

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
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VOL. 15

AUGUST, 1938

No. 8

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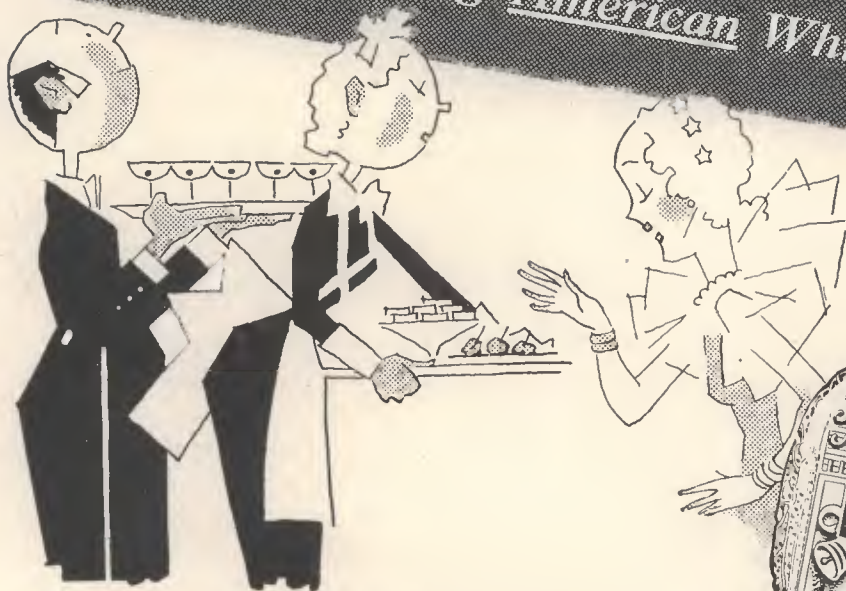
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Mrs. Claude B. Chipperfield taking off on a camel ride at Aden.



Consul General du Bois and Vice Consul J. Graham Parsons with a nice tarpon catch at Batabano, Cuba.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Consul Herbert O. Williams in the Jardin Albert 1er, Nice, France, with Miss Ann Hamilton, daughter of the Commander of the U.S.S. CLAXTON.



Joe White may look like an O. Henry Consul, but he is really being noble, reporting for duty with on infected foot.



Minister Gordon and his family in the residential quarters of the American Legation, The Hague.



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in Magnolia Gardens

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pleasure time everywhere*

They Satisfy

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 15, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1938

Los Altos de Guatemala

By WALTER F. BOYLE, *Consul General, Guatemala*

UNLESS you have visited "Los Altos," the Highlands, of Guatemala, there is missing from your life a colorful and breath-taking page. And yet, right here on the threshold, we had let the months slip by, until one day a house guest arrived for a visit of three short weeks. The hour for action was at hand. And so one bright morning in late January, in the height of the dry season, we set out from the Capital and shaped our course for the places higher up. Not by mule back, as might well have been the case only a few short years ago, but by motor car over excellent roads, thanks be to His Excellency General Jorge Ubico, President of the Republic.

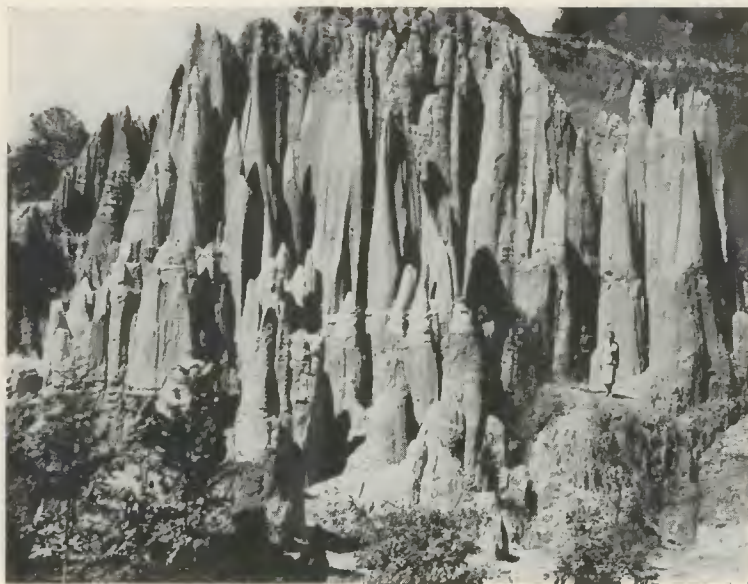
In Guatemala the tilt of drainage seems ever to work at cross purposes with the line of travel. And this tilt of drainage is no question of rivulets purling down low meadows. In this corner of the world nature does things on a more heroic scale. Your little babbling brook babbles along at the bottom of a cliff-sided ravine, or "bar-

ranca," as it is called, five to six hundred feet deep, while the besetting mountain ranges refuse to let you pass at lower altitudes than ten, eleven, and even twelve thousand feet. And so to travel is to twist down and up barranca after barranca, or to swing, cling, at times almost to dangle from the side of first one dizzy mountain and then another.

"Los Altos" is merely a relative term, for Guatemala City itself, not reckoned as being in "los altos," barely misses being a mile high.

Before we are well on our way we begin to realize that the big bulk of the population, and nearly all of the Indian population, lives in the high places. All along the road there are In-

diens on their way to market. The women lend gayety and color to the scene with their highly colored home-woven garments. Seemingly every woman has a wide brimmed heavily laden basket on her head, and some of them in addition carry a baby on their backs, swathed in a brilliantly colored piece of cloth. They walk with a rapid, peculiar,



"Los Riscos" at Momostenango



but by no means graceful, balancing stride, the arms swinging in rhythm therewith. But the male sex elects to carry its burden on its back, steadied and supported by a rope attached to a broad, smooth piece of leather, fitted snugly over the forehead. Why is it that the men do not carry their loads on their heads, or the women theirs on their backs? Why is it that the women are barefooted, while nearly all the men wear a crude leather sandal? The centuries refuse to answer. Dame Fashion perhaps dictates. What impossible loads they carry! But remember that they have been carrying them for thousands of years, with pride and a smile. Do not waste your time pitying them as groaning under the yoke of hard labor. Instead admire them for the stalwart people they are. And remember that just the same as ourselves they are on an outing. The barter of wares is just

a minor part of going to market. It is the getting together, the social gathering that really counts in their lives.

Of the nearly two and a half million people in Guatemala, it is said that over a million are of unmixed Indian stock. The term Indian is rather loosely used. Clearly these people have but little racial kinship with the Indians of the United States. Indigenous people would seem to be the better way of describing them. Descendants of the ancient Mayan and other races. Even today the racial differences between the Indians of different parts of the country are amazing. Some day I may delve deeply into the lore of anthropologists, just to find out something about the hook-nosed Indian fellows, seemingly few in number, but with a striking nobility of countenance. The dress of the Indians varies from village to village. The



Dance of the Conquistadores



Just a glimpse of Lake Atitlán.



Quezaltenango. A dry crossing after a rainy season cloudburst.

women weave their own "güipiles" on the crudest of looms, but with the most complicated designs, without pattern or guide,—just memory and good taste.

And so we drive on—not too fast, for the blind curves of mountain roads forbid speeding. Village after village of whitewashed adobe or brick buildings, one story in height. Each has its plaza, its picturesque church, and its well filled market place with the Indians sitting on the floor displaying their simple wares. And of course we must not overlook the village "pila," the big cement reservoir with the constant stream of water running through it, where the women gather to do the family washing, and maybe to take advantage of the company for a little gossip. At Chimaltenango we are told that the water from one side of the "pila"

drains into the Pacific Ocean, while from the other side it flows into the Atlantic.

After Tecpam the villages leave off, the mountains begin. We give ourselves over to the steady business of making altitude, zigzag, back and forth, until we all but scrape the two mile high level. Here we find "unusual" weather. The trees are white with snow, and ice lies alongside the highway. Somewhere in this neighborhood we pause to look out on a panorama where we count seven sky-reaching volcanic peaks, with far away Lake Atitlán glistening at the bottom of the bowl. Later in the day we climb to the crest of the "desconsuelo"—the crest of discomfort, trouble, or sorrow, as you care to translate it. This time we drive for nine or ten miles along the razor back crest of a range eleven thousand feet high. More snow and ice, but worse still a mist shutting out the view. When we start to descend we are surprised to find the sun shining at nine thousand feet, and still a thousand feet lower we are pleased to enter the large and substantial town of Totonicapán. From here to Quezaltenango, the second city in the country, the going is easy. Once more there

(Continued on page 502)

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.)

The following comment has been received concerning the letter of Mr. Thomas McEnelly, which appeared in the April issue of the JOURNAL:

During the six years that would be spent in Class III, as contemplated by Mr. McEnelly, an officer might also be required to take several examinations, as to his knowledge of the basic conditions and factors which affect the development and policies of the United States, and of the country of the officer's station.

T. H. GOODIER.

Monterrey, Mexico, June 15, 1938

To the Editor,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As the June number of the JOURNAL has given over a page to Third Secretary Cochran's letter with the caption, "For Greater Emphasis on Languages," I thought that the importance of the subject might justify a few additional remarks from one who made language study a hobby during his career. It may be noted that the same number of the JOURNAL outlines the courses of study for the Foreign Service Training School in which foreign languages are not included. It occurred to me that the able head of the Department's Translation Bureau could give valuable suggestions concerning translations of foreign documents, newspaper clippings, etc., so frequently submitted by officers in the field. As these are mostly made by native clerks their supervision is an important duty. Suggestions as to the best text books for Americans to use in acquiring foreign languages and as to reading matter for those already proficient would also be in order. I am compelled to disagree with Mr. Cochran's statement that "good teachers usually can be found." This might be true of posts which have special linguistic educational institutions. Otherwise, it has been my experience, native teachers require direction by the language student. Then again, the subject matter of their lessons is trite and of little

interest to Foreign Service Officers. A preliminary suggestion for reading matter might include, for French, *La Route des Indes*, by Paul Morand (Paris, Plon, 1936). This is not very difficult reading and deals most interestingly with all phases of the Mediterranean problem. The author was a former French Consul General, who also served as inspector, and writes as if his book was intended for younger consular officers. Thus he brings out the little known fact that Ferdinand de Lesseps, while a French Vice Consul in Cairo, Egypt, became the intimate friend of Prince Mohammed Said who later became Khedive. Purely out of friendship he then gratuitously presented de Lesseps with the concession for the Suez Canal. Truly a rich reward to stimulate Vice Consuls to learn foreign languages in order to make valuable contacts! For reading in Spanish Alberto Insua's novel, *Humo, Dolor y Placer*, might be suggested. It has the Cuban tobacco industry as a background, furnishes sufficient sex interest and gives the history of the island from a Spanish viewpoint. Similar books in other languages could also be suggested.

My own experience in the service has led me to the conclusion that the principal usefulness of a knowledge of foreign languages is to be able to control what your interpreter says and writes. No Armenian interpreter, such as was employed by the American Ambassador to Turkey, would ever have translated what he is made to say in his discussions with Talaat Pasha, as reported in the former's book, "The Secrets of the Bosphorus." Mine, who knew I understood what he said, always begged to be excused from translating my remarks, so I was frequently compelled to "go it alone." However, in most cases, it is preferable to converse with officials and prominent business men through an interpreter, unless an officer has a perfect command of the local vernacular. We know how someone speaking poor English grates on our nerves, which detracts from the impression he seeks to make. The same is true for foreigners listening to us trying to speak their language. I therefore caution against trying to display one's linguistic accomplishments too early.

EDWARD I. NATHAN,
Foreign Service Officer, Retired.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE

A Statement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull

The recent death of John J. O'Keefe, Vice Consul and Clerk in charge of the Consulate at Buenaventura, Colombia, deserves more notice than it has received, particularly in view of articles which appear in the press from time to time and which represent the Foreign Service as composed exclusively of persons of the bespattered and stuffed-shirt variety, whose most ardent work is collecting gossip at luncheons and cocktail parties or quarreling over questions of social precedence.

Vice Consul O'Keefe died of malignant malaria contracted in the performance of his duties as a member of the Foreign Service, and in spite of the splendid cooperation of our Naval authorities who furnished hydro-planes and medical assistance at a few hours' notice to transport him from Buenaventura to the Gorgas Hospital at Panama, I regret to say that it was not possible to save his life.

Such posts as London, Paris, Berlin or Rome naturally loom large in the public mind, but we must not forget that the work of the Foreign Service is also being carried on in fever-ridden posts in Asia and Africa and in unhealthy tropical seaports. Officers and clerks at such posts are more familiar with bad living conditions and with difficult and trying tasks than with cocktail parties. They have more experience of malaria than of spats. Even in Europe any picture of the activities of the Service, which pretends to completeness, must include the Spanish posts during the past year and a half and at the present time the posts of Central Europe in which the enormous increase in immigration work has resulted in a pressure upon officers and clerks carried to the breaking point and beyond. Only recently my attention was called

to the fine spirit shown by Mr. Lee Worley, Consul at Valencia, who, in spite of appendicitis in a dangerous stage, showed the greatest reluctance to leave his post. Thanks again to our Naval authorities it was possible to move him to Marseille on board a destroyer and an operation was performed just in time. I am reminded of other officers who have shown a high sense of duty and who have rendered conspicuous services during the years I have been Secretary of State: of Engert in Addis Ababa; of Wendelin at Madrid, and of other officers in Spain; of Atcheson and Paxton in connection with the sinking of the *Panay*; of the officers and clerks of the China service of the past year; and of Theodore Marriner at Beirut, and of his tragic death last October.

There is a tablet inside the main entrance to the Department of State on which are recorded the names of sixty-five members of the Foreign Service who have lost their lives while performing the duties of the Service. Some have been killed; others have died of diseases contracted at unhealthy posts; still others have been victims of earthquake and hurricane. It is an appropriate and impressive reminder of what the work of the Service involves and no amount of uninformed talk about the failings of the Service, real or imagined, can obscure its significance.

I have been intimately acquainted with the Foreign Service for the past six years and I have on several occasions publicly declared the high opinion which I have formed of it. With the example of John J. O'Keefe in mind I should like once more to express my unqualified confidence in the Service and my deep appreciation of the work of its officers and clerks.

Latest Flashes

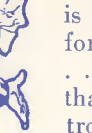
By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

(EDITORS' NOTE: This was written as a part of "News From the Department," but, as an experiment, is being run separately.)

Baseball's 1938 sensation is 23-year-old Johnny Vander Meer, who recently pitched two no-hit, no-run games for Cincinnati. . . . Speaking of youthful prodigies, the President of the New York Stock Exchange is 31-year-old William M. Martin, of St. Louis. . . . Two of the most popular movies of the season are "Yellow Jack," a tale of Dr. Walter Reed's epic fight against yellow fever, and "Blockade," a dramatization of a fictitious episode of the present Spanish conflict. . . . Washington's last "temporary" World War building, at the juncture of Twentieth and D streets northwest, one of scores of squat, ugly structures which mushroomed over the capital to house greatly-expanded wartime activities, is marked for early demolition. . . . U. S. sporting goods manufacturers report that sales of softball equipment topped those of every other sport in this country in 1937, an estimated 11 million players, including both sexes, being engaged in the sport performing before 63 million regular fans at softball league games. . . . no one seems able to explain just why gum-chewing is on the increase, but statistics show that last year the American public bought 5 and $\frac{2}{3}$ billion pieces of gum. . . . Calling all philatelists! The Postoffice Department in early July issued a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp bearing a likeness of the White House, the first known instance of the issuance of a stamp of this denomination and of a stamp picturing the White House . . . the recent Louis-Schmeling fight is being described as the Battle of the Railroad Crossing, Louis having taken the role of the locomotive. . . . "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" is proving to be one of the most profitable movies ever made, a total of \$2,300,000 having been grossed during its first three months (total cost of production was \$1,700,000), a gross of \$6,000,000 being anticipated for the year's showing, with the foreign market expected to add another \$3,500,000 . . . which recalls that the age-old movie, "The Sheik," with Rudolph Valentino, has been plucked out of the cinema dust-bins for a rerun which is enjoying some little popularity . . . the President of *Intourist* stated in Moscow that during recent years 70 per cent of the foreigners entering the Soviet Union have been American



citizens, and that he expected this percentage to be maintained this year. . . . FSO's returning to Washington after a long absence will be astonished to note busy corner drug-stores and cigar shops featuring neckties, suspenders and a variety of merchandise alien to drugs, tobacco and the like. . . . Latest boon to would-be swimmers is a small rubber tube worn as a belt which contains a cartridge which can be broken to release a gas which in turn inflates the tube and maintains buoyancy as a lifesaver . . . the FBI campaign to encourage voluntary finger-printing as a means of personal identification was vindicated again in Washington in late June when a body found in a nearby Maryland creek was identified as that of a woman who had submitted her fingerprints with her application for Government employment two years ago . . .



designed to be the nation's largest and fastest vessel, the \$15,750,000 ship intended as the successor of the Leviathan is under construction at Newport News for launching scheduled on July 15, 1939 . . . the War Department announced that the greatest number of American troops (66,523 officers and men) ever mobilized for a single related maneuver in the peacetime history of the nation will be assembled in August over a wide area in the South and West . . . reviewers have been extravagant in their acclaim of the book written by Jonathan Daniels, son of Ambassador Daniels, entitled, "A Southerner Discovers the South," which is just out . . . the President of the National Aeronautic Association announced on July 13 that the U. S. has dropped from first to third place in the number of international aviation records claimed, France being first with 52, Italy second with 33, the U. S. third with 19, Russia with 18 and Germany with 17. . . . Howard Hughes at the end of his world-girdling flight stated: "If this flight has done a little to show that American engineers can design, and American workmen can build, just as fine airplanes, engines and aircraft equipment as any in the world, and if it should possibly increase the sale of American planes abroad and thus create a few new jobs for American men in the aircraft factories of this country, then I shall feel well repaid for my time and effort."



SUMMARY OF THE SECRETARY'S REMARKS TO F. S. SCHOOL

By PERRY LAUKUFF, *Vice Consul, Milan*

Secretary of State Cordell Hull received the members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School on June 29, 1938, just prior to the close of the current session of the School. Speaking informally, Secretary Hull put before the new officers a number of inspiring and helpful ideas.

The Secretary remarked upon the fact that there had formerly been a popular belief that the Diplomatic Service, in particular, was one which specialized in deceptions and intrigue. This misconception is being increasingly dispelled as the public is better educated by press and radio concerning the work of the Foreign Service.

The Secretary noted the great opportunities which lie ahead of the members of the School and desired especially to call attention to the extent to which modern problems are rooted in economics. This gives rise to a need for viewing things in a very practical manner. Mr. Hull suggested that new officers should do their best to correct the opinion current in some circles that Foreign Service officers are not thoroughly cognizant of the processes of international trade and finance—an opinion which the Secretary stated he feels sure is contrary to the facts.

Mr. Hull expressed his confidence in the training and ability of the new officers to face the problems of the world, which are very pressing at this time, but he gave voice to some measure of regret that his auditors had not been reared in pre-war days, when people had to go through the school of "strenuous living." In those days, we were not confronted by the danger of people going perhaps somewhat "flabby" or soft, a danger which seems apparent today when the trains are full of citizens journeying to the seats of government, imbued with the notion that the government owes them a living.

The Secretary urged that officers constantly and perseveringly make the effort to impress on foreigners in and out of official life the fact that this government and this people are genuinely interested in the progress and prosperity and well-being of all foreign peoples and governments. Unobtrusive ingratiation and the cultivation of friendship and confidence will bring remarkably worthwhile results.

Mr. Hull concluded with a wish for the health and success of all members of the new class. He hopes that whenever they are in Washington they will visit him personally and report on any matters which may be on their minds.

PRESS COMMENT REALISTIC DIPLOMACY

A GOOD deal of criticism is being directed toward the American State Department because it is "accused" of following the "ineffectual Wilsonian" policy of soft words, instead of the "big stick," in protesting against the inhuman slaughter of innocents in China and Spain. Critics profess to be weary of such easy-going diplomacy; they demand "action," and belittle the seemingly gentle Mr. Hull for failing to "do something tangible."

Such critics are forgetful of many inexorable principles. In the first place, the offending nations are those who have elected to live by the sword. (How they shall die, the future may disclose.) The protesting nations, such as the United States, are those who do not believe in the sword as a means of solving human relation problems. This is not to say that, peace-loving as they are, these "easy going" nations will not, some time or other, rise up in their might and anger and annihilate the offender.

Moreover, it must be realized that the sole steps the United States can take at present is to lodge strong "protests"—such as the critics scorn. The path to warfare of a nation committed to a solution of world problems over the council table instead of across no man's land is long and meandering. It takes many offences, and the passage of time, to bring such a nation to the sword-drawing point. This is because such a people have patience and hope—hope that the war-mad will awaken from their dream of conquest, hope that their suffering nationals will rise up in fury and dethrone the dictators who have bathed the countryside with innocent blood, hope and faith that a righteous Providence will interfere.

From a practical standpoint, any critic must realize that the United States Congress would never, under any circumstances, enact legislation declaring war on any country for the purpose of preventing what is now occurring in Spain and China. If the homes of the nation were canvassed, door by door, how many mothers would approve of a war declaration (short of a case of actual invasion of America) merely to halt air bombing of helpless inhabitants in foreign lands? As much as national sympathy goes out to the innocent people who are victims of ruthless warfare, it is certain, from a cold practical standpoint, that strong diplomatic protests are, at present, the only means the United States has to register its indignation and horror at the uncalled-for attacks on non-military groups in the present conflicts.

(Continued on page 511)

Cocos Gold

By HORATIO MOOERS, Consul, San José

THE *San Blas* had burned a lot of oil. For more than twelve years she'd hauled freight between California ports and Ensenada. Captain Wilson, 240 pounds, kindly, a grey eye cocked for quick, short hauls, with Jack Fanley, Chief Engineer, were having a glass of ale in San Francisco when a young man named Coleman came over and asked for a match. Coleman, 29, restless, with a command of adjectives, born in Omaha, had never viewed the sea until he got into telegraphy. From telegraphy he branched into radio, and as all vessels, or most all, have radios, he got in touch with ships. Finally he craved to see what he had got in touch with, and came out to the Coast. From the Coast he went aboard ships, and from there—so he said—he had got out to Cocos Island. After he had borrowed that match he found a way to tell Wilson and Fanley plenty about Cocos and the gold that was hidden on it. Lots of people thought they knew *where* the Spaniards had left their gold on that island, but only he—and blindfolded—could lead a man right up to it. He had seen "them old four-cornered pieces" and they had slid merrily off his hands back into . . . he wasn't of course saying where now, but the sun *did* look "mighty pretty" as it shone over those coins, as they slipped from his fingers, out there on Cocos. With a 32-foot boat he'd arrived there from the Zone and left with over twelve thousand dollars worth, landed it in New Orleans, and was trying to get back for the rest. There was a lot more. Some way, ashore in New Orleans, the gold had evaporated . . . sort of slipped through his fingers just as it had out on Cocos, but he wasn't worrying. Just last year he'd *almost* got back, but the ship on which he had passage caught afire off

San Diego and he'd all but lost his life. They'd put him in a hospital and the ship had gone back to 'Frisco. Funny how much hotter a fire was aboard ship than on land. If Cap'n Wilson could see his way clear to run down to Cocos some time, in between regular sailings, he'd never regret it if he (Coleman) could manage to come along.

Cap'n Wilson listened in silence, shifting his

cigar from one side of his fat face to the other. He shot quick glances at Fanley to see how he was taking it. Fanley didn't smoke, but he in turn cast rapid glances at Wilson. Both were old

seadogs of a sort, and although they didn't believe in mermaids with loose shining hair, they

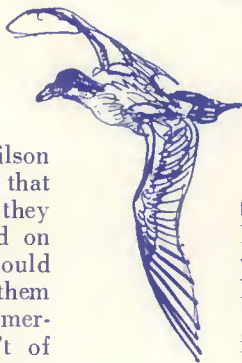
had always hoped, some fine day, to run into a little loose shining gold. Thus, each in his way, began progressively to acquire faith in Coleman's utterances, and both accepted the story abreast of each other so that neither could cry that the other had believed it first. It was, indeed, a simultaneous conversion of which both were aware, but of which neither spoke.

Later that day, three somewhat inspired men called upon the crew of the *San Blas*. Wilson had had

them with him for months. A crew hadn't much to offer besides strong arms and backs, but a crew was a basic necessity and those backs were good for carrying heavy sacks or even small, brass-bound chests. All the while, Coleman continued to stress one point. There was really *no hurry* about getting out there. The gold was as good as in the banker's vault right now. The island was only about seven days' sailing from where they were, and it was a mighty attractive little island. There were gaudy colored birds with long tails



"Yes, the *San Blas* had burned much oil."





and some wild hogs. When you took one of the sucklings and did him up brown with chestnuts and ate him on the white sandy beach after a good day's work lifting out gold bags, it tasted *mighty good*. Yes, there were some chestnut trees there too. There was about all a man needed, even a river that a dory could navigate right up to a certain rock, half on land, half in the water . . . why, come to think of it, there wasn't need of a single pick or shovel! That treasure had laid right there dreaming for 400 years and nobody had found it but Coleman. Of course his mother had said he was born with a veil but if he just felt things beforehand he couldn't explain that. There were friendly monkeys up in the trees, and some would come right down and eat out of your hand. They'd gather around and chatter and sputter every time a bag was uncovered in the sun—(the sun of course glittered and shone on the coins and caught their eye). But, as he kept saying, there was no good reason to *rush* out there. Of course if Cap'n Wilson had some time on his hands and wanted to "lift it" before the rainy season begun, now was the time. Sort of slippery and dirty out there in the rainy season, and as it never rained in California, it might be hard to get rubbers!

They found the crew receptive. They agreed to put in their time and take 10% of the findings. The Porto Rican cook got so enthusiastic he put in not only his time but one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Things were shaping up pretty well, but it appeared they needed a little *advance* gold

to buy supplies. Coleman hadn't any gold right now but he had the secret. So, with tact and due respect, the three of them called on a banker. Again, Coleman told his story, and he never told it better. The banker became interested at the close, and thawed out to the point where he agreed to put in some money, providing some tangible evidence of the treasure's existence could be produced. Mr. Coleman thought this was not exactly cricket, as he could hardly be expected to bring the whole island right up to the banker's front door, but the banker could, if he felt he had to, check up on the truthfulness of the story that he (Coleman) had tried to get out to Cocos last year, and that the vessel had burned. That was indeed an idea, and everybody brightened. Investigation revealed, in truth, that the *Indian Pat* had tried to get to Cocos the previous month of June, that she had Coleman aboard, that she caught fire overstraining her boilers, and that Coleman was hospitalized ashore. Nobody knew *why* the *Indian Pat* was heading for Cocos, but what else could she be going there for except for treasure? The banker put up the money, and on February 18th they sailed.

When the *San Blas* swung into the sweltering port of Punta Cortez, a day's steaming from Panama City, the news of their quest had preceded them by days. To the gentlemen of the press through willing interpreters they spoke unhesitatingly and with great conviction. There was no doubt about the success of *this* hunt. In fact, it

(Continued on page 481)



" . . . knowledge is power."

Notes on the Origin and Composition of the Principal European Nations

By DR. ALES HRDLICKA, *Smithsonian Institution*

(Note: This article is based upon a lecture given before the Christian Association of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, on February 27, 1938.)

I PROPOSE this afternoon to tell you briefly something about the composition and origin of the peoples of Europe. The present nations are commonly taken for something definite, something separate from each other. In many cases their own citizens and even their leaders, without knowing better, consider them in that way; and that has led and is leading to many difficulties and much injustice.

I may begin by saying unqualifiedly that there is no such thing as a pure nation or a pure race. The only pure unmixed racial groups that we know of are isolated tribes living far away from others, and even these cases are few in number. Wherever you go in the world, whatever larger people you study intimately, you find that in the course of their history they have not only mixed with others, but that they have been built up from many racial as well as cultural elements. In the course of time these groups, through speaking the same language, dressing and behaving in much the same way, and through assuming something of a similar mental attitude, show what may be called a gradual integration. This means that there is gradually more and more similarity in physiognomies, in expressions, in the holding of the body (posture and gait) and in habits. Thus it is rather easy for an experienced person to distinguish an average German from an average Frenchman, an average Englishman from an average American, and so on.

But these are only appearances. As soon as you begin to delve more deeply into the subject, with the help of scientific methods, you find everywhere a great diversity. Within every one of the larger European national groups you will find differences equivalent to the differences within the entire human stem—in this case the white stem—to which they belong.

When we desire to understand the origins and composition of these different national groups, we must go back as far as evidence permits us to go, to times before recorded history. During all periods there has been manifest a far-reaching phe-

nomenon—that of mass invasion and migration. The multiplication of man in certain regions outstripped the facilities of the locality to feed him and provide him with what he needed. This has inevitably led to migration, in the direction of a better environment and of least resistance. At times the parties of the invaders were not large enough to overcome any masses of population, and then they acted merely as pirates, established limited settlements in other territories, sometimes prevailed and sometimes did not prevail in extending their domination. But in all cases the new-comers have admixed their blood with the rest of the population.

As we scan the history of the last 2,000 years, and particularly the first half of this period, we see developing in Europe one after another of these "tension centers" of population, with consequent radiation from the same in all directions.

Such radiations from a given large center last for centuries, reach sooner or later their maximum, and thereafter gradually diminish until they almost cease, by which time another such center has developed elsewhere and begun its own radiations.

There were within historic times in Europe five such main centers of human tension and radiation. These were the Mediterranean, the Alpine or Gallic, the Germanic, the Scandinavian, and the Slavic.

The first one included Asia Minor and Egypt,—but there is no very definite knowledge of these early movements.

About 2000 B.C. there began something like a slow human explosion in Central Europe. From that focus human streams emanated in all directions. One of the earliest reached the British Isles, then peopled by many small tribes without cohesion and without a uniform language. These bronze-age invaders came evidently in fairly large numbers, but were not warlike. They reached as far as Scotland and Ireland, and left remains which today are known as those of the "round barrows," or mounds. Little is known of their further history. They gradually fused with the native population of the isles and ceased to exist as a distinct people. But to this day among Englishmen there are individuals who show their physical traits—the tall, strong, florid "John Bull" type.

At about that same time and again about 600



B.C., other streams of central European or Alpine (Celtic) people advanced southeast, penetrated the Balkans, reached Asia Minor and settled on a part of the coastal region. One stream after another of these Alpines then spread through Europe, until near Christian times. One of the more important, the Umbrians, penetrated Italy. Another reached Iberia and there mixed with the native population to produce the Keltiberians. Still another important portion extended over what are now Belgium and France. At the time of Julius Caesar Belgium, most of France and Switzerland were "Gallic," and all the inhabitants of the British isles were reported to speak Celtic.

There were no Gallic invasions northward, because the north in those times was uninviting, filled with isolated rugged germanic tribes and with little to offer to invaders. But large parts of what are now Bavaria, Bohemia and Ukrainia were gradually peopled by this Alpine stock. You will find these broad-headed, stocky, dark-haired people to this day as the majority of the population in all these regions. But in course of time they have become mixed with germanic and slavic tribes, adopted their languages and become parts of the modern French, Germans and Slavs.

After the Gallic or Alpine spread had exhausted itself, two new large foci of human tension developed farther north, the baltic and the germanic. Scandinavia and the German regions had by that time become overpopulated and in need of expansion.

From the third century, offshoots from the tribes of the western coast of the North Sea began to reach England. Early in the fourth century the English coasts were reached by Saxon "pirates"; in the latter half of the same century the Irish established some colonies in England. During the fifth century an invasion of Gaul by the Franks, a southwestern germanic people, overflowed a large region south of the Rhine, giving rise to the name "Franconia," which later became "France." In that same century Saxons, Frisians and Jutlanders were invited to help against the Picts and Scots and settled in the southeast of England, mixing later with these older peoples. From the northwest coast of the mainland came the Angli, to settle along the central part of the east coast of Britain and give it the name of Anglia, which later became "England." From the sixth to the tenth centuries came repeated incursions and local colonizations of England, Scotland and even Ireland by the Danes and the Normans. The resultant of all these mixtures is the present population of Great Britain.

Meanwhile came a radiation from the coasts of

the Baltic and Scandinavia. The first migrants or invaders of note were the Vandals. About the middle of the second century they invaded what are now sections of Austria and Hungary, and remained admixing with the local populations until 406 A.D. They were then displaced by the Huns (with their allies), crossed southern Germany, invaded and ravaged Gaul and were invited to Spain. They settled in Galicia, Beotia and especially "Vandalusia" (Andalusia). In 423, called by a revolting Roman governor, they passed to Africa. By 455 they had taken most of north Africa and established there an empire, after which they took Corsica, Sicily, Sardinia, devastated the coasts of Italy and Greece and pillaged Rome. Before the end of the fifth century, however, they had become demoralized and weakened by spoils and wars. They gradually lost their gains to the Romans, and before the end of the first half of the sixth century were in complete disorganization.

An even more important northern group, which thoroughly churned up the populations of central and western Europe, were the Goths. They started southward towards the end of the second century, invaded what are now southeastern Russia, Roumania and northeastern Hungary, and established there the "Gothic Empire." In 375, however, they Asia—that of the Huns. The Visigoths (western Goths) were forced to join with the Huns and later invaded Italy and sacked Rome (410), but were finally calmed. From 453 onward they colonized parts of France and Spain, which they controlled until 711 when they were overthrown by the Moors. They then gradually ceased to exist as an independent unit and merged with the populations of the occupied regions.

Meanwhile, the Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths) with the Huns invaded France in 451 and were defeated on the field of Chalons. They recoiled into what is now Austria and western Hungary, began to trouble Italy, in 493 invaded that country and became partly the lords of it. But by 555 they had merged with the population, lost their dominion, and gradually even their name became only a tradition.

In general, at some time or another, from the third century A.D. onward, practically all the more important germanic and Scandinavian or Norman tribes had sent out their surpluses as invaders and colonizers of other regions. Some of these migrations were relatively peaceful, most were "piratical" or warlike. All ended in the same way: the invaders overcame the more peaceful and generally unorganized native populations,

(Continued on page 506)

DEPARTMENT

Information from

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

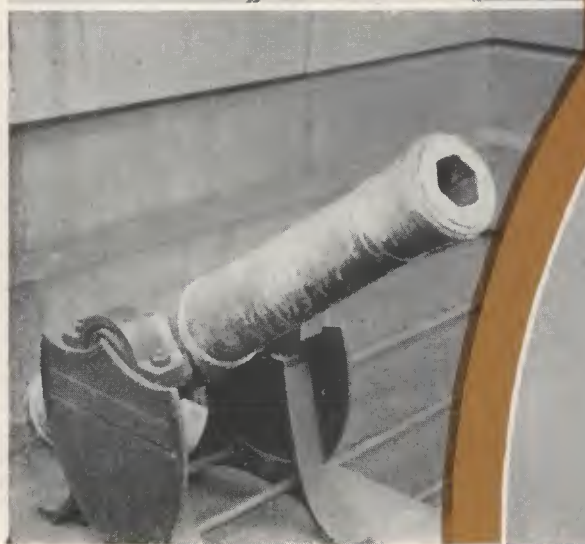
Left, top: Revolutionary trophy made in Holland in 1742, captured at Stony Point, N. J., on July 15, 1779.

Left, center: The top picture on the opposite page shows another view of this Canet breach-loading steel rifle, 15 feet long, 6,016 pounds, marked "Captured at Manila, P. I., May 1, 1898." Such steel guns are modern in every detail. This gun, made in Havre, France, in 1886, was used on board the Spanish cruiser *Manila* against Dewey's fleet.

Left, bottom: Hexagonal rifling on a trophy from Cuba, 1898.

Below, top: A cast iron, rifled muzzle-loader of 8,550 pounds used at Fort Sumter. During the war it was reinforced at the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond.

Below, bottom: A bronze howitzer cast in New York by R. Allen for King George II, surrendered at Yorktown in 1781.



GLIMPSES

Photographs by
MISS BARBARA H. WRIGHT

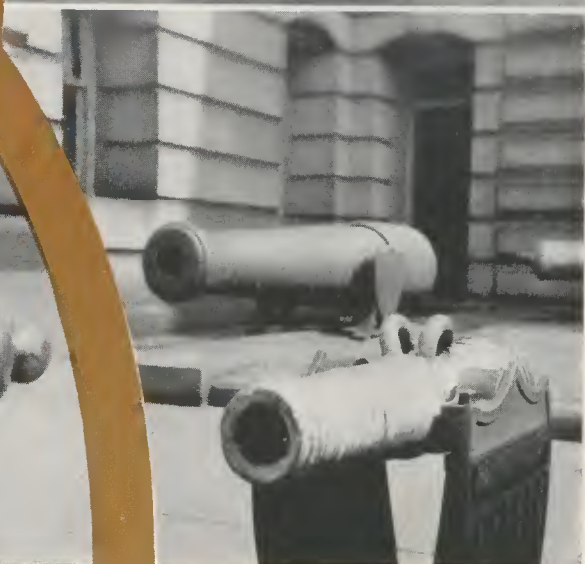
Right, top: This gun is shown and described left center on the page opposite.

Right, center: Details of design of gun cast at Donay, France, in 1693 and captured at Santiago Harbor in 1898.

Right, bottom: Guns from Fort Sumpter and Mexico.

Below, top: A bronze smooth-bore muzzle-loader, cast in Holland in 1747, surrendered at St. Johns in November, 1775, to Benedict Arnold who had just left Ethan Allan at Ticonderoga because of intractable differences between them.

Below, bottom: A gun captured in Mexico.



Further Problems in Citizenship

The JOURNAL has received a number of favorable comments on the two Questionnaires which have recently been published—the first, on Citizenship, by Mrs. Ruth Shipley of the Passport Division, in the February issue; and the second, by Mr. Joseph Baker of the Office of the Legal Adviser, in the May issue. The Passport Division reports that a number of officers were unable to wait one month for the answers, but wrote for them directly.

The editors have therefore asked the Passport Division for further questions, and have received the Final Examination of the Citizenship School of 1937-38. The answers to these questions will be found on page 511.

Despite the plea for scores which accompanied the answers which appeared on page 174 of the March issue, only two scores have been received: S. R. Lawson 96, and W. E. Bailey, 84. These represent 1 error and 4 errors, respectively. It is hoped that further scores may be reported, for all three of the Questionnaires.

1. Wong Mo was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 30, 1934, being the child of a Polish mother illegally in the United States and a Chinese father who was in the United States on a visitor's visa as a student. Is the child an American citizen?
German Embassy in Washington. Is he an American citizen?
2. Hans Schmidt was born in the Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., on April 5, 1924, being the son of the Third Secretary of the
3. William Jones was born in Hawaii of British parents on July 5, 1905. He has never resided outside of the United States. Is he an American citizen?
4. Wladislaw Copinsky was born in New York on August 5, 1904, of Russian-Polish parents. He was taken to his parents' native country when he was less than one year old. He has not taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign state or been naturalized in a foreign state. He did not attempt to register as an American citizen or take an oath of allegiance to the United States until 1935. Is he an American citizen?
5. Charles Morrison was born in Alaska on December 10, 1902, of a British father and a Russian mother. Is he an American citizen?
6. Henry Smith was born at Calcutta, India, on February 4, 1910. His father was born at Singapore in 1890, being the child of American missionaries. The father attended school in the United States for one year when he was 15 years of age. Henry Smith did not attempt to register or take an oath of allegiance to the United States until 1936 when he applied for a passport to return to the United States. Is he an American citizen?
7. Hannah Jones was born in Switzerland on May 10, 1930, being the illegitimate daughter of an unmarried American woman and a French father. Is the child an American citizen?
8. The facts being the same as above except that the child's parents were married in 1931, thereby legitimating it under the laws of France, should the child be regarded as an American citizen?
9. Mary Rosenthal, a naturalized American citizen of Polish origin, married a Polish citizen in Poland in 1930 and had children born on September 5, 1932, December 10, 1933, and March 1, 1935. She desires to return to the United States and requests the Consul General at Warsaw to amend her passport to include the names of her children. Are all of the children citizens?
10. George Williams, an Australian (white), was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on September 15, 1922. He had a Japanese wife who was residing with him in this country at the time. Did she acquire American citizenship through his naturalization?
11. Frank Moorehead, a Canadian, was naturalized in the United States on December 5, 1914. He had a wife and four children all born in Canada. Did the wife acquire American citizenship?
12. In the case above Mr. Moorehead's son, Albert, was born in 1890 and was residing in the United States at the time of his father's naturalization. Did he acquire citizenship?
13. Mr. Moorehead's son, Joseph, who was born in Canada in 1897, came to the United States and took up a permanent residence on April 10, 1920. Did he acquire American citizenship?
14. Alfred Pagnelli, an Italian, came to the United States in 1920 and was naturalized in 1927. His wife came to the United States in 1930 with their oldest son who was born in 1919. The child was legally admitted for permanent residence. Did it acquire American citizenship?
15. Mr. Pagnelli's daughter, Mary, who was born in 1921, came to the United States on June 10, 1935, and was legally admitted for permanent residence. The mother has never been naturalized. Is Mary an American citizen?



16. Dorothy Henderson, a British woman, was naturalized in the United States on June 8, 1934. Her husband has never become an American citizen. Mrs. Henderson has three minor children who were born in Canada and who have resided with her in this country since Jan. 1, 1933. The children were born in 1927, 1928 and 1929. Are they American citizens?
17. Anastasia Versosky, a Russian woman and a widow, was naturalized in the United States on September 5, 1930. Her deceased husband was also a Russian. She had three minor children born abroad who were residing with her at the time of her naturalization. The children entered the United States on visitors' visas and departed from this country about a month after their mother's naturalization. Did they acquire American citizenship?
18. Mary Livingston, a Canadian, married Henry Kennedy, an American citizen, on March 11, 1915. She resided in this country until 1923 when her husband died, at which time she returned to Canada where she has since resided. She has taken no action to reacquire Canadian citizenship and now applies for admission to the United States at a border port. Is she an American citizen?
19. Giuseppina Gurusso, an Italian woman, married a naturalized American citizen of Italian origin on October 1, 1910. She came to the United States with her husband shortly thereafter where she has since resided. Is she an American citizen?
20. Frederick Allen, an American business man in China, married a Chinese woman on September 15, 1922, in China. Did she acquire American citizenship?
21. Ruth Palmer, a German woman who had resided in the United States since she was 3 years old, married Robert Riggs, a native American citizen, on March 1, 1925. Did she acquire American citizenship?
22. Mildred Hawley, a Swedish woman and the widow of a Swedish citizen, married John Williams, a native American citizen, on April 6, 1910. Mrs. Williams had at the time a son, Hans, who was 5 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Williams resided abroad until 1915, the child residing with them. In 1915 the family came to the United States and the child was legally admitted for permanent residence. Did it acquire American citizenship?
23. Helen Roach, a Scotch woman, married Lloyd Rice, a native American citizen, on December 10, 1913. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Rice had an illegitimate child who was 3 years old and who was born abroad. The child was not the son of her husband. The family came to the United States in 1914 and the child was legally admitted for permanent residence. Did it acquire American citizenship?
24. Walter MacArthur, a native American citizen, married on October 1, 1922, a Finnish widow who had 6 minor children. The family came to the United States in December, 1922, and all of the children were legally admitted for permanent residence. The woman was naturalized in 1926 at which time all of the children were still minors. Did the children acquire American citizenship?
25. Giovanni Lagurri, a naturalized American citizen, born in 1880, was drafted into the Italian Army on June 10, 1904, and served for 18 months. He did not protest against taking the customary oath of allegiance to Italy. Did he expatriate himself?
26. Oscar C. Elliott, a native American citizen, then 22 years of age, entered the Canadian Army on September 5, 1917, taking the customary oath of allegiance. He returned to the United States shortly after the end of the World War where he has since resided. Did he expatriate himself?
27. Alberto Martino, a native American citizen of Italian origin who was born in 1904, went to Italy in 1923, entered the Italian Army and took the customary oath of allegiance to Italy. After serving 3 years he entered an officers' training school and became an officer in the Italian Army, in which he served until January 1, 1938. His only oath of allegiance was taken in 1923. Is he an American citizen?
28. Giuseppe Lucas, a native American citizen of Italian origin, was taken to Italy when he was 2 years old. In 1916, at which time he was 24 years old, he entered the Italian Army and took the customary oath of allegiance. Mr. Lucas was married in 1912 and had children born in 1913, 1917, 1920 and 1924. He took the oath of repatriation in 1923. The family has continued to reside in Italy. Is the oldest child an American citizen?
29. In the case above is the wife an American citizen?
30. In the same case, is the third child a citizen?
31. Michael Demitroff is applying to the American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, for a passport to return to the United States. He was born in the United States of Hungarian parents in 1894 and entered the Austro-Hungarian Army on March 10, 1916, taking the customary oath of allegiance the same day. Is he entitled to take the oath of repatriation?
32. William Welch, a native American citizen, went to Canada in 1900, taking with him his American wife and American-born son, Henry, who was then 2 years old. Mr. Welch had a son, Robert, who was born in Canada in 1902. In 1906 Mr. Welch was naturalized as a citizen of Canada and under the laws of Canada in force at that time his wife and such of his children who were not Canadian citizens acquired Canadian citizenship thereby. The Canadian laws so provided that anyone born in Canada was a Canadian citizen. Did the wife lose American citizenship?
33. In the case above did the oldest child lose American citizenship?

(Continued on page 506)

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EDITORS' COLUMN

Once more the editors of the JOURNAL must ask for more contributions from its readers and supporters. The cupboard is almost bare—of major articles, shorter notes, even of photographs.

With more material on hand for publication each month, a greater variety and a happier combination of articles is possible. This in turn enables a more effective utilization of color display. Moreover, it provides for a higher quality of selections.

A fairly high proportion of the articles which are received from Foreign Service Officers are published, and rejections are rarely based on lack of interest in content or faults of composition. It is current opinion that officers articles are, on the average, better written and of greater interest than those of outsiders. Without question they are of greater value, as judged by the general purposes of the JOURNAL.

It is hoped that authors will be tolerant of occasional delay in the appearance of their contributions. If the subject matter will not "date" it is advantageous to retain an article for an issue to which it will be best suited, in length, content, adaptability to color, etc. Articles of current interest are usually published at once, as are staff photographs and items of "News from the Field,"—even if it means constant alternation of feast months with famine months.

On page 498 of this issue is presented a selection of "Service Glimpses" from the 1936 and 1937 Volumes, which represent the types which seem most popular. The JOURNAL rarely has more than a few of these ahead of the game.

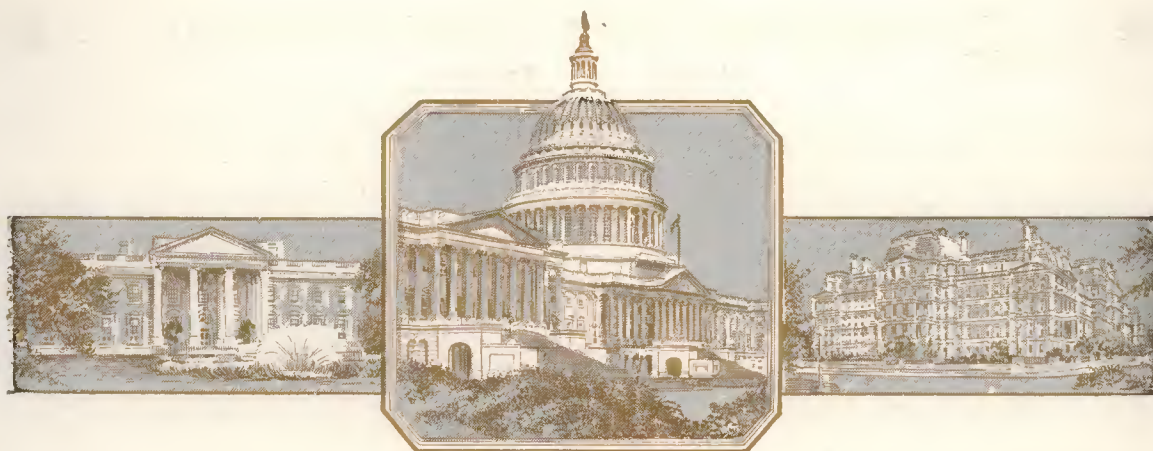
The most difficult photographs to obtain are those in the "News from the Field" section. Here there is a veritable "from hand to mouth" subsistence through necessity, although the photographs usually concern subject matter which could be accumulated for a month or two as provision against a lean period.

Suggestions for improvement of the JOURNAL are always warmly welcomed and frequently solicited.

A suggestion which has been received a number of times since last February is that the JOURNAL should publish more questionnaires. These are not only entertaining, but often instructive. The difficulty is, however, to obtain them. So far the Passport Division has contributed two, on citizenship (published in the February and August issues) and Mr. Joseph R. Baker of the Office of the Legal Adviser has contributed one, on extradition (published in the May issue). No other is in prospect.

Since it is a large task for one person to draw

(Continued on page 487)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

The Secretary has spent a very busy month. On June 22 he was made an honorary member of Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity in ceremonies held in his office. The honor was conferred by Dr. John Stewart Bryan, president of William and Mary College, in the presence of members of the institution's board of trustees. On June 27 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull, accompanied by Cecil Wayne Gray of his office delivered an address in Wilmington, Delaware, at ceremonies commemorating the 300th anniversary of the first permanent white settlement in the Delaware Valley by the Swedes and Finns. Others from the Department who attended included the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Messersmith, the Assistant Secretary being a member of the Delaware Tercentenary Commission; George T. Summerlin, Chief of the Division of Protocol; and the Assistant Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Stanley Woodward.

On June 28 he received the commander of the Brazilian training ship, *Almirante Saldanha*, which was in port, and on June 29 he received the members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, who ended their course on July 2.

On July 1, 2 and 3 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull participated in numerous social functions in Washington honoring members of the Swedish and Finnish delegations to the Tercentenary celebration.

On July 6 he tendered a luncheon to the Venezuelan Minister to Colombia, Dr. Jose Santiago Rodriguez; on July 11 he attended a buffet supper given by the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sayre for the Trade Agreements section of the Depart-

ment; and on July 12 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull tendered a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden. On July 13 he received the Argentine Ambassador, Senor Don Felipe A. Espil, who introduced the commander and two other officers of the Argentine training ship, *Presidente Sarmiento*, which was in port.

On the night of July 7 the Secretary, with other members of the Cabinet, bade farewell to President Roosevelt at the Union Station upon his departure for an extended journey.

The Under Secretary

The Under Secretary, Mr. Welles, delivered an address entitled, "The American Ideal," at the ratification day exercises commemorating the 150th birthday of the United States Constitution under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Committee at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on June 21.

The home of the Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles at Oxon Hill, Maryland, was the scene on June 24 of the annual stag dinner tendered to President Roosevelt by members of his so-called "Little Cabinet," which includes the Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries in the various Departments of the Government.

Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered an address on the subject, "The Choice Before the World Today: A Study of Foreign Commercial Policies," on June 25 at the Mid-West Institute of Inter-



national Relations at North Central College, Naperville, Illinois. On July 7 he addressed the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville on the subject, "The Problem of Surpluses and the American Trade Agreements Program."

On June 17 the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sayre, and their daughter, Miss Eleanor Sayre, who recently graduated from Bryn Mawr College, entertained at a buffet supper at their home for members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle spoke before the New York Constitutional Convention in the Senate Chamber at Albany, New York, on June 29 on the subject, "St. Lawrence River Power."

Ambassador A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

The Ambassador to Poland, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., departed from Warsaw on June 19 and returned on July 2 following a visit to several European capitals.

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The Ambassador to Peru, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, was in Washington on home leave during the third week of June. Mrs. Steinhardt was expected to join the Ambassador in the United States about the middle of July. The Ambassador was received at the White House by President Roosevelt on July 6.

Ambassador Norman Armour

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, left his post at Santiago on July 7 and planned to visit the copper and nitrate mines in the region of Antofagasta, returning to Santiago on July 20.

Ambassador Jefferson Caffery

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, has been designated as the special representative of President Roosevelt at the inauguration of President-elect Eduardo Santos, of Colombia, on August 7. Under Secretary Welles informed the press on July 7 that Ambassador Caffery, who had formerly been Minister to Colombia, was being sent owing to the fact that the recently-appointed Minister to Colombia, Mr. Spruille Braden, has

been delayed in Buenos Aires, where he is a delegate to the Chaco Peace Conference.

Former Ambassador William E. Dodd

The former Ambassador to Germany, Mr. William E. Dodd, who is now residing at Round Hill, Virginia, was a speaker at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, on July 9. His son, William E. Dodd, Jr., is a Democratic candidate for the Congressional seat held by Representative Howard Worth Smith, Democrat, of Alexandria, Virginia.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, recently delivered two important addresses. He spoke on July 4 at Independence Day ceremonies at the grave of Lafayette in Paris, and on

July 8 he spoke at the City Hall in Reims, where he was made an honorary citizen of the city of Reims. His speech in that city was a feature of ceremonies celebrating the completion of the restoration of Reims Cathedral. On July 11 he was at Le Bourget to welcome Howard Hughes, the American aviator, on the latter's round-the-world flight, and subsequently was present at the takeoff for Moscow, where Mr. Hughes was welcomed by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, and other members of the Embassy staff.



Ambassador Kennedy

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, arrived in New York City on the S.S. *Queen Mary* on June 20 and departed June 29 on the S.S. *Normandie* for his post in London, being accompanied by two of his sons, Joseph, Jr., and Jack. During his brief stay he attended the graduation of Joseph from Harvard University, and visited Washington, where he conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, among others. He previously had called on the President at Hyde Park. Upon his return to his post the Ambassador delivered an address on July 4 at the Independence Day dinner of the American Society in London and on July 12 he spoke at ceremonies at Winchester, England, incident to the unveiling of an American memorial to the late King George V. In the meantime he flew on July 7 to Dublin for



Hugh A. Gibson

a stay of less than three days in which he visited the Minister to Ireland, Mr. John Cudahy, and received an honorary degree conferred by the National University. He was given a State banquet in Dublin Castle on July 8 by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera and members of the Irish Government.

Special Ambassador Myron C. Taylor

Mr. Myron C. Taylor was given the rank of American Ambassador on Special Mission in connection with his activities as head of the American representation at the Inter-Governmental Meeting on Political Refugees which was held in Evian, France, from July 6 to July 15.

Ambassador Joseph E. Davies

The newly-appointed Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Joseph E. Davies, arrived at New York City on June 24 on the S.S. *Washington* from his last post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He proceeded to Washington on the same day and paid two calls on President Roosevelt, having lunch at the White House on June 25 and paying a farewell call on the President on July 4. Accompanied by Mrs. Davies and his personal secretary, Mr. Stanley P. Richardson, former Associated Press correspondent, the Ambassador sailed from New York City on the S.S. *Queen Mary* on July 6 and arrived at his post in Brussels on July 12. His time in the United States was so limited that he was unable to visit his home in Madison, Wisconsin.

Ambassador Josephus Daniels



R. Henry Norweb

The Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, and Mrs. Daniels left Washington by train on June 25 for their post in Mexico City, where they arrived on June 28.

Former Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson

The retiring Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, spent several days during the first week of July in Washington mak-

ing calls in the Department. He departed from Brussels on June 15. After visiting Washington, Mr. Gibson sailed from New York City on July 13 on the S.S. *Manhattan* for Europe.

Minister R. Henry Norweb

The Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. R. Henry Norweb, accompanied by Mrs. Norweb, departed from Washington on July 6 by plane en route to their post at Ciudad Trujillo after spending about six or seven weeks in the United States on leave. He was in the Department on several occasions during his stay.

Minister Franklin Mott Gunther

The Minister to Rumania, Mr. Franklin Mott Gunther, left Bucharest by plane on June 23 and visited Rome for several days.

Minister John D. Erwin

The Minister to Honduras, Mr. John D. Erwin, departed from Tegucigalpa on June 15 and visited Guatemala and El Salvador on leave of absence. He returned to his post on June 25.

Minister Florence J. Harriman

The Minister to Norway, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, returned to her post at Oslo and assumed charge on June 16 following some leave in the United States.

Minister Owen J. C. Norem

The Minister to Lithuania, Mr. Owen J. C. Norem, left his post at Kaunas on June 15 and returned on June 27 following a brief visit to other Baltic countries.

Minister Fred Morris Dearing

The retiring Minister to Sweden, Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, who has been succeeded in his post by Minister Frederick A. Sterling, departed from Stockholm on June 17 and arrived in New York City on July 8 aboard the S.S. *Manhattan*.



Fred Norris Dearing



Ferdinand L. Mayer

(Continued on page 490)



News from the Field

LIMA

Mr. Homer Brett, U. S. Consul General in Lima, recently complained that, in spite of some thirty-odd years of foreign service in various parts of the world, he had rarely, if ever, encountered adventure. Adventure came in the way of the Consul General on May 23rd, however, when he entered bus No. 7 on the Lima line to San Isidro, at the peak traffic hour of 6.30 p.m. Pushing in to the crowded omnibus, he felt a suspicious sensation in the vicinity of his watch pocket and promptly seized the nearest wrist in that vicinity. The Consul General knew he had made a lucky strike when the owner of the wrist made a wild lunge for the door and the street. The Consul General went with him and landed on top. Two nearby policemen came up to referee the affray, and in due course took into custody one Antonio Medina Matos, "el Chinito," Lima pickpocket with a long record at the Central Cabinet of Identifications. The Consul General's valuable gold watch was recovered. —"Peruvian Affairs," May 31, 1938.

CHANGING BERLIN

Officers who have served in Berlin or have visited this post in the past will scarcely recognize it when they see it again after another year or two. Current plans for the general *Neugestaltung* of German cities include far-reaching changes for the capital that will completely efface and rebuild the long familiar diplomatic quarter extending from the Viktoria Strasse to the Liechtenstein Allee between the Tiergarten and the Landwehr Canal. It has already been announced that one-half of this area, lying between the Bendler Strasse and the Viktoria Strasse, is to be razed beginning next spring to make place for a new group of War Ministry buildings. The other half situated between the Bendler Strasse and the Liechtenstein Allee is now being preempted in sections for the erection of new buildings for embassies and legations. This includes the Drake Strasse, long the residence of many officials of the American Embassy and Consulate General, which is already being rebuilt to house various embassies and legations that

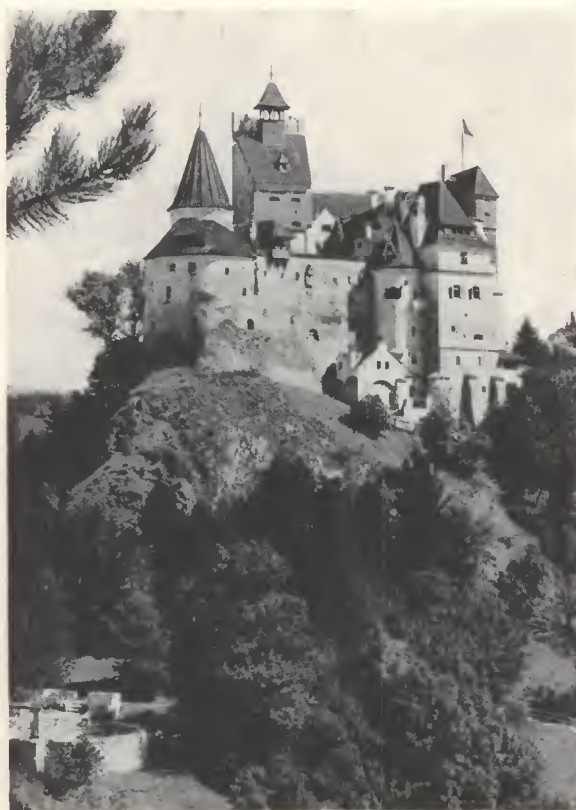


Photo through courtesy of S. T. Mills

Royal Palace at Bran, Transylvania, Rumania, which was a summer residence of the late Dowager Queen Marie.



maintain their own buildings, beginning immediately with No. 2 where Mr. Messersmith and Mr. Jenkins resided while here, and the small house at No. 4 now occupied by Mr. Adams. A number of other officers living in the same area have received notice to vacate their present quarters at various dates during the next year, and the newspaper diagrams of the new building plans indicate that the present Chancery building in the Bendler Strasse as well as the Consulate General's quarters in the Bellevue Strasse and the various offices occupied by attaches will probably all be razed in a year or so.

WARE ADAMS.

BUCHAREST

Rumania is beginning to come into its own as a vacation ground for Service families in neighboring countries of Europe. The style was first set by the Frederick Latimers, who came up from Istanbul for a month at Timis in the Carpathian mountains during the summer of 1937. They spread the good word and the S. Walter Washing-

tons planned to follow, but were unable to do so.

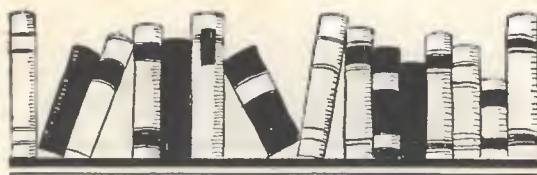
Minister and Mrs. Ray Atherton, from Sofia, headed the 1938 list of vacationers in Rumania with a brief visit in May. It was evidently a success since Mrs. Atherton returned to attend the June 10th celebration of the Young Sentinels (Strajeri). Rain postponed the celebration, after the Minister and some members of the staff had ruined their top hats, but the weather was fine again for a houseboat party on the Danube to which Mrs. Atherton, Minister and Mrs. Gunther and Frederick Hibbard were invited. According to reports, the high point of the trip was an excursion in small boats into the lower Danubian marshes to see the luxuriant bird life. Rumania's vacation attractions cannot take all the credit for Mrs. Atherton's two visits since she and Mrs. Gunther are sisters.

Robert Coe saved Bucharest for the last in his rapid air survey of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania early in June. He covered the country pretty thoroughly with his motion picture camera and the Bucharest Legation's invaluable chief clerk, James Christea, as guide.

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A corner of the residential quarters of the minister at the American Legation, The Hague.



A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

VICTORIAN CRITICS OF DEMOCRACY, by Benjamin E. Lippincott. Pp. viii + 276. University of Minnesota Press, 1938. \$3.75.

The prolific nineteenth century has given us victorian literature, a great legacy; victorian morals and families, which, for better or worse, are not what they were; and victorian politics, which are almost forgotten. Professor Lippincott has thought it worth while to examine one phase of nineteenth century English opinion as it was developed by six victorian thinkers whose names are still reasonably familiar, at least to a minority: Carlyle, Ruskin, Arnold (Matthew, not Thomas), Stephen, Maine, and Lecky. Their political theories may not be so familiar as their names.

The author's task has been to show the unenthusiastic view with which these men regarded the concept that was to be the heritage of our century from theirs; namely, political democracy. They were not a coherent group, a school of thought. From Carlyle, the rhetor of social morality, who could not control his wife and so developed his theory of the Great Man, through Arnold the pessimistic poet and essayist, to Lecky, the cold rationalist, they stand apart like the six points of a hexagon. But they were agreed that democracy, by which they meant more than anything else the extension of the franchise, would lower the average of civilization; diminish personal liberty; and upset the balance of economic distribution ordained by nature. These assumed defects, and others possibly less serious, were obviously worthy of thoughtful consideration; and when confronted with them, critics of the democratic idealogy who could not see beyond them were inclined to view them with alarm. They were conservatives in the sense (as was said later of someone else) that they "feared the perils of stagnation less than those of change."

The principal value of this little book, which can easily be read without fatigue, is that it does not by any means show these six critics to have been right, nor does it set out to do so. They may still turn out to have been wrong. If the future should continue to prove that they underrated the virtues

of man as an individual, it will be because they likewise underrated his capacity to improve his lot and to cope as a master with the tasks which confront him as a social being.

GEORGE VERNE BLUE

THE CANADIANS, THE STORY OF A PEOPLE, by George M. Wrong. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1938. Pp. viii + 455.

This is the best popular history of Canada known to the reviewer. The author, dean of Canadian historians, now professor emeritus of history at the University of Toronto, held the chair of history at that institution from 1894 to 1927, and for years has devoted himself to research in Canadian history and to voluminous writing in his chosen field. He has the distinction of being the author of two volumes, "The Conquest of New France" and "Washington and His Comrades in Arms," in the Yale University Press "The Chronicles of America Series." In 1928 was published his "Rise and Fall of New France," and in 1935 its sequel, "Canada and the American Revolution." There have been other books, too, and a continuous stream of reviews and articles in American, Canadian and English periodicals.

Now comes this latest book, the product of ripe scholarship, and experience in living and teaching, written in a literary style developed through years of writing — a style so perfect as not to attract attention. The romantic and adventurous narrative and the beauty and dignity of the style carry one along through the history of Canada with the ease of a Kenneth Roberts in "Arundel" and "Northwest Passage" or an Edmonds in "Drums along the Mohawk."

One might compare this book to James Truslow Adams' "The Epic of America," but in this case the English of chapter headings and text hasn't been sacrificed in a dubious attempt to rival that of the tabloids.

Professor Wrong has specialized in the early history of Canada. Its seigneurs intendants, habitants,



coureurs-de-bois, and voyageurs, the exploration of a beautiful but menacing wilderness, the struggle between the French and the English, the planting of villages and the ceaseless rivalries of strong and ambitious men, soldiers, courtiers and clergy, have fascinated him. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that out of 455 pages he has devoted 194 to the French regime, and that it isn't until page 350 that he reaches the British North America Act of 1867. In Carl Wittke's "A History of Canada" only 40 pages are given to the French regime and 1867 is reached on page 188, leaving over 200 pages for the period 1867 to date, to which Professor Wrong gives 85 pages. But Wittke is "caviar to the general," and our author has frankly stated in his preface, "Quite obviously, the book is for the general reader."

This is a hook which invites the underscoring of passages and reading out loud, or, as in the present instance, the repeating of extracts. Professor Wrong is writing of Henry IV — "He was a reckless gambler who lost forty-five thousand livres in a single night. He kept a harem rather like that of the Grand Turk, and had always on hand some acute love affair. . . . No other kind of France is so well remembered as Henry IV, the sinner. His only rival is Louis IX, the saint."

The author is always sensitive to the natural beauty of his native land. Introducing Bishop Laval he says, "As one mounts the steep road up the cliff to the Upper Town at Quebec, he finds at the top the colossal statue of Laval, standing as if in welcome and blessing for the visitor. The scene, with the mighty river swirling past the high cliff, and a landscape sloping down to mountains of a wondrous blue, may well have inspired even his austere spirit to link this beauty to the high service of God among the people who should dwell there."

Of Sir Robert Walpole, whom the author considers "an important factor in the British conquest of Canada," he writes, "He was a patriot, daring to do right, as his son Horace said, but daring also to do wrong."

Pitt had a plan for hereditary nobility in Canada, which was ably seconded by Lieutenant Peregrine Maitland. Robert Gourlay, an educated Scot, who had come to Canada in 1817, killed the plan with ridicule of "its 'Marquis of Erie,' a petty lawyer in a small town, and its 'Duke of Ontario,' getting in his own way."

Another Scot, William Lyon Mackenzie, equalled Gourlay in baiting Maitland. He edited "The Colonial Advocate" and in it abused the administration at York violently, describing "one of its members as of illegitimate birth, another as once a menial servant, and the whole brood as a 'nest

of unclean birds.' A monument was being reared near Niagara to General Brock. In laying the foundation the usual practice of depositing in it newspapers of the day was followed. When Maitland learned that Mackenzie's 'Colonial Advocate' had been included among them, he ordered that the fourteen feet of the structure already reared should be torn down, so as to remove the offending newspaper."

During the tension between the United States and Great Britain over the seizure of Mason and Slidell Britain "sent out twelve thousand troops, who, since ice blocked the St. Lawrence, landed at St. John, New Brunswick, to march overland to Quebec. Tact quickly eased the situation and so removed immediate danger of war that the United States showed humorous magnanimity by allowing the British regiments to march across Maine in order the more easily to reach Quebec."

The Constitution of Canada as agreed upon by the delegates was to be that of the Kingdom, not Dominion, of Canada, but the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Earl of Derby, objected. "Canada was obliged to take the inferior title of Dominion, a name of old colonial origin applied to Virginia, feeble as the title of a great state, and implying, as was intended in its origin, a status inferior to that of Kingdom. At a later time Australia wisely adopted the word 'Commonwealth.' 'Dominion' has, however, become fixed in usage and it is probably too late for a return to the 'Kingdom of Canada,' the name desired by the authors of the federation."

Since Germany's acquisition of Austria the position of Czechoslovakia has been pictured as between the jaws of the German wolf. "The United States bought in 1867 from Russia her colony of Alaska, and Sumner pointed out that British Columbia then lay between the jaws of the American nutcracker and should go to the republic."

Ending a brief account of Canada's part in the European War Professor Wrong says, "When, near the end of the war, the Admiralty urged a grant to the British fleet, Sir Robert Borden, who in 1912 had tried to give dreadnoughts, met the proposal with an emphatic No. For better or worse, whether effective or not, on land and sea, Canada's effort must be her own. On the sea she did deplorably little in the war. It was her effort on land and in the air that won respect. Canada's future effort in case of war will probably be chiefly in the air."

The Alaska Boundary settlement irritated many Canadians. Writing of that, the author says: "This fortified an old and, in the main, unfounded belief that, in fixing frontiers, Great Britain had been too ready to sacrifice the interests of Canada. The con-

(Continued on page 486)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 10, 1938:

The assignment of Fletcher Warren of Wolfe City, Texas, as American Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been cancelled. Mr. Warren has now been assigned to the Department of State.

Paul C. Daniels of Rochester, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

La Verne Baldwin of Cortland, New York, now serving as American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, where he will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Constance R. Harvey of Kenmore, New York, now serving as American Vice Consul at Milan, Italy, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Montgomery H. Colladay of Hartford, Connecticut, now serving as American Consul at Basel, Switzerland, has been assigned as American Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Tallinn, Estonia, where he will serve in dual capacity.

William C. Trimble of Baltimore, Maryland, now serving as Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Edward B. Rand of Shreveport, Louisiana, now serving as American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been assigned as American Consul at Panama, Panama.

John W. Carrigan of San Francisco, California, now serving as Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Dayle C. McDonough of Kansas City, Missouri, now serving as American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been assigned as American Consul General at Monterrey, Mexico.

Gerald A. Mokma of Leighton, Iowa, now serving as American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has been assigned as American Consul at Tampico, Mexico.

Carl Breuer of Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, who has been serving as Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, and now in the United States on leave, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru.

Harold E. Montamat of Westfield, New Jersey, now serving as American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, where he will serve in dual capacity.

In the non-career Service:

Thomas S. Estes of Worcester, Massachusetts, now serving as clerk in the American Legation in Bangkok, Siam, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Bernard F. Heiler of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany, and who is now in the United States on leave, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

William P. Shockley, Jr., of Dover, Delaware, now serving as American Vice Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany.

Stanley R. Lawson of New York, New York, now serving as American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Goteborg, Sweden.

William J. Porter of Fall River, Massachusetts,





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now serving as clerk in the American Legation at Bagdad, Iraq, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

The assignment of Frederick L. Royt of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama, has been cancelled. Mr. Royt will remain as American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Discontinuance of Post:

The American Vice Consulate at Tela, Honduras, will be closed effective at the close of business September 30, 1938. Vice Consul Granville Oury-Jackson will be transferred to another post upon the closing of the office at Tela.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 24, 1938:

William P. Blocker of Hondo, Texas, whose nomination as a Consul General has been confirmed by the Senate, and who has previously been assigned as American Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, has been assigned to that place as American Consul General.

Arthur R. Ringwalt of Omaha, Nebraska, who has been serving as American Consul at Yunnanfu, China, and now in the United States on leave, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China.

Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at that place.

Cecil B. Lyon of New York, N. Y., who has been serving as Third Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

The following Foreign Service officers, now assigned to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School of the Department of State, have been assigned as American Vice Consuls at their respective posts: William Barnes, Belmont, Mass., Buenos Aires; Maurice M. Bernbaum, Chicago, Ill., Singapore; Stephen C. Brown, Herndon, Va., Shanghai; John D. Jernegan, San Diego, Cal., Barcelona; Perry Laukhuff, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Milan; Brewster H. Morris, Villanova, Pa., Vienna; Henry V. Poor, New York, N. Y., Johannesburg; Walter Smith, Oak Park, Ill., Canton; Philip P. Williams, Berkeley, Cal., Rio de Janeiro; Robert E. Wilson, Tucson, Arizona, Buenos Aires; G. Wallace LaRue, Columbia, Mo., Bombay.

Jay Dixon Edwards of Corvallis, Oregon, now assigned to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School of the Department of State, has been assigned for duty as a language office in the Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.



Robert Newbegin, 2d, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey.

In the non-career service:

Harry D. Meyers of Joplin, Missouri, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama, will retire from the Foreign Service effective at the close of business October 31, 1938.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 1, 1938:

T. Eliot Weil of Pleasantville, New York, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Canton, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

Louis H. Gourley of Springfield, Illinois, who has been serving as American Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned American Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Walter C. Dowling of Jesup, Georgia, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Bolard More of Delaware, Ohio, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Francis C. Jordan of Greensboro, North Carolina, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 2, 1938:

Myrl S. Myers of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as American Consul General at Canton, China.

Franklin Hawley of Ann Arbor, Michigan, now serving as American Vice Consul, non-career, at Lille, France, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, American Vice Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and has been assigned as Vice Consul of career at Lille.

Robert T. Cowan of Dallas, Texas, now serving as American Vice Consul, non-career, at Port Said, Egypt, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, American Vice Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and has been assigned as Vice Consul of career at Port Said.

William Belton of Portland, Oregon, now serv-

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ing as clerk in the American Legation at Bogota, Colombia, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, American Vice Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

The following notes are recorded by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Commercial Attaché Charles A. Livengood, Rome; Trade Commissioner Don C. Bliss, Paris; and Assistant Trade Commissioner Earle C. Taylor, Istanbul, are leaving their respective posts in June for triennial leave in the United States.

Commercial Attaché C. C. Brooks was married on May 12 in Washington to Miss Grace E. Mirabella. They will sail in June for Mr. Brooks' post at Bogota.

Miss Kathleen Molesworth, Assistant Trade Commissioner, who is on triennial leave in the United States, will sail in July to return to her station at Guatemala City.

Mr. John L. Goshie, recently appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner, sailed in June for his station at Rome.

The following transfers have been effected:

Mr. Donald W. Smith, Trade Commissioner, is leaving his post at Batavia, Java, in July, for leave in Europe and the United States.

Mr. H. Coit MacLean, formerly Commercial Attaché at Paris, France, has been transferred to duty in Washington.

The Vienna, Germany, office of the Department of Commerce was closed on June 30. It is planned to have Mr. Gardner Richardson, who was Commercial Attaché there, reopen the Foreign Commerce Office at Bucharest, Rumania, the latter part of July.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Joseph N. Beners has been transferred from Cairo, Egypt, to Washington for duty.

BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 481)

viction then hardened that for the future Canada must make her own treaties, and it was not long before this was achieved."

The sending of a Minister to the United States has, he thinks, "eased, perhaps ended, the desire to acquire Canada sometimes evidenced there. . . . When, on one occasion, I was walking near the Capitol in Washington with James (afterwards Lord) Bryce, author of 'The American Commonwealth' and, at the time, British Ambassador to the



United States, suddenly he stopped, waved his hand towards the great dome, and said, 'If Canada did not exist it would be in the interest of the United States to create it.' He meant that North America is too vast a territory to be governed from one centre."

Professor Wrong has a sympathetic understanding of the French in Canada that is reflected on every page in which they are discussed and which adds materially to the value of the book. His discussion of the relations between the United States and Canada is always informed and courteous.

YALE O. MILLINGTON.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 474)

up from 30 to 50 questions, and requires considerable special knowledge as well as generosity, it is suggested that officers might send in shorter lists of questions. The editors would rearrange these and publish an integrated questionnaire. Each question should be expressed so as to be answered by "Yes," "No," or a single word, such as a name. The subject matter should be restricted to episodes, anecdotes, and problems in the Field or at the Department, which intimately concern the Foreign Service; or, incidents of current history, either domestic or foreign, which have a bearing on the Service.

In conclusion, a word of sincere thanks is extended to the many officers (and their wives and children!) who have remembered the JOURNAL and sent in the "Service Glimpses," the notes of "News from the Field," and the articles, upon which the JOURNAL has been subsisting. Without these we could have no JOURNAL at all. The present appeal for more material does not reflect any diminution of appreciation for the many contributions of the past.

COCOS GOLD

(Continued from page 467)

was far from a "hunt." It was a simple collection being made, without haste, fuss or feathers. Everything had been worked out in advance and nothing could fail. Other expeditions had failed because they were always hunting and didn't know where to look. This one did. The goal had been reached before anchor had been lifted up there in California. Good, solid, thick golden eggs had been counted. Only, for geographic reasons the basket was out in the Pacific and they had to go to the basket to put the eggs into it. Eggs were

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better in a basket. At any rate, that was the way it sounded to the citizens of Punta Cortez. There were several days of festivities, but finally they sailed for Cocos, and as they sailed there was much waving of handkerchiefs on shore and dipping of flags on board.

A feeling of goodfellowship prevailed on that vessel amounting almost to affection. It was "Mr. Coleman" this, and "Mr. Coleman" that; Mr. Coleman, as the humblest member of the crew felt, knew what all the others didn't know. They began to realize what a *lot* they didn't know, and how true it is that knowledge is power. Again and again, as the crew insisted, Coleman told of his stealthy visit to the island months before, and as they sat of nights under tropical skies, their pipes drawing freely, and listened to the soft rustle of the waves along the ship's leaded sides, every puff and every rustle was a step nearer the land of heart's desire. As Coleman talked, he would release from his mind fairyland pictures of contentment and plenty over which nestled a golden haze, pegged to earth by sacks heavy with Spanish coin. . . .

Just what happened on Cocos after they got out there and discovered no parrots and no river, has not been revealed to the general public. At all events sudden dissension broke out between Mr. Coleman and the others. All they would say was that the picturesque part of the island seemed to be wanting; there was only a mass of snarled jungle, a deserted hut, and wild steep cliffs over which mud-colored gulls flapped and screamed. Cap'n Wilson said afterwards that he did see a wild hog, but that he had "to give him a slap with a machette to get him out of the road." The cruise back to Punta Cortez was one of gloom and vivid disappointment. Particularly distressing was it to Mr. Coleman. There were stories that he "had been dragged for a piece" at the end of a rope from the ship's stern. Others said he was hoisted on the yardarm, so he could keep his eye on Cocos as they wallowed *away* from it. At any event, immediately they dropped anchor in Punta Cortez, a very scared and much humbled man in soiled garments crept ashore and begged the police to give him protection. "It was too hot on that ship" and the authorities became convinced he didn't mean the weather. Fearing disaster to Coleman were he to return aboard the vessel, they offered him the local jail, but advised at the same time that he was not *persona grata* in the Republic and that, with more school teachers than soldiers, his presence among them would be per-



mitted only so long as the ship remained in port. So, for 27 nights Coleman slept in the jail and practiced Spanish during the day, and for as many nights and days Wilson tried to get Coleman *clear* of the ship and *off* the crewlist. But as the authorities wanted no part of Coleman it was not easy. He could not work his way back to California as he was not a Union man, and a passage cost money and besides a passport was necessary before the obdurate agent would sell a ticket. Finally, Cap'n Wilson paid good money to get Coleman both a passport and a passage and he left town to the relief of all except the Cook, who, having given up all hope of getting back his contribution to the cause, had been sharpening a large knife and biding his time.

Wilson, Fanley, and the crew have agreed that it is best not to talk too much about the eggs that weren't collected. They don't say there never *has* been gold on Cocos, and they won't say there isn't any there *now*, but they do say that *Coleman* doesn't know where it is. Coleman says as long as he *does* know where it is, he isn't worrying very much *what* the others think!

In the meantime, and perhaps as you read these lines, somewhere off the port of Ensenada the *San Blas* is moving gracefully into quiet waters. It is early morning, the sun is just rising beautifully out of the East and as it does so, it tinges with pale gold the little waves that swim the ship's red flanks. Over the rail, their pipes drawing well, lean Captain Wilson and Engineer Fanley, and as they lean and as the sun rises higher and higher and gets hotter and hotter, they talk it over. Down under Number One Hatch is a good heavy cargo of red and blue tractors with the words "Made In Michigan" stenciled across the cases. There are also a few plows and a dozen Ford cars. But there is no Spanish gold.

Back on Cocos, maybe a disgruntled porker—he who got slapped—and maybe some friendly monkeys are also talking it over. Maybe in some other port a revived Mr. Coleman, like the Ancient Mariner, is stopping one (or all) of three, and again a Captain listens as his pipe goes cold and he falls under the spell of that Arch-Spinner Romance. Maybe, too, some other banker is putting up a little hard cash. But down in Punta Cortez, right now, there is no ship called the *San Blas* and there is no Mr. Coleman. If you doubt it, write to El Capitan del Puerto and ask him; but when you write, put in a few cancelled stamps for his kids. They're making a collection.

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NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 477)

Minister Ferdinand L. Mayer

The Minister to Haiti, Mr. Ferdinand L. Mayer, arrived in New York City on July 11 on the S.S. *Santa Rosa* to spend two months' home leave in the United States. He planned to spend the greater part of the time at his farm in Vermont.



John F. Montgomery

Minister John F. Montgomery

The Minister to Hungary, Mr. John F. Montgomery, departed from his post at Budapest on June 10 and proceeded via Berlin to the United States on home leave. He visited the Department on June 27 and shortly afterward proceeded to Manchester Vermont.

Minister Frederick A. Sterling

Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, who was appointed Minister to Latvia and Minister to Estonia on August 9, 1937, but who did not proceed to his post of residence at Riga, was nominated by President Roosevelt on June 13 as Minister to Sweden and the Senate subsequently confirmed his nomination. He participated in social events in Washington in connection with the visit of the Swedish and Finnish delegations to the Tercentenary celebration, and sailed for his new post on July 13 on the S.S. *Manhattan*.

Minister Frank P. Corrigan

The Minister to Panama, Mr. Frank P. Corrigan, and Mrs. Corrigan announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marta Corrigan, to Mr. Archer Berry Hannah, of Richmond, Virginia, on June 25 at the Legation of El Salvador in Washington. Following a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah will reside at San Salvador, where Mr. Hannah is assistant manager of the West Indies Oil Company, and where Mr. Corrigan served as Minister to El Salvador before being named Minister to Panama.

Foreign Service Officers

Fletcher Warren, whose transfer from Second Secretary and Consul at Riga to Consul at Kobe recently was cancelled and his appointment to the Department announced, arrived in Washington on

July 5 and immediately assumed his duties as executive assistant to Assistant Secretary Messersmith.

Waldemar J. Gallman, until recently Consul at Danzig, arrived in Washington on July 6, accompanied by Mrs. Gallman, and is taking leave in this city prior to assuming his duties in the Division of European Affairs about August 1.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Third Secretary at Tokyo, reported for temporary duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on June 17 after spending a part of his leave at his home in Muskegon, Michigan. He planned to resume his leave there before returning to his post.

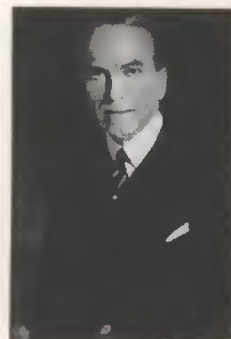
Two other members of the last class of the Foreign Service Officers Training School have been detailed temporarily to the Department, both in the Passport Division, following the previous assignment temporarily to the Department of three members of the class. The two officers are Vice Consul J. Dixon Edwards, who was scheduled to leave for Tokyo on August 1 upon his assignment to the Embassy there as Language Officer, and Vice Consul Kingsley W. Hamilton, who has not yet received permanent orders.

Myrl S. Myers, who is concluding a four-year assignment in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, will proceed about the end of September to his new post as Consul General at Canton.

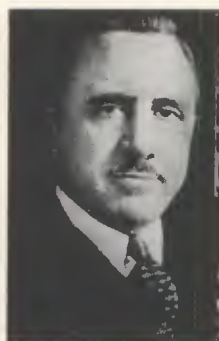
Arthur R. Ringwalt, until recently Consul at Yunnanfu, upon concluding a brief assignment in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in late June was married on June 5 at Richmond, Virginia, to Miss Mildred Teusler, of Richmond and Tokyo, Japan. The bride is the daughter of Dr. Rudolph Teusler, head of St. Luke's Hospital (American)

in Tokyo and well known for his activities with the Red Cross Relief in Siberia following the World War. Mr. and Mrs. Ringwalt sailed from New York City on June 28 on the S.S. *Washington* via Europe and Siberia for their new post at the Embassy in Peiping.

Robert D. Coe, Consul, serving in the Division of European Affairs, returned to the Department



Frederick A. Sterling



Frank P. Corrigan



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Right: Portuguese "filling station," supplying water for home use. A study in "humanized geography," by W. Robert Moore.



THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor — WASHINGTON, D. C.

on July 5 after a six weeks' visit to Europe during which he visited London, Paris, Rome, Belgrade, Praha, Sofia and Bucharest, making most of the journey in Europe by air.

Augustus S. Chase, Consul at Canton, began a temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on July 7 after having spent a part of his home leave at his home in Middlebury, Connecticut. He planned to resume his vacation there following his detail and prior to returning to Canton.

Loy W. Henderson, until recently First Secretary at Moscow, made a two weeks' trip into Siberia in June prior to departing from Moscow to visit several European capitals before sailing from Southampton in July 29 for the United States to assume his new duties in the Division of European Affairs.

George V. Allen, Third Secretary and Consul at Cairo, who has been on temporary detail in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs since January 20 while on home leave, has been assigned to the



Waldemar J. Gallman



Fletcher Warren



Frank A. Schuler, Jr.



Arthur R. Ringwalt



George V. Allen



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Department, effective September 30, and will continue in the same Division.

Clarence J. Spiker, Consul General at Basle, visited Washington from July 12 to 16 on a brief leave of absence in the United States, spending part of the time at Hartford, Connecticut.

William L. Peck, Second Secretary and Consul at Riga, arrived in Washington on July 8 and planned to remain here until August 1.

Leslie E. Reed, Consul General and First Secretary at Montevideo, registered at the Department on July 5 after home leave spent largely on the West Coast. He sailed from New York for his post on July 9.

Two officers from Antwerp, Vice Consul Arnold Van Benschoten and Consul Gerald A. Mokma, arrived in Washington on July 6 on home leave and proceeded on the following day to their respective homes at Providence, Rhode Island, and Des Moines, Iowa.

Arthur F. Tower, Consul at Nagasaki, visited Washington for several days beginning on July 12.

Henry M. Wolcott, Consul at London, visited Washington on June 28 and returned here on July 15 after a stay in Woodstock, Vermont.

Robert B. Macatee, Consul at Belgrade, spent part of his home leave at Front Royal, Virginia, after visiting Washington on June 28.

William W. Schott, Second Secretary and Consul at Budapest, visited the Department on home leave on June 25 and sailed from New York City on July 9 on the S.S. *Saturnia* for Naples en route to his post.

Ware Adams, Consul at Berlin, visited the Department on June 24 and planned to remain in Washington until about August 20.

Leslie W. Johnson, until recently Vice Consul at Gibraltar, passed through Washington on July 9 en route to his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, prior to departing for his new post at La Paz.

Reginald S. Kazanjian, Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, visited the Department on July 15 en route to his home in Newport, Rhode Island, to spend home leave.

William C. Burdett, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, registered at the Department on June 21 and spent several days in Washington prior to taking the remainder of his leave at his home in Macon, Georgia.

Perry Ellis, Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, visited the Department on June 20 and left on June 25 for his home in Pawhuska, Oklahoma. He planned to return to his post about August 10.

Jay Walker, Vice Consul at Cairo, registered at the Department on June 17 and spent several days



in Washington prior to taking leave at his home in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. He planned to sail from New York City for his post on August 25.



Leo D. Sturgeon

Edwin C. Wilson, Counselor of Embassy at Paris, visited Washington from June 16 to June 22 on home leave. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson sailed from New York City on June 28 on the S.S. *Washington* for Paris.

Clinton E. MacEachran, Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was at the Department for several days during the third week of June, having been called to Washington on special business.

Herbert O. Williams, whose last post was as Consul at Gibraltar, will be retired soon. He and Mrs. Williams planned to settle in California.

John K. Davis, Consul General at Vancouver, Canada, departed from his post on June 22 and visited various points in his consular district before returning on June 28.

Carl Breuer, until recently Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, is recuperating at Cornfield Harbor Farm, Scotland, Maryland, from an illness which necessitated his speedy journey during the latter part of May from La Paz to Baltimore to enter Johns Hopkins Hospital. He will proceed to his new post at Callao-Lima, where he has been assigned Vice Consul, upon the expiration of sick leave.

Leo D. Sturgeon, Consul on duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, proceeded from Washington on June 6 to Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, as the representative of the Department of State to hold conferences with salmon packing interests, the heads of fishermen's unions, and with representatives at Seattle of the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Fisheries in connection with the salmon fisheries problem. He also studied recent developments affecting the North Pacific fishery situation. He informed the press on the Pacific Coast during his stay at Seattle that the Department of State was "thoroughly alive" to the seriousness of the problem raised by Japanese activities in Alaskan salmon fishing waters. He returned to Washington on July 3.

John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service Inspector, visited both Vienna and Berlin on official business during the past few weeks.

Stuart J. Fuller, an Assistant Chief of the Divi-

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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sion of Far Eastern Affairs, returned to the Department on July 11 from Geneva where he attended the sessions of the League of Nations opium advisory committee in his capacity as American delegate.

Miscellaneous

Announcement was made that the next session of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School will not be held until January, 1939.

Miss Cornelia B. Bassel, Assistant to the Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, sailed from Montreal on July 8 on the S.S. *Ansonia* en route to London to attend the wedding there of Elbridge Durbrow, Consul at Naples, and subsequently to visit Second Secretary and Mrs. Edward T. Wailes at their post in Brussels.

Herbert Feis, Adviser on International Economic Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Feis, sailed from New York on the S.S. *Manhattan* on July 13. They planned to visit England, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland before arriving in Washington during the early part of September.

Miss Mary Cootes, sister of Merritt N. Cootes, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, participated in the All-England tennis championships at Wimbledon, where she was defeated by Alice Marble on June 21. Miss Cootes was a translator at the International Telecommunications Conferences at Cairo, February 1-April 8, and previously was a translator at the International Radio Conference at Lisbon in 1934. During her stay in Egypt she won the mixed doubles championship at Alexandria.

Navy Department Aid in Emergencies

Two exceptional acts of mercy involving members of the Foreign Service occurred within the space of a calendar month, one ending successfully by an extremely narrow margin and the other ending in death. The first involved Vice Consul Lee Worley, until recently Vice Consul in charge at Valencia, and the second involved the late John J. O'Keefe, non-career Vice Consul in charge at Buenaventura, Colombia.

The JOURNAL in its July issue mentioned that the U.S.S. *Claxton*, one of the destroyer on duty in the Mediterranean, made a special trip from France to pick up Mr. Worley on June 10 at a point near Valencia and take him to France for an appendicitis operation. He previously had informed the Department of the recurrence of pains on his right side indicative of appendicitis, but had not been seriously concerned about it. In the meanwhile, Walter C. Thurston, Chargé d'Affaires at Barcelona, had informed the Department that

it appeared that Mr. Worley probably would be given medical attention without delay, and the personnel Division promptly caused the destroyer to be ordered to a point near Valencia and to take Mr. Worley to Marseilles without delay. He then proceeded to Paris and underwent an operation for appendicitis, being released from the hospital on June 27. The Department was informed that Mr. Worley's life undoubtedly was saved by this action.

The extremely critical condition of Vice Consul O'Keefe at Buenaventura and the necessity of taking immediate emergency measures was brought to the attention of the Department in a telegram received at 10:45 p.m. on July 7 from the Legation at Bogota. It stated that he apparently had typhoid fever, that the only hope of saving him appeared to be immediate removal to Panama, that the first Pan-American plane was not due until July 9, and that there would appear to be a better chance of saving his life if a plane could be sent from Panama.

After the telegram had been decoded and had passed through several hands, the Chief of the Personnel Division, Mr. G. Howland Shaw, talked at 11:20 p.m. with the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis, and a rush telegram was sent to the Legation at Panama instructing it to consult with the American naval authorities there and see whether a plane could be sent to Buenaventura to pick up Mr. O'Keefe. Despite the fact that the telegram was received at Panama close to midnight the Legation functioned perfectly and replied within a couple of hours that in compliance with the Department's instructions it had contacted the American naval authorities who were sending two Navy seaplanes and a Navy doctor to Buenaventura. The telegram from Panama was received by the Department at 2:37 a.m. on July 8.

The two planes hopped off from Coco Solo at 5:40 a.m. under the command of Lieutenant Commander Grow, they picked up Mr. O'Keefe and his wife, and arrived at Balboa at about 2:10 p.m.

Death occurred at 1 a.m. on July 10, the immediate cause being reported by hospital authorities to have been pernicious malaria attributable directly to an unhealthful tropical post.

Secretary Hull telegraphed the Legation at Panama to express his sincere sympathy to Mrs. O'Keefe in her bereavement, and tendered the Department's thanks to Secretary of the Navy Swanson and to the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William V. Leahy, for the Navy's splendid co-operation.



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NEWS FROM FIELD

(Continued from page 479)

Before he flew to Rome to visit his sister, Julius Holmes arrived in the interests of the New York World's Fair. Bucharest was Holmes' last post in the field before his resignation from the service and he was deluged with hospitality from his many friends.

The latest visitors were First Secretary and Mrs. Earl Packer who, after a long winter in Riga, flew down to spend a week in the sun at Mamaia on the Black Sea Coast. Before leaving they drove up the Prahova valley to Sinaia, the summer capital, for a picnic with the Sheldon Mills' in the Valley of the Ram, where the feminine members of the Mills family are located for the summer.

A year or two ago the JOURNAL advised Service families wishing to have sons to seek assignment to Naples where something about the air guaranteed male offspring. Something about Bucharest appears to produce daughters, the latest proof

being the arrival on May 23, 1938, of Anne Weeks as a companion for her five-year-old sister Elizabeth in the Cloyce Huston home. The only Service children at Bucharest are the three daughters of the Mills', the twins having been born in Bucharest. Until last autumn Minister and Mrs. Leland Harrison were in Bucharest with their two daughters, Anne and Helen. The preponderance of girls among the children born to American and English families in Bucharest during the past three years has been startling. Excellent doctors, whose fees are reasonable, and a large supply of fairly cheap nursemaids recommend Bucharest as a post at which to start or increase one's family—if daughters are desired.

SHELDON T. MILLS.

OTTAWA

Jack Simmons recently won the men's singles tennis tournament at the Rockcliffe Tennis Club, Ottawa; and also the doubles, partnered with Chevalier Ernest de Moranville de Selliers, Secretary of the Belgian Legation.



Ex-President Hoover, officials of the American Legation at Riga, their wives and other guests at a dinner given by Chargé d'Affairs Earl L. Packer on the evening of March 13 on the occasion of Mr. Hoover's visit en route from Warsaw to Helsingfors. (Contributed by E. A. Lighner, Jr.)

Seated (left to right): Mrs. Warren; Mrs. Packer; Mrs. Munters; Mr. Hoover; Mrs. Ekis; Mrs. Guenther; Mrs. Kuniholm; Mrs. Lehrs. Standing (left to right): Major G. B. Guenther (U. S. Military Attaché); Mr. A. Tattar (Chief, Western European and American Political Division, Estonian Ministry for Foreign Affairs); Mr. B. E. Kuniholm (Second Secretary); Lieut. Seidel (U. S. Navy, assigned for language study); Lieut. Frankel (U. S. Navy, assigned for language study); Mr. P. Smith; Mr. V. Munters (Latvian Minister for Foreign Affairs); Mr. Warren (First Secretary); Mr. A. Berzins (President of the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry); Mr. L. Ekis (Latvian Minister of Finance); Mr. J. A. Lehrs (Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission); Mr. P. C. Galpin; Lieut. Schultz (U. S. Navy, assigned for language study); Mr. E. Körver (Secretary, Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs); Mr. W. L. Peck (Consul and Second Secretary); Mr. E. L. Packer (First Secretary and Charge d'Affairs).



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Revelry in Tokyo—Mrs. Bemis, wife of Naval Attaché flanked by Messrs. Boyce and McGurk.



Bob Buell (right) and George Renchard of Colombo enjoy surfboarding.



Black-tail deer bagged by Vice Consul Yepis near Guaymas.



O. Gaylord Marsh (Consul General Seoul) opening game between Alameda (Calif.) and Seoul baseball teams.



Ethel Fjelle, Aagot Samuelson, and Ragnhild Dunker of the Oslo Consulate General Ski at Hemsedal.



Keeping cool at Repulse Bay, Hong Kong, August, 1936



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

From the 1936 and 1937 Volumes



The bride, the groom, some of the guests and the cake at the Turner-Green wedding.



THE HANGING TEMPLE OF KOREA

The study in oil which is here reproduced was painted by Mrs. Ruth Marsh, wife of M. O. Gaylord Marsh, Consul General at Seoul. Mr. Marsh has reconstructed a legend on the subject of this Temple, of which the first paragraph follows:

"On a precipitous slope of Hoki Peak in the Diamond Mountains of Korea there clings a bare Buddhist hermitage, a portion being perched on a shelf of rock and the rest, containing a small white Buddha, being supported by a bronze pillar and a series of heavy chains. This hermitage, widely known as the Hanging Temple, is now occupied by a single monk with a thin Van-Dyke beard, a top-knot of an older Korean order, a gentle and smiling face, and a cordiality that makes friends of all of the many tourists that often struggle up that slope out of mere curiosity, but that always descend deeply impressed."



"THE BULLETIN"

The Department of State Employees Association is publishing a monthly organ, "The Bulletin," the first number of which is dated June 12, 1938.

The aims of this publication as set forth in the first article are reproduced, in part, below:

"The employees need something analogous to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for keeping them informed of Department happenings and

making them more closely knit and more loyal to their Department.

"Some of the material—space, rather—should be devoted to the interests of the employee organizations — this Association, the Credit Union, the Recreation Association, etc.

"Other space might be devoted to supplying the information concerning employees below grade 7 which is being dropped from the *Register of the Department*. In other words, appointments and resignations and transfers could be written up with biographical material.

"Another column, used in many such news bulletins, is one dubbed by light minds as the 'hatched, matched, and snatched' column. We would all like to know

of these more intimate concerns of our fellow employees. Likewise, information concerning the serious illness of fellow employees, such as Mr. Allen's long illness, helps to bring us into closer unity.

"I am stressing, so far, that old newspaper slogan—'Names is news.' We never know the names of the 'lesser' ones sent on conferences; and we would like to be able to envy them or congratulate them, as the case may be.

"The sheet could include special articles of interest to all of us, written up by those in the Department who would like an outlet for their pens.

"Besides acting as a medium for disseminating employee news and organization propaganda, the sheet could be used by officials of the Department to present matters of employee policy to the employees."



TRADE-AGREEMENT NOTES

By EDWARD I. MULLINS

When Will Negotiation with the United Kingdom Be Concluded?

When will an agreement with the United Kingdom be signed, is a question being daily asked here in Washington. We are happy to be able to give the following more or less clouded, indefinite and equivocal answers to this inquiry:

1. The *Christian Science Monitor* states that the ultimate time of signing the agreement is "still any man's guess." (I accept this as my guess.)

2. The *International News Service* notes: "Unless unexpected hitches develop, there is considerable hope the signature may be affixed on the Anglo-American trade pact within two weeks from now." (News item not dated, so the reader can set the "hope" two weeks from any date.)

3. The *Wall Street Journal* says: "... It was learned that the vacation schedules of employees in the division of trade-agreements, who are working on the British pact, have not been changed and it is thought because of this there is an end to negotiations definitely in sight." (Highly circumstantial evidence.)

4. The agreement may be signed by the time these notes go to press. (In July, August, September, or some other month.)

5. Newspapers report that Ambassador Kennedy predicted, on his return to London from the United States, that an agreement would be concluded by the end of July. (Accuracy of his forecast will be determined by 4 above.)

British Delegation

Mr. Gerald Fitzmaurice, Third Legal Adviser in the British Foreign Office, has recently joined the British Negotiating Delegation here in Washington. His arrival has been interpreted, by some, as indicating that the final conclusion of the agreement with the United Kingdom is not far off. (If you wish, you may mark this item No. 6 in answer to the question "when" above.)

Intention to Negotiate with Venezuela

Formal notice of intention to negotiate an agreement with Venezuela was announced on July 11. The public hearings were set for August 15. The notice of a contemplated agreement appeared October 26, 1937.

Additional Personnel

Mr. Charles L. Aulette, Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the Trade-Agreements Division.

Mr. Aulette recently returned from Europe, where he had been doing graduate work for three years at the University of Paris, earning his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in the study of political science, economic and international relations.

Current Trends in Foreign Trade

The following table indicates the current trend in the foreign trade of the United States:

<i>Exports</i> (Millions of dollars)	
First 5 months of 1937.....	1,271
First 5 months of 1938.....	1,359
Increase	88
<i>Imports</i> (Millions of dollars)	
First 5 months of 1937.....	1,397
First 5 months of 1938.....	815
Decrease	582

Without attempting to analyze the above figures in relation to trade agreements, the enormous decrease in imports, as might be expected, has had the tendency to taper off exports. Exports for May of this year were slightly below the exports for May, 1937. This is the first time in 1938 that the exports have been less than for the same month of last year. The imports for May, 1938, were little more than half the figure for May, 1937.



Publication on Trade Agreements

"Putting New Life in World Trade" is the title of an enlightening article on trade agreements in the July issue of *The Country Gentleman*, by Dr. Leo Pasvolksky.

The *Saturday Evening Post* for July 9 carries an article entitled "Sell American," by Mr. James A. Farrell, Chairman, National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., and former president, United States Steel Corporation. This interesting article approves the trade-agreements program and is an offset to the "Buy American" movement, as the title indicates.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sayre Entertain

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sayre gave an al fresco buffet supper on July 11 in honor of the Trade Agreements Division at their home in Spring Valley. Representatives of other Divisions and Departments currently identified with the Trade-Agreements program were included among the guests.



"HAVE HIM COME IN—"

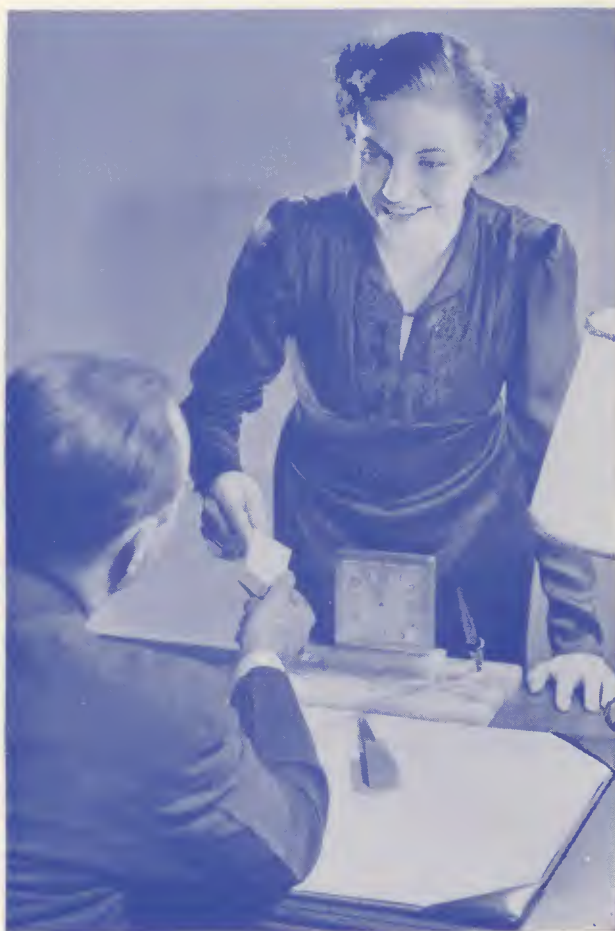
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IN MEMORIAM

With sincere regret, the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Mrs. William E. Dodd, wife of the former Ambassador to Germany, on May 28 at the Dodd home at Round Hill, Virginia.

George K. Stiles, in Habana, on June 10. Mr. Stiles had resigned from the Foreign Service in August of 1925.

Frank Dyer Chester, Consul General in Budapest from 1904 to 1908, on June 14.

Carl T. Hohenthal, on June 21, at Turlock, California. Mr. Hohenthal was the father of Theodore J. Hohenthal, Vice Consul at Bombay and at present on leave in the United States.

J. Weldon Johnson, on July 2, at Wicasset, Maine. The following comment is quoted, in part, from the *Washington Afro-American* for July 2:

"James Weldon Johnson gave up song writing in 1906, when he was appointed United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, by President Theodore Roosevelt. His next appointment took him to Corinto, Nicaragua, as Consul. There he served through several revolutions, his task requiring great diplomacy."

As we go to press, news comes of the death of Thomas H. Bevan in Berlin on July 24. Mr. Bevan had been Consul General at Warsaw since August of 1935, and entered the Foreign Service twenty-eight years ago.

Mrs. Messersmith

Mrs. S. S. C. Messersmith, mother of Assistant Secretary of State George S. Messersmith, died on July 7 at her home in Fleetwood, Pennsylvania. To Mr. Messersmith the members of the staff of the JOURNAL extend their deepest sympathy.

LOS ALTOS

(Continued from page 461)

are villages, big ones, cultivated land on all sides, and a stream of some magnitude.

Quezaltenango is in the heart of the tropics, but at an altitude of seven thousand seven hundred feet you would never know it. For several months in the year the thermometer likes to flirt with the freezing point, just a little before daybreak; but on our first night it decided to try for a new record, and slumped down until it reached twenty-three degrees, Fahrenheit of course. The hotel furnishes you with an abundance of extra blankets, and you tuck yourself in warm and snug. Also you go to bed early, for the hotel does not have artificial heat for tenderfoot Americans. Then the thin, cold, piercing air of the high altitudes gets busy. About four in the morning it has crept under your cover and into the very marrow of



your bones. All the blankets and all the overcoats you pile on do not avail. When the first ray of the sun peeps over the mountain, you resolve to become a sun worshipper.

Once upon a time, a half century or so ago, the United States maintained a consular agency in Quezaltenango, but today there is no historical marker to show the spot on which it stood.

A day later we go over the real top, the highest summit of them all, the "Cumbre de los Aires," topping the twelve thousand foot level. Here is where your carburetor may go on strike, where your engine goes like a pop gun, and your heart pit-a-pat. For some twenty miles we drive through a highland country too high for the growing of corn, where the people devote themselves to the growing of wheat and the grazing of sheep. And then down, down, down, all the way to Huehuetenango. In its pocket in the hills at the foot of the high Cuchumatanes this town seems to be at the very bottom of the world. In reality it has an altitude of six thousand feet, and you need plenty of blankets every night. We like the home-like little hotel, and our German host and his lady.

Almost in the town of Huehuetenango is the Mayan pyramid. The big ruined cities of the Mayan civilization with their temples and carvings are in the low, steamy, unlivable swamps of the Peten region. Seemingly the Mayans, or whoever chanced to build the pyramid here, were a less able people than those who lived in the lowlands. The Carnegie Institute has seen to it that the earth has been dug from around this little pyramid, so that it stands out as such. All around it, within a short stone's throw, there are at least a dozen others, some of them even bigger; but save for protruding portions here and there, these are covered with the accumulated soil of the centuries.

From Huehuetenango we drive back to Quezaltenango, once more over the high summit, and then on to Chichicastenango. On the way we find things in gala array. Arches of greenery, streamers, banners flying, bunting. For the President is expected on his annual visit to the towns throughout the country. On reaching Quiché we drive down streets carpeted with newly strewn green pine needles. But the streets are deserted, the populace being gathered in the plaza to welcome the First Magistrate. A policeman halts us at a street corner, and the President drives by. An imposing figure. About him there is a resemblance to Napoleon, and today in the particular uniform he is wearing it seems stronger than ever.

Chichicastenango, the old Indian capital, has come to be the tourist mecca of Guatemala. So we are not surprised to find a hotel modeled along Spanish and Mayan traditions, but with the com-

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forts dear to the heart of the American tourist. Soft mattresses and yielding springs, rooms with baths, big roaring fires at night, and cereals and hot cakes for breakfast. Verily we Americans are a race of tenderfeet when it comes to artificial heat. We sit around the fire in joyous comfort, while the barefooted, barelegged, cotton-clad Indian comes in and replenishes the wood, returning thence to his fireless, mattressless room, perfectly comfortable, and probably wondering what a queer soft race we are.

And now once again, "barranca," mountains, and more mountains as we glide smoothly on our way to Lake Atitlán.

A century ago the United States sent John L. Stephens on a diplomatic mission to the Union of Central America, a mission that was never discharged, for the unusual reason that the government to which he was accredited ceased to exist before he could reach its last capital. But he busied himself in writing a most interesting book on his travels. According to Stephens no beauty spot in Europe could compare with the exquisite grandeur of Lake Atitlán. For a hundred and even more years, writers and artists have gone into raptures over Lake Atitlán. And today, in the cool, crisp, thin, and brilliant sunshine of a highland morning in Guatemala we vainly search our vocabularies for superlatives worthy of the picture before us, — the blue water, the encircling mountains, the volcanic peaks on the further shore. Then there comes over us the feeling that here in this cool, soft aired haven of beauty we would like to spend the remainder of our lives, at utter peace with the world.

The next day another mountain to cross. The road is an engineering feat, and also, from the standpoint of glimpses of the Lake, an artistic success.

We turn from the main highway for a visit to Antigua, the old Capital of Guatemala, destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. The ruins of magnificent churches, monasteries, and public buildings bear testimony to the greatness of the old Spaniards, and the site of the city to their appreciation of the beautiful. Antigua is builded on a plain at the very foot of the volcanic peaks of Agua and Fuego, the latter always smoking. It is surrounded by the dense shade of coffee "fincas," for some of the finest coffee in Guatemala is grown

here. But Antigua is a story, a long one, all to itself.

And so we glide over the smooth though mountainous road back to spotless Guatemala City. But having known the highlands, we will be going again.

"American Abroad"

Under this title, Pattie Field, the first American woman to be sent abroad as Vice Consul, has been giving talks in a series of programs presented by the National Broadcasting Company on the work of the State Department and the Foreign Service abroad. The last of a series of ten broadcasts was given on Sunday, June 12. Subjects have included the organization and duties of the Department and the Foreign Service, passport work, some phases of foreign service administration, protocol, international conferences, the trade agreements program, experiences of foreign service officers abroad, et cetera.

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division, participated in the sixth program of the series on May 15, and gave an interesting description of passport and citizenship work in answering a number of questions asked by Miss Field. During

the discussion of passports and naturalization, mention was made of the case of a naturalized citizen of European birth who, having lost his American citizen-



ship while residing abroad and desiring to return to the United States, appealed directly to the President in the following terms: "Supreme Excellency, your Majesty, I love the United States . . . and furthermore I should be granted a passport because I passed the examination in New York City for street cleaner with supreme brilliancy." Mrs. Shipley observed that she had no doubt the man would be an extremely useful citizen but, unfortunately, being a supremely brilliant street cleaner is not one of the essentials for an American passport.

Letters received by Mrs. Shipley containing favorable comment on the broadcast included messages from five Senators and from listeners in cities as distant as St. Paul and Winnipeg. This indicates that the programs were listened to by many people over a wide area, which is an encouraging evidence of public interest in the work of the Department and the Foreign Service.



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EUROPEAN ORIGINS

(Continued from page 469)

imposed their rule upon them, for a while shone in history, and then gradually faded out into the local population, leaving behind them here and there the name of a province, and a tinge more or less in the physique of the people.

The last of the five centers of internal tension and radiation developed from the fifth century onward in the region which is now southern Poland and southeastern Germany. This was the home of the slavic tribes. They radiated in all directions, occupying large portions of what is now eastern Germany, and much of the Baltic Coast of the same country. They gradually spread southward over Silesia into Bohemia, while other contingents reached and took over—from the sixth century onward—the Balkan countries that are now known as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Macedonia. Still other slavic tribes—since the ninth century known to us historically—spread northward and eastward into what are now Poland and Russia, and eventually over Siberia. In all these countries, however, there were older populations, with whom the newcomers combined more or less, to eventually form the present "Slav" nations of those regions.

Meanwhile, before the Slav spread had ended in the east, the germanic tribes had gradually overcome and largely absorbed the slavic peoples of eastern and northeastern Germany, as they overcame and absorbed the old Lithuanian population of what is now eastern Prussia. The very names of Prussia and Prussians are derived from "Birusi," the name of the pre-German natives of what is now eastern Prussia. The absorption of the Lithuanians and Slavs by the Germans is quite recent, having taken place largely since the ninth century, and is not yet quite complete everywhere. A slavic language is still spoken among the Lusatians in Saxony. Thus the Germans are far from homogeneous. Their blood in the south is largely Alpine; in the east and northeast Slavic and to a slight degree Lithuanian; and in the north to some degree Scandinavian.

The population of Czechoslovakia is largely Slavic but, as elsewhere, admixed with the surrounding peoples. The so-called "Sudet-Germans" are the descendants of old German immigrants into the country, mixed and mingled everywhere with the Slav population.

The object of this discourse was to show in brief how, even within the last 2,000 years, all European nations have been mixed and built up by many heterogeneous racial elements,—though all, except for some of the Tartar influence, be-

longed to the white stem of humanity; and to show how futile it would be for any group of people to claim anything like a purity of descent and type. They are all mixtures of practically all the elements found in the white race in Europe at large. Only the proportions of these different elements differ among them.

If, nevertheless, there are prevalent physical and even mental resemblances in the present populations of these different countries, they are attributable not to any purity of descent, but to the evolutionary agency to which I called attention in the beginning—namely, to a gradual progressive integration of types within any human mixture that for a prolonged time has existed separately.

Nor is such a mixture any disadvantage. According to all evidence, a wholesome admixture of types acts as a stimulus and a tonic to the stock. Purity of stock in animals, if kept up for a prolonged time, is well known to lead to stagnation and weakening; and so it would in all probability in man, were it possible.

CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 473)

34. In the same case is the youngest child an American citizen?
35. Patrick Joseph Cain, a native American, was naturalized as a Canadian citizen on July 6, 1918. He has continued to reside in Canada but now desires to return to the United States to reside. Is he an American citizen?
36. Teresa Goldstein, a Polish-born woman, acquired American citizenship in 1930 through her father's naturalization and her residence in the United States. In 1932 she returned to Poland and married a Polish citizen and has continued to reside in Poland to be with him. Is she subject to the presumption of loss of citizenship?
37. Robert Edwards, an Englishman, was naturalized in the United States in 1929. He went to Canada in 1935 where he has since resided. Has the presumption of loss of citizenship arisen against him?
38. Franklin Johnson, a naturalized American citizen of Swedish origin, returned to Sweden in 1930 as a representative of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Johnson has continued to represent that company until the present time. Is he entitled to a passport to come to the United States on business for the company?
39. Mary Smith, a native of Holland, acquired American citizenship by reason of her marriage to an American citizen in 1914. Her husband died in 1930 and she returned the same year to Holland where she has resided. Has the presumption of loss of citizenship arisen against her?



40. Josephine Flood, a native American citizen, married a German citizen in this country in 1913. She and her husband have continued to reside in this country and the husband was naturalized in 1925. Is she an American citizen?
41. Rose Garber, a native American citizen, married a Russian in 1904 in this country. They resided in the United States until 1919, when they went to Russia and have since resided in that country. Is she an American citizen?
42. Lois Roberts, a native American woman, married Wong Lee, a Chinese citizen, on April 3, 1926. She has continued to reside in the United States but has taken no steps with respect to her citizenship status. Is she an American citizen?
43. Jean Barnes, a native American, married a Danish citizen in 1906 and resided with her husband in Denmark until the present time. She acquired Danish citizenship by reason of her marriage. Is she an American citizen?
44. Beverly Miller, an American woman, married John Costintina, a Greek citizen, in 1910. She resided with him in Greece until his death in 1923, at which time she returned to the United States. She had children born in Greece in 1920 and 1922. She was naturalized in the United States in 1926 at which time her children who had been legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence were residing with her. Did the children acquire American citizenship?
45. Jessie Porter, who had acquired citizenship by reason of her father's naturalization and her residence in this country during her minority, married a Spanish citizen in 1920. Her husband died on December 10, 1937. Can she acquire citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance as provided by the Act of June 25, 1936?
46. Pasquale Di Nello was naturalized in the United States on April 6, 1904. He returned to Italy in the summer of 1905 and took up a permanent residence. He married in 1906 and had children born in 1908, 1910 and 1912. He died in 1930. Can steps be taken to cancel his naturalization?
47. Fritz Schmitt was naturalized in the United States in 1914. His son, Albert, who was residing in the United States, acquired citizenship through the naturalization. Mr. Schmitt took up a permanent residence in Germany in 1916 and his naturalization was cancelled in 1930 under the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906. The son has continued to reside in the United States until the present time and now desires a passport to visit his father. Is the son an American citizen?
48. Jack Frost was born in the Philippine Islands on July 4, 1909, of Irish parents. Is he a citizen of the United States?
49. Are the general citizenship laws of the United States applicable to Puerto Rico?

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50. Rosina Fernandez was born at Manila, P. I., on November 16, 1920. Her mother was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and her father a native Filipino. Is Rosina an American citizen?

HARRY A. HAVENS



The above picture needs no caption. Every member of the Service who has visited the Department will recognize "Handsome Harry" Havens, Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, who is here shown with flowers presented to him by his colleagues on the occasion of his thirtieth anniversary in the Department on June 20, 1938.

Throughout these three decades Harry Havens has served his Department well and faithfully and we of the Service join his host of friends in Washington in saying "Congratulations, Harry! May there be many more years of pleasant association with you."

BIRTHS

A daughter, Anne Weeks Huston, was born on May 23 in Bucharest to Mr. and Mrs. Cloyce K. Huston. Mr. Huston is Second Secretary and Consul at Bucharest.

A daughter, Harriette Mary Wharton, was born on May 25 to Mr. and Mrs. Clifton R. Wharton in Las Palmas, where Mr. Wharton is Consul.

A son, Cuthbert Powell Hutton, was born on June 9 in Dublin to Consul and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton.

A son, John Martin Allen, was born on June 19 in Washington to Mr. and Mrs. George V. Allen. Mr. Allen is now assigned to the Department of State in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

VISITORS

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

	June
La Verne Baldwin, Geneva	11
William L. Schulz, Liverpool	11
James B. Pilcher, Peiping	13
Monnett B. Davis, Buenos Aires	13
Franklin Hawley, Lille	13
Hiram Bingham, Jr., Marseille	14
T. J. Hohenthal, Bombay	14
Charles A. Hutchinson, Adelaide	14
Thomas D. Davis, St. John, N. B.	16
Edwin C. Wilson, Paris	16
Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Tokyo	16
C. E. MacEachran, Halifax	17
Jay Walker, Cairo	17
Emile P. Gassie, Jr., Peiping	20
Perry Ellis, Mazatlan	20
Aagot B. Samuelsen, Oslo	20
William C. Burdett, Rio de Janeiro	21
John P. McDermott, Budapest	23
L. E. Steinhardt, Lima	23
Ware Adams, Berlin	24
Brewster H. Morris, Vienna	25
Perry Laukhuff, Milan	25
G. Wallace La Rue, Bombay	25
W. W. Schott, Budapest	25
John F. Montgomery, Budapest	27
Virginia W. Collins, Tokyo	27
Robert B. Macatee, Belgrads	28
Henry M. Wolcott, London	28
Arthur R. Ringwalt, Peiping	28
J. M. Bowcock, Munich	29
Frances D. Bryant, Callao-Lima	30
William Barnes, Buenos Aires	30
Stephen C. Brown, Yokohama	30
	July
Maurice M. Bernbaum, Singapore	1
Robert E. Wilson, Buenos Aires	1
Philip P. Williams, Rio de Janeiro	1
Cecil M. P. Cross, Paris	5
Fletcher Warren, Department	5
Leslie C. Reed, Montevideo	5
Robert F. Woodward, Rio de Janeiro	5
Gerald A. Mokma, Antwerp	6
Arnold Van Benschoten, Antwerp	6
A. S. Chase, Canton	7
T. R. Connelly, Paris	8
William L. Peck, Riga	8
W. J. Gallman, Department	8
Basil L. Macgowan, Kaunas	8
Leslie W. Johnson, La Paz	9

MARRIAGES

Perkins-Todd. Miss Kathleen Todd and Mr. Troy L. Perkins, Vice Consul at Mukden, were married in that city on April 17.

Barnes-Layton. Miss Virginia Lee Layton and Mr. William Barnes were married on July 2 at Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Barnes has been assigned as Vice Consul to Santiago.

Adam-Ivey. Miss Mercedes Ana Ivey and Hector Cameron Adam, Jr., were married on June 30, 1938, in Montevideo where Mr. Adam is Vice Consul.



Photo Courtesy National Aeronautics

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PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 465)

It is serious, of course, when an American warship is attacked and sunk, deliberately, as apparently was the *Panay*. But few American parents would agree to a war declaration that would send their sons overseas to be killed and maimed just because a ship was sunk. Such reluctance may lack heroism, it may be selfish and non-patriotic, but it is, nevertheless, the *practical* fact, and it is this fact that the State Department faces in its difficult task today.

No diplomatic statesman should make threats which this country is not ready and willing to back with action. Everyone agrees with this. Therefore, Mr. Hull very wisely refrains from threats, and confines his protests to the "moral suasion" so roundly condemned by some critics. The Secretary knows that America does not want war, and that unfortunate as these war "incidents" may be, they cannot be remedied by plunging the country into another gory abyss. It is bad enough to lose a few American lives; it is much worse to fill foreign cemeteries with "little white crosses, row on row"—especially since force has never settled permanently any world controversy.

Moral courage calls for a much greater effort than physical courage. The full scorn of a materialistic world is invariably loosed on the exponent of moral force. Nevertheless, the Wilsonian policy of moral suasion, which is nothing more nor less than the essentials of the teachings of Moses, and the prophets of old, of the Founder of Christianity,

who counselled, "Put up thy sword," is the only policy whereby lasting peace between men and nations can be achieved.

Persistent championing of such moral forces, especially under the sponsorship of such a sincere advocate of world cooperation as Cordell Hull, may eventually gather such momentum as to compel aggressive nations to stop and think, to count the cost of conquest, and perchance to see the beacon light today so courageously held aloft amid the clamor of inhuman warfare.

There is still hope for humanity as long as there are quiet, thoughtful, peace-loving statesmen, able and willing to hew to the path of righteousness, despite the critic pack snapping thoughtlessly at their heels.—"The Argonaut," June 10, 1938.

ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONS

Twenty-three of the questions should be answered "Yes": numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, and 44. The twenty-seven other questions should be answered "No."

To compute the score, 4 points are deducted for each incorrect answer.

COVER PICTURE

This native of the Marquesas Islands illustrates the physical type of the Polynesian, and the cultural trait of tattooing—an art which was developed by the Polynesians, and brought to America by whalers in the eighteenth century.



CLUB PRIVILEGES IN WASHINGTON FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Through the untiring efforts of George W. Renchard on behalf of the Foreign Service Association, Foreign Service Officers have been given the privileges of non-resident membership at the University Club, which is now located at 1135 Sixteenth Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Racquet Club. The following notice has been received by Mr. Renchard from a governor of the University Club:

I am pleased to be able to advise you that the Board of Governors of the University Club, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution the effect of which is to permit officers of the American Foreign Service on duty abroad who may be able to qualify for membership in the Club to enjoy the privileges of non-resident membership on the basis of a non-resident initiation fee of \$15.00 and "absent" dues in the sum of \$5.00 per year, it being further understood that if such members become resident in Washington on Departmental duties and desire to maintain their Club affiliation, they shall be required to qualify as resident members, paying the balance of the initiation fee amounting to \$35.00 and resident dues of \$80.00 per year.

The Army and Navy Club of Washington, located at Fargut Square and Eye Street, has recently extended the eligibility for associate membership to officers of the Foreign Service, who are proposed by two regular members of the club.

The entrance fee for resident membership is fifty dollars. There is no entrance fee for non-resident membership.

The dues of regular and associate members who are of the resident class are \$6 per month, except that the dues of regular members on the active list of the regular service of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States holding permanent commissions of the rank of or junior to captain in the Army and Marine Corps and lieutenant, senior grade, in the Navy and Coast Guard shall be \$3 per month.

The dues of regular and associate members of the non-resident class are \$5 per year.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION Financial Statement for the period July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938

RECEIPTS	
Balance brought forward	\$5,120.94
Dues	\$3,274.03
Interest	205.64
Exchange18
Surplus collections, parties at Hay-Adams House	31.00
Reimbursements for advances for flowers	39.00
Reimbursement for cost of telegram	5.72

Reimbursement from Scholarship Fund	400.00
From Scholarship Fund for bond	1,000.00
From AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL	1,000.00
For Relief Fund	5.00
	<u>\$5,960.57</u>
	<u>\$11,081.51</u>

EXPENDITURES	
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL	\$2,742.27
Clerical Assistance	362.00
Cutting inscription Memorial Tablet	35.00
Gilding letters Memorial Tablet	9.00
Express	1.35
Bonds	\$5,025.00
Accrued interest	6.39
Commission	6.25
	<u>\$5,037.64</u>
Rent Safety Deposit Box	\$5.50
Two silver cigaret boxes	210.00
Advanced for Scholarship Fund	400.00
Exchange25
Advanced for Flowers	39.00
Columnar pad40
Telegrams	9.86
Party at Hay-Adams House	13.45
Framing picture	1.50
Flowers	69.78
Stamps	19.15
	<u>\$8,956.15</u>
Balance:	
Savings Account	\$1,777.67
Checking Account	329.78
On hand	17.91
	<u>\$2,125.36</u>
	<u>\$11,081.51</u>

Statement for Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 1938.


ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in bank	\$2,125.36
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 1946-49—3 1/8% market value	5,406.50
Dues in arrears for 1937-38	376.50
	<u>\$7,908.36</u>
SCHOLARSHIP FUND	
U. S. Treasury Bonds, 1946-49—3 1/8%, market value	\$8,660.40
1960—2 7/8%, market value	7,229.60
Savings Account	324.53
	<u>\$16,214.53</u>
LIABILITIES	
Relief Fund	\$105.00
Net assets	7,803.36
	<u>\$7,908.36</u>
Net assets	<u>\$16,214.53</u>
	<u>\$16,214.53</u>

J. C. VINCENT,
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