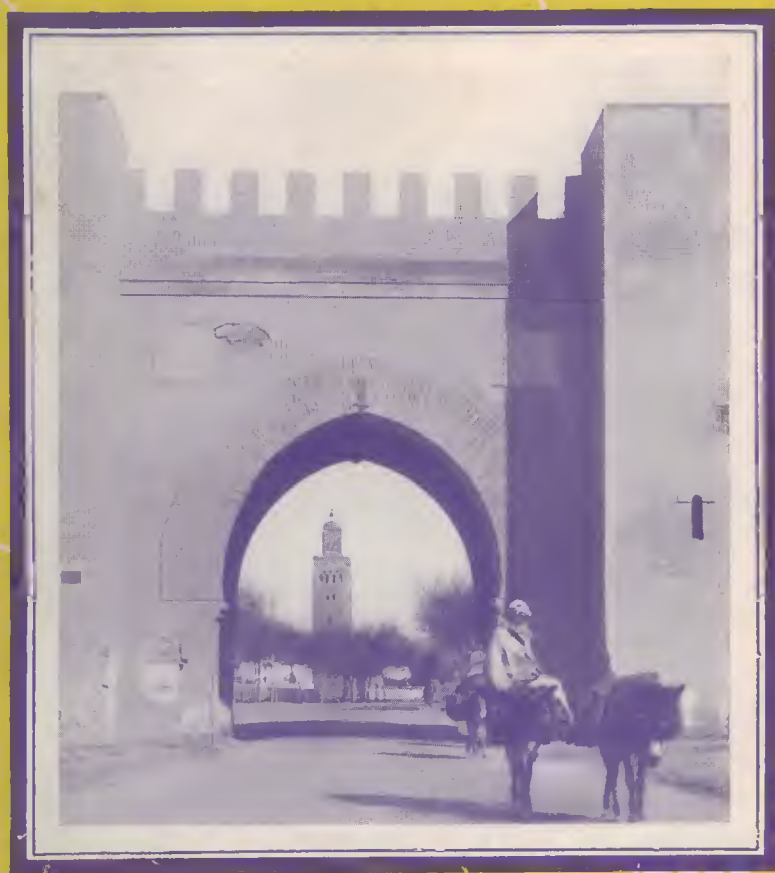


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL ★ ★ ★ ★



VOL. 15

SEPTEMBER, 1938

No. 9

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Issued monthly by American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter August 20, 1934, at the Post Office, in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.



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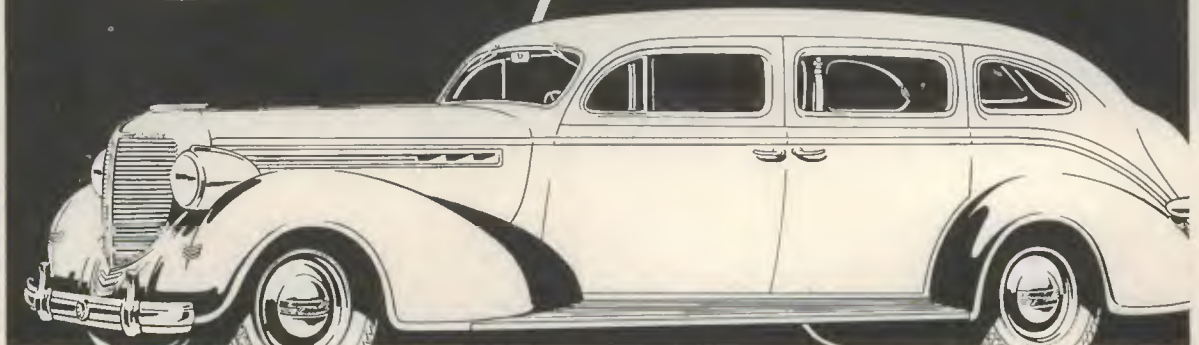


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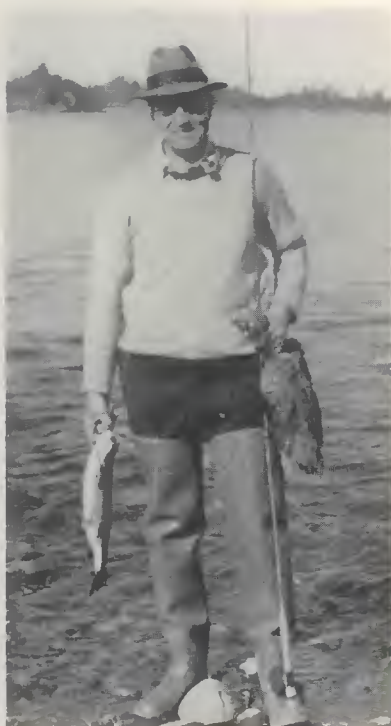
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 15, No. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1938

Kaieteur

By HAROLD SIMS, *Vice Consul, Pernambuco*

KAIETEUR FALLS, five times the height of Niagara, nestled deep in the jungles of British Guiana, are one of the world's most beautiful tapestries of water. The first leg of the journey that was to take me to Kaieteur was being rapidly completed as our two-mast, seven-sail carvel daily proved her worth as a Nova Scotian "Knockabout." Only four days out of Tobago and now sailing smoothly across the dividing line that separates the blue Atlantic from the murky waters along the coasts of the three Guianas.

The Orinoco, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Courtantyne, Surinam, and Cayenne all with their huge mouths gaping amidst dune and mangrove swamps pour their dingy, opaque, and muddy waters from the remote highlands into an otherwise placid blue ocean.

Before sunrise on the fifth day we had safely crossed the bar of the Demerara. Hauling in our sails, we then drifted down to an open berth alongside the idle and dilapidated quays. Here we were in the land of El Dorado where the golden nuggets and precious stones worn profusely by the Indians incited many 16th century adventurers to explore what is now Great Britain's

only colonial possession in South America. Even Sir Walter Raleigh pawned his worldly belongings to search for the "gilded King" and the "city of Gold" along the treacherous banks of the Essequibo. Countless French Corsairs, bold Portuguese navigators, high-booted and sturdy Netherlanders, and swarthy Hispanic Americans have been swallowed up by the great rivers and hostile Indian tribes, all in quest of a fabulous rich city said to exist on the shores of an inland lake.

Down through the ages of the galley, square rigger and clipper ships this colony, like her two sister Guianas, has known the gripping romance of bloody clashes between land-hungry crews of weather-beaten frigates and the Carib inhabitants of its mighty forests. Swashbuckling privateersmen have been known to lose control of themselves, worshipping the natural beauty of the forests with the inspiration of paganism.

Today this colonial outpost is slowly discarding its El Dorado cloak of misty potentialities, and is developing into a great agricultural country. Yet the greater portion of its area, the mighty and almost impenetrable hinterland, is only one day by river boat from the mod-



A ledge on which few white men have stood.



ern sugar factories that dot its flat wet coastal plain. This vast territory with an area of approximately 90,000 square miles, unacquainted with hurricanes, earthquakes and other cataclysms of nature, offers one many varied fields for settlement.

The pattern of life along the Demerara coast is exceedingly complex. With an estimated population of some 300,000 inhabitants, out of which perhaps 500 are pure white, we find the remainder divided among East Indian coolies, Chinese, Syrians, Africans, West Indians and the aboriginal Indians. As can be imagined, such a cosmopolitan population creates an atmosphere which in its life and color is extremely fascinating.

The Madrassi's, Sikhs, and Hindustani's mingle in the local markets, arm-in-arm with the dusky descendants of the second son of Noah, while the shy sons of a once-proud celestial kingdom dicker with bushy-eyed Syrians. In and out of an East Indian mosque, coolie women wearing the orange veil in gypsy fashion, exposing the forehead clustered with the various religious symbols of their faith, their arms and ankles heavily encased in antique silver bracelets, promenade in stately contrast to their squatting, hairy-legged, Ghandi-like males, whose sartorial wardrobe consists only of a turban and a loin cloth. Not more than a block away a negro chapel house, packed to overflowing proportions, sways and rocks to an Africanized "swing" version of "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder I'll Be There," while perhaps across the street the aristocratic edifices of a Roman Catholic Cathedral appear haughty during the Portuguese Benção. Each enjoys the customs and religion of his native land with radical gaps existing between the social and political factors that effect these conditions, yet all live harmoniously under the incomparable colonialism of Great Britain.

Exchanging this kaleidoscopic scene of nationalities for the "pork-knocker" town of Bartica, situated on the fringe of the hinterland, allowed me just twelve hours to organize my dhroghers and Indian guides into a functioning unit, for at sunrise on the following morning we were to start the long trek to Kaieteur.

A night of hostilities without a Father Grotius' formal declaration of war (all in keeping with present day methods) between myself and the belligerent Anopheles mosquitoes routed me from my sleep and left me severely drilled. Any one familiar with the military strategy of these fighting hosts of the malaria parasite may well appreciate my overenjoyment at the break of dawn.

What a hilarious commotion my motor lorry

caused when it was rolled off the wharf out into Bartica's one and only street and loaded with our provisions. Haste was emphasized every two seconds, yet I could not discard the opportunity to observe the sparkling gleam of excitement in the townsmen's eyes as they marvelled at this "thing on wheels," which according to them would literally have to eat its way through the "bush."

As the day rolled on and the massive jungle yielded to our penetration, we encountered greater difficulty at every turn with "jay-walking" game. It is a rare and extraordinary sight to watch an Indian Bowman sitting astride a motor hood display perfect skill with his home-made paraphernalia. He required only a mere glimpse of his quarry, then a bamboo arrow would sail through the air with unerring aim. It was not long until our game basket was bulging with Accouris, Mahms and Powis.

Shadows in the evening sunlight were now encroaching through the slight openings of the tree-roofed jungle. High, along the lofty branches of this natural canopy, a troop of bellowing red howlers (largest of South American monkeys) performed incomparable acrobatic feats as they raced to their settlement after a day's rummage through the forests. The head dhrogher leaned forward and rolled a gurgling laugh deep down in his hungry throat, happily pleased with our successful day's journey, "Suh, dis heah savage say 'it's only thoity minutes to de quittin' place fuh de day." With renewed energy and heavier pressure applied to the accelerator, the other dhrogher maneuvered our heavily laden lorry over the rough terrain with all the skill of a racetrack driver entering his last lap.

With the retreating light of day we drew alongside a small clearing which exposed the swirling Esequibo. All hands turned to and in a very short time a temporary camp was set up. The two dhroghers prepared our first real meal of the day, which consisted principally of the day's prize, baked Powis and Mahm, toasted cassava, and Casserrii, preceded by a generous mixture of cool spring water and honey-colored rum. Our uncontrollable appetites converted this "rib-sticking" fare into a banquet feast, and we ate until our digestive organs were almost on the verge of rebelling. After sluggishly preparing camp for the night we settled down to a much-needed rest. As I reclined gently in my hammock, swaying to and fro, our No. 1 Patamona Indian squatting on his haunches before the dying embers of the fire-basket voluntarily launched his version of the legend of Kaieteur. The person who travels

(Continued on page 568)



One of the world's most beautiful tapestries of water.



Legislation of Interest to the Service

By CHARLES B. HOSMER AND GEORGE H. BUTLER,
Department of State



Charles B. Hosmer

MUCH of the legislation discussed in this article probably has come to the attention of officers in the field, but it may be of interest to have brief comment upon some aspects of a number of the bills. The Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 contains many items of interest to the Department and Foreign Service. In addition several other measures which

were passed during the last months of the third session of the Seventy-fifth Congress have a direct bearing upon our work. The list, of course, is not a complete one and no effort has been made to give a full outline of all of the provisions of the various pieces of legislation.

The Act of June 29, 1938, which contains provisions affecting the naturalization of wives of Foreign Service officers, is the subject of an article on page 529 of this issue entitled "New Legislation on Naturalization" and so has not been included in this summary.

Second Deficiency Bill:

Perhaps the item of greatest interest to the Department and Foreign Service in the Second Deficiency Bill is the one providing for the setting up of two new divisions, one to be known as the Division of Cultural Relations and the other the Division of International Communications. The Division of Cultural Relations was ordered established by Departmental Order No. 768, effective on July 28, 1938. The Division will have general charge of official international activities of the Department with respect to the exchange of professors, teachers, and students; the formulation and distribution of libraries of representative works of the United States, and suitable translations thereof; supervision of participation by our Government in international radio broadcasts; and, in general, the improvement and broadening of the scope of our cultural relations with other countries.

One of the most important functions of the Division of Cultural Relations will be to act as an effective and an official coordinating agency for

other interested Government departments and agencies and with the many private organizations which already are active in many phases of cultural relations. This coordination will make possible the intelligent planning and carrying out of a broad program in the field.

The Division of Cultural Relations will function under the general supervision of the Under Secretary of State and in close cooperation with the geographical divisions. Dr. Ben M. Cherrington has been appointed Chief of the Division. For twelve years Dr. Cherrington has been the Director of a program of public education in world affairs. This program has been sponsored by the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences of the University of Denver. Dr. Cherrington's experiences and achievements during the twelve-year period of this Foundation's continuous activities will be of great value to him in the work which he now is undertaking as Chief of the new Division.

In testifying before the House Committee with respect to the establishment of the Division of Cultural Relations, Assistant Secretary of State Messersmith pointed out that similar Divisions or Bureaus exist in the Foreign Offices of several countries, including Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. He observed that, while the new Division in our Department of State is being set up on a very modest scale, the work contemplated is of the greatest importance and includes a field in which very constructive results can be obtained.

The Division of International Communications has not yet been established. In the hearings before the House Committee, Mr. Messersmith stated that there are to be three sections in the new Division, one on shipping, one on telecommunications, and one on aviation. The present personnel of the Department probably will be drawn upon to fill a considerable number of the positions in the Division. Mr. Messersmith observed that the establishment of the Division of International Communications is in recognition of the greatly



George H. Butler



increased importance of the international aspects of the activities to be assigned to the Division and is a part of the reorganization program that the Department is carrying out. The new Division will handle work which up to the present time has been distributed among several other Divisions of the Department.

Mr. Messersmith observed during his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee that the Department always has given constant attention to its internal organization in order to increase its efficiency and to enable it to carry on its heavy burden of duties. He said that the establishment of the two new Divisions is a part of the general program of internal organization.

* * * *

Congress amended previous appropriations for Foreign Service buildings so that funds which were limited to specific foreign building projects are now available for other projects. The Foreign Service Buildings Commission now has authority to develop its program according to needs in the field.

* * * *

An additional appropriation of \$50,000 was made to meet such authorized expenses as the President in his discretion may deem necessary to enable the United States to collaborate with the several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in regard to the proposed Pan American Highway.

* * * *

There was appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Committee on Political Refugees. Mr. Myron C. Taylor was chairman of the American Delegation to the inter-governmental meeting which was held at Evian, France, during July, 1938. The committee adopted a resolution on July 14, which provided among other things that there should meet at London an inter-governmental committee consisting of such representatives as the governments participating in the Evian meeting may desire to designate. This committee is to continue the work of the inter-governmental meeting at Evian, and its first meeting was held at London on August 3.

* * * *

Finally, the Second Deficiency Bill included a number of special appropriations for participation by the United States in various international conferences.

Public No. 543, 75th Congress:

This bill, approved on May 25, 1938, authorizes appropriations totaling \$5,000,000 during the next five years for Legation and Consulate buildings at posts where these facilities are most needed. It is stipulated that not more than \$1,000,000 shall be expended in any one year. While not an appropriation Act, the bill does enable the Department to ask for specific appropriations for the purpose of carrying through the provisions of the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended.

A number of the projects now under way have been described in recent articles in the JOURNAL by Frederick Larkin, Chief, Foreign Service Buildings Office. Since these projects are in various stages of progress, the Department has not asked for any appropriation for the next fiscal year under the present Act.

In submitting its recommendations to the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, the Department recommends that three main objectives be kept in mind: first, to provide for properly designed buildings at as many of the smaller posts as possible; second, through the consolidation of the various activities to effect savings in rental and operating costs; and third, to continue as rapidly as the appropriation will permit to provide centrally located office buildings in which can be grouped all of the activities of our Government in whichever city is concerned. It is the general policy of the Department not to purchase existing buildings but to build new ones especially planned to provide typical American office space for all Government employees for whom such space must be furnished in the various cities.

Public No. 545, 75th Congress:

The provisions of this legislation, approved May 25, 1938, authorizes the President, whenever he finds that the public interest renders such a course advisable, upon agreement with the government of any other American Republic, or the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or the Government of Liberia, if such government is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, to detail for temporary service of not exceeding one year, under such government, any such person in the employ of the Government of the United States.

This legislation makes it possible, among other things, for our Government to cooperate with the governments of the other American Republics in a broad field of activities relating to the various national economies.

(Continued on page 556)

Press Comment on the Secretary's Remarks on the Foreign Service

"STUFFED-SHIRT DIPLOMATS"

Secretary Hull, writing in *THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL*, defends the United States diplomatic and consular service against the charge that it is made up of "be-spatted and stuffed-shirt" officials.

This charge is like a great many other generalities, wide of the mark and unfair to most of the persons embraced in it.

The great majority of the career men in the foreign service are hardworking, faithful public servants, as anyone who has come into contact with them knows.

As long as the most desirable diplomatic posts continue to be handed out as political favors there will be danger of their falling to cake-pushers or political hack-writers, who spend their time turning out books while their subordinates carry on the work of the embassy or legation, as the case may be.

A notable fact about the foreign service officers whom Secretary Hull credits with especially meritorious work is that, with a single exception, all the men he names are in junior positions or were at the time they performed the acts which he praises.

When the merit system in the foreign service has been in operation longer, and when it is extended to cover the chief ambassadorships, if it ever is, there probably will be little heard of "be-spatted and stuffed-shirt" diplomatists in our embassies and legations abroad.—*Detroit Free Press*, August 6, 1938.

FEVER AND SPATS

If you have associated the word "diplomat" with a top hat, striped trousers and spats, you are to be pardoned. Most of us have. But most of us also will welcome the declaration of Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the foreign service is not "composed of persons of the be-spatted and stuffed-shirt variety, whose most ardent work is collecting gossip at luncheons and cocktail parties."

For these words let us all thank Mr. Hull, who knows what he is talking about. He has put his finger on something which ought to have been brought out into the open long ago. Everybody, we presume, has entertained at least some of the

ideas he describes concerning the foreign service and nearly everybody will be glad to be put right about it.

He was referring to the recent death of John J. O'Keefe, vice-consul at Buena Ventura, Colombia, a victim of malignant malaria contracted in the course of duty. Commenting on this case, Mr. Hull said:

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 Africa and Asia and in unhealthy tropical seaports. Officers and clerks at such posts are more familiar with bad living conditions and trying tasks than with cocktail parties. They have more experience of malaria than of spats.

A fever cot in a tropical port is a long way from a London drawing room, no matter how one looks at the picture. It is good to be told that the extremes exist within the scope of our great foreign service and it is encouraging to reflect that all those in that service are not engaged in merely ornamental tasks. — *Pawtucket Times*, August 5, 1938.

SEAMY SIDE OF DIPLOMACY

Secretary of State Cordell Hull does a good turn for the men and women in the diplomatic service over which he presides, and gives the average American a clearer view and a better understanding of the service, by writing in *THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* of the hard and dangerous tasks many of our representatives abroad are performing.

"The be-spatted and stuffed-shirt variety of diplomat is virtually non-existent in the American service," says the secretary. If the people have assumed that our diplomats were people of that sort, it is because newspapers and magazines usually picture them in formal attire, often at state functions, where custom prescribes what they wear.

The great majority of our diplomats are hard workers, and anything else but mere clothes horses, we are assured, and the secretary takes occasion to specify numerous instances in which our

(Continued on page 548)



Courtesy of the International News Photos, Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1938

The Secretary of State leaving his hotel, leaving the State Department,
and at his desk.

According to recent press releases, the Secretary of State is the only member of the President's cabinet who is remaining in Washington throughout the summer. He is said to be one of the most energetic of the Capitol's officials.



Pirate or Gentleman?

By CATHERINE REDMOND

PERHAPS two centuries hence students, delving into the voluminous and sensational literature left to posterity by our generation, will find facts to justify or explain the heinous crimes of many of the men today designated our Public Enemies. I say perhaps, because time has a way of unearthing motives and fabricating reasons; because it has a tendency, also, to lend glamour to the bold, bad men of history. Take the case of Captain William Kidd—the most desperate pirate of his time—and see how 230 odd years have conspired to make him a gentleman of sorts.

Convicted of murder and sentenced to “be hanged by the neck until you are dead,” Captain Kidd departed this world on May 9, 1701. He died on the gallows and doubtless there was not a man in England or the American Colonies but slept better that night, knowing one bold buccaneer had met his doom. Feared, hunted and despised, the expiring William Kidd offered strange contrast to that man of 1691 who was looked up to as an

honest and loyal subject and rewarded “one hundred and fifty pounds current money” by Henry Sloughter, Governor of the Province of New York, for the “many good services done to this Province.”

In 10 years’ time he had traveled the road from distinguished respectability to world-blazoned disgrace—a road which, had fortune smiled, might have led him to fame and everlasting veneration. Indeed, Kidd’s early career has been likened by historians to that of John Paul Jones, the mariner who was destined for the glory that endures without stigma.

Born in Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century, William Kidd drifted into the American Colonies and attained some prominence in New York City prior to 1691. He was

happily married, had amassed considerable property for that time, and had distinguished himself as a naval commander in the war between England and France. William, Prince of Orange, had just acceded to the English throne and



“Kidd borrowed gold cargo . . .”

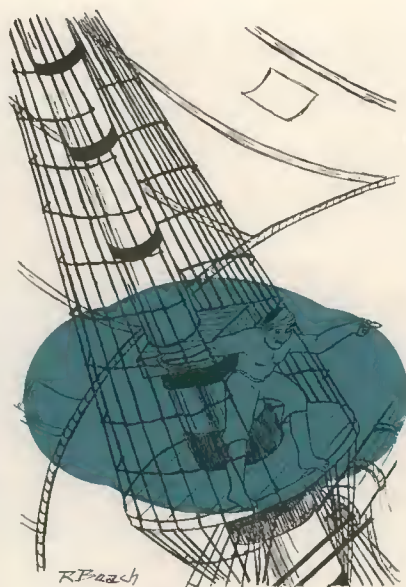
in the Colonies, as well as in Great Britain, government was unsettled. Governor succeeded governor and, with characteristic zest, Kidd jumped to oppose one incumbent, to defend another; his actions brought praise or blame, according to the way the wind blew. But friend or foe, no one could deny his prowess as a sailor.

He had sailed the seas from childhood, was familiar with the configurations of coastlines and the dangerous currents of waters, could foresee a tempest in the deep or read mutiny in the eyes of a disgruntled crew. No man of the time was better qualified than he to undertake the perilous task assigned to him, the commission destined to bring disgrace instead of honor.

As a result of political unrest in England and throughout her American possessions, bands of pirates covered the seas. Of these, many of the most daring were American Colonists whose lawless deeds cast much odium on the port of New York.

The Indian Ocean also was aswarm with rovers, and so many vessels of the East India Company had met with disaster that the British government was petitioned to send out a vessel for protection.

Aroused by this to the necessity for serious action, England put the matter into the hands of the Earl of Bellamont, who had been appointed governor of several of the col-



“They were richly laden and Kidd’s crew eyed them with desire.”

onies. Bellamont, in turn, sought the advice of Mr. Robert Livingston, an influential New Yorker visiting in London at the time.

Livingston’s suggestion was to send out a cruiser to seize all lawless rovers and he recommended to Lord Bellamont Captain William Kidd as a seaman qualified to head such an adventure. He recommended him for his knowledge of pirates, and their places of resort, and described him as “a man on whose integrity and services full reliance might be placed.”

Accordingly, William Kidd was selected as the man to rid the seas of piracy. The war required all the cruisers so no king’s ship could be employed in the service; it was decided finally to refer the undertaking to private enterprise, giving it, however, the sanction of government.

The ship *Adventure* was bought for \$30,000, Kidd and Livingston furnishing \$3,000 apiece. The remainder was subscribed by

the Earls Bellamont and Romney, Lord Chancellor Somers, Lord High Admiral, Duke of Shrewsbury, and Sir Henry Harrison. The agreement with Kidd was made in the name of the Earl of Bellamont and so business-like were all proceedings that Kidd gave bond of 2,000 pounds sterling for faithful performance of duties, with Robert Livingston as security in another bond of 10,000 pounds.

The Royal Commissioning giv-



“... and captured the *Maiden*.”

en Kidd by William the Third empowered him to seize all pirates, whether English subjects or subjects of other nations; to take their ships and cargoes, by force if need be, and bring the offenders to legal trial. He was instructed to keep an exact journal of his proceedings, giving names of ships captured, names of officers and crews, and value of cargoes. And he was commanded, at his peril, to avoid molesting English friends or allies under any pretence of authority granted by this Commission.

The *Adventure* had 30 guns and carried a crew of 80 men. Sailing to New York in 1696, Kidd captured a French merchantman, a legal act of war, gaining a prize of \$1,700. In New York he enlisted volunteer sailors, offering every man an equal share of prizes taken—after 40 shares had been reserved for himself and the owners.

Having assembled his crew, Kidd sailed from New York harbor for Madeira, to take on wine. Then he headed for Cape Verde Islands, for salt and provisions. These stores on board, he pointed the ship's prow toward the African Coast, for the Island of Madagascar was a rendezvous for pirates. It was a bold move, to head for this stronghold of desperadoes and dare fight them out in their own waters. A less courageous commander than Kidd would have chosen to keep friendly shores at his back and meet the pirates when they sallied abroad.

"But where does Captain Kidd, pirate, enter this tale?" I hear you ask. The stage is being set for his entrance now, here in the unexpectedly calm water surrounding Madagascar. In the 9-months' sailing from Plymouth, England, to Madagascar Kidd's provisions and money had been depleted. The *Adventure* had captured no prizes en

route and the crew had fastened all their hopes of treasure to the possibility of running down plunder-laden pirate vessels as they neared Madagascar. Imagine then their disappointment when, coasting the Island time and again, they sighted not a single sail—save those of three English war-ships which availed them naught.

Dropping anchor long enough to replenish their water casks, they learned that all the pirate vessels were out, plundering in waters thousands of miles away. This was a contingency which Kidd had not foreseen, but his crew blamed him for having guided them hither at such a time. Food was low, and there was no money; in desperation,

the *Adventure* covered the 1,300 miles east to Malabar. Still they sighted no prizes until luck carried them by the Island of Joanna where they ran upon the wreckage of a French ship; from the stranded commander of this vessel Kidd borrowed gold cargo enough to purchase food for a few weeks' time. Discouraged himself, he made every effort to sustain the morale of his men a little longer. It was



"... he struck a mortal blow to one William Moore."

no easy task. They had dreamed of riches for so long that now their fingers itched to grab up gold coins and precious stones and claim them for their own.

Many ships of the Great Mogul, sailing from the Mongol cities of Gengis Khan's empire, passed near the *Adventure*. They were richly laden, and Kidd's crew eyed them with desire. Time and again they begged his permission to plunder them but William Kidd, gentleman, was not yet willing to step into the role of pirate. Finally, his repeated refusals met with such opposition that he saw mutiny ahead; mutiny, with himself, a fail-

(Continued on page 550)



NEW LEGISLATION ON NATURALIZATION

By JOHN J. SCANLAN, *Department of State*

"Women Without a Country," wives of Foreign Service officers, and wives of such officers who have the nationality of a foreign country will be interested to know that as a result of the Act of June 29, 1938, they are placed in a position where they may become naturalized as American citizens without having to absent themselves from the countries in which their husbands are stationed for the period necessary to qualify them for naturalization in the United States. The particular portion of the Act which is of interest to the alien wives of Foreign Service officers is the following:

"An alien who has been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence, and who is the wife or husband of a citizen of the United States so engaged abroad within one of the above-mentioned categories, shall be considered as residing in the United States for the purpose of naturalization notwithstanding any absence from the United States."

It will be observed that an alien who has been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence and who is the wife of a citizen of the United States engaged abroad in one of the capacities mentioned in other portions of the Act, among which capacities is employment abroad by the Government of the United States, shall be considered as residing in the United States for the purpose of naturalization regardless of her absence from the United States. In view of this provision any alien wife of a Foreign Service officer who has been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence may notwithstanding her absence thereafter from this country be naturalized upon compliance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of September 22, 1922, as amended.

Alien women who were married to Foreign Service officers after September 22, 1922, and prior to noon of May 24, 1934, would seem to be entitled to petition for naturalization after one year from the date of their admission into the United States for permanent residence, although there has been a diversity of opinions of courts upon this point. Some courts have held that in view of the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1934, alien wives of American citizens must reside in the United States for a period of three

(Continued on page 560)

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS

Number 768

For the purpose of encouraging and strengthening cultural relations and intellectual cooperation between the United States and other countries, it is hereby ordered that there shall be established in the Department of State a Division of Cultural Relations.

The Division will have general charge of official international activities of this Department with respect to cultural relations, embracing the exchange of professors, teachers, and students; cooperation in the field of music, art, literature, and other intellectual and cultural attainments; the formulation and distribution of libraries of representative works of the United States and suitable translations thereof; the preparations for and management of the participation by this Government in international expositions in this field; supervision of participation by this Government in international radio broadcasts; encouragement of a closer relationship between unofficial organizations of this and of foreign governments engaged in cultural and intellectual activities; and, generally, the dissemination abroad of the representative intellectual and cultural works of the United States and the improvement and broadening of the scope of our cultural relations with other countries.

In fulfilling its functions, the Division of Cultural Relations will direct the conduct of exhaustive studies and have responsibility for the elaboration and the carrying into effect of a comprehensive and coordinated plan of activity in this Country for the strengthening of international intellectual and cultural relations; it will assist in the preparation and interpretation of treaties in this field; it will supervise the formulation of regulations and procedure necessary for the fulfillment of obligations under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations and other treaties and conventions relating to cultural relations to which the United States may become a party; it will draft or review correspondence with foreign governments, American Diplomatic and Consular Officers, and all other correspondence pertaining to these activities; it will collaborate with the Office of Education and other Government Departments and Agencies, the National Committee on Inter-American Intellectual Cooperation, other educational and cultural organizations and institutions, and Foreign Missions in Washington.

The Division of Cultural Relations will function under the general supervision of the Under Sec-



retary of State and in close cooperation with the geographical divisions.

Mr. Ben M. Cherrington has been appointed Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations.

The symbol designation of the Division shall be RC.

The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant will provide the essential clerical assistance and equipment for the new Division, within the limits of appropriated funds.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective on July 28, 1938, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

(Signed) CORDELL HULL.

Department of State

July 27, 1938.

Number 769

The functions of the Office of the Historical Adviser are hereby abolished, except those appertaining to representation on the National Historical Publications Commission and the National Archives Council.

There is hereby established in the Department of State an Office of the Editor of the Treaties which will be charged, under the Secretary of State, with the editing and the compilation of the publication, "Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America," and with the giving of advice and the submission of recommendations to the Secretary on certain historical and Constitutional questions. The records and documents of the former Office of the Historical Adviser which relate to functions of the Editor of the Treaties shall be transferred to that Office. The symbol designation of the Office shall be ET.

Dr. Hunter Miller, formerly the Historical Adviser, is designated Editor of the Treaties.

The Chief of the Division of Research and Publication is designated as Historical Adviser for the purpose of representation on the National Historical Publications Commission, and he is designated as the alternate of the Secretary of State on the National Archives Council.

Mr. Carlton Savage, formerly the Assistant Historical Adviser, is designated Assistant to the Counselor of the Department of State. In this

capacity, he will be charged with the performance of research studies in matters relating to the formulation and execution of the foreign policies of the Government falling within the jurisdiction of the Office of the Counselor, with particular reference to matters of neutrality; with providing the Secretary of State and the Counselor with information pertaining to current questions arising from civil and international armed conflicts; with matters pertaining to certain historical and Constitutional questions and the ascertainment of Presidential electors; and with assisting the Counselor, generally, in the work of his Office. The records and documents of the former Office of the Historical Adviser which relate to the carrying out of these functions shall be transferred to the Office of the Counselor.

The Office of the Geographer is hereby placed under the supervision of the Chief of the Division of Research and Publication. Correspondence, records and other documents intended for the Office of the Geographer should be routed to that office, the symbol of which shall be Ge. Outgoing correspondence from the Office of the Geographer should pass through the Division of Research and Publication.

The archives, documents, books, and other records of the former Office of the Historical Adviser are transferred to the custody of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, who shall arrange for their permanent disposition subject to the approval of Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Messersmith.

The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant will effect the essential reassignments of personnel and of equipment, within the limits of appropriated funds.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective on August 1, 1938, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Orders in conflict therewith.

CORDELL HULL.



Dr. Cherrington

COVER PICTURE

The Gateway to Marrakesh, Morocco, a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants. Marrakesh is located in a vast desert plain with the imposing ridge of the Atlas Mountains behind it.



Front view temporary Embassy residence



Patio around which the Chancery Offices are situated

American Embassy: Rio de Janeiro



Drawing Room, looking toward the Library

Some Service Writers and Verses

By RALPH J. TOTTEN, *Retired*



Ralph J. Totten

MANY articles have already been written both for the JOURNAL and for general publications calling attention to the wealth of literary talent that has graced the American Foreign Service since we first began to send representatives to foreign countries. There were many professional writers in the past who looked upon a consular appointment as a wonderful

opportunity to live abroad with a modest, but assured, income, and with unlimited time to devote to their literary work.

As all of us know, there have been hundreds of writers who, at one time or another, filled consular posts—some of them already famous, or achieving fame later—but many, many others who were not so well known. In listing our literary representatives abroad there are a number of names which immediately come to mind—such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), Bret Harte and William Dean Howells, of the older school; and in more modern times, George Harvey, Thomas Nelson Page, Norvel Richardson, George Agnew Chamberlain, and a host of others.

Although never a famous man, and one who was always willing to hide his light under a bushel, in this case a non de plume, Lorin A. Lathrop was in many ways one of the most versatile and gifted men I have ever known, and also one of the most delightful and interesting companions. He was consul at Bristol, England, for some thirty-five years during which time he wrote an enormous number of novels, verses and miscellaneous books under two different pen names, although the greater number of his literary works were under the name of Andrew Loring, and were in the form of installment-a-day novels for the daily press. Later when the scarcity of print paper during the World War caused him to lose his British market, he wrote several serials for the *Saturday Evening Post* under the non de plume of Kenion Gambier; and after his retirement, he wrote his memoirs for the *Post*. As far as I am

aware, the latter was the only thing ever published under his real name. As showing his versatility, it is interesting to know that one of his books is a most exhaustive and complete rhyming dictionary, carrying on to three syllable rhymes (*The Rhymers' Lexicon*, by Andrew Loring).

In the gay, bad old times when a consul's principle, and sometimes only, duty in connection with his office was the collection of his salary or fees, it is said that Consul Bret Harte of Glasgow and Consul Lathrop of Bristol both lived in the same section in London. A famous consular verse by a famous writer was connected with these two gentlemen. The Consul at Bristol having been victimized by a certain individual, wrote to the Consul at Cardiff warning him against a short Saxon looking fellow named Fowler who represented himself as a prodigal son from America with a bogus letter from a sorrowing mother. This fellow obtained some ready cash, stole an overcoat, a bottle of whiskey and \$5.00 in postage stamps, and decamped. Mr. Lathrop requested that the letter be sent around to the other consuls in the British Isles so that they would be warned against this man. When the letter reached Bret Harte, he indited the following to Lathrop:

"THE CONSUL'S OPEN DOOR

"I'm acquainted with affliction, chiefly in the form of fiction,
That is offered up by strangers at the Consul's open door,
And I know all kinds of sorrow, that relief would try to borrow,
With various sums from sixpence upwards to a pound or more.

And I think I know all fancy styles of active mendicancy,
From the helpless Irish soldier who mixed in our country's war,
And who laid in Lihhy prison in a war that wasn't his'n,
And I sent him back to the country that he never saw before.

I know the wretched scaman who was tortured by a demon



Captain, til he fled in terror, with his wages in
arrears:

And I've given him sufficient to ship as an efficient
And active malefactor on a gentle privateer.

Oh I know the wealthy tourist, who (through
accident the purest)

Lost his letters, watch and purse from the cold
deck coming o'er;

And I heeded that preamble and lent him enough
to ganible,

Til he won back all his money from a "cold deck"
here ashore.

But I never, never, never, in beneficent endeavor,
Fell into the wicked meshes by the Saxon fowler
spread;

And it seems to be a pistol used judiciously at
Bristol

Would have not too prematurely brought the
matter to a head."

There was another service verse which was very
familiar to all of us old timers who worked with
the Consular Regulations of 1896, and which
caused many a quiet chuckle. This was the "Ode
to the Consular Regulations"
by Paul Nash, written, I
think, when he was Consul at
Budapest.

Oh noble book how oft have
I with patience read
you through;

In search of information how
oft I've opened you;

How oft your columned index my fev'ed thumb
has seen;

How often have I ruthlessly upon you vent my
spleen.

When first in virgin innocnce you wandered o'er
the seas,

From Greenland's snow, from winding Po, from
Tomsk, from Celehes,

Came praises of your smirchless page, there was
no blot nor mar,

'Til some one in the D of S begat a circular.

'Twas thus your downward course began. Your
margins once so fair,

Pestiferous corrections have sullied everywhere.

'Til with too much corrections it really seems
to me

Your pristine virtne all is lost, gone your lucidity.

Your day is done, do not repine. You've held us
in your thrall;

Your wonderful complexity has fooled us one
and all.

E'er long upon some dusty shelf, your day of
trouble past,

Slowly you'll disintegrate—a problem to the last.

Personally, I should have loved to go down in
history as the author of that one sonorous, devas-
tating line: "'Til some one in the D of S begat
a circular."

Of all the things in the world calculated to
inspire the poet, one would think a foreign service
inspector would be the last; nevertheless, it has
happened. Consul General Francis B. Keene is
a great raconteur, and a writer of many verses,
mostly connected with golf. He gave a luncheon
to the Inspector in Switzerland in 1915. After the
coffee had been served, Mr. Keene arose and said
that he wished to propose a toast—which he did
in the following words:

When an argus-eyed inspector,
An itinerant detector,

Bearing mandate from our
masters, with your orbit
intersects.

In your boots you may be
quaking,

And your heart be palpitating,
Lest he find you are deficient
in what Washington ex-
pects.

When he makes suggestions kindly,
As to errors you made blindly,
And you find in him a critic with the
spirit of a friend.

While his insight you admire,
You see talent even higher,
For with diplomatic tact it is in
admirable blend.

So my toast is Ralph J. Totten,
From the sunny land of cotton,
Poet, Sportsman, Master Consul, who
deserved to rise and rose.

Service spirit stimulating,
Duty's norm impersonating,
He has bettered us by coming, we're
regretful when he goes.

I suppose if I had been properly modest, I
should have held this up for use as an epitaph—
but I have a great desire to postpone this epitaph
business for several years, so decided not to wait.





THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 15 SEPTEMBER, 1938 No. 9

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

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

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

In its August issue the JOURNAL published a statement by Secretary Hull on the Foreign Service. This statement has since been widely quoted in the press in this country and few things could have gone farther toward dispelling one of the commonest and most harmful of the public prejudices which the Service has to face. There is no officer who will not feel greatly encouraged by this support.

Younger men in the Service are frequently pained and upset to realize the severity and injustice of much of the criticism which is levelled at the Service occasionally in outside circles. There is no category of Government service which is measured with a sterner eye by the public. Whether it is because things familiar become more conspicuous in a strange environment, or because the presence of foreigners makes people self-conscious for their own countrymen, the fact remains that the average American, when he travels abroad, applies to the representatives of his country whom he may encounter standards which he would never apply to officials at home.

The situation is not helped by the fact that no two laymen agree on what the Foreign Service officer should be. One looks askance at any outward sign of polish and refinement; another is deeply shocked by what he rightly or wrongly considers to be the absence of these qualities. One shakes his head over the fact that an officer has more than one servant; another is horrified if there is no uniformed footman and no gold plate. One criticizes an officer for neglecting the natives in favor of the Americans; the next one, for neglecting the Americans in favor of the natives. It is a truism—but not less a reality—that the Foreign Service officer must be all things to all men.

Again, a great deal of the criticism which the Service is compelled to endure is quite simply out of date and is directed against conditions which may have existed to one degree or another in the past but have been largely overcome at the present time. Most Foreign Service officers are so completely preoccupied with the changing and exacting realities of the moment that they would have little time for those luxuries, vagaries, and pretenses which so many of their critics continue to attribute to them. In truth, the Service has grown more rapidly than the popular conceptions which surround it, and some of those who say that our diplomacy is not in pace with the times would find themselves on sounder ground if they

(Continued on page 560)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

The Secretary continued to spend another busy month. The *Washington Herald* on August 2 published a feature article headed, "Hull, Alone of Cabinet, Defies Capital Heat," referring to the fact that he was remaining in Washington throughout the summer.

Twice during the month the Secretary, in the absence of President Roosevelt, extended the formal welcome of the Government to notable aviators. On July 21 he greeted Howard Hughes and members of the latter's world-flight crew in his "press conference" room, which had been converted for the occasion into a veritable studio crowded with a score or more movie cameramen with sound apparatus, press photographers and radio announcers, with all their accoutrement. The Secretary on August 10 greeted Douglas Corrigan, fresh from his solo New York-to-Dublin flight, in his private office and subsequently posed for photographers. On this occasion the Secretary had invited various higher officials in the Department to his office and the group conversed informally and privately with Mr. Corrigan, who related many amusing incidents of his flight and its aftermath.

The Secretary spoke on July 21 at a special meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union upon the occasion of the signing at Buenos Aires of the Chaco peace treaty. On August 11 he entertained at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel in honor of the Minister of Commerce of Australia, Sir Earle Page, and on August 12 he was present at

the Union Station to welcome President Roosevelt upon the latter's return from a trip in Pacific and Gulf of Mexico waters.

The Under Secretary

The Under Secretary acted as a guest commentator in substituting for a friend, Mr. Fulton Lewis, over the Mutual Broadcasting Company network on July 27. He devoted himself to news concerning the Department.

On August 2 Mr. Welles received for President Roosevelt a gift designed to be a souvenir of Cuban demonstration of friendship for the United States. The gift, delivered by the Cuban Ambassador, Pedro Martinez Fraga, was a diploma on which was a human hair three and one-half inches long on which was inscribed a hundred word message recording the aims of demonstrations held in Habana on July 4 in honor of Cuban-American friendship.

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle delivered an address on August 15 at the meeting of the Second World Youth Congress at Randall's Stadium in New York City.

Adviser on Political Relations

Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Adviser on Political Relations, delivered a radio address on August 1 over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company on the subject, "Some Activities and Achievements of the Present Administration in the Field of Foreign Relations."



Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson

The Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, left his post at Berlin on August 2 and visited both Warsaw and Praha, where he had conversations respectively with Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Minister Wilbur J. Carr, as well as with many notables at both cities. The trip created considerable speculation in the American press. He returned to Berlin on August 7.

Ambassador Jefferson Caffery

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, attended the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect Eduardo Santos of Colombia at Bogota on August 7 as the special representative of President Roosevelt. He made the journey from Rio to Bogota and return by air.

Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

The Ambassador to Poland, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., as well as Mrs. Biddle, were the subjects of a very flattering reference in the *New York Times* of August 12 in a column written by the chief of its Washington bureau, Mr. Arthur Krock, who recently returned from a trip to Europe. Mr. Krock referred to the Ambassador as one who kept well abreast of events in Europe and attributed this to the fact "that Mr. Biddle, through his zeal, industry and attractive personality (plus the admirable qualities of his Ambassadors) has won the confidence and respect of those in Poland who know well what is happening and can make a good guess as to what is going to happen."

Ambassador Joseph E. Davies

The newly-appointed Ambassador to Belgium, and Minister to Luxemburg, presented his credentials in Brussels on July 20 and at Luxemburg on July 26. He left his post on August 2 and proceeded to Cardiff, where he presided at the Royal National Welsh Eistedfodd (music festival) and delivered an address, speaking in Welsh. The Ambassador's mother and father were born in Wales, he speaks Welsh fluently, and is one of the foremost leaders of Welsh activities in the United States. He returned to Brussels on August 9.



A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson

The Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, departed from the provisional capital of China, Hankow, on August 1 aboard the USS *Luzon*, flagship of the Yangtze Patrol, for the new capital at Chungking, approximately 1,500 miles upriver from Shanghai. They arrived there on August 9 and established new offices.



Nelson T. Johnson

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, left London by plane on August 3 for a vacation on the French Riviera.

Ambassador William G. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, left his post in Paris by air on July 30 for a week-end visit at Dublin as the guest of Minister John Cudahy, returning to Paris by air on August 3.

Minister H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld

The Minister to Finland, Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, made an interesting six-day inspection trip in June of almost 1,000 miles in southern Finland. He visited Europe's largest lumber shipping port at Uuras, near Viipuri, the Government forestry experimental station at Punkaharju, where 1,500,000 spruce plants are produced annually for free distribution to private forest owners, and 12 cities and towns.



H. F. A. Schoenfeld

Minister Robert G. Caldwell

The Minister to Bolivia, Mr. Robert G. Caldwell, accompanied by Mrs. Caldwell, sailed from New York City on July 29 on the S.S. *Santa Marta* en route to their post at La Paz following home leave.

Minister Edwin L. Neville

The Minister to Siam, Mr. Edwin L. Neville,



spent simple leave in August at Karuizawa, the well-known mountain resort near Tokyo, where he joined Mrs. Neville, who had preceded him there, and their two sons, who had gone there after the conclusion of their studies in the United States in June.

Minister John D. Erwin

The Minister to Honduras, Mr. John D. Erwin, arrived in Washington on August 7 on home leave, having proceeded from his post in Tegucigalpa via New Orleans and his home at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Accompanied by Mrs. Erwin, he left for New York City on August 12 to spend a short time at Lake George before returning to Washington during September for a brief sojourn.

Minister John Cudahy

The Minister to Ireland, Mr. John Cudahy, was the subject of widespread attention in the American press as the host of Douglas Corrigan, the aviator, at the Legation. The successful flight from New York to Dublin was given an enormous amount of publicity, and numerous photographs of the Minister and Mr. Corrigan were published in the press.



John Cudahy

Minister Robert Frazer

The Minister to El Salvador, Mr. Robert Frazer, departed from his post at San Salvador to spend home leave in the United States, mainly in New Hampshire.

Minister Frederick A. Sterling

The newly-appointed Minister to Sweden, Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, arrived at his post at Stockholm on August 1 and assumed charge.

Foreign Service Officers

James B. Stewart, Consul General at Mexico City, spent the last week of July in Washington at the conclusion of his home leave, during which he visited Maine with his family. He arrived at his post and assumed charge on August 2.

William L. Peck, Consul and Secretary at Riga, was in Washington on July 20 prior to leaving for his home at Washington, Connecticut. He planned to sail from New York City on the SS

Washington on August 24 en route to Riga.

W. Leonard Parker, Vice Consul at Canton, visited the Department on August 3 and left the same day for Minnewaska, New York, to spend part of his home leave there and at his home in Binghamton, New York.

Sidney H. Browne, newly-appointed Consul at Buenos Aires, visited the Department on August 12 to spend several days here. He planned to spend the greater part of his home leave at Baltimore.

Pierre de L. Boal, Counselor of Embassy at Mexico City, visited the Department on August 12. He made a brief visit to the United States in connection with the illness of his father at his home in Boalshurg, Pennsylvania.

John S. Richardson, Jr., Consul at Capetown, spent several days in Washington during mid-August and planned to sail for his post on September 3 from New York City on the S.S. *West Ileta*.

Walter A. Foote, until recently Consul at Batavia, arrived in New York City on August 3 from his last post and proceeded to Washington to spend the greater part of his home leave. He planned to spend the last two weeks of leave at San Francisco before sailing in October for his new post at Melbourne.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, who has been on a temporary detail in the Passport Division while on home leave, is on duty temporarily in the Secretary's office during the summer months.

Arthur L. Richards, Vice Consul at Cairo, visited the Department on July 18 and proceeded to Boise, Idaho, for home leave to be spent principally in the Pacific Northwest.

Clarence J. Spiker, Consul General at Basel, visited the Department on August 5 preparatory to sailing within a week or 10 days to return to his post.

John D. Johnson, Consul at Lyon, was in Washington on August 8 and 9 before proceeding on home leave to his home in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Loy W. Henderson, until recently First Secretary at Moscow, visited the Department on August 8

(Continued on page 551)



News from the Field

JERUSALEM

The Consulate General in Jerusalem ran away with honors in golf and tennis this year, Wadsworth having won the championship of the Golf Club and Minor having won the men's singles of the Jerusalem Sports Club.

BORDEAUX

The Honorable Lester A. Walton, Minister to Liberia, called at the Consulate recently en route for Monrovia, and spent several hours in Bordeaux sight-seeing under guidance of our tourist department.

At the end of June Vice Consul Moreland, then in charge of the Consulate in Bordeaux, acting under instructions of the Department, closed the Vice Consulate at Biarritz and the Consular Agency in Pau. Both of these offices were relatively young and their recent business summaries did not show a volume sufficient to justify their maintenance. One is sorry to see the offices closed, mainly on sentimental grounds, for few Americans in France are unacquainted in one way or another with Roy McWilliams and Bob Dickey, the genial and distinguished officers who have held these posts for a number of years. Their hospitality has been legendary in this part of France, and they have endeared themselves in the hearts of French for their philanthropy.



Howard Bucknell, Jr., talking with guests at the 4th of July reception which he gave at his home in Geneva, Switzerland.

RIO DE JANEIRO

On the morning of June 27th the United States Coast Guard cutter *Bibb* arrived at Rio de Janeiro from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, with 56 newly graduated cadets of the Coast Guard Academy at New London. Commander James Pine and the commandant of the academy, Capt. Edward D. Jones, headed a staff of 17 officers and a crew of 144 men.

The Brazilian Ministry of Marine placed a liaison officer at the disposal of the vessel for official calls, which had been arranged by the Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander E. D. Graves, Jr. Approximately 300 people attended a tea dance given on board the cutter on the 29th. The American Society arranged a baseball game on July 1, which took place at the Gavea Golf Club; the local team was defeated by the cadets and enlisted men, 7-2. Several cocktail parties were given for the cadets and the Ambassador and Mrs. Caffery entertained the officers at tea. The *Bibb* sailed for Buenos Aires on July 3, despite many friendly attempts to induce the members of the

Coast Guard to stay over the approaching holiday.

The annual Fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the American Society, was held as usual at the Gavea Golf club and featured many athletic contests for boys and girls, including swim-



ming races, diving, 50 and 100-yard dashes, relay races, putting contests, and a baseball game. The results were broadcast throughout the grounds by a special loud speaker, thus allowing the spectators to concentrate on the hot dogs, popcorn, and beer. Though there was a slight drizzle at the beginning of the afternoon, the skies soon cleared, thereby adding one more rainless Fourth to a series begun some twenty years ago.

The President of Brazil and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Justice sent representatives to the festivities. Toward dusk, the president of the society, Mr. James F. Callery, introduced the Ambassador, who spoke briefly of American achievements since the days of '76. After a display of fireworks lasting almost an hour, a dinner dance was held which was attended by about 300 Americans, Brazilians and their guests. The following day turned out to be a local holiday, which was very quietly and gratefully celebrated by most members of the American colony.



Arthur Ringwalt and the former Mildred Tensler, following their wedding in Richmond on June 25.

R. D. GATEWOOD.

SANTIAGO

Although Navy visitors do not often travel all the way down the Pacific as far as Valparaiso, we had two visits during the past few months from naval units. The gunboat *Erie*—which two years ago was helping to evacuate American refugees from Spain—arrived in May with Rear Admiral Yancey S. Williams, commanding the Special Service Squadron, aboard. The Ad-



Fred Jandrey leading his bride from St. Paul's American Church in Rome after their wedding on June 11.

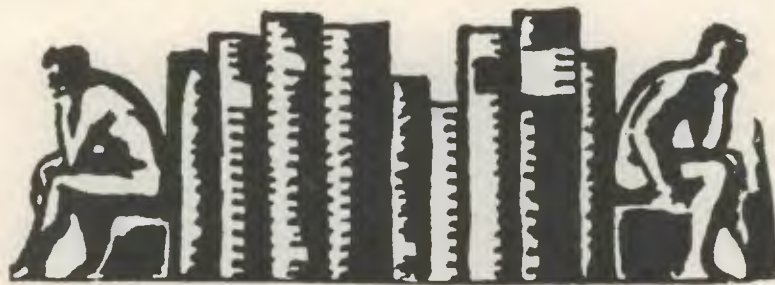
miral and his staff were extensively wined and dined both in Santiago and in Valparaiso and were received by leading Chilean officials including President Alessandri. Admiral Williams proved to be an old "Chile hand" since he first skirted this coast under sail in the 90's and has returned several times since. In 1922 he commanded a ship which was of great assistance in connection with the Iquique earthquake and was decorated by the Chilean Government for his services during that disaster.

The new submarine *Snapper* put into Valparaiso during June on its initial cruise and aroused considerable interest, since few foreign ships of this type visit Chile.

Ambassador Armour had a busy schedule during the past few months. In addition to the Navy visits, he has been guest of honor at functions given by the American Society of Chile, by the Chile American Association, and by the Rotary Club of Santiago. On July 2nd Mr. Armour presented an American flag to the Boy Scout troop of an experimental school in Santiago, which has the distinction of being the only coeducational institution in the city. Its director has her Ph.D. from Columbia University.

On July 3rd the Boy Scouts of Santiago (whose President is a Justice of the Supreme Court) paraded in honor of the Ambassador and Mrs. Armour. More than 1,000 youngsters were in the parade, including many girl scouts who had attended the International Scout Jamboree in Wash-

(Continued on page 557)



A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES, Third Edition. by Graham H. Stuart, Professor of Political Science, Stanford University. 513 pages. D. Appleton-Century Company. \$4.00.

It used to be the boast of the late Angus Crawford to candidates considering his course for the Foreign Service examinations that he covered in a single lecture "all the history of Latin America since 1800,"—that everything the examinations had asked in upwards of twenty years was contained in that one lecture. Angus would then tell his clients to be of good cheer, and collect the first month's tuition in advance. He was a formidable man.

And as Angus Crawford boasted, so it was, for that lecture was Angus at his best, and his best was a memorable adventure. For two hours and a half history marched before you like veteran soldiers on parade; you had the precise sequence of battalions, the movement and the color, the sense of direction and control. You forgot the man, heaving vastly with emphatic gesture; you forgot springtime Washington and even the impending examinations,—but you knew Miranda and Bolivar. You felt the wind that moves the reeds along the marshy shores of Lake Junin, and you rode beside San Martín at Ayacucho. You saw the dust-splash of bullets on adobe when Maximilian fell at Querétaro, and you were there on the Malecón in 1898 when the *Maine* steamed past Morro Castle toward manifest destiny. You saw the first steam-shovel tear the red earth, when men severed the continents at Culebra. All these you saw, and you sensed the drama; you felt the Andes rearing from the jungle rivers, striding down a continent toward the cold seas off the Horn; you felt the pulse of nations stirring on a great continent. Angus Crawford touched a map,

and twenty countries were alive; it was an unforgettable adventure.

Professor Stuart's "Latin America and the United States" makes no claim to cover "all the history of Latin America since 1800 in one lecture." It is, however, an admirable contribution to the study of our relationships in the New World and his Third Edition (revised to include developments since 1928) will constitute a valuable addition to the library of Foreign Service officer and candidate alike.

As the title implies, Professor Stuart does not attempt to reproduce in detail the history of the twenty republics to the south of the Rio Grande. He is concerned rather with tracing the development of the relations of the United States with those nations, from the first prompt *grito* of articulate idealism evoked in this country by their struggle for independence, through the period of their awakening to the impact of the machine age, to what he terms the "new Pan Americanism" of the present era. It is, in fact, in its survey of the recent years that his book is at its best, and readers will find especially useful the chapters on the Caribbean area, Central America and Mexico, the last of which contains data up to and including the agrarian and petroleum expropriations, as well as much valuable material on the social and political origins of the present situation.

Professor Stuart has sifted a vast supply of source material, as is evidenced by his copious footnotes, and his book is an erudite contribution, temperate in tone and of genuine value both as current information and for reference purposes. For those interested in a more extensive or leisurely tour through the Good Neighborhood, there is an excellent list of supplementary reading at the end of each chapter.

ELLIS O. BRIGGS.



JAPAN IN CHINA. By T. A. Bisson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1938, pp 417, index, \$3.00.

This book by a member of the Research Department of the Foreign Policy Association is the outgrowth of travel and investigation in the Far East during 1937 and appears to the reviewer to be the most satisfactory volume yet published to explain what the fighting in China is all about, although the book is frankly one of the current history variety, offering little background prior to 1933. Developments since that year are treated at length and, while the conclusions of the author are favorable to the Chinese, the wealth of factual information given is presented in a reasonably objective manner.

Mr. Bisson has arranged his order of chapters with a view to catching and holding interest rather than in a chronological or logical sequence. The survey starts in North China in the spring of 1937, "the quietest that China had experienced in more than a decade." The calm before the storm! Then comes the clash at the Marco Polo Bridge and the outbreak of undeclared war. The author turns back to the signing of the Tangku Truce on May 31, 1933, and in two chapters explains Japanese penetration in North China from 1933 to 1937. The next two chapters, perhaps the most illuminating, trace the revival of Chinese nationalism; the spectacular kidnapping of General Chiang Kai-shek by forces desiring cessation of campaigns against the Chinese Communists and a stronger stand against Japan; and finally the achievement of something approaching real unity in China. The author then turns to Japan and describes the political crisis of 1936 and what he calls "Japan's Drive Toward Fascism." Mr. Bisson apparently sees the explanation of the renewed Sino-Japanese hostilities in the summer of 1937 in a newly unified and Nationalistic China faced by a Japan under strengthened military control. The events of the war to the spring of 1938 are set forth and an attempt made to assay the factors of strength of the two opponents. Little attention is given to relations of the combatants with other powers. The final chapter is devoted to an unfavorable review of conditions in Manchuria.

Perhaps it is a needless word of caution to say that this is not a definitive history of the struggle. The historian waits for years to cool the heat of passion and for hidden documents to reveal concealed motives and acts, but the practical man must have some light to guide him in the present world in which he lives and will be grateful for such a book as Mr. Bisson has written. With all due allowance for lack of complete evidence and

for some degree of unavoidable partisanship, the book under review is one which should not be overlooked by any reader wishing an intelligent understanding of the factors involved in the present Far Eastern conflict.

E. R. PERKINS.

BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR, 1938. Chicago Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.; London, The Encyclopaedia Britannica Company, Ltd., 1938.

To compete with The New International Year Book, established in 1907, and The Americana Annual, published since 1923, there appeared this year, for the first time, The Britannica Book of the Year. The editors, Franklin H. Hooper and Walter Yust, editor and associate editor respectively of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, announce that it "bridges the gap between editions" of the Encyclopaedia, and "answers demands on the part of the public for an authoritative handbook recording what has happened in a single year" and "consolidates and summarizes the significant facts, whether statistical or historical of the year, and most important, it keeps up to date the sets of the Britannica in the hands of the public."

A desirable innovation is the inclusion of short articles on living notables—such as Ciano, Colijn, Eden, Goering, Hitler, Hull, King and Schacht—and the attention paid to learned societies and colleges is to be commended.

Articles of interest include Broadcasting; Chinese-Japanese War; Neutrality, by Charles G. Fenwick; Nine-Power Conference, by Stephen Heald; Non-Intervention Committee, by W. T. Welles; International Law, by Edwin Borchard; and Trade Agreements, by Henry V. Hodson, editor of the *Round Table*. There is, too, a brief article on James Theodore Murriner.

There is only one map in the book, a half-page one, of Spain, but there are numerous tables and graphs. Of the tables that are not statistical, perhaps the most interesting and useful are the ones on the British Empire; Mandated Territories; Government Departments and Bureaus—United States and Great Britain; and Sovereigns, Presidents and Rulers, with name, office and date of accession.

YALE O. MILLINGTON.

JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

John Colgan Nester, son of Alfred T. Nester, American Consul at Palermo, has achieved an excellent standing at Lawrenceville School during the past year. His percentile rank for the four quarters has been: November, 78; February, 77; April, 91; June, 90.



World's Fair Welcomes Foreign Visitors in 1939

More than one mile of construction and landscaping costing in excess of \$60,000,000 and leading from the Trylon and Perisphere in the foreground to the imposing United States Federal Building, which dominates the Foreign Zone at the New York World's Fair

1939. This air view only begins to indicate the lavish character of Constitution Mall, the Lagoon of Nations and the Court of Peace beyond which will be flanked by the Halls of Nations. Sculpture and murals will enrich the scene and at night the Lagoon will be the stage for magnificent spectacles of flame, water, clouds and colored floodlights. As will be noted, the Foreign Zone is an area of intense building activity as some twenty-five foreign pavilions begin to rise in steel framework.

FOREIGN visitors to the New York World's Fair 1939 will exceed 500,000, according to figures computed by travel experts. They will represent 90 per cent of the inhabited areas of the globe, coming from three score countries which will have national exhibits at the Fair, with some 25 of these countries erecting their own pavilions.

Half a million foreigners coming to the United States during a six months' period equals the number of North and South Americans who traveled to Europe during that peak year for travel — 1929. To surpass that throng in a westerly direction next year will be an exceptional achievement. These hundreds of thousands will figure more than prominently among the 15,000,000 out-of-town visitors to the Fair, who with the estimated 5,000,000 from the metropolitan area will comprise the 20,000,000 persons who are expected to visit the Fair at least three times, making the unprecedented total of 60,000,000 paid admissions.

Yet predictions will be fulfilled, if travel agencies throughout the world are a criterion. They are booking already the first of these hundreds of thousands of foreign visitors. Dur-

ing the winter all records in Europe and South America are expected to be shattered for travel reservations to the United States. While the Fair itself is sufficient inducement to attract these throngs, the agencies and steamship companies are cooperating to arrange mass tours at reduced rates to fit modest purses. Flat charges include all expenses except money spent at the Fair. Stop-overs vary from a few days to the full six months' period of the exposition.

New York City has had long experience at welcoming large groups of individuals and now is prepared to take full advantage of the knowledge gained. The Fair's Department of Housing and Welfare is working in close collaboration with the City of New York, the Hotel Association of New York City and other groups to assure that every visitor is properly sheltered at moderate price. Rigid standards of cleanliness, sanitation and comfort will be maintained. All hotel and lodging house owners are undertaking a check of equipment, fire protection and sanitary facilities. Many hostelries are expending large sums on renovations. City authorities are conducting their own survey of housing conditions. The Hotel Association has pledged itself not to raise rates during the Fair

period and rooming house operators, realtors, etc., are expected to adhere to this principle.

According to the Hotel Association there are 133,334 hotel rooms in the City. Hotels in suburban communities in the metropolitan area contain 50,000 rooms. An additional 40,000 rooms are found in Y. M. C. A.'s, clubs and other semi-public institutions. Rooms in houses and apartments add an estimated 120,000, making a grand total for all types of transient accommodations of 343,334. And this figure does not include many furnished apartments which will be made available for short-term occupancy.

Foreign visitors will find this problem of housing solved in advance by a central housing which is being organized. Establishments meeting Fair requirements as to price and quality will be permitted to register. Visitors need only apply to this service for complete information as to accommodations and qualified interpreters will cope with any language difficulty that may arise. Interpreters likewise will be on constant duty at numerous points on the Fair grounds. Their primary task will be to make the foreign visitor, no matter how far his native land may be, feel at home and to assist him to gain an adequate understanding of the Fair and its meaning. In other words the language obstacle will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely eliminated, as it can be in such a polyglot metropolis as New York.

The Fair can be reached by every type of transportation, including walking. Average daily crowds are estimated at 250,000, with special holidays attracting between 800,000 and 1,000,000. Facilities by land, sea and air are arranged to cope with such throngs. Arrivals by train, subway, autobus and automobile will descend at the Fair gates. Excursion steamers and private crafts will dock at the Fair pier in Flushing Bay, a scant mile from the gates. A 200-foot wide channel now is being dredged to a depth of twelve feet for the use of small and medium-sized vessels. Sea and land planes will be accommodated at North Beach Airport, three miles from the entrances. This port is being re-built and expanded at a cost of \$15,000,000 and will be the finest in the country, fully equipped to handle the transatlantic air services which are to be inaugurated next year from England, France and Germany to New York. Special cars will operate from the boat basin and the airport to the Fair grounds.

Expenses for visitors cannot be figured with complete accuracy yet certain prices have been fixed and others can be estimated. Fares from New York City to the grounds will be five or ten cents. Admission to the Fair has been fixed tentatively at \$.75 for adults and \$.25 for children. Exhibits in Fair buildings, in industrial buildings and in the foreign zone will be free, almost without exception. Daily pageants and theatrical and musical presentations also will be free. Admission will be charged only to concessions in the amusement zone and certain concessions in other parts of the grounds.

More than 80 restaurants will be installed at the Fair, assuring a range of prices that will fit every budget. There will be tables and chairs for 43,000 persons. In addition, food and beverage stands will offer sandwiches and hot and cold drinks at usual prices of five and ten cents. Estimates are that 30,000,000 frankfurters and hamburgers will be consumed during the Fair period. Food in restaurants for 60,000,000 persons is measured in tons.

Estimates based on previous world expositions indicate that the average duration of stay for each visitor is five to six days. The average purse of the visitor from beyond the limits of Greater New York is placed at \$70. This means a daily allowance of \$12, which can be roughly divided into \$3 for hotel; \$4 for food, at the Fair or elsewhere; \$2 for incidentals and \$3 for Fair attractions.

The example set by hundreds of American banking institutions of establishing New York World's Fair 1939 Savings



Model of the Hall of Marine Transportation at the New York World's Fair, 1939. Twin ship prows, each 80 feet high (30 feet higher than the nose of the Normandie), give a nautical flavor to the main entrance. Sea effect is further enhanced by boat decks, 150-foot mast and large basin for display of yachts and cruisers. Architects of the building were Ely Jacques Kahn, William Muschenheim and Morrison J. Broun.

Clubs is being taken up in other countries. This scheme provides for a weekly deposit of whatever amount can be afforded and by the time the Fair opens on April 30 next year a suitable sum is available for the trip.

Two points are to be emphasized with regard to foreign travel to the Fair. Eager to take advantage of an unprecedented flow of travel from the old world to the new, steamship companies and railroads serving ports abroad are ready to offer special rates which will permit a visit to the Fair at the cheapest prices that have ever been available. This alone is an opportunity foreigners should not miss. In addition, however, the Fair is making every effort to assure that the \$150,000,000 exposition is not a rich man's attraction. The Fair Corporation and New York City are doing all in their power to keep prices moderate and competition is expected to take care of what they are unable to control. With passage rates at their lowest figure and New York prices normal, the Fair is open to everybody, a unique occasion for tens of thousands of foreigners to visit the city and country they have heard so much about.



Table model of the Aviation Building at the New York World's Fair, 1939, designed to give visitors the impression of their arrival at a large and busy airport. In the central portion of the structure is to be an exhibit of latest types of planes, even to the plane of tomorrow. The dome-like rear portion holds an invisibly suspended transport plane with propellers moving as if in flight. The illusion of motion is to be created by projection of moving clouds and night effects against the curved background. At the floor level will be exhibits of agencies cooperating to increase the safety and speed of air travel. The building is to cost \$250,000 and construction is about to be begun. The architect is William Lescaze, with J. Gordon Carr as associate.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 15, 1933:

George V. Allen of Durham, North Carolina, who has been serving as American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and now in the United States on leave, has been assigned to the Department of State.

The following have been appointed as American Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career, and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Philip M. Davenport of Chevy Chase, Maryland, assigned to Berlin, Germany.

Vernon L. Fluharty of Worthington, Ohio, assigned to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

A. David Fritzlan of Wilmore, Kentucky, assigned to Naples, Italy.

Robert Grinnell of New York, New York, assigned to Mexico City, Mexico.

Parker T. Hart of Medford, Massachusetts, assigned to Vienna, Germany.

Carl F. Norden of New York, New York, assigned to Berlin, Germany.

David T. Ray of Arcadia, California, assigned to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

William H. Cordell of Ward, Arkansas, assigned to Warsaw, Poland.

John Goodyear of Springfield Center, New York, assigned to Vancouver, Canada.

David M. Smythe of Memphis, Tennessee, assigned to Havre, France.

The following Foreign Service Officers who have been serving in the Department of State have been assigned as American Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Herbert P. Fales of Pasadena, California, assigned to Vienna, Germany.

Kingsley W. Hamilton of Wooster, Ohio, assigned to Zurich, Switzerland.

Evan M. Wilson of Haverford, Pennsylvania, assigned to Cairo, Egypt.

J. Graham Parsons of New York, New York, assigned to Mukden, Manchuria.

Theodore J. Hohenthal of Berkeley, California, now serving as American Vice Consul at Bomba, India, and now in the United States on leave, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany.

Philip D. Strouse of Springfield, Tennessee, now serving as clerk in the American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, American Vice Consul of career and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and has been assigned as a Language Officer at Peiping.

In the non-career service:

Granville Oury-Jackson of Michigan, now serving as American Vice Consul at Tela, Honduras, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, upon the closing of the American Vice Consulate on September 30, 1938.

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

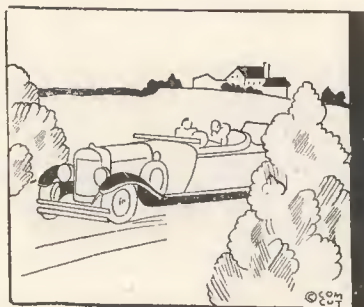
Leland B. Morris of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now serving as American Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, has been assigned American Consul General at Vienna, Germany.

Donald C. Dunham of Cleveland, Ohio, now serving as American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia.

Peter H. A. Flood of Nashua, New Hampshire, now serving as American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been assigned American Consul at Saigon, French Indochina.

Claude B. Chipperfield of Canton, Illinois, now serving as American Consul at Aden, Arabia, has been assigned American Consul at Athens, Greece.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld of Washington, D. C.,





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GREAT WHITE FLEET

now serving as First Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

Joseph E. Newton of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now serving as American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.



William K. Ailshie of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, now serving as American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Maurice L. Stafford of Coronado, California, now serving as American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

George E. Seltzer of Brooklyn, New York, now serving as American Consul at Para, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul at St. Michael, Azores.

Frank Anderson Henry of Wilmington, Delaware, now serving as American Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been assigned American Consul at Malta.

Leonard N. Green of Detroit, Michigan, now serving as American Consul at Malta, has been assigned American Consul at Para, Brazil.

Thomas H. Robinson of Princeton, New Jersey, now serving as American Consul at Nogales, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

George H. Winters of Downs, Kansas, now serving as American Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Lawrence S. Armstrong of Penn Yan, New York, now serving as American Consul at Tampico, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Nogales, Mexico.

Rollin R. Winslow of Grand Rapids, Michigan, now serving as American Consul at Plymouth, England, has been assigned American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Henry M. Wolcott of New York, New York, now serving as American Consul at London, England, has been assigned American Consul at Plymouth, England.

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

Herbert S. Bursley of Washington, D. C., now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Raleigh A. Gibson of Decatur, Illinois, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated as Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Massachusetts, now serving as Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated as Second Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

Gerald Keith of Evanston, Illinois, now serving as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Bogotá, Colombia, where he will serve in dual capacity.

Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of Rye, New York, now serving as American Vice Consul at Medan, Sumatra, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

John H. Madonne of Waco, Texas, now serving as American Consul at Beirut, Syria, has been assigned American Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

Charles H. Heisler of Milford, Delaware, now serving as American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Stanley Hawks of Port Washington, New York American Consul and Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, has resigned from the Foreign Service, effective at the expiration of leave which has been granted him.

Philip Adams of Cambridge, Massachusetts, American Consul at London, England, retired from the Foreign Service effective August 1, 1938.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Mr. Lacey C. Zapf, formerly Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed Trade Commissioner, and will leave soon for his post at Sydney, Australia.

Mr. H. Lawrence Groves, formerly Chief of the Foreign Commerce Service, has been assigned as Acting Commercial Attaché to Shanghai, China, during the extended leave of Commercial Attaché Arnold in the United States. Mr. Groves will leave for Shanghai about the first of September.

Mrs. Loretto P. Camus, Clerk in the Caracas office of the Department of Commerce, has been transferred to Panama City, and will take up her new duties there in the near future.

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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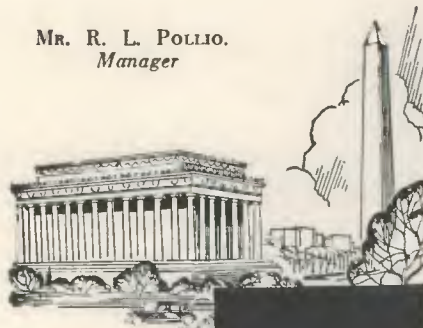
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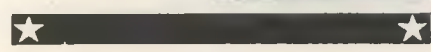
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PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 524)

representatives have performed heroic services.

We are apt to forget that while a few of our envoys go to the courts in the great capitals of the world, many others go to the out-of-the-way places, and into danger spots. In war-ridden lands, in countries where there is little law and order, in others where it is difficult for a white man to retain his health, because of the climate and the lack of control of diseases, these men and women of our diplomatic service go, carrying on the work of their government.

Not infrequently it requires as much courage and as much physical stamina to serve in a diplomatic post as in the front lines in a military campaign.

Secretary Hull does well to remind us that the diplomatic service produces its quota of heroism, no less than does the department of military defense.—Houston *Post*, August 6, 1938.

CAPABLE FOREIGN SERVICE

Secretary Hull does well to remind the public of the high grade of service rendered by the officers of our diplomatic service abroad. The impression held by some that our consuls and diplomats are of the "be-spatted and stuffed-shirt variety" does less than justice to the majority of the corps, who have more than once given signal evidence of their capability. The Secretary especially points to the conspicuous services of the Government agents in the undeclared war zones of Spain and China.

Public opinion in America has had its attention diverted from the deserving members of the staff by the custom of both political parties of making some important diplomatic posts a reward for party services. Those who fasten attention on these and their assistants, enjoying pleasant life in the European capitals, forget the hundreds stationed in outlying posts who have more experience with malaria than spats.

The value of these men in providing contacts for the expansion of American trade is second only to their work of helping Americans who travel in their district. They are the interpreters of the ideal of our civilization, and are often the only personal contact which foreigners have with our State. As such they deserve in most cases the support rather than the criticism of those at home.—Philadelphia *Bulletin*, August 6, 1938.



THE YANKEE CONSUL

Secretary Hull calls attention to the case of John J. O'Keefe of Jerome, Ariz., vice consul at Buena Ventura, Colombia, who died of malignant malaria at Gorgas hospital in Panama recently because, though ill, he stuck to his post until relieved and a naval hydroplane came to take him away. Lee Worley of Kellogg, Idaho, performed much the same service but was more fortunate. Stricken with acute appendicitis while on duty at the American consulate at Valencia, Spain, he refused to leave his work until the commander of an American destroyer took him to Marseille, France, where an emergency operation saved his life. In Ethiopia, in Spain, in China, in many other places, the work of the foreign service, Mr. Hull points out, "is carried on in fever-ridden and unhealthy tropical seaports."

Far from being a be-spatted social playboy and meddler in foreign affairs, the American consul to foreign lands is a very hard working and serious minded individual, not overpaid, looking out for the interests of his countrymen, caught all too often in the political whirlwinds abroad and dependent on his aid to get home. The men in Spain and China who carried on their work under fire were not indulging in heroics. They were just serving their country.—*Reno Gazette*, August 5, 1938.

REORGANIZATION PROCEEDS

Abolition of a governmental office is of itself sufficiently unusual to classify the event as news. But the elimination of the office of the historical adviser, in the Department of State, deserves notice for reasons other than the exceptional nature of the act.

As a matter of fact there is almost always a joker when a Government job is cut out. In this case there is no net gain, so far as reduction of the Federal pay roll is concerned. Dr. David Hunter Miller, who was historical adviser until August 1, has now assumed the new position of "editor of the treaties," a post for which his unusual scholarship and splendid research powers particularly qualify him.

Dr. Miller, who lives away from Washington most of the year, has thus been continued in the highly specialized work of editing and compiling the treaty records. The other functions of his former office are now concentrated under the Division of Research and Publication, where most of them logically belong.

Under the direction of Mr. Cyril Wynne this office has been steadily operating to spread a more



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intimate, and therefore a better popular, understanding of the multifarious duties and responsibilities of the Department of State. It was only a few weeks ago that the division began serial publication in attractive pamphlet form of official statements, diplomatic communications and other reports which heretofore have never been readily available to the average citizen.

Expansion of the duties of the Division of Research and Publication promises still further development of its excellent work in publicizing the course followed by the Department of State in handling foreign policy. And this development, achieved by departmental order, shows that the reorganization bill was not essential for this, or many other, desirable steps toward better administration.—*The Washington Post*, Sunday, August 7, 1938.

PIRATE OR GENTLEMAN

(Continued from page 528)

urc, fettered in the hold of the *Adventure* and starving to death, or thrown overboard to perish in foreign waters.

The moment for decisive action had come. He realized that he could no longer pacify a lustful, half-starved crew with vague assurances that somewhere, perhaps just beyond their horizon, sailed that richly-burdened vessel for which they had searched months—even years. Whichever way he looked, Kidd gazed into the leering countenance of Disgrace. To continue on his pirate-seeking venture meant quick, sure doom; to turn pirate also spelled disaster in the end but he foresaw a possibility of deferring judgment for awhile were this course chosen. Driven into a corner, he determined suddenly to plunder the fleet which the Great Mogul was dispatching to China, through the Straits of Babelmond.

Again he met reverses. The Great Mogul's fleet was convoyed by Dutch and English men-of-war; Kidd dared not attack ruthlessly, but managed to catch one Mongol galleon out and attempted a plunder. It was not a successful coup; war-ships bore down upon the *Adventure*, forcing it to open sail and run away.

Disappointed, Kidd returned to the Malabar coast and captured the *Maiden*, a ship commanded by an Englishman and carrying a paltry cargo. When later arraigned for this capture, Kidd denied it vehemently. His next prize was a ship belonging to the Great Mogul, but he contended his action legal in this case since it carried on board a Frenchman, LeRoy. The ship and cargo were sold, for a sum never revealed. A Dutch

ship sailed across the *Adventure's* path but Kidd opposed its capture; in the resulting argument, he struck a mortal blow to one William Moore, of whose death he was later convicted by an English jury.

Perhaps the most lucrative prize ever taken by Kidd was the *Quedagh Merchant*, a Mongol vessel. It was richly laden—valued at \$362,000—and Kidd took piratic possession of it. The *Adventure* was burned and thereafter he sailed the seas in his captured ship. It was during this time that he met the *Resolution*, commanded by Gulliford—an Englishman turned pirate. According to the terms of his royal commission Kidd should have captured this vessel, but he refused. Defending this action later, he blamed his mutinous crew, declaring that he wanted to take the *Resolution*. But even now, 200 odd years later, his statement rings false.

The *Quedagh Merchant* stayed in Madagascar harbors for many months. Its crew found the place to their liking; upon the Island the pirates had built their citadels and there life was one long carousal. Some historians claim that Kidd took his part in these pleasures, that he was as cruel, brazen and rapacious as befitted the leader of a band of outlaws; others insist that he delayed at Madagascar against his will, that already he was troubled with remorse for his about-face from gentleman to pirate. However, it is not illogical to surmise that if he flung himself into ruthless revelry it was but an attempt to escape the contemplation of his own culpability. Perhaps he saw already the gallows waiting at his last port of call.

When the *Quedagh Merchant* arrived at the West Indies early in 1699 Kidd learned that he had been officially proclaimed a pirate in England; that his conduct had been the subject for parliamentary discussion; that a committee had been appointed to investigate his company and commission; and that a royal proclamation had pardoned all pirates, save him and Avery. Regardless of these dire reports, he continued on his way to the Colonies, running into Delaware Bay in June, 1699. But he departed this harbor soon, to escape a sloop sent out for him. He sailed along Oyster Bay, making contact, at one port, with a lawyer who promised to secure from Lord Bellamont a promise for Kidd's safety when he came ashore.

Realizing that his travels were at an end, Kidd gradually paid and discharged his crew—glad enough they were to leave him, now!—and undertook frequent excursions ashore, in the Long Island Sound vicinity. Upon these trips he was



supposed to have buried his plunder, the "hidden treasure" destined to keep residents of that neighborhood digging up their back yards for many years to come. At Gardiner's Island Kidd did actually bury treasure and entrust Mr. Gardiner with the secret, the latter's life standing as pledge of his fidelity. Later, after Kidd's apprehension, this loot was turned over to the authorities. The good ship *Quedagh Merchant* was consigned to flames, and quietly Kidd entered the city of Boston.

No sooner had he set foot in the city than he was seized and thrown into prison to await trial. Upon one pretext or another his trial was repeatedly postponed. Meanwhile, the Earl of Bellamont died and it soon became evident that Kidd could hope for no intercession on the part of the other noblemen with whom he had been joined in partnership. They were not unwilling to let him carry all the blame for the unfortunate enterprise. Besides, he had betrayed their trust, and it seemed but right that he should pay the penalty.

In 1701 he was brought to trial at Old Bailey, England, charged with murder and piracy. Denied counsel, he made his own defense, continually protesting his innocence. When he was found guilty of murder and the sentence of death was imposed upon him, his reply was:

"My lord, it is a very hard sentence. For my part, I am the most innocent person of them all. I have been sworn against by perjured persons."

And so the noose fell about his neck, so came to an ignoble end the man chosen for his integrity and experience to dispatch a perilous task. Did he, Captain William Kidd, see himself as a criminal in those last few moments before consciousness failed, or as a gentleman whose fortunes had led him along a crooked road of which he regretted every step? It is not for us to answer.

NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 537)

before proceeding to the West to spend his home leave, at the conclusion of which he will assume his duties in the Division of European Affairs.

Mr. Cornelius Van H. Engert, who has been serving as Charge d'Affaires for some months at Teheran, arrived in New York City on August 5 on the S.S. *Manhattan* and arrived in Washington on the following day prior to leaving on August 12 for his home in San Francisco, where he will

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join Mrs. Engert and their two children. They planned to spend the greater part of their leave in California and to visit Washington en route to Teheran.

LaVerne Baldwin, Second Secretary and Consul at Managua, reported for temporary duty in the Division of the American Republics on August 9. He planned to leave for his new post during the first week of September, proceeding via Mexico City, Guatemala City, San Salvador and Tegucigalpa.

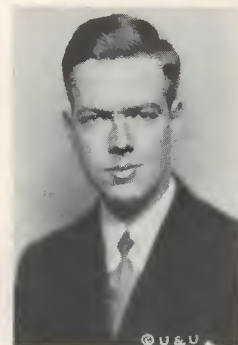
John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service Inspector, was in Ireland on official business in late July and early August.

Clarence E. Gauss, Consul General at Shanghai, after spending home leave principally in California, was scheduled to leave from the West Coast in late August or early September and arrive at his post on September 19 on the S.S. *Empress of Asia*.

Leland B. Morris, recently appointed Consul General at Vienna, was scheduled to have departed from his last post in Egypt during the second week of August to spend a short leave in Greece en route to Vienna. He planned to arrive there about August 25.

Waldemar J. Gallman, until recently Consul at Danzig, assumed his new duties on August 1 in the Division of European Affairs.

Dorsey G. Fisher, on duty in the Division of Current Information, was the subject of a very complimentary paragraph in the daily column, "Washington Observations," in the *Washington Star* of August 15. It stated that although "members of the American foreign service are accused sometimes of not being 100 per cent American in training," no such finger of criticism could be levelled at him because of his birth at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, his residence in a dozen states and the Philippines, and university education at the University of Washington and Harvard University.



Dorsey G. Fisher

Willys R. Peck, Counselor of Embassy, was scheduled to arrive at Hong Kong on August 24



on the S.S. *President Coolidge* and proceed immediately by air to the Embassy at its new offices in Chungking.

Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, planned to leave Washington about September 1 on an official visit to various countries of the Near East.

Raymond H. Geist, Consul and First Secretary at Berlin, left his post on August 3 for London for a stay of several days in connection with the activities of the American delegation cooperating in the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Political Refugees at London. He returned to Berlin on August 9.

William R. Manning, who has been a divisional assistant in the Division of American Republics for some years, was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered him at the Hay-Adams House on August 11 by members of the Division upon the occasion of his transfer to the Treaty Division.

Andrew E. Donovan, 2nd, until recently Vice Consul and Third Secretary at La Paz, registered at the Department on August 10 at the beginning of home leave, prior to assuming duties upon his new assignment in the Division of the American Republics.

William C. Trimble, until recently Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Tallinn, visited the Department on August 8 on home leave, which he is spending principally at his home in Baltimore prior to entering a university on assignment by the Department.

Robert T. Pell, division assistant in the Division of European Affairs, who has been serving as a member of the American representation at the Inter-Governmental Meeting on Political Refugees at Evian, France, has accepted the post of assistant director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Political Refugees set up at London.

Ware Adams, Consul and Third Secretary at Berlin, who has been in Washington recently on special duties of the Department, began a brief temporary assignment in the Visa Division on August 13.

Winthrop R. Scott, until recently Consul at Kobe, arrived in Washington on July 23 after journeying, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, through

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Winthrop R. Scott

Siberia and Europe. He occupied an office in the Division of the American Republics before proceeding on August 19 from New York for his new post at Caracas.

Due to the sudden illness of Mrs. Whitney Young, wife of Consul Young at Swatow, the Department early in August temporarily detailed to Swatow Consul Howard Donovan of Hong Kong and permitted Consul Young to proceed without delay to Hong Kong with Mrs. Young.

Julian F. Harrington, Consul assigned to the Visa Division, was appointed by the Department as chairman of a mission of three experts to proceed to Ciudad Trujillo to study the immigration problems of the Dominican Republic and to submit suggestions for any change in procedure found to be desirable. A mission of this character had been requested by the Dominican Government. Mr. Harrington, with the two officers of the Department of Labor named on the mission, arrived at Ciudad Trujillo on August 16.

Consul General Hitch, Retired

Calvin M. Hitch, who retired from the Service in July of 1934, and is now living in Quitman, Georgia, was honored at a dinner of the Quitman Kiwanis Club by the presentation of a silver trophy in commendation for public service to his town and country. Mr. Hitch is executive vice president of the Citizens National Bank, president of Brooks County Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Brooks County Hospital board, and a prominent civic leader of his community.



C. M. Hitch

Miscellaneous

The statement concerning the Foreign Service which was made by Secretary Hull and published in the August issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL occasioned considerable in-

terest. The Division of current Information issued the statement in the form of a mimeographed press release on the date of the issuance of the JOURNAL, August 3, and a number of newspapers gave prominence to it.

Among the various articles written was that in the *Washington Star* of August 12, which prefaced a summary of the Secretary's statement by the following:

"Nothing irritates the State Department so much as the spats and cocktail aroma about its career service.

"Naturally there are few plowhands among the career diplomats. By the nature of their jobs they travel with "nice people." But the number of choice spots in the service is equalled by the pest holes to which the department has to send its men.

"Trouble is that the tea table stories are the kind which get to Congressmen, often of a rustic turn of mind. That plays havoc with appropriations for the service, even though the United States already has the reputation of being the most pinch-penny of any major nation in financing its foreign staff.

"Secretary Hull recently pointed out that tropical malaria had brought down another career man, adding to the 65 who already have died or been killed on duty."

The *Star* article referred to the assassination of Consul Robert W. Imbrie at Teheran in 1924 and then mentioned Consul Walter A. Foote as follows:

"Even for hardy souls the life of the foreign service officer in the tropics often is a harrowing one. Walter Foote, consular general at Batavia, lately hove into the department to report that during his six-year stay in the Dutch East Indies he had typhoid repeatedly, malaria at least once each year and sometimes oftener, amoebic and bacterial dysentery repeatedly, and no end of annoyance from vicious leeches.

"But he is a stout Texan and survived while two of his aides had to be transferred or perish.



Ware Adams



Julian F. Harrington



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LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 523)

Public No. 710, 75th Congress:

Under the provisions of this bill, approved June 24, 1938, the President is authorized, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe by Executive Order, to permit citizens of the American Republics to receive instruction at certain professional educational institutions and schools maintained and administered by the Government of the United States or by departments or agencies thereof. The United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy are included among such educational institutions, although not more than one citizen of any American Republic shall receive instruction at the same time in each of these two schools. The pertinent Executive Order had not been issued at the time this article was written.

Public No. 583, 75th Congress:

This legislation, approved June 8, 1938, requires that every person who is now an agent of a foreign principal shall file with the Secretary of State a registration statement on a form prescribed by the Secretary. The term "agent of a foreign principal" means any person who acts or engages or agrees to act as a public-relations counsel, publicity agent, or as agent, servant, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal or for any domestic organization subsidized directly or indirectly in whole or in part by a foreign principal. Such term shall not include a duty accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is so recognized by the Department of State of the United States, nor a person, other than a public-relations counsel, or publicity agent, performing only private, non-political, financial, mercantile, or other activities in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of such foreign principal.

The administration of the legislation and the pertinent regulations will be handled in the Department by the Office of Arms and Munitions Control. The regulations probably will be issued during September.

Public No. 657, 75th Congress:

This bill, approved June 16, 1938, constitutes a revision of the statutes under which the Secretary of State is charged with the obligation of printing and distributing the Federal statutes. The amendments are of a technical nature and will facilitate the publication of the statutes and improve the services which the Department renders in this field of its work.



MARRIAGES

Williams-Durel. Miss Minette Durel of El Paso, Texas, and Vice Consul Philip P. Williams of Berkeley, California, were married in Washington Cathedral on July 5.

Pinkerton-Barnes. Mrs. Helen W. Barnes and Mr. Julian L. Pinkerton, American Consul at Jerusalem, were married on July 11.

Jandrey-De Graw. Miss Clemence De Graw, of Hollywood, California, and Mr. Fred W. Jandrey, Vice Consul at Naples, were married at St. Paul's American Church in Rome on July 11. The best man was J. Wesley Jones, and the bride was given away by Gilson G. Blake, Jr. Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Blake are American Consuls at Rome.

Wilson-Conter. Miss Mariange Conter and Mr. Robert Edgar Wilson were married at Chester, Vermont, on July 16. They left immediately afterward for Mr. Wilson's new post at Buenos Aires, where he was assigned Vice Consul at the conclusion of the recent Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

NEWS FROM FIELD

(Continued from page 539)

ington last year. Curiously enough, Chile is said to be the second country in the world where the scout movement was organized, following closely after England due to a visit which Baden-Powell made here about 1909.

Plans for the formation of a Chilean-United States cultural institute, similar to institutes now in existence between Chile and other countries, are well under way and a formal opening is expected in the near future. The Peruvian-United States institute at Lima and the Argentine-United States cultural institutes at Buenos Aires have furnished the Embassy with very helpful material concerning their organization and activities.

The British-Chilean institute was inaugurated on Empire Day in Santiago and a splendid musical program was presented, largely due to the initiative of the British Ambassador who organized a fine choir of mixed voices, and of the Second Secretary, Mr. Joseph Robinson, who played the cello in a very good string quartet. A preliminary canvas of talent in the American community reveals that we will be obliged to do something less elaborate, having many fewer people to draw on. It has been suggested that we organize some "square-dancing" and tentative plans are under way to do so.

Visitors during recent weeks have included sev-



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eral Service people: Mrs. Orme Wilson en route to and from Buenos Aires by air to see her son at St. Mark's school; Dr. William E. Dunn, Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, who paid a flying visit here from Mendoza; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Turner from Lima who visited the Chilean lakes. The staff here has been augmented by a new Naval Attaché, Commander Walter

Webb, and by an Assistant Trade Commissioner, Charles Knox. Mrs. George Adams has arrived from the United States and has joined her husband who is in charge of the Consulate at Antofagasta.

Other visitors have included Drs. Long and Ernst



Part of the Santiago Staff. Messrs. Frost, Armour and Dow. Standing, N. A. Webb and C. A. Bohan.

of the U. S. Public Health Service, General Gillmore of the San Francisco World's Fair, Edward Tomlinson, Duncan Aikman of the New York *Evening Post*, and an American ski team which arrived for a return engagement with Chilean skiers.

Local subscribers to the JOURNAL were pleased to see a first-page despatch (UP) from Washington in the local newspapers

quoting from the article by Col. Olds in the May issue on his trip to South America in the Flying Fortresses. This recognition of the "newsworthiness" of our esteemed house organ is most gratifying.

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The Office Directory of the London Embassy. It lies flat against the wall, but appears distorted because the photographer's camera was below the level of the board.

Trade-Agreement Notes

By GRANVILLE WOODWARD, *Department of State*



1937-38 Results under the Trade Agreements Program

According to an analysis recently completed by the Department of Commerce, United States exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, to the group of countries with which trade agreements were in operation, continued to show a greater rate of increase over the pre-agreement period than did exports to the non-agreement countries as a whole. Both in rate and amount the increase in exports to the group of agreement countries over the pre-agreement period was greater than the increase in imports from them. In terms of value, United States exports during the past fiscal year to the sixteen countries, and their colonies, with which agreements were in operation during the greater part of that period were greater by about 500 million dollars than the average annual exports to the same countries during the pre-agreement period 1934 and 1935. Meanwhile imports into the United States from the same countries were greater by about 200 million dollars.

The analysis points out that the tendency for exports to increase more rapidly to the countries with which the United States had made trade agreements than to others began to be observed in 1936, the first year that any large number of the reciprocal agreements were in operation. During the last calendar year, 1937, the value of American exports to the group of agreement countries was greater by 65.6 per cent than the average of 1934-1935, the two-year period preceding the substantial coming into operation of the trade agreement program, while exports to all non-agreement countries as a whole increased between the same periods by 44.2 per cent. During the latest twelve-month period, ending with June, 1938, the rela-

tive increase in value of American exports, as compared with the two-year pre-agreement period base, has been about the same as that recorded during the calendar

year 1937, namely, an increase of 66.2 per cent over 1934-35 to the agreement countries and 47.7 per cent to the non-agreement countries.

The analysis further observes that several powerful influences other than trade agreements have been at work during the past few years to increase the volume of American foreign trade, both exports and imports, above the levels that prevailed before the period of general economic recovery. It is pointed out, moreover, that only part of the trade with each country has been specifically dealt with in the respective agreements. The conclusion is reached, however, that it seems significant that to those countries which have reduced or stabilized their tariffs or other trade barriers on distinctive American products, through reciprocal agreements, our exports have shown a consistently greater rate of growth than to other countries as a whole.

The complete text of the analysis, together with comparative tables, appears in the August 13, 1938, issue of *Commerce Reports*.

Commercial Agreement with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Announcement was made on August 6, 1938, that the commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was proclaimed in and became effective on August 6, 1937, would be continued in force for another twelve months, that is until August 6, 1939.

In the renewal, the Soviet Government has continued its undertaking to increase substantially its pur-



The Kremlin



chase of American products. As in the previous agreement, with reference to this undertaking the Soviet Government has informed the American Government that the Soviet economic organizations intend to purchase during the next 12 months American goods to the value of at least \$40,000,000.

For its part, the Government of the United States undertakes by the new agreement to continue to accord to the commerce of the Soviet Union unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, with a reservation in respect of coal, deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under this agreement, therefore, the Soviet Union will continue to receive the benefits of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreement Act.

The Soviet Union has maintained its imports from the United States above the guaranteed minima of 30 million dollars in the 1935-36 and 1936-37 agreements and has already, in the first nine months of the 1937-38 agreement year, surpassed the guaranteed minimum of 40 million dollars. Moreover, in accordance with the commitment given by the Soviet Government in each agreement to increase substantially its imports from the United States there has been a steady growth in such imports which by now are over four times the level to which such imports had dropped in 1933.

Trade Agreement with Ecuador

Announcement was made on August 10, 1938, that a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Ecuador was signed at Quito on Saturday, August 6, 1938.

The agreement with Ecuador is the eighteenth negotiated under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act and the tenth with a Latin American republic. It is in general similar to the trade agreements previously concluded, except that with Cuba. It consists of general provisions containing mutual guarantees of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to all forms of trade or payments control, and two schedules listing the tariff concessions which will be granted by each Government.

NATURALIZATION

(Continued from page 529)

years. However, in a recent decision of the District of Columbia it was held that in the cases

of marriage occurring prior to noon of May 24, 1934, the alien wives of American citizens are required to reside in the United States for a period of only one year. Of course, in the cases of alien wives of Foreign Service officers whose marriage occurred on or after noon of May 24, 1934, they would be eligible to naturalization in the United States only after the lapse of a period of three years from the date of their admission into this country for permanent residence.

In a nutshell, after admission into the United States for permanent residence an alien wife is considered to maintain such residence if her absence from the United States has been for the purpose of residing with her husband, a member of the American Foreign Service.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 534)

would make an effort to keep pace with the Service.

It would seem indeed that a certain amount of this lack of understanding of the Service will never be entirely overcome in the public mind. For if the failures of the Foreign Service officer are often conspicuous, his successes are not. It is the unseen accomplishments of the Foreign Service which are the greatest: the money which was *not* lost, the citizens who were *not* arrested, the quarrels which did *not* develop—all because foresight and discretion were applied in good time. It is probably too much to expect the layman to appreciate these achievements, for their value lies in their very inconspicuousness. And one is moved to recall the words of Jules Cambon to the effect that

"le diplomate doit, naturellement, chercher à réussir, mais il fera bien de ne pas le faire avec éclat. Le succès est quelquefois encombrant. Rien n'est plus dangereux que d'éveiller l'amour-propre d'un adversaire, et il n'y a de succès durable que celui qui est accepté par les deux parties. Un ambassadeur doit savoir s'effacer."

Notwithstanding all these limitations, a great deal has been done in recent years to improve the reputation of the Foreign Service and to increase the understanding and the confidence which it enjoys with the American public. In the pursuit of this aim, support such as that given by the Secretary has been of incalculable value. The main burden, however, must be borne by the Service itself, and whatever assistance it receives from others increases its responsibilities in equal measure with its prestige.

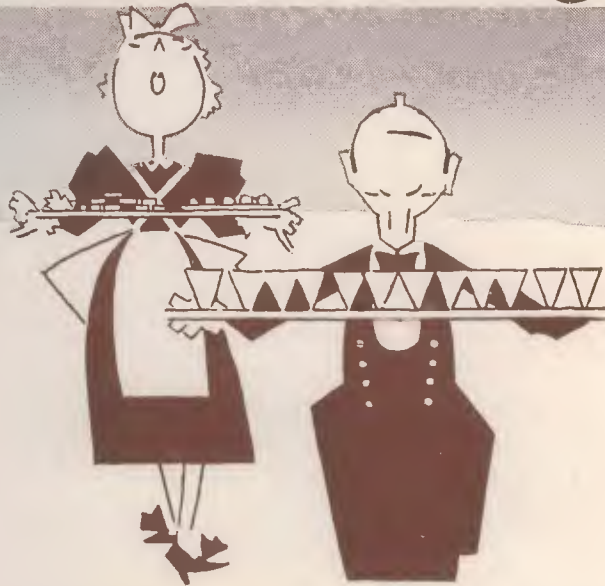


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IN MEMORIAM

With sincere regret, the JOURNAL records the death of Anne Williamson, twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Williamson, on June 12, in London.

THOMAS H. BEVAN

Tom Bevan's untimely end represents not only a sorrowful and irreparable loss to his family and many friends, amongst whom I am proud to count myself, but also a great loss to the Foreign Service.

His lengthy career of devoted, intelligent and courageous pursuance of the various duties assigned him, rendered him a seasoned and constructive officer of outstanding value to the Service in general, and to the Missions in Oslo and Warsaw in particular.

Both at Oslo and Warsaw, I had the pleasure of serving with him. Our close relations in connection with the conduct of official business grew into a warm friendship, the memory of which I prize highly.

His readiness to cooperate in all matters at all times; his open-mindedness toward all problems and his friendly attitude towards his fellow men, contributed importantly towards the maintenance of outstandingly harmonious and cooperative relations between the Consulates General and the other offices of these two missions.

He was a real American; an efficient hard worker; a clean-cut sportsman; and an exceptionally representative officer of our Foreign Service. I shall greatly miss him.

A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR.,
American Ambassador.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Dorothy Louise Emmerson, was born on April 3 to Mr. and Mrs. John Kenneth Emmerson in Osaka, where Mr. Emmerson is Vice Consul.

A son, Michael Foster, was born on June 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Foster. Mr. Foster is Vice Consul in Athens.

A daughter, Mary Glasgow Curtis, was born on June 7 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Glion Curtis at Wellington, New Zealand.

A daughter, Christine Janz, was born on June 20 to Consul and Mrs. Robert Janz in Bahia.

A daughter, Margaret Lynne, was born on July 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald A. Mokma in Iowa City. Mr. Mokma is Consul in Antwerp.

A son, Charles Edmond Gray, was born on July 13 to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald E. Gray in Helsinki, where Mr. Gray is Third Secretary and Consul.

A son was born on August 16 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Yost in Washington. Mr. Yost, a former Foreign Service Officer, is Assistant Chief, Division of Arms and Munitions Control, and an editor of the JOURNAL.

VISITORS

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

	<i>July</i>
Arthur F. Tower, Nagasaki	12
C. J. Spiker, Basel	12
Marvin A. Derrick, Helsinki	13
Reginald S. Kazanjian, Sao Paulo	15
H. Spencer May, Paris	15
Parker T. Hart, Vienna	15
Arthur L. Richards, Cairo	18
William L. Peck, Riga	20
Brewster H. Morris, Vienna	22
Stanley R. Lawson, Goteborg	23
Philip P. Williams, Rio de Janeiro	23
W. R. Scott, Caracas	25
James B. Stewart, Mexico City	25
Olivia M. Hill, Jerusalem	26
David K. Newman, Leopoldville	28
Hugh S. Miller, Yarmouth	29
Perry Laukhuff, Milan	29
Jay Dixon Edwards, Tokyo	29
James G. Byington, Torreon	30
G. Wallace LaRue, Bombay	30
	<i>August</i>
John D. Jernegan, Barcelona	1
W. Leonard Parker, Canton	3
Walter A. Foote, Batavia	4
Henry P. Leverich, Berlin	4
Gordon L. Jorgensen, Osaka	4
Loy W. Henderson, Moscow	8
John D. Johnson, Lyon	8
Francis H. Styles, Ottawa	8
William C. Trimble, Department	8
Thomas McEnelly, Singapore	8
La Verne Baldwin, Managua	9
C. Van H. Engert, Teheran	9
Andrew E. Donovan, La Paz	10

WASHINGTON HOUSING

It has been suggested that the JOURNAL might keep a list of houses which are owned and offered for rent by Foreign Service Officers in the District of Columbia or nearby, so that it might be available to Officers coming in from the field. The JOURNAL would be delighted to render this service, or any similar one which Officers might wish to suggest. Such notices of houses may be sent by mail or left on the JOURNAL desk in room 109. Appropriate commission charges will be made in terms of contributions to the JOURNAL—such as "Service Glimpses" photographs, items of "News from the Field," and Questionnaire material (see Editors' Column in August issue).



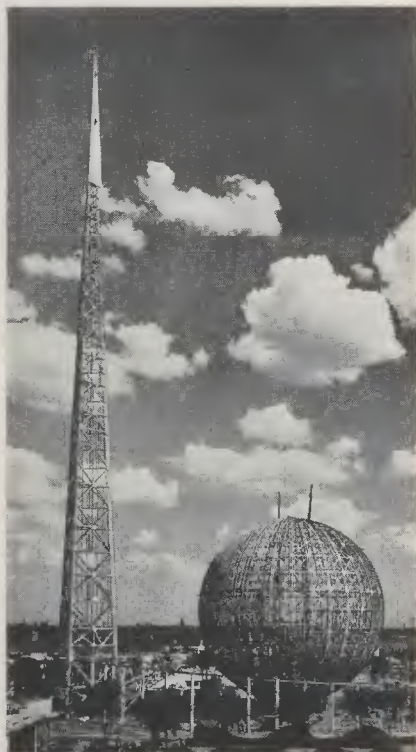
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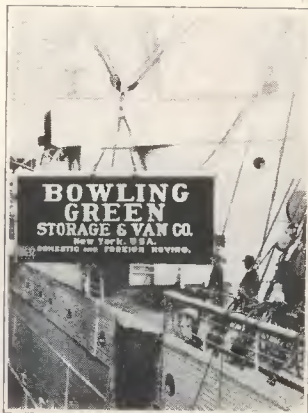
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REDFERN CORRESPONDENCE

THE following letter has been received by Mr. Villard, whose article on the disappearance of the aviator Paul Redfern appeared in the May issue of the JOURNAL:

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. Henry S. Villard, June 20, 1938
 c/o The American Foreign Service Journal,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VILLARD:

I have just read your summary of the Redfern situation, published in the *American Foreign Service Journal* for May, 1938.

The American Museum of Natural History had an expedition this Spring at Camarata when we climbed to the summit of Mt. Auyan-tepui. Also, I am fairly well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Angel and with the general problem of the interior of Venezuelan Guiana.

On July first "The Geographic Review" is publishing my account of this expedition from which, if you care to look it up, you will gather a general idea of what we were doing.

Jimmy Angel related to me the same story that he told you, namely, that he had seen the Redfern plane wrecked on the side of one of the mountains, a short way from the mouth of the Carao River. He informed me that he was going to report to the Redfern family that he had made this discovery, but I am not aware that he actually did so. If Jimmy Angel is correct in his supposition that what he saw recently was the Redfern plane, then I agree with you that the proper way to approach it is from the west. I am fairly well acquainted with the Camarata Indians, in fact I recognized a number of those in the picture on page 280, and I would not hesitate to say that one could go several week's march with their help. It would be necessary, however, to have Angel point out from the air the exact hill slope on which he saw the wrecked plane.

Incidentally, is your frontispiece photograph that of one of the two large mountains due east from Mt. Auyan-tepui? It resembles them very strongly. The pointed peak visible in the left of the picture resembles Mt. Se-tepui. From what side of the block mountain was the photograph taken?

If you have had an opportunity to glance over the article to which I refer above, I will be very glad if you can spare time to give me your latest view on the situation.

Had Redfern been alive and able, nothing could have prevented his coming out with the help of the

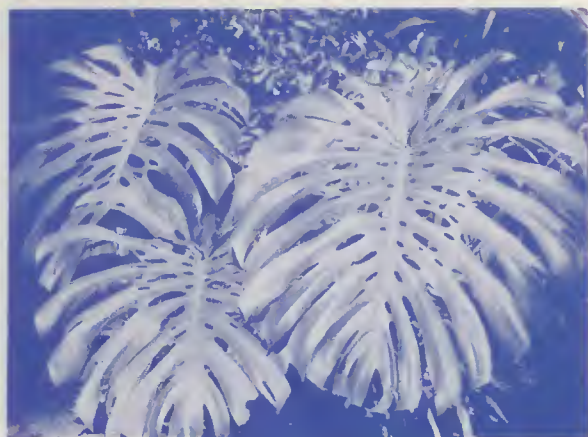


local Arecunas. We must therefore suppose that he was killed or died after the air plane crashed.

Very truly yours,
G. H. H. TATE,
*Assistant Curator of South
American Mammals.*

* * * * *

Recently Dr. Frederick Redfern, father of the missing aviator, called on Mr. Villard at the Department of State and acknowledged that the summary of facts which appeared in the JOURNAL was, to the best of his knowledge, the most complete and accurate information yet published on the case. He said that his own impression coincided with the suggestion made in the article that the flight terminated somewhere in the Camarata region, rather than in any portion of Brazil or the Guianas. He also expressed some doubt as to whether the Walddeck expedition, which was due to return from the Cuyuni shortly, had succeeded in accomplishing its objective.



MONSTERA DELICIOSA

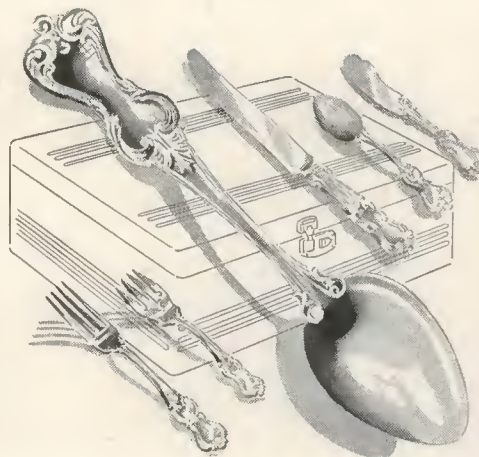
The interesting-looking plant shown in the photograph is known as the "monstera deliciosa." The picture was taken recently by John Farr Simmons in the Borda Gardens, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

The "delicious monstera" bears a banana-shaped fruit externally resembling a pineapple, although botanically it is not closely related to either. The fruit is being introduced to American tables and is rapidly becoming better known in the North American continent. It is grown in Central America, Mexico and more recently in Florida. It has a delicious flavor, resembling a cross between a pineapple and a banana.

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THE SILVER ROOM, FIRST FLOOR



The plant itself is thought to be the only botanical specimen known having large green leaves with natural holes. This peculiarity adds greatly to its artistic appearance. The plant is very ornamental and is classed as a climber of the aroid group. It requires moist, rich soil, much shade and a warm climate.

UNCLE SAM — SOCIAL SECRETARY

"I must see the Ambassador at once," said a young American as she approached the Information Desk in the American Embassy at Paris. Upon being told that she must go to the reception room to make her appointment, she replied, "Perhaps I had better explain to you first so that you will see how urgent it is for me to see the Ambassador at once. The President of France is giving a dance at the Elysées Palace on the eighteenth for the diplomatic corps and I want the Ambassador to get an invitation for me. Since it is already the twelfth there isn't much time left, so I must see him this morning. I believe

I can explain myself better than you can, so do you mind if I sit down and write exactly what I want and if the Ambassador isn't in, one of the Embassy Secretaries will understand and arrange for the invitation." The young lady's note was (with entire fidelity to the young lady's punctuation):

- 1—D'abord: Je serai très reconnaissante pour une invitation pour le 18 Janvier.
- 2—Etant *Francophile* je veux donner le plaisir à une française qui a été charmante à moi—par conséquent je veux une invitation pour elle!!!
- 3—Pouvez-vous imaginer une chose plus larmoyante que deux jeunes dames sans cavaliers?

Bref: Je veux *quatre* invitations!!!

Being rather rushed she forgot to ask for two of our Secretaries to act as "cavaliers" for the evening and overlooked the possibilities of an Embassy car as a means of transportation.

ELIZABETH DEEGAN,
Paris.



CHEFOO, CHINA, MAY, 1938

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KAIETEUR

(Continued from page 520)

among primitive tribes with carefully drafted hypothesis in his possession, is indeed an unforgivable troubemaker to the natives. Yet it was necessary to prod my story teller with concrete questions now and then; however, this did not prevent me from getting lost in his devious description of Kaieteur.

Kaieteur is the name by which the Guiana Indians call the "Great Spirit of Waters" and, when translated into English, denotes "Old Man." Hundreds of moons ago, an old chieftain of the marauding Macusis who lived on the upper Potaro at Chinnapou just above the falls, became a burden to his tribe due to his old age. Famine and the repeated loss of tribal battles eventually swept terror into the hearts of the tribe, and it was decided that some means must be devised to propitiate the angry spirit. The medicine man lectured day and night that some great sacrifice had to be made, and insisted that the spirit would be satisfied with nothing less than the old chief. So on a tropical morning, as the golden dawn gave way to the white light of day, the Macusis assembled along the ledge of the gorge. As the pieman went through his tribal incantations the old chief, garbed in his resplendent warrior's robes, was securely bound from head to foot, and placed in a wood skin canoe, which was pushed into the main current of the stream. The old chief displayed no outward sign of fear whatever as his frail craft gathered speed in the swiftening water, leaping under him like a mustang. Just as the crescendo of a tribal dirge echoed through the jungle, the speeding canoe with its human sacrifice, now ready to plunge over the very brink of the falls, suddenly stopped and, before the awe-stricken natives, turned to stone. And, according to my informant, when we reached Kaieteur he would personally accompany me to where the old chief is still lying, presumably preserved for an eternity of moons by the appeased Spirit of the Waters.

Before sunrise the next morning we set out afoot for Kangarouma where we were to commence our river journey. Trudging through dense jungle and bush land, at times almost overcome with the thick mist that had not yet had time to be absorbed by the sun's rays, we reached our destination shortly after noon only by duration of patience and physical ability. Seven precious hours devoted to a three-mile trek, is sufficient proof of the invulnerability of this undevastated wilderness, untouched by saw, axe, or plough.



Losing little time at Kangarouma, which boasted one crudely fashioned grass hut, we embarked in two bateaus for the river journey that was to take us to Tokeit at the foot of the great Kaieteur gorge. Encountering many tricky currents while maneuvering our bateaus into the navigable strip of the river, a considerable portion of time elapsed before we finally settled down to good speed.

The unremitting wakes from our bateaus reluctantly disturbed the mirrored surface of the beautiful Potaro as we steadily pushed up stream. Every bend brought new sights of the denizens of this shadowy world. Short-tailed Ouakari monkeys, Saguin marmosets and white-faced Capuchins acknowledged our greetings with bronchial-like coughs and then derided us in jeering tones. Blue macaws, Amazonas parrots, and the "King of the Urubús" circled overhead squawking, squealing, and crying in protest of our presence. The paradise of a botanist smiled on us from either side of the river. Flowering plants courted with luxuriant blossoms the trunks and limbs of giant Wallabas, Moras, Purplehearts, and Silver Ballys. Here hundreds of species of vascular plants, ferns, lycopods, liverworts, and mosses occur in profusion. Now and then a white veil of some small waterfall could be seen through the mass of long, drooping fungus. Along this primal roadway bathed in an ensemble of dark shadowy tones and the gold of filtering sunlight, unmolested by man and his seemingly puny civilization, nature showers upon one romance and beauty, slightly tempered with the mystery of uncharted forests, rivers, and mountains. Three days of such natural beauty serves as an appropriate prelude to the incomparable beauty of Kaieteur.

Two successful portages across Amatuk and Waratuk rapids brought us to Tukeit late in the afternoon of the eighth day. After assisting with the set-up of camp, I, with the Indian guides, dived into the icy cold pool at the bottom of Tukeit-Toqueno falls, whose water tumbling down a steep mountain side in terrace fashion forms a natural shower bath and a perfect swimming pool. Here I was given my first lesson in the art of catching fish bare-handed, but it was of no use, for my inability to withstand the pressure of relatively deep depths, and the ungraceful propelling of my body under water always brought me to the surface empty-handed, while my Indian companions would laughingly submerge, and laughingly emerge, waving a wriggling Hiamara over their head. With a collusive gleam in their eye, they informed me that their success lay in their

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ability to emit loud gustos of laughter while swimming under water, which, according to them, was supposed to more or less mesmerize the fish. My arched eyebrows signified serious doubtfulness of their veracity, and afterwards they confessed that the emission of "chuckling sounds" under the water was a bit far-fetched, yet I have to this day to find out exactly what type of technique is employed to pluck fish out of the deep.

The next day the climb over Kaieteur mountain along the Chinnapou trail was started bright and early. Taking two Indian guides with me we formed an advance party with the hope of bagging sufficient game to last for the next few days, since we had planned to indulge in some strenuous loafing upon arrival at Kaieteur.

After a vigorous thirty-minute trek, we came into barren ground, a small area which served as a temporary camp site for roving Indians. Here we set out on our first "stalk" of the day, for not more than forty yards away a cousin of that nimble-footed, keen-sensed animal known in the Northern Provinces as the white-tailed deer, moved cautiously, nipping the short stubby grass. As we moved silently toward our target, he sensed our presence and with one long leap shot through the air to a nearby covert. Matching wits with these fleet-footed animals is not enough, it requires the skill of an Indian Bowman to end the "stalking," and after forty minutes along an ingenious trail a six-foot bamboo arrow finally found its mark. Returning to the Chinnapou trail we bled our prize and strung it up for the oncoming droghers to deal with, then resumed our trek toward Kaieteur Mountain.

It was not quite noon when we started the scramble up Kaieteur mountain. It was hard, strenuous work, especially at the base, where large boulders blocked every would-be path. Technique employed in Alpine climbing, with the aid of axe, rucksack, and hob-nailed boots, often mitigates physical exertion, but here muscular vigor was our only aid, and fatigue overtook us more than once.

Finally as we pulled our sweat-drenched bodies over the last ledge onto the level plate of the vast Pakaraima plain, a deep dull roar greeted us. Overanxious to reach the falls, I hurried on ahead, and as I drew nearer and nearer the sound became more audible. Suddenly as I rushed headlong through an opening in the tall, silky-bent grass, my eyes were immediately arrested, a luminous cloud of awe-inspiring grandeur bathed everything around me, and in the center of it all roared the mighty Kaieteur. Glistening streamers of rust-

tinted water plunged earthward in power-driving fashion over a precipitous granite ledge for 822 feet. A never ending chain of rainbows floated majestically over the scene, accompanied by clouds of crystal mist continuously in the process of changing formation. A gorge lined with rich fleshy fungi cradled the mad rapids as they fought their way over jagged boulders to the placid Potaro miles below.

Slowly I eased my way out onto a projecting ledge, which extended unsupported over a portion of the gorge within fifty feet of the roaring falls. From this natural "opera box," while gazing on the cascading Potaro cloven and glistening in the tropical sunset, and surrounded by the vast escarpment of proud Roraima whose tropical foliage runs rampant in a multitude of colors, my senses of perception succumbed to an impressionistic and pictorial influence, and plunged me into a deep chasm of primitive imagination. The foam-flecked legend of the great Spirit of the Waters came to life and his mighty voice reverberated through the jungle like the clanging of Thor's hammer. Manoa, the city of gold, reared its conical edifices along the mist-wreathed banks of the river, and along a resplendent rainbow bridge, spanning the spray-covered gorge, one-eyed Odin followed by the demoniac Valkyries marched toward the great hall of Valhalla. My range and volume of imagination increased until I was on the verge of assuming the permanent role of a mythologist. Then suddenly my accumulated illusions collapsed, and I rubbed my eyes to find two Indians nearby, whose impatience to show me the "Old stone chief" stung them into a Patamona eloquence fairly reeking with puissant cuss words.

Silently I committed myself to their care, and in a short time we reached the hallowed spot where crudely etched by the roaring Potaro, the water-worn image of a man lay motionless.

At first I thought of explaining to my Indians how this remarkable image actually occurred. But upon observing their preoccupied expression I realized that they were deciphering a divine Spirit in the time-worn facial lines of the "Old Chief," therefore I refrained from impeding the flight of their minds toward a mystical goal.

The few white men who have emerged from British Guiana's mighty hinterland have all been seized with an insatiable desire to return and resume the tussel with its unknowable character. So it is with me, and I am touched with regret when I think of the black deep rivers, roaring water falls, and bush-laden trails, all encompassed with the mystery of an uninhabited world.



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THE EMBASSY STAFF AT MOSCOW, JUNE, 1938
Seated, from left to right: Stanley P. Richardson, Angus I. Ward, Norris B. Chipman, Loy W. Henderson, Alexander C. Kirk, Ambassador Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip R. Faymonville, Stuart E. Grummon, Charles E. Bohlen, Walter G. Nelson. *Second row:* Donald H. Nichols, Walter T. Costello, Harry L. Anderson, Bartley P. Gordon, Philip S. Cheney, George C. Minor, Edwin McKee, Tyler G. Kent, Fred E. Waller, Orville W. Slessinger. *Back row:* Sylvester A. Hnntowski, Ellsworth L. Raymond, Eugene Pressly, Phillip H. Fahrenholz, James W. Lewis, Berry H. Barcuse, Francis E. Flavin, George Wilton, Jr., and John P. M. Marsalka. Absent at the time the picture was taken were Major Frank B. Hayne, Henry W. Antheil, Jr., and Benedict J. Dulaski.

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