied by Mrs. Davis.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy*

Ambassador Kennedy departed from Southampton on the S.S. *Queen Mary* on June 15 for his first home leave since assuming his duties in London. He planned to attend the graduation of his son, Joseph, Jr., from Harvard University and to visit the Department. He planned to sail for his post on the S.S. *Manhattan* on June 29 from New York City.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador William C. Bullitt*

Ambassador Bullitt was the principal speaker at Memorial Day services held in the American Soldiers' Cemetery in Suresnes, France, on May 29. The ceremonies constituted one of a score held throughout France on the day prior to the observance of Memorial Day in the United States.



Wm. C. Bullitt

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Josephus Daniels*

Ambassador Daniels was in Washington on several occasions subsequent to his arrival here on home leave in late April. He was a member of President Roosevelt's party on the visit made to Arthurdale, West Virginia, where the President on May 27 delivered an address on the Government's social betterment program and taxation.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Joseph E. Davies*

Ambassador Davies, accompanied by Mrs. Davies, departed from Moscow on June 11 and sailed from Le Havre on the S.S. *Washington* on June 16 for a very brief stay in the United States before returning to Europe where Ambassador Davies will assume the duties of his new post at Brussels.

The Ambassador made an extended journey throughout the Ukraine and the Black Sea area, returning to Moscow during the first week of June. He was accompanied by his valet, Carl Carlson, who learned on the journey that he had won a prize of £30,000 on a ticket in the Irish Sweepstakes.



*Minister Wilbur J. Carr*

The Associated Press Feature Service circulated to its hundreds of member newspapers throughout the United States in late April a picture and accompanying news article of Minister Wilbur J. Carr. Describing him as the "father of the American foreign service," the article stated that Mr. Carr "is keeping this Government informed of the tense situation in Middle Europe through hourly reports." The picture and article were published on the front page of many papers.

\* \* \*

*Minister Florence J. Harriman*

The Minister to Norway, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, sailed from New York City on May 28 on the S.S. *Bremen* en route to her post after home leave.

\* \* \*

*Minister Meredith Nicholson*

The recently-appointed Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Meredith Nicholson, accompanied by Mrs. Nicholson, sailed from New York City on May 27 on the S.S. *Santa Maria* en route to his new post at Managua. He presented his credentials there on June 9 and assumed charge.

\* \* \*

*Minister Fay A. Des Portes*

The Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Fay A. Des Portes, arrived in Washington on May 26 on a 30-days' leave of absence from his post at Guatemala.

\* \* \*

*Foreign Service Officers*

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division of European Affairs, was the subject of a highly complimentary article which appeared in *The Washington Star* of May 31 in the column entitled, "An American You Should Know," a daily feature in which character sketches of notable Americans are given.

Willard L. Beulac, First Secretary of Embassy in Habana, began on June 3 a temporary



Wilbur J. Carr

detail of several weeks in the Division of American Republics before returning to his post.

Robert F. Woodward, Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, arrived in Washington on home leave on June 4 and proceeded to his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, prior to returning on July 5 to begin a temporary detail in the Division of American Republics in July and August.

Three members of the current class of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School were given temporary assignments in the Department and assumed their new duties during the middle of June. Vice Consul J. Graham Parsons entered the Division of European Affairs to replace David McK. Key, Second Secretary and Consul at Ottawa, who left Washington on June 13 for his post after an assignment of about three weeks as a relief officer for Robert T. Pell. Vice Consul Evan M. Wilson entered upon a temporary detail in the Division of Current Information, and Vice Consul Herbert P. Fales entered the Visa Division for a brief tour of duty.

James B. Pilcher, Third Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, and Mrs. Pilcher arrived at San Francisco on May 17 on home leave and spent the greater part of their time at their respective homes in Dothan, Alabama, and Cordele, Georgia. They were in Washington from June 13 to 17 prior to their proposed sailing from San Francisco on June 29 on the S.S. *Coolidge* en route to Peiping.

Stuart Allen, whose transfer as Consul from Chefoo to Lyon was announced in January, arrived in Washington on May 21 and spent several days prior to visiting in Maryland and New York City before proceeding with his wife and child to Springfield, Illinois, for a visit with Mrs. Allen's family. The Allens planned to sail from New York City on the *Manhattan*

\* \* \*

(Continued on page 427)



Jay Pierrepont Moffat



## News from the Field

### LEIPZIG

An American concert, under the patronage of Consul General and Mrs. Busser, held on Monday night, the 2nd of May, 1938, at the House of Nations, Leipzig, was attended by many members of the local American Colony as well as by American and other students attending the University of Leipzig, Conservatory of Music, and other local colleges. Miss Wilhelmine Balzer, of Jersey City, N. J., played on the piano a number of selections and Miss Gertrude Baumann, of New York City, sang a number of popular American pieces.

RALPH C. BUSSER.

### COPENHAGEN

This photograph was taken on the Copenhagen Golf Course, as a contribution of "something new to those golfers who make a hobby of collecting golf hazards.

"Our special hazards are the large herds of deer that roam over the course, giving their name to the Park, which is known as the 'Dyre Haven.' If you do not happen to feel at your golfing best, you may whistle to the 'dyre' and the hazard will slowly trot out of your way. The deer will sometimes stop to sniff the ball; but I have not yet seen one make away with it, as the crows do on the Japanese courses in the belief that they have got a rice cake. So far I have not fatally sliced a 'dyre'; but, when I do, I promise to send you the antlers for the editorial offices."

MAHLON F. PERKINS.



"Dyre" near the first Tee

### PARIS

For a moment we had visions of a Hollywood contract the other morning when, glancing out of our office window across the lilac and peonie decorated entrance to the Embassy, we saw a battery of movie cameras aimed, as we thought, to register our double-commission joys and cares. However, we were not only not in the set but not even of it, for the target was a bevy of feminine charm which had been draped over and around the classic ashlar and bronze of the main doorway to No. 2 Avenue Gabriel. And very soon action followed the glamour stills when one of the lovelies, in response to the director of the scenario began to strip—no, just her coat—better to reveal the latest Parisian fashion note of unobstructed knee action.

Yes, the skirt line is definitely crawling zenithward once more, as will shortly be confirmed in one of America's leading fashion papers which, in our inquisitive way, we learned was behind this plot to shoot up the President's Number One Embassy.

*Later:* The only casualties reported were in the unclassified grades; the rest of us didn't have a chance.

\* \* \* \*

Our Embassy's Economic Unit is reported to be planning a muzzling of the press in a serious way, — or at least a part of it, for one of the Unit's attractive collaborators is expected to "épouser" a young newshawk of one of the leading American press agencies of the French capital.

EDWIN A. PLITT.



## INTERNATIONAL GOLF

Captained by its intrepid Chief and star player, Howard Bucknell, Jr., the golf team of the American Consulate at Geneva, including Consuls Everett, Boucher and Thompson, recently challenged the League of Nations to a non-handicap six-match tournament. Accepting the challenge, the League Secretariat selected a quartet of its golf aces comprising one American, Arthur Sweetser (Captain), and three Britishers, Undersecretary General Walters, Captain Adams and Mr. Johnson-Watson. The contest took place after (expected) lengthy debate as to ground rules and full discussion of the possible political implications involved, and resulted in a four matches to two victory for the Consulate team. One of the "thrills" of the tournament was Boucher's win in his match with Johnson-Watson after being four down at the thirteenth hole. A revenge match the following week resulted in a tie. It is understood that the Secretariat is still looking for a formula to explain its defeat.

## CALLAO-LIMA

To those who love to live within sight of the mountains and the seaside, the Callao-Lima district of Peru affords the unusual pleasure of a territory which is flanked on the east by the mighty Andes and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, with deserts and irrigated valleys to the north and south. It is nearly a week's voyage by steamer to the nearest large center of civilization.

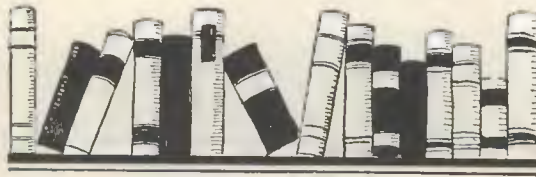
The photograph shows Callao Bay and Callao, a city of 75,000, with the new ten million dollar breakwater and terminal built by the Frederick Snare Corporation for the Peruvian Government. The ships at anchor in Callao Bay in the foreground are the United States Cruiser Divisions 6 and 7 and Destroyer Squadron 20, which visited Callao May 28 to June 2, 1936. All passenger ships generally lie at anchor in this manner before the construction of the new terminal, passengers disembarking and embarking by launches. At "La Punta," the end of the Malecon (promenade)

*(Continued on page 436)*



Callao, Peru

Photo by W. O. Runcie, Lima, Peru



## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE PRESS AND WORLD AFFAIRS, by Robert W. Desmond. D. Appleton-Century, New York, 1937. Pp. xxv + 421. \$4.00.

This is the kind of book which Foreign Service Officers should read, discuss among themselves, and read again. It took us many years to realize in the Foreign Service that there was such a thing as Economics. Now that we have learned that particular lesson, we are in some danger of falling into the opposite extreme and insisting that Economics is everything, although we are not always clear as to just what kind of Economics it is which enlists our unqualified enthusiasm. But with Economics admitted to the fold, it is perhaps not unreasonably optimistic to look forward to the day when the vital importance of ideas and of the conditions which facilitate or impede their dissemination will be recognized by Foreign Service Officers and these subjects will receive the careful study and consideration which they deserve. Unhappily at the present time this newer approach to foreign relations awaits not only the comprehension of those professionally concerned with foreign affairs, but also the authoritative and systematic treatment by the scholar learned in the several fields from which pertinent data may be gathered.

Meanwhile we have such a book as that of Mr. Desmond's, and it is a good and useful book. He treats interestingly and comprehensively of the rôle of the press in international relations and his account points clearly to the larger and underlying issues. With a wealth of example and detail he explains how international news is gathered; he sets forth the history of the agencies and of many individuals engaged in the process, and he explains, as one who knows them at first hand, the problems and obstacles involved. It is always simple and easy to sit back in a mood of conscious or unconscious complacency and tell other people how to be idealistic. It is quite another matter to try to apply idealism and at the same time carry on effectively within the practical limitations of any profession or activity. Mr. Desmond's pages show us the newspaper man at work in the present day

world with its many forces making for the suppression and distortion of truth. As a result, the reader will be less likely to use that dangerous word "ought" — at least on the *ex cathedra* level. And yet while Mr. Desmond enables us to have greater understanding, and therefore greater patience with individuals, he at the same time stimulates our dissatisfaction with an existing system. In fact, he has written a disturbing book and that in this day of critical appraisal of institutions is just what we need. Mr. Laski has succinctly stated the issue raised by Mr. Desmond when he writes in the preface:

"Our news system, in a word, is a reflection of our social system; there will be no vital change in the one unless there is also a vital change in the other."

G. HOWLAND SHAW.

RED STAR OVER CHINA, by Edgar Snow: New York, Random House, 1938.

To one as ignorant as the writer of the true facts of present-day China, Mr. Snow's book came as a revelation. Because of the strict censorship imposed since 1927 by the Nationalist Government on all news emanating from Soviet centers, the average newspaper reader thinks of the Chinese communists as a wild group of ferocious bandits. How false and how unjust is that impression can be appreciated only by reading *Red Star Over China*.

Mr. Snow is happily free from the propagandist approach that mars so many books dealing with communism in practice. The only foreign newspaper-man ever to run the Kuomintang blockade of Soviet centers, he describes his interviews (some of which lasted several days) with the communist leaders, letting them chronicle in their own words their experiences and ambitions. Replete with biographical and incidental detail yet dramatic is the retelling of communist history since 1927, of the 6,000-mile march from the old communist base in Kiangsi to the present foothold in Shensi. His picture of life in the Red Army—which has yet to



suffer a true defeat despite Chiang Kai Shek's numerous "annihilation campaigns"—of actual conditions behind the lines among the peasantry, enable one for the first time to understand the secret of the Soviet's continued existence. His story of the kidnapping of Chiang Kai Shek is based on information hitherto unpublished, and gives a rational explanation of the increased unification of all of the Chinese people against Japanese aggression.

Some may object that Mr. Snow is too little concerned with Chiang Kai Shek's version of his ten-year war with the Soviets. But after all, the purpose of *Red Star Over China* is to present the communist side of the picture. This fact should be borne in mind by the reader in order to avoid receiving an exaggerated impression of the importance of the Chinese communists and army in China's recent history and present struggle. Foreign Service officers will find *Red Star Over China* an admirable piece of reporting, of distinct value for a clear understanding of the struggle between Japan and China.

HENRY V. POOR.

CREATION OF RIGHTS OF SOVEREIGNTY THROUGH SYMBOLIC ACTS, 1400-1800. By Arthur S. Keller, Oliver J. Lissitzyn and Frederick J. Mann (New York, Columbia University Press, 1938, pp. x, 182, \$2.50).

This recent study deals with a limited field of international law over a limited period, namely the endeavors of the leading European powers in the period 1400-1800 to acquire dominion over *terra nullius*, or land not under any sovereignty. While the authors' treatment of the subject is not carried beyond 1800 the subject has a good deal of contemporary interest in view of recent conflicting claims to sovereignty over such Pacific islands as Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Baker and others.

The work concerns itself little with the legal theory of the period, dealing rather with what actually was done by governments to secure title over *terra nullius*. Portuguese, Spanish, English, French, Dutch, Scandinavian and Russian practices are discussed. From the authors' account of specific instances a long list could be made of the kinds of symbolic acts which were performed and which were regarded as necessary in claiming possession of such areas. Among such procedures might be noted the erection of crosses, the celebration of religious rites, the setting up of inscriptions, flags, cairns, plaques or other markers, and the recitation of verbal formulas. Likewise "purchases" from native populations in a savage state or "treaties of alliance" or agreements made with such peoples for "protectorates" are regarded by the authors as akin to these symbolic acts of taking of possession, as agreements of this sort assumed no real sovereign-

ty in the native population. Thus the Dutch payment of sixty guilders for the island of Manhattan would be considered a symbolic act designed to establish title rather than a real purchase.

The authors conclude that in the period covered no state regarded simple physical discovery as sufficient of itself to gain title over *terra nullius*. However, the formal ceremony of taking possession, the symbolic act, as the authors term it, was looked upon as wholly sufficient to establish title, even where effective occupation did not immediately follow. The explorers and their governments often had quite uncertain ideas of the extent of territory covered by their claims and in case of competition the acts upon which the claims were based might be repeated at short intervals or within limited areas.

It also appears that while discoverers frequently in such taking possession acted on prior authorization from their sovereign or from a chartered company, yet in many other cases such action was taken without authorization and lack of authorization seems not to have detracted from the validity of the symbolic act.

The work is of value as a compendium of instances illustrating the type of formal act through which nations in the past have advanced claims to sovereignty over *terra nullius*.

JAMES S. BEDDIE.

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

Applications may now be made for the two American Foreign Service Scholarships of 1938-1939. The awards will be made toward the end of August.

The Scholarships, both of which amount to \$200, are open to the children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association. They may be used only for expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university in the United States.

No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit a biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, the college or university which they desire to attend, their proposed course of study, and any personal information they consider pertinent.

It may be recalled that the successful candidates for the 1937-1938 scholarships were Helen Mae Goforth and James J. Hitchcock.

Miss Goforth is a daughter of Herndon W. Goforth, American Consul at Matamoros. Mr. Hitchcock is a son of the late Henry B. Hitchcock.

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Sixty million visitors to the New York World's Fair 1939 will arrive by every form of transportation, by land, sea and air. Appropriately enough, in the transportation Zone on the site, they will find elaborate displays of the several means of travel which science and invention have given to the world. In addition, they will glimpse travel in the future in the form of a rocketship leaving a rocketport for interstellar spaces.

The transportation area, nearly one-fourth of the entire exhibit tract, flanks the western edge of Grand Central Parkway and is linked to the rest of the site by two broad overpasses for vehicles and pedestrians. The imagination is fired by the names of these spans—the Bridge of Wheels and the Bridge of Wings. And once they are traversed, one encounters all that imagination has achieved in conquering distance since the first footpath was worn smooth and the first wheel started to roll toward its remote destiny.

The zone falls into four sections—railroads, motors, ships and planes, each with an independent and distinctly representative structure. Several large buildings will house exhibits by industrial corporations. The broad avenue called Motorway will connect the Court of Railroads with the Court of Ships. Trees and lawns will border the thoroughfares and frame the buildings.


For sheer size, the Railroad Building, sponsored by the twenty-six eastern roads through the Eastern Presidents' Conference, will be impressive to a degree. Shaped like an S, the interior will extend for more than 400 yards, with 150,000 square feet of floor space. Approximately \$3,000,000 will be expended on the structure and its exhibits.

Dramatizing the utility and importance of railroad service, 3,600 feet of track will be laid in one corner of the plot, where every function of the railroad will be shown. Moreover, a huge pageant of transportation will be staged before a grandstand seating 4,000 persons. Within the building will be a hall 150 feet long and 50 feet wide with seating capacity for 800. Here, the largest miniature railroad ever constructed will be operated for thirty-minute periods at regular intervals.

Tracks crossing every variety of terrain, over bridges and through tunnels, will carry miniature locomotives of different types, hauling freight and passenger trains on strict time schedules. Automatic switches and signals will control the trains. Cars will load and unload grain and coal, switch engines will shunt cars aside while tiny luxury limiteds roll through.

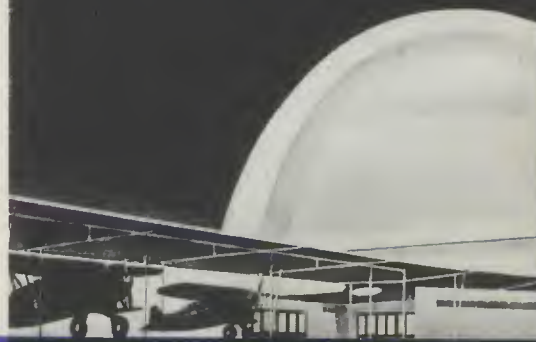
At the opposite end of the transportation area will be the Marine Transportation Building, as distinctly nautical as the Railroad Building smacks of steel rails and steam. Water will be an integral part of the design and the building will give the impression of the waterfront, with the prows of two mighty transatlantic liners jutting over the facade and framing the main entrance, suggesting towering ships at berth.

A moat will enclose the front of the structure, with a broad gangplank leading to the doors. On the right a semi-circular wing will partly enclose a basin in which full-size yachts and speedboats will be displayed. Everything about the building will suggest the sea. Its walls will be



A daytime view of the temporary structure, the building containing the exhibit in the New York World's Fair tract. The interior area illustrates, accentuated by mirror pools, vast artistic lighting.

TRANSPORT



Architect's drawing of the exterior of the Aviation Building, showing the aviation-covered entrance ways, left and right, suspended a transport plane in seeming flight, proper. There will be many educational exhibits of safety devices, plates and the plane of tomorrow. The building is to be designed by William Lescaze, Jr.





one of the penstocks type which will be a section of the \$4,000,000 railroad. It is shown drawn to an architect's scale. It will be beautifully landscaped and will have a large garden upon which model will be centered.

## TRANSPORTATION, 1939



The New York World's Fair 1939. Designed to create the central portion and the domed structure in which is to be the Aviation Building. The dome of motors will pervade the building. The elements dramatically presented, also models of latest 50,000 and construction is about to begin. The architect Gordon Bennett as associate.

painted various shades of blue. Ship railings will border the water. Extending along one wall and out over the basin will be two decks, one above the other. Here will be tables and deckchairs, with a 150-foot mast flaunting flags and pennants from the yardarms.

Adjoining the Marine Building will be the Aviation Building, where all the activities of a great airport will be encountered. The structure itself will recall the general outlines of a gigantic plane and in a 26,000-foot plaza before the entrance will be placed several planes, including one of the largest type clipper planes. Within, a lofty domed ceiling will shelter a suspended transport plane, propellers whirling, lights flashing, ailerons moving as in actual flight. Cloud effects, sunrise and sunset, the stars of night will complete the illusion of watching a giant plane on a round-the-clock flight. A pilot's cabin nearby will contain all the controls of a big plane and the visitor can operate them while watching the ship overhead respond to his touch.

A distinguishing feature of the exhibit, which will trace every phase of aviation history, will be the presence every day of a famous airman, to give brief talks or lectures upon flight and his own experiences. Also present will be experienced airline hostesses to reply to inevitable and endless questions. The building will occupy 50,000 square feet and the estimated cost is \$250,000.

Midway between the railroad and marine buildings will be the Motor Transportation structure and here also will be the focal exhibit of the entire area. This will be a thrilling forecast of transportation methods of the World of Tomorrow, the rocketport and rocketship. The simulated departure of the rocketship for Mars or some other planetary neighbor can be watched by 1,000 persons.

Lights fade and the vast sky-ceiling overhead contains stars and planets. Signals twinkle, motors hum and sirens warn that the strange conveyance is taking on passengers. Then the tense moment of departure arrives. Motors and sirens rise to a high pitch, a giant steel crane moves and a magnet lifts the ship, gently deposits it in the breach of the rocketgun. A moment of silence, a brilliant flash, a muffled explosion—and the rocketship seems to be winging its way into the ether above. Through an invention resembling the iris diaphragm of a camera, spectators have the indicating that man can travel around the world in a week.

A separate exhibit, and equally impressive, will portray in striking fashion the history of transportation. Hundreds of bare or sandal-clad feet will march across a screen—the earliest mode of travel. The primitive wheel, the camel, viking and galley ships will traverse greater distances, with jeweled lights indicating a maximum of 350 miles a week has been attained. Then come the pony express and stagecoach, then the clipper ship, which logs 1,500 miles a week. The mechanical period follows, with the train, the automobile, the modern steamship, the dirigible and finally the airplane, with the jeweled light now encircling the globe, indicating that man can travel around the world in a week.

The story of transportation is a long and thrilling one and it will be related with all its vividness and picturesque character in these several buildings at the New York World's Fair 1939.



## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 29, 1938:*

Edwin Schoenrich of Baltimore, Maryland, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Ascuncion, Paraguay, where he will serve in dual capacity.

Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., of Ashland, Virginia, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been assigned as American Consul at London and will serve in dual capacity.

Alan N. Steyne of New York, New York, now serving as American Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at London and will serve in dual capacity.

Ware Adams of Savannah, Georgia, now serving as American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin and will serve in dual capacity.

*In the non-career service:*

William B. Douglass, Jr., of Washington, D. C., who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain, and who is now in the United States on leave, has been appointed as American Vice Consul at Gibraltar.

Charles Y. Derby, American Consular Agent at Salaverry, Peru, has resigned effective at the close of business March 31, 1938.

Charles W. Nation has been appointed acting American Consular Agent at Salaverry, Peru, effective April 1, 1938.

The American Consular Agency at Pau, France, will be closed effective at the close of business

June 30, 1938. The services of Mr. Robert Dickey, Jr., Consular Agent, will terminate on that date.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 20, 1938:*

George D. LaMont of Albion, New York, who has been serving as American Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, and now in the United States on leave, has been assigned American Consul at Shanghai.

Raymond P. Ludden of Fall River, Massachusetts, now serving as American Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, has been assigned to the American Embassy at Peiping, China, for language study.

James Espy of Cincinnati, Ohio, assigned as Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Hugh Millard of Omaha, Nebraska, now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been assigned First Secretary of Legation and American

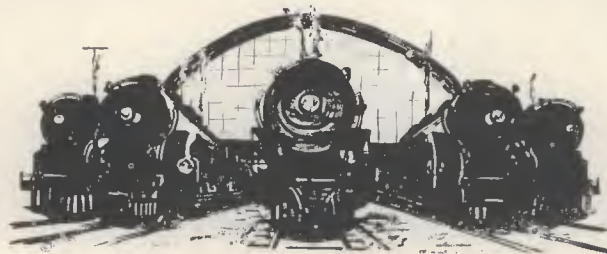
Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, where he will serve in dual capacity.

Karl de G. MacVitty of Nashville, Tennessee, now serving as First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been assigned as American Consul at Amoy, China.

Ralph J. Blake of Portland, Oregon, who has been serving as American Consul at Osaka, Japan, and now in the United States on leave, has been assigned to the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, for language study.

*In the non-career service:*

Frederick L. Royt of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, now serving as Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has





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been appointed as American Vice Consul at Pan-  
ama, Panama.

*The following changes have occurred in the For-  
eign Service since May 27, 1938:*

James L. Park of Indiana, Pennsylvania, who  
has been serving as American Consul at Colón,  
Panama, and now in the United States on leave, has  
been assigned American Consul at Beirut, Syria.

George P. Shaw of San Diego, California, now  
serving as American Consul at Ciudad Juarez,  
Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at  
Mexico City, Mexico.

William P. Blocker of Hondo, Texas, now serv-  
ing as American Consul at Monterrey, Mexico, has  
been assigned American Consul at Ciudad Juarez,  
Mexico.

Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Cleveland, Ohio, now  
serving as American Consul and Third Secretary of  
Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been desig-  
nated Third Secretary of Embassy at Peking,  
China.

Richard M. deLambert of Raton, New Mexico,  
now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at  
Lima, Peru, has been assigned American Consul  
at Antwerp, Belgium.

Carlos C. Hall of Kingman, Arizona, who has  
been serving as American Consul at Antofagasta,  
Chile, and now in the United States on leave, has  
been assigned American Consul at Colón, Panama.

S. Pinkney Tuck of New Brighton, New York,  
now serving as Counselor of Embassy at Brussels,  
Belgium, and Counselor of Legation at Luxemburg,  
Luxemburg, has been designated Counselor of Em-  
bassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sidney H. Browne of Short Hills, New Jersey,  
now serving as American Consul at Medan, Su-  
matra, has been assigned as American Consul at  
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Leslie W. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minnesota,  
now serving as American Vice Consul at Gibraltar,  
has been assigned American Vice Consul and  
Third Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia,  
where he will serve in a dual capacity.

S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, West  
Virginia, now serving as American Consul and Sec-  
ond Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, has  
been assigned American Consul and Second Secre-  
tary of Legation at Riga, Latvia.

Orme Wilson of New York, New York, now serv-  
ing as Counselor of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Ar-  
gentina, has been designated Counselor of Embassy  
at Brussels, Belgium, and Counselor of Legation  
at Luxemburg, Luxemburg.

*In the non-career Service:*

Malcolm C. Burke of Alabama, who has been



serving as American Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany, has resigned effective June 29, 1938.

*Discontinuance of Post:*

The American Consular Agency at Sanchez, Dominican Republic, will be closed effective June 30, 1938. The services of Mr. J. Enrique Leroux, Consular Agent, will terminate on that date.

**PROMOTIONS**

The following nominations for promotion in the Foreign Service were sent to the Senate on June 9:

*From Class four to Class three:*

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., George R. Merrell, Hugh Millard, Orsen N. Nielson, Harold Shantz, and Harold S. Tewell.

*From Class five to Class four:*

Ellis O. Briggs, Edward S. Crocker, Samuel J. Fletcher, Walter A. Foote, Waldemar J. Gallman, C. Porter Kuykendall, Alfred T. Nester, Sydney B. Redecker, and Rollin R. Winslow.

*From Class six to Class five:*

Clayson W. Aldridge, William H. Beach, Leo J. Callanan, C. Paul Fletcher, Julian F. Harrington, Eugene M. Hinkle, David McK. Key, Edward P. Lawton, Warwick Perkins, and George Tait.

There was also included the nomination of William P. Blocker, Class three, to be a Consul General.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES**

Miss Elizabeth Humes, Trade Commissioner, from Paris to London.

Trade Commissioner Leigh W. Hunt, from Washington to Paris.

Trade Commissioner C. Grant Isaacs from Washington to London.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Coldwell S. Johnston from London to Paris.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles F. Knox, Jr., from Washington to Santiago.

**NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT**

*(Continued from page 417)*

on July 15 and spend several days in Paris before reaching Lyon about July 25. Mr. Allen has resided in China almost continuously since 1936, having taught in universities in Peiping from 1926 to 1928, and then returning to China in 1929, where he served in Tientsin and more recently in Chefoo.

Thomas H. Bevan, Consul General at Warsaw, Poland, planned to leave New York City on July 13 aboard the S.S. *Manhattan* en route to his post following home leave. He divided his time be-

Thoughts of . . . .  
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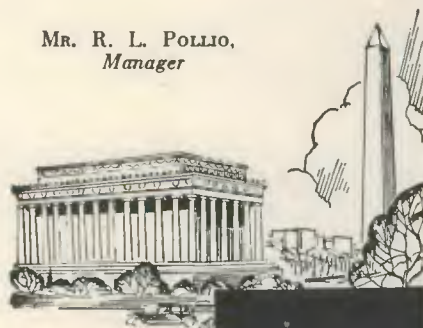
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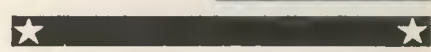
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tween Washington, Baltimore and "bluefishing in Chesapeake Bay."

M. Williams Blake, Vice Consul at Warsaw, arrived in Washington on May 23 on home leave and renewed many friendships in the Department, where he served for more than seven years, principally as a divisional assistant, before entering the Service.

Carl Breuer, Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, proceeded from his post during the latter part of May to Baltimore and entered Johns Hopkins Hospital for medical attention.

J. Webb Benton, First Secretary of Legation at The Hague, was appointed, with the approval of the President, a delegate of the United States to the Eighth International Road Congress to open in The Hague on June 17.

Consul George L. Brandt, Consul at Mexico City, and Robert T. Pell, divisional assistant in the Division of European Affairs, sailed from New York City on June 15 on the S.S. *Manhattan* en route to Evian, France, to participate in the Inter-Governmental Meeting on Political Refugees to be held there, beginning July 6. They recently were appointed technical advisers to Mr. Myron C. Taylor, who holds the title of Ambassador during his representation of the American government at this meeting. They were to join Mr. Taylor at Paris.

Clarence E. Gauss, Consul General at Shanghai, arrived at San Francisco on May 23 on the S.S. *President Coolidge* on home leave and upon reaching Washington on June 9 began a temporary detail of three to four weeks. He planned to return to California to resume his vacation. He was a visitor in the home of the Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and Mrs. Hamilton on Quaker Lane in Alexandria.

Monnett B. Davis, Consul General at Buenos Aires, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, sailed from New York City on June 18 on the S.S. *Southern Cross* for their new post at Buenos Aires.

Robert D. Murphy, Consul at Paris, made a short visit to the United States in May and early June, spending several days in the Department before returning to his post. He sailed from New York City on June 3.

Cecil M. P. Cross, Consul and District Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Paris, registered at the Department on May 25 before proceeding to Rochester, New York, where he planned to remain until his departure from New York City for his post on July 7.

Willys R. Peck, Counselor of Embassy at Nanking, on duty at the temporary Embassy at Han-



kow, China, concluded a month's detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on June 8 and departed with Mrs. Peck, for Miami to spend the remainder of his leave with their son-in-law and daughter, former Vice Consul and Mrs. Lincoln C. Reynolds who reside in Miami.

Robert D. Coe, Consul, serving in the Division of European Affairs, left Washington during the middle of May on leave for a six weeks' trip to visit Praha, Belgrade, Rome, Bucharest, Sofia, and possibly Istanbul. He was due to return to Washington on July 4.

W. Perry George, Consul at Bordeaux, arrived at New York City on June 1 and planned to sail from that port on June 18 en route to his post. During his brief stay, which was spent largely in Washington, he visited the home of his father in Washington, Missouri, for several days.

Edwin C. Wilson, Counselor of Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Wilson arrived in New York City on June 9 on the S.S. *Manhattan* on home leave, and registered at the Plaza Hotel.

David K. Caldwell, Vice Consul at Kobe, sustained injuries in an automobile accident at Kobe on the night of June 10. There appeared to be no internal injuries and his condition was not regarded as serious, although it was reported that he probably would be confined to a hospital for two or three weeks.

The U.S.S. *Claxton*, one of the destroyers on duty in the Mediterranean, made a special trip from France to a port close to Valencia on June 10 to pick up Lee Worley, Vice Consul at Valencia, and take him to Marseilles, where he planned to enter a hospital for an appendicitis operation. The *Claxton* on the previous day stopped momentarily at a port near Barcelona to take aboard Woodruff Wallner, Vice Consul at Barcelona, who will act as relief officer at Valencia until Vice Consul Worley's return.

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Counselor of Embassy at Lima, spent a very brief home leave in the United States during part of May and early June, making the return journey to Lima by plane.

Maxwell K. Moorhead, who retired in June, while serving as Consul General at Istanbul, visited the Department for several days in early June. He has spent the bulk of his time in traveling since his retirement.

Herbert O. Williams, Foreign Service Officer whose last post was as Consul at Gibraltar, and his son, Philip P. Williams, who is a member of the present Foreign Service School class, were received by Secretary Hull in his office on June 9.

Mrs. Edward Dow, wife of the Consul General at Santiago, Chile, visited the Department during



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the second week of June, having come to Washington to attend the graduation of her daughter, Rosemary, from Trinity College.

*Foreign Service Officers' Training School*

Four lectures concerning the activities of the Social Security Board were given in the School on June 9, this program having been arranged by Mr. C. Christian Miller, Director of Instruction of the Board and a retired Foreign Service Officer.

Mr. Miller spoke on the subject, "The Old-Age Benefit Provisions of the Social Security Act"; Mr. Carson, Mr. Wagenet and Mr. Clague, of the Board, spoke respectively on "A Brief Survey of the Social Security Act," "The Unemployment Compensation Provisions of the Social Security Act," and "A Contrast Between American and Foreign Social Insurance Systems." Following the lectures, a discussion was held.

On June 14 the members of the School spent

an interesting day at the Public Health Service, where a special program of instruction had been arranged by Dr. R. P. Sandidge, Senior Surgeon. The following lectures were given:

"Health Suggestions for Travellers in the Americas," Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd; "Personal Hygiene," Dr. Robert Ilesen; "Quarantinable Diseases," Dr. C. L. Williams; "Malaria," Dr. L. L. Williams; and "Venereal Diseases," Dr. Alfred J. Aselmeyer, substituting for

Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr.

In addition, the class saw a talking film, lasting about one hour, which graphically outlined the various activities of the Public Health Service, both directly and in co-operation with local health organizations.

In the lectures and in subsequent discussions, a number of useful suggestions were advanced regarding health precautions and disease preventatives to be observed while serving in foreign posts.



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, CLASS OF JULY, 1938

Front row—Left to right: G. Howland Shaw, Francis B. Sayre, George S. Messersmith and J. Klahr Huddle.  
 Second row—Henry V. Poor, Maurice M. Bernbaum, J. Graham Parsons, Kingsley W. Hamilton, Brewster H. Morris, Jay Dixon Edwards and Stephen C. Brown.  
 Third row—Evan M. Wilson, G. Wallace LaRue, Perry Laukhuff, John D. Jernegan, Herbert P. Fales, William Barnes, Philip Williams, Robert E. Wilson and Walter Smith.





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## OUT OF THE WAY POSTS

*(Continued from page 409)*

all different, and each offering full opportunities for an officer to do worthwhile work for his Government while enjoying experiences and seeing a side of life he will never observe in the more sedate and stable communities of Europe.

Similar posts exist in other parts of the world and it may confidently be asserted that, in addition to offering splendid opportunities for training and the development of initiative and self-reliance, nine-tenths of them have unsuspected attractions and the most varied resources. If it isn't archaeology, it's mountain climbing; if it isn't mountain climbing, it's languages; if it isn't languages, it's big game hunting; and so on.

I would like to say a word at this point about languages. When I entered the Service—as recently as that—there was a considerable body of opinion in the Foreign Service that while a diplomatic officer should speak French it really wasn't necessary for officers in either branch of the Service to know any other foreign language. If an officer expected to spend much of his time in Latin America it would be a good idea for him to have some Spanish, but even that was not considered essential. It was argued that officers were moved about from country to country so often that it was a waste of time to try to learn the language of any one. And anyhow every office had at least one native employee who could translate and interpret. If you will stop to consider that idea for a moment you will see how really shocking it is. How in the world can a Foreign Service officer form useful contacts with the local people, keep in touch with local thought and opinion, carry on negotiations, "get the feel of the place" as it were, if he cannot talk to people? You cannot take your clerk with you to social gatherings, to the theatre, or on trips to the interior. I can assure you that you will encounter that erroneous idea in very, very few of the successful officers in the Service today, and no sympathy with it whatever in the officers of the Department.

The small isolated post offers, generally speaking, a better opportunity for language study than the larger ones. The English speaking colony is probably smaller; there are fewer tourists from home; the chances are that not many of the local people know English; and you jolly well have to learn the language of the country if you are going to make any friends—and making friends is one of your primary duties and pleasures.

I have emphasized the value of the out of the way post as a training ground for work in larger spheres. While preparing for these remarks I



looked through the Department of State register for confirmation of this, and I found plenty. A few examples selected at random should suffice to prove the point. The following men at the top, among others, have risen through the ranks with service at one or more out of the way posts to their credit, and I think I am perfectly safe in saying that all of them found something, perhaps much, to enjoy; that they look back on their service at those posts as both pleasant and profitable.

The present Ambassador to Argentina was at one time Consul at Zanzibar; the Consul General there reached his present position by way of Port Elizabeth, Cartagena and Saltillo; the Ambassador to Belgium was once Secretary of Legation at Tegueigalpa; the Ambassador to Brazil served at Teheran and San Salvador and the Consul General at Rio was once Consul at Ensenada; the Ambassador to Chile rendered brilliant service at Port-au-Prince, going there from Counselor at Paris and from there to Minister to Canada; the Ambassador to China served at one time or another at most of the small posts in China and Manchuria; the Consul General at Habana has been at Port Said and Batavia; the Consul General at London served at St. Pierre and Göteborg; the Consul General at Athens rose from Monrovia and Nairobi; the Consul General at Rome has to his credit Cartagena and Funchal; the Consul General at Mexico City did duty at Chihuahua, Tampico and La Ceiba; the Consul General at Lima knows Mascot, Tenerife, La Guaira, Tacna, Iquique and Bahia; the Ambassador to Turkey was once Secretary and Consul at Bangkok. And so it goes.

So far I have spoken only of the advantages of the out-of-the-way post. As reasonable men you know that the picture has two sides and you may be thinking that I am making propaganda, trying to sell you something nobody else wants. There is another side, of course. These posts do have their disadvantages. There is climate, for example. Many of them are in tropical or unhealthy parts of the world or at high altitudes where life is hard on physique, nerves, or digestion. That is true of some of the more cosmopolitan posts, too, but I grant that it is more often the case at the little provincial or colonial city than at the capital. I am convinced that in the minds of many people the deleterious effects of climate are much overrated. The problem is one of adjustment. To retain health and morale you must adjust your mode of life, clothing, and diet to the custom of the country in so far as that custom is based on wise experience. You may have learned in college how to go without a hat, but in the tropics if you use your head, you will cover it. The officer accustomed to heavy meals and violent exercise in the

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middle of the day must tone down both. Be guided by native custom, for there is usually some logical reason for the eating and working habits, evolved through long years of experience.

Another disadvantage of the out-of-the-way post is isolation. Except for a handful of local American residents, often split into factions because they have lived too close together too long, the officer is more or less cut off from contact with his fellow citizens. Newspapers and magazines are old by the time they arrive. Letters from home are slow and irregular. Despatches to the Department take an interminable time to get there and the replies seem to take even longer. The chances are there are no good doctors in the town. There is no worth-while theater and even the movie films are two and three years old. There may be no nearby place for a week-end breathing spell. And a real holiday involves a long and costly journey. Well, all that is often true and there is not much you can do about it. It can be had enough for a married man and for a bachelor it can be dreary indeed. That is part of the price the officer must pay for the good he can get out of the post. This isolation is bad—bad for the nerves and bad for morale; but in recent years it has been mitigated by the development of air services and the radio. Especially the latter. If ever you are sent to an isolated post take a good short and long wave set with you. The officer in South America, Africa or the Far East can tune in the United States and Europe every night and feel himself in contact with world affairs.

The problem of educating the children may very well be harder to solve at an out-of-the-way post. There is no use elaborating on that here, as that is a question which has to be faced wherever you are, and the answer depends on all sorts of factors which may or may not be related to the post itself.

There are a few posts left which seem to offer no compensation whatever. The work is uninspiring, the district is isolated and has no resources for cultural enjoyment, sport or recreation; there is not even an air service within hundreds of miles; no roads, and steamers call once a month or so. There are some posts where possession of a radio set is forbidden. These constitute the one-tenth I expected when I said a moment ago that nine-tenths of the out-of-the-way posts have unsuspected attractions. But they are few and the number is diminishing.

In speaking of out-of-the-way posts I have dwelt largely on the tropics and spoken only of Latin America, Africa and the Far East. There are many such in all parts of the world. Don't make the mistake of thinking that just because you are as-

signed to a post in Europe you will find ready-made attractions, that life will be easy or pleasant, or that plenty of interesting and stimulating work will await you. You may easily find yourself disillusioned. No doubt there will be plenty to do, but you may have to look for it. You may have to go outside the limits of your official duties to find it, or to make a special study of some particular subject—history, politics, art, industry, not to mention languages. And everywhere there are contacts to be made with local people, which may well develop into lasting friendships. Human relationships are of the essence of our work in the Service and provide one of its greatest compensations.

Finally, there is one very practical reason for not being disgruntled with such an assignment, even if the chance to develop yourself or your interests makes no appeal. There are more of the so-called undesirable posts than of the sought-after ones, and by the laws of chance you are almost certain to draw one sooner or later. There is a certain *kudos* in having had such an assignment and liked it, and it is therefore to your advantage to have the experience early in your career. There is frequently more opportunity for a junior officer to distinguish himself and get his name favorably before the Department in a small post than as one of the crowd at a large one.

Standing on your own feet at an isolated post, forced to make your own decisions and to carry them through, using your own judgment in meeting and solving the day to day problems that beset the path of the officer at almost any post is quite as good and perhaps surer training than meeting the sudden, exciting, but usually brief emergencies of war and natural catastrophe. The officer who does this will find in the end that his efficiency rating is just as high and he has gone just as far in the Service as his colleague who attained a flash of prominence in the blaze of publicity surrounding an incident of transitory news value.

In conclusion, then, I hope I have made it clear that, in pointing out the advantages of assignments to out-of-the-way posts, and some of the pleasures to be derived from them, I am not trying to sell you a gold brick. If you behave yourselves and keep your efficiency records up to par you have thirty or more years in the Service before you, and during that time each of you is almost certain to draw one or more assignments off the beaten track. I hope what I have said this morning will help you to accept such assignments gracefully, even with enthusiasm, and may be found useful as a guide to making the most of them, for your Service and for yourselves.



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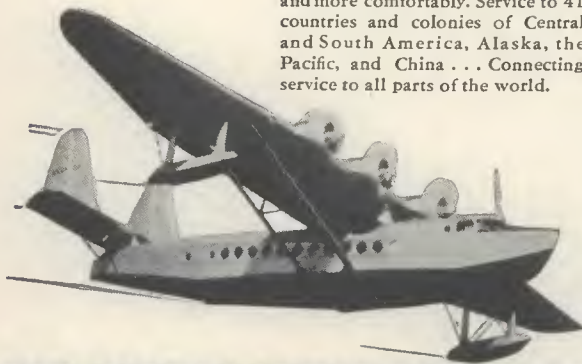
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## NEWS—FIELD

(Continued from page 419)

nade) at the extreme point of the peninsula facing Callao Bay, is the Peruvian Naval Academy.

Some eight miles inland, at the upper left of the photograph, is the capital, Lima, founded by Pizarro in 1535 and now a city of a quarter of a million inhabitants. Lima is connected by four roads with Callao. It lies at an elevation of some 500 feet above sea level, and any avenue leading to the Pacific affords a view of the ocean and the ships below in the far distance.

While Callao and La Punta are at sea level, the rest of the level plain of the Rimac Valley rises gradually. However, it starts abruptly from the sea in the form of dirt palisades, called barrancas, which rise upward from the ocean-side some one to two hundred or more feet high, at the foot of which are stony beaches, reached by descending barren or ornamented ravines. Subterranean water finds its way through these seaside barrancas and keeps sections of them covered with a green growth which adds to their rather barren surface appearance.

There is only one good sandy beach near Lima, —Horseshoe Bay, La Herradura, beyond the promontory in the far distant right of photograph.

All of the various suburbs built along the sea-coast have a paved and ornamented promenade, or Malecon, overlooking the sea, well lighted for evening enjoyment, and with refreshment and municipal bathhouse arrangements and tennis courts. An army band lends music. As eventide comes on, the view from these Malecons on the high barrancas is often inviting, showing the long sweep of the ocean and the coast. The sun sets behind the prison islands of Frouton and San Lorenzo and plays its light over the level green Rimac Valley plain and the Andean fastnesses.

The official swimming season opens about Christmas and closes about April 1st, but hardier folk bathe in the sea during the entire year, as the temperature never drops below 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Boating and deep-sea fishing are not common sports due to the force of the sea against the precipitous coast and the strength of the Humboldt current offshore, although there are a number of rowing, water polo and swimming competitions held yearly, and a fleet of native fishermen in sail boats leave the Callao-Lima district for deep-sea fishing daily.

FRANCES BRYANT.

### LA CEIBA

The courtesy visit of the USS *Charleston* to La Ceiba from April 30 to May 3, 1938, provided the



Honduran people as well as the local American residents with an opportunity for demonstrating how really popular are these informal visits.

The officers of the USS *Charleston* were entertained at a reception held at the American Consulate to which were invited Honduran civil and military authorities, local American residents and prominent Honduran civilians. In addition there were dances at local Honduran and American clubs, a beach party, tennis matches, a baseball game and last, but not least, a visit to the USS *Charleston* by some fifty local residents. A party of some seventy-five sailors and marines of the USS *Charleston* were taken into the interior through the kindness of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, of this city, and shown how bananas grow. There were, of course, the usual dinners, providing a full four days for everyone.

Consul and Second Secretary William M. Cramp, of Tegucigalpa, also attended the ceremonies and were accompanied by the Honduran Chief of Protocol and Sub-Secretary of War.

The large and enthusiastic attendance at these affairs reflected the cordiality of the Honduran people toward these visits and the esteem in which our Navy is held by the Government and people of this country.

EDGAR L. MCGINNIS, JR.

**BUCHAREST**

The Minister and Mrs. Franklin Mott Gunther had as their house guests for a fortnight Mrs. Gunther's brother-in-law and sister, the Minister and Mrs. Ray Atherton, who drove up from Sofia for the annual festivities on May 10, the Rumanian Independence Day. The Athertons, who are enthusiastic golfers, spent most of their time on the golf course, but found time to witness the big military parade and be entertained at dinners and cocktail parties during their stay.

Colonel Eugene Villaret, military attaché, who normally resides in Belgrade, also came over to participate in the May 10th ceremonies. Mrs. Villaret joined him in Bucharest for a brief visit, having arrived by plane on May 9th.

SHELDON T. MILLS.

**HONG KONG**

Addison E. Southard, Consul General at Hong Kong, opened a game between the Chinese baseball club and the crew of the *U.S.S. Mindanao* on April 30th. A lack of approbium and invective was noted by Chinese newspapers—perhaps due to the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote.



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CAREER STAFF AT CANTON, CHINA, APRIL 4, 1938

Left to right, front row: Consul Samuel J. Fletcher, Consul General Irving N. Linnell, Consul Augustus S. Chase. Back row: Vice Consul Edward E. Rice, Vice Consul W. Leonard Parker, Vice Consul T. Eliot Weil.

### SHANGHAI

Consul General C. E. Gauss left Shanghai on the morning of May 2 on the *Empress of Canada* for Yokohama where he expected to connect with the *President Coolidge* and continue his journey to San Francisco and thence to Balboa Beach, California, where Mrs. Gauss and their son have been sojourning since conditions in China made it necessary for them to leave last summer. Many private dinners and other social functions in honor of Mr. Gauss were held prior to his departure. On April 22 a reception was held by Admiral Yarnell on board the *U.S.S. Augusta*, which was attended by nearly five hundred Americans and leading members of the diplomatic and consular corps and the foreign business com-

munity of Shanghai. Navy barges plied between the Customs Jetty and the ship at three minute intervals to take care of the large crowd.

On April 30 three hundred members of the American community gathered at a "tiffin" at the Columbia Country Club to demonstrate their appreciation of Mr. Gauss' service to American interests during the strenuous period which began in the full heat of last summer. Dr. McCracken, President of the American Community Association, stated that Mr. Gauss had been accessible at any hour of the night or day, and in fact had customarily been busy in the office from 8 a. m. until 11 p. m., or later, seven days in the week. Dr. McCracken then called upon Judge Cornell Franklin of Mississippi who voiced the sentiments of the community in appropriate manner and complimented Mr. Gauss in the following terms:

"In my position as Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council during this period of severe crisis, I have had full occasion to see and treat with the great and near-great in action and I have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Gauss has been the outstanding leader of this time which has tried the mettle of all."

Mr. Gauss in his reply spoke highly of the manner in which the Americans in Shanghai had met the many perplexing situations of the past nine months and paid high tribute to Admiral Yarnell and Colonel Price for their cooperation and their tact and ability in handling the extremely difficult problems arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Mr. Gauss added that he could think of no more competent person to handle the interests of Americans in Shanghai than his successor Consul General Frank P. Lockhart.

RICHARD P. BUTRICK.



Clarence E. Gauss

### BOMBAY

About eighty members of the American colony were on hand for a moonlight boat party in Bombay harbor on May 12th. A large steam tender was engaged for the occasion, and dance music was provided by Teddy Wetherford, the American Negro pianist who is so well known East of Suez.





After a midnight supper arranged by the ladies, the party degenerated into a sing-song. The hit of the evening was "Pop-eye the Sailor Man," accompanied at appropriate intervals by blasts from the ship's whistle.

With the arrival of the hot weather season, the soft ball teams have discontinued their usual Sunday games. An American team, however, is entering the Bombay City tournament. Last year an all-American nine won the tournament and a handsome silver plaque.

A compensating feature of these hot humid weeks before the monsoon rains is that they coincide with the mango season. One of these fruits, served ice cold for breakfast, is really something to look forward to while you are climbing out from under the mosquito net and enjoying the reviving effects of a cool shower.

Recent visitors have included Mr. and Mrs. Bernard C. Connelly, who were en route to Karachi, where he is serving as vice consul.

DANIEL V. ANDERSON.

### JOHANNESBURG

Yachting enthusiasts will be pleased to learn that Johannesburg, although located in the high, semi-arid interior of South Africa, is about to have adequate facilities for sailing. In connection with one of the numerous irrigation projects being undertaken by the South African Government, a dam has just been completed across the Vaal River about thirty-five miles from Johannesburg, and it is understood that when the reservoir is completely filled there will be an expanse of water about ninety miles in length and varying up to several miles in width. Winds are said to be good and conditions in general favorable to yachting. Up to the present time, opportunities for sailing are limited to Germiston Lake, a minute body of water near the city, and the reservoir of the Hartebeestepoort Dam.



### OTTAWA

About three hundred persons attended a farewell dinner reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ely E. Palmer at the Legation on February 26th. Mr. Palmer is now Consul General at Beirut. The photograph, taken in the main office of the Chancery by Mr. Harlow, presents, left to right: seated, John Farr Simmons, E. E. Palmer, Colonel H. M. Bankhead (Commercial Attaché); standing, D. McK. Key, O. B. North (Assistant Commercial Attaché), R. English, F. H. Styles, and W. McG. Harlow (District Accounting and Disbursing Officer).

DAVID KEY.



STAFF OF AMERICAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE GENERAL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY (SEPTEMBER, 1937)

Seated, left to right: Clerk Hilda Davis, Vice Consul and Third Secretary Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Consul Augustin W. Ferrin, Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim Leslie E. Reed, Vice Consul Shiras Morris, Jr., Vice Consul Hector C. Adams, Jr., Clerk Rose Moore. Standing, left to right: Messengers Benigno Alvarez and Erlindo Alvarez, Clerks C. L. Ribers, G. R. Vitale, and J. F. Walker, Translator G. C. Harriman, Clerk Thomas Zafiriadis, Messengers F. A. Cristoforo and Salvador Alvarez.

### COVER PICTURE

The picture is taken from a poster entitled "Ring Out Liberty: July 8, 1776, Philadelphia, Home City of the Pennsylvania Railroad." It was borrowed especially for this issue of the JOURNAL.



## MARRIAGES

Merrell-Smith. Miss Jane Bereson Smith and Edwin Clay Merrell were married on April 21, 1938. Mr. Merrell is Vice Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda.

Richards-Neff. Miss Audrey Vera Neff and Arthur L. Richards were married on April 23, 1938. Mr. Richards is Vice Consul at Cairo.

Jones-del Valle. Miss Katharine N. del Valle of Alexandria, Virginia, and Mr. John Wesley Jones of Sioux City, Iowa, were married at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Maryland, on May 21, 1938, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Jones is American Consul at Rome.

Young-Griffiths. Mrs. Portia Griffiths and Mr. Whitney Young, American Consul at Swatow, were married on May 21, 1938.

Gray-Symons. B. Louise Gray (Mrs. Paul Judson Gray) and Kenneth H. Symons were married on June 3 at the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Mrs. Symons is in the Trade Agreements Division, Department of State.

Melby-Cathcart. Miss Florence Cathcart and John Fremont Melby, Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, were married at the home of the bride in Brownsville, Texas, on April 23, 1938. In the photograph below are shown Consul George P. Shaw, on the left, and other members of the wedding party.



The Melby-Cathcart wedding party

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Robina Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mulford A. Colebrook on May 7, 1938, in London, where Mr. Colebrook is Vice Consul.

A daughter, Leila, was born on June 8 at Columbia Hospital in Washington to Vice Consul and Mrs. Evan M. Wilson. Vice Consul Wilson is a member of the present class of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

A son, Cuthbert Powell, was born on June 7 in Dublin to Consul and Mrs. Paul Churchill Hutton. Mr. Hutton is Consul in that city.

## VISITORS

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

	<i>May</i>
J. Broek Havron, Port Limon.....	4
A. Sabin Chase, Canton.....	5
O. T. Colclough, Ottawa.....	6
Robert Jakes, Yarmouth.....	6
Margaret Menzel, Paris.....	6
Willys R. Peck, Hankow.....	7
Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Rome.....	9
Earl T. Crain, Algiers.....	9
Harry F. Hawley, Oporto.....	9
Robert H. Jones, Brussels.....	10
Ralph H. Hunt, Melbourne.....	11
David McK. Key, Ottawa.....	11
W. McG. Harlow, Ottawa.....	12
Carlton Hurst, Habana.....	13
E. M. Albrecht, Berlin.....	13
G. Monroe Fisher, Leghorn.....	13
Bernard Gufler, Kaunas.....	14
Samuel Sokobin, Tsingtao.....	16
J. C. White, Calcutta.....	16
Thomas D. Davis, St. John.....	16
J. Holbrook Chapman, Bangkok.....	16
Bernard F. Heiler, Dresden.....	16
J. Wesley Jones, Rome.....	16
George D. Lamont, Harbin.....	18
John Shillock, Santiago.....	18
A. W. Klieforth, Cologne.....	19
Frank J. T. Ellis, Amsterdam.....	19
Hugh F. Ramsay, Genoa.....	19
James L. Park, Colon.....	20
Walter H. Sholes, Milan.....	21
Stuart Allen, Lyon.....	21
Philip W. Bonsal, Habana.....	21
M. W. Blake, Warsaw.....	23
James M. Bowcock, Munich.....	23
R. M. Scotten, Rio de Janeiro.....	23
John H. Bruins, Prague.....	23
Cecil M. P. Cross, Paris.....	25
Carroll C. Parry, Prague.....	26
Fay Allen DesPortes, Guatemala.....	26
Robert D. Murphy, Paris.....	27
George L. Brandt, Mexico City.....	31
D. W. Fisher, Antwerp.....	31
	<i>June</i>
M. K. Moorhead, Retired.....	1
George R. Hukill, Torreón.....	1
E. L. Murphy, Kaunas.....	2
Joseph E. Newton, Nassau.....	2
Willard L. Beaulac, Habana.....	2
Jessie L. Webb, Rio de Janeiro.....	4
Howard A. Bowman, Glasgow.....	4
Robert F. Woodward, Rio de Janeiro.....	4
W. Perry George, Bordeaux.....	6
F. C. Gray, Cairo.....	6
Samuel Hamilton Wiley, Havre.....	7
M. F. deBarneville, Paris.....	9
Agnes Schneider, Berlin.....	8
C. E. Gauss, Shanghai.....	9
Merlin E. Smith, Trinidad.....	9
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Lima.....	10
John B. Ketcham, Medan.....	10
George F. Seherer, Habana.....	10



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MURALS

(Continued from page 412)

THE CONSTITUTION

(The first nineteen figures are in the foreground; the last six, in the background.)

1. Edmund Randolph ..... *Virginia*
2. Nathaniel Gorham ..... *Massachusetts*
3. John Dickinson ..... *Delaware*
4. John Rutledge ..... *South Carolina*
5. James Wilson ..... *Pennsylvania*
6. Oliver Ellsworth ..... *Connecticut*
7. Charles Pinckney ..... *South Carolina*
8. James Madison ..... *Virginia*
9. Elbridge Gerry ..... *Massachusetts*
10. William Samuel Johnson ..... *Connecticut*
11. George Mason ..... *Virginia*
12. George Washington ..... *Virginia*
13. Benjamin Franklin ..... *Pennsylvania*
14. Rufus King ..... *Massachusetts*
15. William Paterson ..... *New Jersey*
16. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney ..... *South Carolina*
17. Gouverneur Morris ..... *Pennsylvania*
18. Alexander Hamilton ..... *New York*
19. George Read ..... *Delaware*
20. William R. Davie ..... *North Carolina*
21. John Langdon ..... *New Hampshire*
22. Luther Martin ..... *Maryland*
23. Roger Sherman ..... *Connecticut*
24. Gunning Bedford, Jr. .... *Delaware*
25. Abraham Baldwin ..... *Georgia*

The portraiture has been faithfully based on authentic pictures and busts. The members of the major committees—such as those of the Continental Congress for a Declaration of Independence and for drafting Articles of Confederation and those of the Constitutional Convention on compromise, on the first draft of the Constitution, and on the final draft—have been grouped together.

These murals were first painted on canvas and then affixed to the wall. Each mural, within the frame, is 13 feet 10 inches high and 34 feet 10 inches long.

In 1934 Barry Faulkner was commissioned to paint the murals and was given two years in which to complete his work. His compensation was \$36,000. Installation was begun on October 1, 1936; and the murals, having been approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, were formally accepted on December 8, 1936.

The artist was born in Keene, N. H., in 1881 and studied with Abboth H. Thayer and at the American Academy in Rome. He received the medal for painting at the Architectural League of New York in 1914. In 1918 he served as first lieutenant in the 40th Engineers. He is a member

of the National Academy of Design, the Mural Painters, and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Some of his more important decorations, other than those in the National Archives Building at Washington, are in the Cunard Building, New York City; in the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y.; in the University of Illinois; in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Ottawa Canada; in Radio City, New York City; in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; and in the United States National Cemeteries at Thiancourt and Suresnes, France.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 414)

called the administrative units of PD, VD, FA, and A-M/C, while the second half covered the geographical and political units of FE, NE, Eu, and RA. To this work there was added, however, lectures given throughout the entire period on all phases of the Foreign Service Officer's work, as well as lectures on purely departmental activities and the relationship of the Department of State to other governmental units.

Finally, a few useful hints might be given for the members of the next class. The present class feels that the training which it has received has been most valuable and has cleared away many of the cobwebs, but it has suffered a little from indigestion. In the early part of the course the digestion of the lectures was effected with little difficulty, but as the new material that was being made available became greater and greater, the digestive process slowed down. Although some of the class attribute this to Washington's summer heat, the answer may be found in the acoustics of the school room and in the continuous character of the lectures. If the incoming class will avail itself of the individual chairs in the room and group these about the speaker's dias, the matter of hearing will cause little trouble and the speaker will be relieved of having to shout. Besides this, a more intimate feeling will be engendered. If the course were made a little longer, with the lecture periods and experiential work interspersed more frequently, it might help the digestion. The experiential work was a very useful type of instruction.

The class, however, is most grateful to officers of the Department for the cordial welcome it has received from them. No officer or employee of the Department has been too busy to see individual members of the class or to participate in the course of instruction as planned by the Director of the school.



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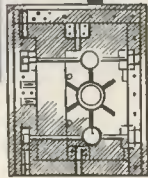
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## ADDITIONAL SPACE

(Continued from page 401)

ample, and those divisions and offices having to work with them most closely will be kept in as close proximity as possible, while the administrative divisions will so far as possible be grouped in another part of the building. Although the best use possible has been made of the space which the War Department has now made available, it will still be necessary to retain the Office of the Translator, the Treaty Division and the German Claims Commission in the Winder Building.

It was naturally with very great regret that the Department of State found it necessary to insist so strongly on this additional space at a time when the War Department was also under similar pressure and still without a building of its own. The decision to make this further space available to the Department of State in the building which has now been definitely set aside for its activities was based on the fact that it is the eventual intention to remove all War Department activities from the building when its own structure may be available. Under the circumstances, therefore, as the building now occupied is to be definitely the home of the State Department, it seemed desirable that the absolutely needed space should be made available to it now in its permanent home.

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMENT

(Continued from page 405)

John C. Wiley. His is a difficult task, but he is responding nobly. He lends a deaf ear to none. His broad gage, charity, and desire to succor and help the helpless is worthy of words of highest commendation.

The third gentleman who has rendered yeoman service and has been tireless in his efforts to rescue the poor and unfortunate human derelicts fleeing Nazi persecution is Raymond H. Geist, the present Consul General at Berlin.

I never want to miss the opportunity to give words of praise to the members of our Consular and Diplomatic Service. Of course, I do not get all my requests granted; that is not to be expected. But within the range of human possibility I am given all possible help in the various and sundry cases presented to the members of the Service for their consideration, and I am eminently satisfied.

I also want to congratulate Cordell Hull, our Secretary of State, for his splendid and masterful direction of the State Department; and likewise I offer these words of praise for his Under Secretary, Sumner Welles.



In this connection I am pleased to insert in the *Record* a statement of Oswald Garrison Villard, which appeared in the *Nation* under date of May 7, 1938:

(This quotation was reproduced in part in the June issue of the *JOURNAL* on page 352.)

### PILGRIMAGE

(Continued from page 403)

hours on a very difficult road, we arrived at the last station, called "Abar Ilim Hasani." The time was about 3:00 A.M. We slept for two hours only, then we continued our way and after five hours' drive we reached our destination.

The first sight of the five rising minarets and the Prophet's green dome surmounted by a golden globe and crescent was very impressive! And the feeling which I had when I entered the beautiful mosque and stood about a meter from the Holy Tomb was indescribable!

After staying for two days in Medina we returned to Mecca.

His Majesty the King has since his arrival in Hedjaz conferred on all pilgrims to this Holy Land the greatest boon they enjoy, namely, the complete security which prevails under his rule. And the constant efforts of His Majesty to promote the welfare of pilgrims are well known.

When the time of prayer comes, almost everyone in Mecca goes to the "Ka'aba," leaving their shops with no one to look after them. Even money changers leave their gold and silver exposed and no one dares to touch them! Just imagine that Mahdi Bey, the Chief of Police, spends most of his time in looking after the orphanage in Mecca!

On the whole, wherever I went I found that the sanitary arrangements were quite satisfactory. There are about six or seven well equipped hospitals. Medicines are given gratis. There are about 26 elementary schools for boys, and about 40 wireless stations. The telephone system is widespread in Hedjaz. It is interesting to know that there are no telephone numbers and if you want to speak to somebody you have to call for his name first! Indeed it would take pages and pages to describe the genuine hospitality of these Arabs.

Before leaving Hedjaz I had the honor of visiting His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness Prince Faysal for the second time. On this occasion His Majesty graciously gave me a letter to the President of our University in answer to his message and a similar letter from H. R. H. Prince Faysal. In addition to these letters I carried with me a valuable piece of the "Ka'aba" cloth as a present to the University.

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IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Percy Golding Dwyre, on April 24, 1938, in London. Mr. Dwyre was representative in London of the Bureau of Customs, U. S. Department of the Treasury, and had been connected with the Division of FA in the Department of State from 1923 to 1927. His brother, Mr. Dudley G. Dwyre, is American Consul at Panama.

Alvin Clark Owsley, father of Alvin Mansfield Owsley, American Minister to Denmark. Mr. Owsley died on April 27, 1938, at his residence in Denton, Texas.

Allan C. Taylor, American Vice Consul at Capetown, on May 30, 1938, while he was on leave in the United States.

LEWIS W. HASKELL

The death on April 29, 1938, at his home near Hendersonville, North Carolina, of Lewis W. Haskell, American Consul General, retired, marks the passing of one of the outstanding and beloved figures in the annals of our Foreign Service. He served his country with dignity and with distinction.

Mr. Haskell was born on December 2, 1868, on the family plantation near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, of old colonial stock, although he was educated largely in South Carolina and was graduated with high honors from the South Carolina Military Academy (from which he was to receive a few years ago the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws) in 1889. After the completion of his studies in South Carolina, Mr. Haskell later went to Washington where he was associated with the Department of the Interior and was at one time private secretary to General Wade Hampton and later to General James Longstreet. While in Washington in those years he attended the law school of Georgetown University and received a law degree there, proceeding later to Harvard Law School, and taking up legal practice in Columbia, South Carolina, around the turn of the century. He was a referee in bankruptcy in 1902 and in the same year was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of South Carolina from Richland County, serving, through re-election, for four years.

Mr. Haskell was a member of the prominent Columbia law firm of Bellinger, Townsend and Haskell from 1901 to 1910 and was very active in the life of the community and a member of many civic associations. He took deep interest in the South Carolina National Guard and was a Lieutenant Colonel at the time of the termination of his connection with that organization in 1910.

Mr. Haskell entered our Service as American Consul at Salina Crux in 1910, proceeding from

there to Hull, England, in 1912. He was Consul at Belgrade, Serbia, in the trying years from 1913 to 1915 and was at Geneva from 1915 to 1924, receiving promotion while there to the rank of Consul General. It was in this latter capacity that he served at Algiers from 1924 to 1929 and at Zurich from 1929 to 1933, when he was retired for age, under the Rogers Act, at 65.

Not least among Mr. Haskell's distinctions was that of attending the opening sessions of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1920, and he was the official representative of our Government at several international conferences and congresses in the course of his career. Mr. Haskell's humanitarian work during the World War in Serbia won for him the decoration of the Serbian Red Cross, and the Austrian Government was about to confer on him a like decoration for his work for Austrian prisoners of War in Serbia when the United States entered the War.

Fortunate were the young officers who served under Mr. Haskell in their initial years in the Service. He set a high example of nobility of character and devotion to duty, and his unfailing helpfulness, courtesy and consideration were a byword. Among his qualities was a fine sense of humor which often contributed to carrying him triumphantly through crises in life, and which endeared him to those who knew him.

HUGH S. FULLERTON,  
*First Secretary, Paris.*

CHEN AH-PAO

Mr. Richard P. Butrick, American Consul at Shanghai, has written to the JOURNAL as follows, on the death of the Number One T'ing Ch'ai of the Shanghai Consulate General.

"Ah-pao, as he was generally known, succumbed on the early morning of April first to the last of a series of paralytic strokes. Genial and understanding, Ah-pao had watched a succession of principal officers and an almost constant stream of junior officers pass by and had smilingly countenanced their whimsicalities with typical Chinese composure. He passed on at the age of 63 and had spent 34 years of his life in the service of the Department of State. The funeral services were simple and appropriate and were attended by several members of the staff of the Consulate General.—R. P. B



Chen Ah-Pao





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LETTERS

(Continued from page 404)

(3) Such posts must have been at least 4,000 miles from the United States.

There cannot be many—probably there are very few—who can qualify under the above proposal. But the privilege would be a great boon to those benefitting, and it would establish the principle that non-career officers and clerks should at some time get home leave at government expense. Gradually the privilege would be extended, I assume, by reducing the required number of years of service and the distance of the posts from the United States, until ultimately the privilege would be granted regardless of distance from the United States or unhealthful character of posts.

Perhaps the next most important need is that of optional retirement for non-career officers and clerks after thirty years of service. But I will not enlarge upon this, since I do not wish to divert attention from my main theme. I favor getting things done a little at a time, rather than striving for perfection and postponing the day of accomplishment.

JOHN B. SAWYER.



FOLK TALES

(Continued from page 400)

white hairs are the consolation of my old age?" To quiet the uproar, I said: "Quiet, my doves! Cease your screaming, old woman; now you pull out a black hair and then you'll both be even." "Nothing of the kind," screamed the young wife, "That old hag! Why do you always let her do as she pleases? I pulled out a white hair, why did she have to pull out a black one?" "There, there, my pet," I said, "don't be angry. You pull out another black one, and then, can't you understand, you'll both be even." So she did it. But now, the old wife began to roar again, "Nothing of the kind! How can things be even? I pulled out one black hair; now she's pulled out two, one white and one black. Is that what you call fair?" In despair, I said, "Well, all right, pull out another one then." At this the young wife screamed and kicked, saying, "Her's are both black; but as for me, I've only got one white and one black." And so it went, far, far into the night. When morning broke, I had neither hair, nor beard, nor lovelocks. Observe even now, O Wazha, how bald my pate is.

"Bald you are, I can readily see," said the

huntsman, "and stupid too, but I must be getting on. Let me hear quickly

*The Story of the Third Fool."*

Look, O Wazha! How stupid they are—both of them—whose stories you have just heard; but not so stupid as I; not for one minute. One says he is stupid to have one wife; another says he is more foolish to have two wives; I am more foolish than both put together, for I have no wife at all. From that stems the story of my folly. I am a huntsman, and through long years of hardship had finally amassed a herd of thirty cattle. Grazing my herd one day, a stranger came up; at midday we sat under a tree and I shared my meal with him. "A fortunate fellow, you are," he said. "With such a herd, you are a rich man." "Rich I may be," I said, "but I am not happy. I lack a wife to make life pleasant and a son to carry on my name." He went away, this stranger, but came again in a few weeks' time and said: "Listen, O cowherd. I have good news for you. For not much longer will you be alone: I have just arranged your betrothal. All will be well, if you but give me a third of your herd for my trouble." I agreed, and he went away, taking a third of my cattle. Again he returned, after some months, and said:

"You see? I told you that you'd be happy if you trusted in me. Cowherd, I have just come from your wedding." I was so pleased I danced with joy, and gave him the second third of my herd. Months passed and again he came, his face beaming, and said "Rejoice, O most fortunate of men, for but a few days since a lusty son was born unto your wife." Then, in truth, my joy knew no bounds, and I gladly gave him the remaining third of my cattle, saying, "You bring glad tidings indeed. I ask but one favor—show me now my wife and little son." The stranger said, "Of course, but not so fast. These things take time. Wait but a little while, and you shall have your wish." The next day he came again, and I could hardly restrain my jubilation when he said, "Now you shall see your family. Come, but walk not abreast of me. I want to surprise you. Walk twenty paces behind me. When we come to the village I will point out your wife and baby. But no babbling and no questions; the day advances and I have many other men to find wives and babies for." So, with me lagging along behind him, we set forth, and soon we came to a village. There I saw a young and lovely woman seated in front of a hut, rocking a baby in a cradle. The stranger made signs to me that there



was my family, and for me to go and meet them; then turning on his heel he made off quickly.

Joyfully I went up to my wife and baby, and sat down beside the young mother. She would not speak with me, but I knew that women are timid. Then my child began to cry, and I said, "Woman, rock the child, that he may cease crying." She kept silent and made no move to do my bidding. Again I repeated my words, but with no result. When for the third time she spoke nor moved not, I saw that I should have to show her once and for all who was master in our house, so I began to kick and beat her well. Then she began to weep and moan, and made such a noise that in no time at all the neighbors were asking what the trouble was. "Trouble," said I, "there'll be no trouble if this woman, my wife and the mother of my child, whom I got by giving away all my cattle, knows her place and does what I tell her." Then the old women of the village began to shake their heads and cackle, "That man must be mad; surely this is Osman's wife and child. Let us drive him from the village."

Then two men came up, and when they saw my wife weeping, and learned the cause, they became beside themselves with anger. Telling the old women to be off about their business, for as her brother and father they would settle with me, these two men seized me and led me to the edge of the village, where they tore off my clothes, lashed me to a tree and beat me until they were tired. Then they went away, mumbling and grumbling that such punishment was not enough for him who went around molesting other men's wives. I yelled and shouted until the police came, and then I demanded justice—the return of my herd, my wife and child, and punishment for the men who had beaten me. But when they heard my story, the police only laughed too, and said, as they set me free, "O, fool, tarry not here; be on thy way and be glad thy beating was no worse than it was." That, O Wazha, is my story. What say you now? Did I not merit your salaam this morning?

The huntsman, beside himself with laughter, said, "Yes, there is no question about it. Verily, thou art the King of Fools! Not only was it thee I salaamed this morning, but see, O King, I give you now another for good measure. Often have I heard of men who petted other men's children thinking them to be their own, but never before heard I of a man begetting progeny by a woman he had never even seen."

So saying, the huntsman mounted his steed and sped away, the wind flinging back the sound of his roaring laughter until he disappeared from view.

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REEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 411)

1933. It is concluded that the reported changes in labor productivity reflect principally the improvement of the organization and management of labor, and the increase in the size of plants resulting from the concentration of production in a smaller number of producing units.

*Mechanical Changes in the Cotton-Textile Industry*

This study estimates the extent to which the technology of cotton textile production has advanced since 1910. The extent of the advance is presented in terms of the decline in man-hours per unit of output which could be achieved in various cotton textiles by mills utilizing the best machinery and equipment available in 1936 as compared with mills similarly equipped as of 1910. The study covers eight kinds of fabrics (carded broadcloth, combed broadcloth, sheeting, carded-filling sateen, canton flannel, print cloth, lawns, and terry cloth), and finds that the reduction in labor time per unit of output made possible by improved machinery and equipment ranged from about 32 per cent. for carded-filling sateen to 60 per cent for terry cloth.

1918 CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 406)

of Monterey; Ezra M. Lawton of Nogales; and the writer, whose post was at that time Ciudad Juárez. But that is another story, the following for the one under way.

The occasion for this conference at Mexico City can be ascertained definitely from the files of the

Department. One of the purposes was to control exports from the United States to consular districts in Mexico through coöperation between respective American officers in charge of consular activities in that district. The gathering was notable since there was no direct representative of the Department of State, but only of field men, as was indicated by the account of the personnel above described. There were two men outside of the consular service; one from the War Trade Board, and one Collector of Customs.

Consul General George Chamberlain, in later years busy with fiction, was then living in consular quarters in Mexico City, and entertained us in groups. The entire conference then attended a reception given by Ambassador Fletcher.

At that time communication was irregular between Laredo, where we entered Mexico from the frontier, and Mexico City. Rations on the sleeping car, which was filled with consular officers, were barely adequate, and the porter fed us chiefly from canned stock supplemented by provisions from the peasants who met the train. Possibilities of "pot shots" from the outside as the train went by were prevented by the use of sheets to hide the lights of the car.

John R. Silliman, the largest man in the group, was acquainted with President Wilson and was a close friend of President Carranza. John Rowe, shortly after the picture was taken, began service with the Irving Trust Company and still is a traveling officer of that bank.

Of the 19 officers in the picture, 3 are serving in Mexico at the present time, 3 others are still in active service, 9 are retired and 4 have died.



TRADE-AGREEMENT NOTES

By EDWARD I. MULLINS

*National Foreign Trade Week Summary*

"This annual observance throughout the country of Foreign Trade Week is an altogether fitting recognition of the vital role of foreign commerce in the economic life of the nation. Our own experience, no less than that of other nations, is living testimony to the fact that a healthy and vigorous flow of trade between nations is an indispensable requirement for general and lasting prosperity.

"We have profited by that experience. For four years our Government has been engaged in a major effort to reopen the channels of trade. The trade agreements that we have concluded with seventeen foreign countries during this period attest to the progress that has been made. With patient persistence we are thus gradually building more secure foundations for our own national economic well-being. At the same time we are strengthening the foundations of enduring world peace, which is so essential to the continued progress of civilization and to the well-being of the people of every land.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

This year's National Foreign Trade Week, May 22-May 28, mentioned in these notes in last month's issue of the JOURNAL was marked by a very considerable increase in the number of groups participating. It has been estimated that between 1,500 and 1,700 groups in more than 500 communities took part and that attendance at functions featuring foreign trade programs totalled over 1,500,000. This figure does not, of course, include the large number of persons reached through radio programs. Foreign Trade Week was observed this year also in 38 foreign countries under the sponsorship of resident American groups. A feature of this year's campaign was a drive to interest the university and high school students in the week's activities.

*Secretary of War Advocates Trade Agreements as a Means of Disarmament*

Secretary of War Woodring has made several speeches in reference to the importance of trade agreements as a peace measure. From his St. Louis speech of June 3rd the following is of interest:

"Viewing the present unhappy world scene, I am thoroughly convinced that removal of unreasonable trade barriers and the restoration of normal, free processes of international commerce offer the most satisfactory basis for a return to a stable structure of business, of peace and of democratic government."

*Current Trend in Foreign Trade*

The following table indicates the current trend of foreign trade for the first four months of 1938 in comparison with the first four months of 1937:

EXPORTS	
First four months of 1937.....	\$ 965,803,000
First four months of 1938.....	1,088,332,000
Increase .....	
	\$ 122,527,000
IMPORTS	
First four months of 1937.....	\$1,065,331,000
First four months of 1938.....	684,281,000
Decrease .....	
	\$ 417,050,000

For those who look at foreign trade in a superficial manner and are happy when imports are low, there may be some consolation in the above figures, but it is inevitable that if our imports continue to decline, our exports will also soon head downward.

In his speech in connection with Foreign Trade Week the Secretary commented on this point as follows:

"This tremendous drop in the volume of our imports is not a sign of prosperity. It is the exact reverse. Leaving aside the commodities affected by the drought, the major portion of the decrease in imports is accounted for by raw materials and semi-manufactures. These shrinking imports are indicative of idle mills and factories and of increased unemployment. They were not caused by a displacement of American finished products by foreign goods. On the contrary, the imports of finished manufactures have also declined substantially. Our country will be far better off when recovery from the present temporary decline in business activity will necessitate an increase rather than a shrinkage of the volume of imports.

"The recent sharp decline in imports has another definitely unfavorable implication. Sooner or later it must lead to a decrease of exports, since trade must necessarily be a two-way process. The fact that so far our exports have been maintained on a high and rising level has been, indeed, fortunate for us. The growing volume of exports has unquestionably served to mitigate many important phases of the present business recession, the manifold causes of which I need not discuss in this connection."


*National Association of Credit Men Comment on Importance of Exports*

In the bulletin of the Association published May 3rd it was stated that most export markets had not yet felt the recession in business which had been current in the United States and that "this has been encouraging to all American manufacturers engaged in selling their products over seas." The bulletin further comments that "American exporters are inclined to credit the reciprocal trade treaty policy as the most important factor contributing toward this continued prosperity.



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