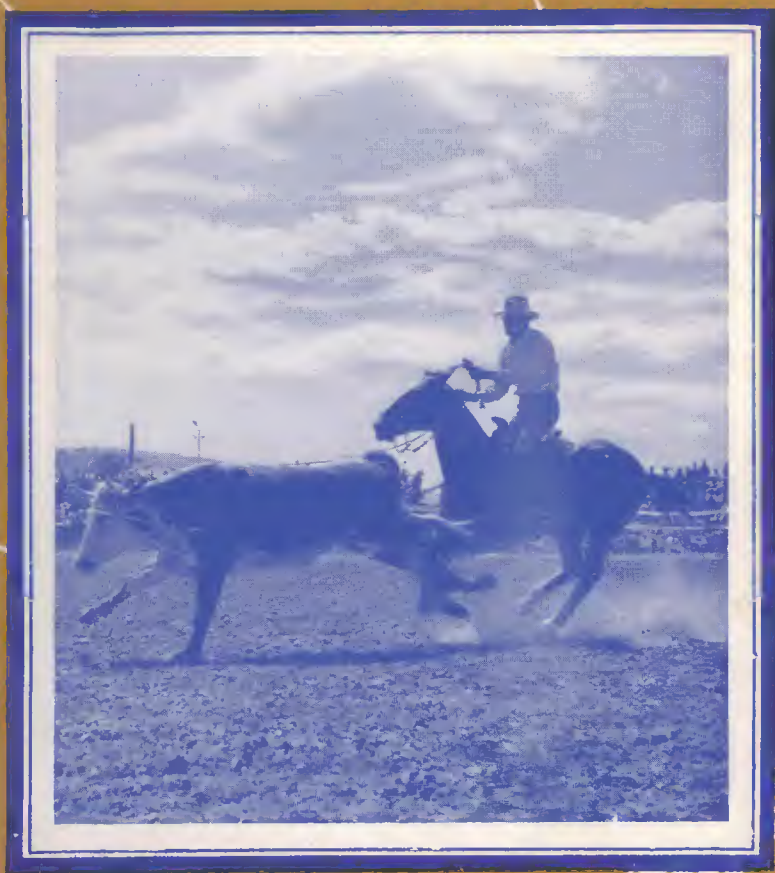


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
★ ★ **JOURNAL** ★ ★



Vol. 15

NOVEMBER, 1938

No. 11

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"Rodeo"

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American Minister and Mrs. Franklin Mott Gunther in the royal box at the Rumanian independence day celebration, Bucharest, May 10, 1938.



THE THREE WHITE CAPS

Left to Right: Honorable Robert Fruzer, Minister to El Salvador; Consul General Dudley G. Dwyre, Panama; Admiral Ynnccey S. Williams, Commander Special Service Squadron, based at the Canal Zone, reviewing the Rifle meet at the airport at San Salvador on the occasion of the good-will cruise to Central America of the U.S.S. "Erie" on which Consul General Dwyre was the guest of Admiral Willinms. The photograph was submitted by Consul General Dwyre.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Ambassador Josephus Daniels and the Embassy Staff taken on the eve of Mr. Bursley's departure for Washington to take up his new duties at the Department of State. Front row, left to right: Thomas H. Lockett, Commercial Attaché, Herbert S. Bursley, First Secretary of Embassy, Ambassador Daniels, Lieut. Col. William F. Freehoff, Military Attaché, George H. Winters, Second Secretary. Back row, left to right: Robert Newbegin II, Third Secretary, Hugh Corby Fox, Third Secretary, and Stephen E. Aguirre, Third Secretary.



The camera-shy but photogenic Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, Counsellor of the Berlin Embassy, portrayed as complete master of the situation in local waters.



Paul Knabenshue visits Minister Bert Fish in Alexandria, en route for leave in France.



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 15, No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1938

The United States Coast Guard

The present account of the Coast Guard Service has been compiled by the JOURNAL staff from a number of magazine articles. The photographs and permission to print were generously given by the Washington headquarters of the Coast Guard.

THE Coast Guard is in reality the oldest maritime service of our government. It was called into being by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton in 1790 to enforce the youthful republic's laws against smuggling and, subsequently, to safeguard in other ways its maritime interests. There was no navy to do it, and the Revenue Cutter Service, as it was then known, found plenty to do. Alexander Hamilton suggested that those placed in charge of the revenue cutters should be commissioned officers, upon the ground that it "will not only induce fit men the more readily to engage, but will attach them to their duty by a nicer sense of honor." The present efficiency of the Service is largely due to the military training of its personnel and to the high standards that

have become a part of its tradition. The military training of its officers and men make it an invaluable asset to the country, for it is ready immediately to take its place as an integral part of the Navy in case of national emergency.

The Coast Guard has played a significant role in all of the country's wars, with the single exception of the invasion of Tripoli. In the War of 1812, twenty-two English vessels were captured by craft flying the American flag. Eighteen of those captures were made by Revenue Cutters, and the same cutters assisted in the taking of two of the other four. In the war with Spain a cutter fought with distinction in Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila Bay. In the World War Coast Guard cutters were engaged in anti-submarine patrol and war zone convoy duty. In the course of its operations during this war the Coast Guard lost

Crew of the Coast Guard station at Gray's Harbor, Washington, bringing persons ashore from the stranded Japanese steamer *Teupaisan Maru* by means of the breeches buoy.





a greater percentage of officers and men than either of the other armed forces of the country.

While the Revenue Cutter Service flourished from the first, the Life Saving Service was also growing in importance and in 1915 the two services were united under the name of the United States Coast Guard. Since that time, save only for the duration of American participation in the World War, when the Coast Guard became an integral and valuable part of the Navy, it has served as an independent unit under the control of the Treasury Department.

To most people the Coast Guard means a white painted building along the seashore with a boat drawn up on the sand and a bored young man looking out to sea from the watch tower atop the station. But those who have seen the Coast Guard at work know that its job is one of the most

2. Harbor rules and regulations governing the anchorage of vessels.
3. Laws relative to oil pollution.
- C. Enforcement of laws relating to immigration, quarantine and neutrality.
- D. Enforcement of laws concerning wild life.
- E. 1. Enforcement of laws generally in Alaska.
2. Enforcement of miscellaneous laws for other branches of the Government.
- F. Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels.
- II. Humanitarian supervision and assistance.
 - A. International Ice Patrol.
 - B. Removal or destruction of wrecks, derelicts, and other menaces to navigation.
 - C. 1. Winter cruising.
2. Saving life and property at sea and along the coasts.
3. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress.
4. Patrolling marine parades and regattas.
5. Examining applicants for certificates as life-boatman.



The cutter *Manning* assisting a vessel in distress and effecting a rescue. (From a painting.)

important, most dangerous and most thrilling of any arm of the government service.

The functions of the Coast Guard fall briefly into two broad groups, and are subdivided as follows:

- I. Law enforcement for all the executive departments of the Federal Government.
 - A. Enforcement of customs laws and the prevention of smuggling.
 - B. Enforcement of maritime rules and regulations.
 1. Navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
 - D. Flood relief on inland rivers and hurricane relief work.
 - E. Extension of medical and surgical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep-sea fishing.
 - F. Operation and maintenance of the coastal communications system.
 - G. Compilation of statistics on marine disasters.
 - H. 1. Giving assistance to other branches of the government in the performance of duties.
2. Transporting government agents.
3. Caring for and transporting shipwrecked and destitute persons in Alaska and elsewhere.
4. Carrying the United States mails when necessary.



Three Coast Guard planes welcoming the 165 foot patrol boat *Pandora* on her arrival at Miami.

As examples of the importance of the humanitarian duties undertaken by the Service, it is of interest to note that over the period of the past 16 years for every dollar expended under appropriations the Coast Guard has assisted vessels to the value of \$2. For this period the Service has saved 4,000 lives a year and assisted 8,000 vessels a year. The average annual value of vessels assisted has been over 40 million dollars against an average expenditure under appropriations of less than half this amount.

Statistical Information Covering Coast Guard Operations During the Fiscal Year 1937:

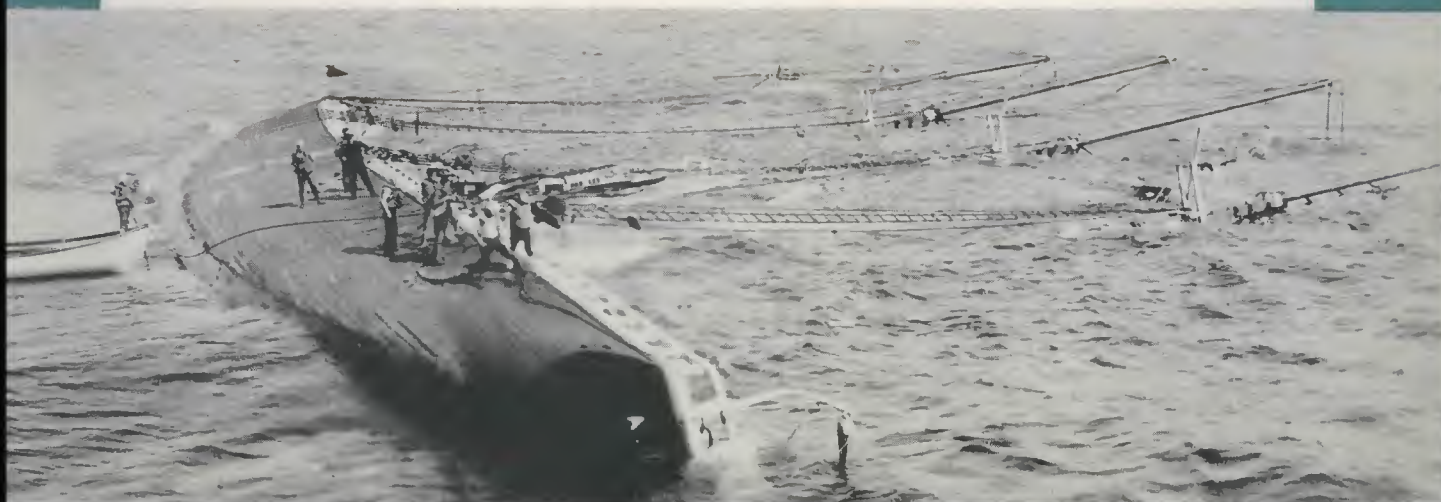
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted ..	8,140
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes) ..	\$98,004,465
Persons on board vessels assisted ..	37,591
Lives saved or persons rescued from peril ..	7,631
Persons in distress cared for ..	761
Instances of miscellaneous assistance ..	5,930
Vessels boarded and papers examined ..	40,645
Vessels seized ..	18
Vessels reported ..	3,124
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported ..	\$522,915
Vessels warned for violations of law ..	985

Derelicts and other obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed ..	230
Value of derelicts and other obstructions recovered ..	\$1,525
Regattas and marine parades patrolled ..	386
Persons examined for certificates as lifeboat men ..	3,917

Due to the confidential nature of their business in checking illegal entry, smuggling and piracy, very little publicity is given to Coast Guard activities. We admire the technical perfection of our domestic airlines, the skill and ingenuity required to fly the Pacific on schedule, but seldom does one hear of the Coast Guard. Occasionally, when airliners are grounded by fog, and the ocean is whipped to a froth by a gale, a Coast Guard plane will take off at night without such aids as beacons or radio beams, and fly off the coast nearly a hundred miles to sea. There it

(Continued on page 674)

Whaleboat from a Coast Guard cutter making preparations to right a capsized four-masted schooner.





FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION MEETING

ON September 20, 1938, the Electoral College of the Foreign Service Association held a meeting to elect a new President, Vice-President, and Executive Committee. The following officers were present:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Mr. Achilles | Mr. Shaw |
| Mr. Ballantine | Mr. Summerlin |
| Mr. Chapin | Mr. Jacobs |
| Mr. Davis | Mr. Villard |
| Mr. Flack | Mr. Vincent |
| Mr. Hosmer | Mr. Warren |
| Mr. Huddle | Mr. Wendelin |
| Mr. McBride | Mr. Nielsen |
| Mr. Moffat | Mr. McKenna |

Mr. Shaw, retiring Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and called for nominations. Mr. Hosmer nominated Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, Mr. Moffat seconded the nomination, and the members of the Electoral College voted unanimously for Mr. Gauss as President. Mr. Ballantine nominated Mr. Murphy, First Secretary and Consul at Paris, for Vice President, Mr. McKenna seconded the nomination, and the members of the Electoral College voted unanimously for Mr. Murphy as Vice President.

The Electoral College then took up the matter of selecting an Executive Committee for the year beginning October 1. As a result of a secret ballot, Mr. McBride, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Chapin were chosen members of the committee, and Mr. Hosmer and Mr. Villard were chosen as alternates.

Mr. Davis proposed and Mr. Summerlin seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee. The proposal was unanimously adopted by the officers present.

* * *

Immediately following the meeting of the Electoral College on September 20, 1938, the new Executive Committee of the Association met and chose the following officers:

- Mr. Moffat, Chairman,
- Mr. Jacobs, Vice Chairman,
- Mr. Villard, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESS COMMENT

Men of Diplomatic Service Defended

Reports and criticism of the good times the career men of the State Department are having abroad impels me to give the public a glance be-

hind the curtain of the diplomatic and consular service.

For a number of years I have been in a position to observe the tribulations of foreign officers from various countries. The American foreign officers start out with several handicaps which officers of other world powers do not have to cope with. Other countries have built up foreign office families for generations. The son follows the father's foot steps and is trained from childhood for this service. He brings naturally into the service a wealth of inheritance, education, experience, large income, family connections and prestige. These countries maintain special academies of training for such positions. The diplomatic career man has only one superior to face, while the American diplomat and consular officer has every visiting vote-trailer on his neck.

The Europeans and others believe that every American is a millionaire and that the foreign officer has so many millions that he doesn't know what to do with it all. So they try their best to relieve him of his burden by charging him more for every thing he needs. Society naturally puts in its bid. As Uncle Sam's representative he must be sociable and generous. He also is at the mercy of those who are employed by a power to find out certain information. To all these tribulations is added the steady flow of American tourists, who consider themselves goodwill ambassadors and who embarrass the State Department and their foreign officers then expect the officer to straighten things out for them. During office hours the foreign officer has to listen to all kinds of human sufferings. Then he must figure on how to balance his own budget. We hear little about these woes but plenty about the good times.

While foreign officers in the Orient and other remote corners of the globe do not get the bulk of the big-shot travelers they must adjust to climate and the uncultivated surroundings of their posts. The foreign officers perform many heroic tasks in their various posts but very seldom does anyone hear of them. They are trying to do their very best to put us and our accomplishments in a good light before other nations and to keep us informed and free from entanglements. Yet we criticize them and hamper them in the performance of their various difficult and dangerous tasks.

If we compare the foreign officers of other nations with ours and compare what their government and people do for them and how we hamper ours, we realize how lucky and proud we may be of our representatives and of the State Department.

ANN LANSBURGH,
Washington, Star, September 16, 1938.

LETTERS

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

American Consulate General
Habana, Cuba, October 14, 1938.

Editors of

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Care Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Since Mr. Robert F. Woodward has been kind enough to express interest in the ship-meeting service in effect in Habana and to suggest that other posts where tourist traffic is heavy might also be interested, perhaps the JOURNAL might like a note on it for publication. (Mr. Woodward's letter appears on page 616 of the October issue of the JOURNAL).

In planning such a service certain more or less obvious pitfalls must be avoided—the work of the office must be kept up; the prestige of the office must not suffer through proffering unwanted services; American visitors must not be led to expect attentions that we can not properly give them. As one unenthusiastic officer put it, "Won't every friend of a friend expect the Consul General to be waiting on the pier head to take her to the Country Club for lunch?" That, of course, is a good example of a pitfall.

First, by no means all ships are met and one officer does not meet all that are met. Unless we have advance notice of a celebrity aboard, we do not meet the regular ships of the lines running ferry boat service between New York and Florida ports and Habana. We list, with dates, the big cruise ships of the Cunard Line, the Holland-American, the North German Lloyd, etc., and assign the vice consuls to the job of meeting them by roster. One officer will meet perhaps ten ships in a season, or between October 1 and April 1. The rest of the year we discontinue the service.

The local agents of the cruise ships generally have advance information by telegraph from New York of any High Powered Firemen among the passengers. This dope is passed along to us and the H. P. F's. are looked up and interviewed. The routine of a ship-meeting assignment is—

Officer whose turn is up on the roster goes aboard as soon as possible after mooring and

1. Gets passenger list from Purser and asks if any Americans aboard are in difficulties;
2. Checks list for H. P. F's.

3. Locates cruise manager or H. P. F., if any, presents compliments of Consul General, offers services if required and generally registers welcome and usefulness;
4. Sticks around while passengers are landing and being combed over by local authorities and, if trouble or misunderstanding develops, fixes it;
5. Brings passenger list to office to see if any persons aboard are known to Consulate General or to the Embassy and
6. Makes a brief memorandum for the files covering the visit and anything of interest connected with it.

Last season we met about 90 ships and registered present with many people who now have a grateful understanding of at least one phase of the work of the United States Foreign Service and who before had scarcely heard of it.

Sincerely yours,
COERT DU BOIS,
American Consul General.

Beirut, September 12, 1938.

From a personal letter to Paul Alling

It has occurred to me that, following the example of *Life*, a page of photographs in the JOURNAL headed "The American Foreign Service Journal Goes to a Party" or "The Journal Goes to a Party" might from time to time be amusing. I believe that our circus party at Jerusalem, for instance, might have provided a collection of amusing photographs (you may recall that a photograph of Blatchford as a policeman, Mayor Nash-ashibi as a doorman and myself as flashy proprietor of the circus was published in the JOURNAL). [See p. 248 of the JOURNAL for April, 1935.] I shall be glad to send you an assortment of the photographs of any amusing party that we may work out, but I am writing you at this time in case the JOURNAL staff should find the idea to its liking and wish to pass it on to officers at other posts where amusing parties are likely to occur.

Regards to you and everyone in NE.

As ever,

ELIOT.

(Continued on page 694)

Politics,

a Field for Young Men

"Millions do not belong to your clubs or to your college fraternity, but they vote just the same."

Illustrations by
Henry J. Soulen,
Courtesy, THE ROTARIAN

IF YOU, young sir, are interested in politics as a career and are earnestly seeking advice as to whether you shall enter the lists, you may count on hearing some such comments as these:

Don't! Politics is a vulgar business; keep out.

Men of your type are not wanted by the politicians. They wouldn't give you a look-in.

At your age you need all your time to establish yourself in your own business or profession.

There's nothing in politics except for crooks and grafters. You are a gentleman and wouldn't relish the mud-slinging which is a disagreeable feature of politics.

If you were unlucky enough to hold office, it would ruin you. You would emerge with your character gone, but with a choice collection of enemies.

This is old stuff. Against it weigh heavily the serious responsibilities of citizenship and the duty of every voter to take a personal interest in his government.

If the United States of America is something more to you than a comfortable place in which to live, where others, imbued with a spirit of intelligent patriotism, strive for efficiency and decency in government, you will volunteer, confident that somewhere in the vast machine which our Government has become, you can find something useful to do, and by a service, however slight, you will at least demonstrate your grateful appreciation of the men who risked their lives to create a nation for you.



By MEREDITH NICHOLSON*
United States Minister to Nicaragua

Never was there a more opportune time than now for a young man to begin a political career. Things are happening. The whole world's astir. As to the choice of a party's affiliation, that's your personal affair. I suggest, however, that it is not absolutely necessary for you to enroll in the party of your grandfathers, or even of your wife's relations. Nor is it wholly wise to align yourself with a party which, at the moment, may seem invincible, in the belief that it can never lose.

Again, do your own thinking. The time has passed when a first voter may ally himself with one party or another with a feeling that he

will have no reason to change his political allegiance to the end of his days. A weakness in our political system is the concern of a large number of voters to "keep regular" against the chance that one day they may want a favor which they can get only on a certificate of regularity from a city chairman.

If you are a snob, boil the poison out of your system before you attend your first precinct meeting. Many of our millions do not belong to your clubs or to your college fraternity, but they vote just the same. I knew long ago a local political "boss" who, quite deplorably, owned two saloons. He went to the penitentiary for an unfortunate en-

*Courtesy of "The Rotarian."



tanglement with the Federal election laws. He could write his name, but that was about the extent of his literacy. He was generous to a fault, but he thought nothing of stealing an election.

On the other hand, I knew well a man, hardly more literate, who broke with his party, in which he wielded considerable influence, to render valiant assistance to a party he had always bitterly opposed, from a conviction that it offered the better program. I refer to these men merely as illustrations of the fact that many elements are combined in American democracy. A man may mistake his knife for his fork and still be a useful citizen.

Chronic kickers, those unhappy souls who never like anything, are not to be confused with honest, intelligent critics who really want to help. The reluctance of the average citizen to take the minor offices, of which there are so many thousands, is due to the fact that no matter how conscientiously he does his job, he is sure of a certain amount of ignorant and vicious criticism. He will be called a fool for wasting his time; it will be said that he must have an ulterior motive concealed somewhere.

It is always encouraging to hear that some capable man has allowed himself to be "drafted" as a candidate for an office he didn't want and could take, if elected, or appointed, only at a personal sacrifice. By the way, "draft" in this sense is comparatively new in our political terminology, and my latest dictionary doesn't recognize it; but it speaks well for a community or for a political party that it sometimes turns impatiently from regular partisans and persuades

some man of conspicuous fitness to go to bat as a pinch hitter in the public interest.

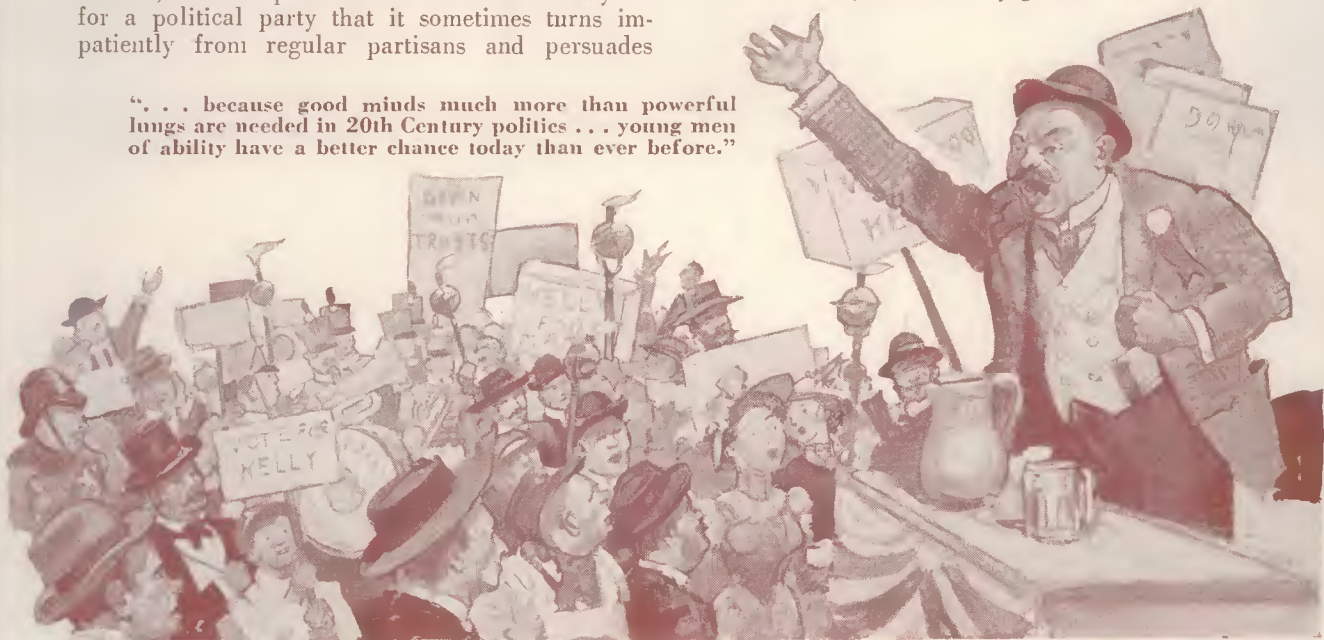
If I were counselling a serious young aspirant as to how to begin a political career, I should advise him first of all to make a study of some phase of government administration. And I should suggest a municipal or county unit as a good beginning.

Here the abuses are often so flagrant and the need so great that his education in politics cannot fail to proceed prosperously. He need not incur the dislike that inevitably attaches to kickers or advertise himself as a reformer. He can, with patience and tact, learn the weaknesses of the system under which he lives and study ways in which it may be improved. He will be thought "queer" for studying the municipal budget and its relation to the tax rate, but a few, at least, of his fellow citizens will respect him for his civic interest. In the pursuit of his investigations the officials from whom he seeks information will be surprised and no doubt alarmed by what strikes them as an unwarranted and meddlesome intrusion; but if he is earnest and courteous in conducting his researches, they will respect him.

Let us assume that you, sir, have attained your majority, and that you have made the most of your educational opportunities. If you have gone to college and got from it some idea of the best that has been thought and done in the world, that's all to the good. You should have some inkling of what we rather feebly call a philosophy

(Continued on page 686)

"... because good minds much more than powerful lungs are needed in 20th Century politics ... young men of ability have a better chance today than ever before."





One of the roads leading to Calatafimi which was the scene of Garibaldi's first encounter with the Bourbon troops.

Garibaldi's Invasion of Sicily

By ALFRED T. NESTER, *Consul, Guayaquil*

SICILY, called by guide books "The Garden of the Mediterranean," has probably been the scene of more armed conflicts than any other place of its size in the world. The armies of Greece, Byzantium, Carthage, Rome, Normandy, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, just to mention a few of the most important, have at sometime invaded the country successfully, left their mark good or bad as the case might be, and with the exception of the last have themselves been invaded and conquered.

In addition, many revolutions effecting seriously the political map of Europe have originated on the Island which is aptly called the "Island of Fire" by Donald Ordway, who has recently written a book on it by that name.

The Italian revolution of 1860 and the invasion of Garibaldi and his "thousand," which was the beginning of the unification of Italy, were the most important events in the latter half of the nineteenth century. They are graphically described by Henry



Ponte Ammiraglio. This bridge was the scene of some of the severest fighting during Garibaldi's attack on Palermo.



H. Barstow, United States Consul at Palermo from May 31, 1855, to October 30, 1861, in his despatches to the Department and to Joseph R. Chandler, American minister at Naples, who was accredited to Francis II, the last of the Bourbons to rule the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

For several years before 1860 signs of the coming upheaval were evident and for some months agents of Garibaldi had been in Sicily quietly stirring up the people and preparing the ground for the overthrow of the Bourbons. In April, 1860, Mr. Barstow reported on the riots and demonstrations which

others had accordingly given up their arms under the Consular seal. I approved of his proceedings but at the same time advised him to move the authorities (now that the order was restored) to return the arms necessary for the defense of the Agency, and I have had the satisfaction to hear from him today that the authorities have given to each of the Consulates a musket and a pair of pistols retaining the rest under seal. This matter may now therefore be considered as equitably settled. . . ."

On May 10th conditions in Palermo were reported and described in part as follows:

" . . . A large number of persons assembled in the street and walked silently up and down shaking hands, and murmuring in a low voice; the effect of this was striking; the



The gate to the old Lombard town of Randazzo, which is situated at the foot of Mount Etna

were occurring in various parts of the Island and particularly on those in Palermo and Trapani, which was one of the several places where we had Vice Consular Agents. Under pain of death, the populace was required to give up their arms—even the United States Consular Agents. This matter was taken up with the local government and in a despatch to the Minister Resident, the following report is made:

"May 2, 1860, Naples. On the 27th ult. I received a despatch from the United States Consular Agent at Trapani stating that the disarmament that had taken place there had included the Vice Consulates and that he with the

balconies were also thronged and 'Viva, Viva L'Italia!' was loudly shouted through the streets. Indeed the demonstration was of so formidable nature as to bring on a collision with the police, shots were fired by them and one or two persons killed and several wounded. The rumor that 'Garibaldi is coming' is very generally circulated, and credited by the people. . . ."

Garibaldi was a true soldier of fortune and one of the most romantic characters in history, spending most of his life leading and organizing revolutions in Italy and South America. During his adventures in Uruguay he was once captured and had

(Continued on page 688)

Good Neighborly Visit to Liberia

On October 17 the newly-commissioned 10,000-ton cruiser *Boise* sailed from Norfolk on her shake-down cruise, which will include informal courtesy calls at two ports in Africa. The *Boise* is scheduled to visit Monrovia, seaport capital of the Republic of Liberia, from October 29 to November 3, and Capetown, Union of South Africa, during the third week of November.

Mr. Henry S. Villard, American Foreign Service Officer at present assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, has been designated to represent the Department at the forthcoming ceremonies in Monrovia. He sailed on the *Boise* as a passenger and will leave Liberia on the same vessel.

There are a number of reasons why the visit of the *Boise* to Liberia is of interest at this time. The United States Government has completed plans for a modern Legation building at Monrovia, designed especially for tropi-

cal conditions, to take the place of the rented structure occupied at present, and construction is to start shortly. It is planned to dedicate the site of the new Legation building at the time of the visit of the *Boise*, with appropriate ceremonies commemorating the occasion.

For some time there has been in the possession of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, a philanthropic organization which for many years has contributed actively to the advancement of Liberia, the surviving portions of the bunting from which the first flag of the Republic of Liberia was made. As a special gesture of good will, the trustees of the Fund have decided to prepare this material in a form suitable for donation to the Liberian Government and the historic relic will

be carried to Monrovia on the *Boise* and presented by Mr. Villard. A replica of this emblem, also made from the original bunting, is being presented



H. S. Villard

A View of Monrovia





U. S. S. Boise

Official U. S. Navy Photograph

by the Phelps-Stokes Fund to the American Legation in Monrovia. It will be received by the American Minister to Liberia, Mr. Lester A. Walton.

The Republic of Liberia has always been bound to the United States by close and traditional ties of friendship. In 1822 American freedmen established their first settlement near what is now Monrovia, and during the period preceding the Civil war many emigrants left this country under the auspices of the American Colonization Society and similar organizations to join the colonists on the West Coast of Africa. Henry Clay, as well as Madison, Monroe and numerous other distinguished Americans, became an active supporter of this movement. In 1847 a group of the West African settlements united to adopt a constitution modeled on that of the United States and a Declaration of Independence was issued on July 26 of that year. American citizens have since maintained their early interest and sympathy for the young republic.

The first treaty between the United States and Liberia was signed in 1862, after the outbreak of our Civil War, and was ratified and proclaimed in 1863. This treaty was recently replaced by the signing on August 8, 1938, of a new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. The visit of the *Boise* to Monrovia therefore coincides with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the initiation of treaty relationships between the two governments. In view of this fact, and considering the remarkable progress made by Liberia in the last few years under President Edwin Barelay, the occasion is expected to be something of a landmark in the history of the relations between the two countries.

The last visit of a United States naval vessel to Liberia took place in 1928.



Flag of the Liberian Republic

The blue field and white stripes in this flag are cut from remnants of the bunting left over when the original flag of Liberia was made in 1847 in Clifton Cottage on the Anson Greene Phelps Estate at 30th Street and the East River, New York City. This house was then occupied by James Stokes, son-in-law of Mr. Phelps and father of Caroline Phelps Stokes, founder of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Mr. Phelps at the time was President of the New York State Colonization Society.

COVER PICTURE

This photograph of a Rodeo at Sonoma, California, was taken and was contributed to the JOURNAL by Frances Cooke Macgregor of Hingham Center, Massachusetts. Mrs. Macgregor also took the July "cover."



Photographs courtesy of Dr. Santos Muñoz

The Chaco Peace Conference

The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Boundaries signed July 21, 1938, by Bolivia and Paraguay to settle the Chaco question made all the front pages in Buenos Aires newspapers for days, and the editorial columns draw comfort from it at regular intervals.

Some day will be written the history of the distinguished effort made in common by Bolivia and Paraguay together with the mediatory countries Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and the United States. In the meantime these two candid shots taken by Dr. Pablo Santos Muñoz, Secretary General and junior Argentine delegate, in meetings of the Chaco Peace Conference, give an idea of how things were done.

In the upper picture, Dr. Luis Fernán Cisneros, Peruvian Minister to Uruguay and his country's junior delegate, sets forth an argument. Reading left to right are Colonel Trabal, Uruguayan Military Adviser (one ear showing); Dr. Cisneros;

Dr. Martínez Thedy, Uruguayan delegate and ambassador to the Argentine; your correspondent; Mr. Spruille Braden, United States delegate; hidden behind him, one ear showing, Colonel Lester Baker, United States Military Adviser and Attaché of our Embassy in the Argentine; Colonel Florit, Argentine Military Adviser (back to the camera); and Dr. José de Paula Rodrigues Alves, Brazilian delegate and Ambassador to the Argentine.

In the bottom photograph Ambassador Braden is reading a document. Left to right are: Dr. Cisneros; Colonel Baker; Colonel Florit (still with his back to the camera); Mr. Braden; Dr. Rodrigues Alves; Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Chilean delegate; Dr. Felipe Barreda Laos, senior Peruvian delegate and Ambassador to the Argentine; Dr. José Maria Cantilo, Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Conference; and Dr. Isidoro Ruiz Moreno, ranking Argentine delegate.

A. H.



Digging Up the Past

By HOOKER A. DOOLITTLE
Consul, Tangier, Morocco

ONCE a Foreign Service Officer starts digging up the past, aside from the mildly musty contents of the office archives, he rapidly becomes a menace to the community in which the Department has chosen to park him. His wife and domestic staff bitterly complain that the house has become a dump, a stable, *una porqueria* and other epithets only limited by their joint command of idioms; his colleagues that his calloused hands scratch their teacups; his friends that he is no longer available for bridge or golf. His conversation becomes larded with esoteric polysyllables and he may even acquire pretensions of rushing into print.

For there is a subtle microbe lurking about the vestiges of the past which fastens upon its victim at the first successful dig, an infection which time will only deepen. The symptoms are easily recognizable. The patient acquires a pronounced stoop, his pockets swell horribly, he may deviate suddenly from the most flowerly path and start digging furiously. He starts haunting excavations and road cuttings and the sight of a cavern throws him into ecstasies.



Two not very much interested spectators



Author, excavation, Abdeslam, and Chica, the watchdog

When treated kindly he may be expected to regurgitate queerly shaped stones and bits of broken pottery on which, unless promptly discouraged, he will discourse lengthily and incomprehensibly. As the disease is incurable the best treatment is to humor the victim and encourage him to take plenty of fresh air, elsewhere and quickly.

The writer and a friend, erstwhile of New York, became infected through the exploits of some Moorish workmen who, while engaged in strengthening the foundations of a house near the Tangier Legation, unearthed a life sized statue of a determined Roman matron, intact except for a broken forearm which the workmen had evidently mistaken for a water main and tried to dig through. With a simultaneous high fever we jointly purchased excavating tools, joined an archaeological society, procured copies of various publications, studied the classical writers who had dealt with Tingis (Tangier to you) and incorporated ourselves as the joint Cornell-Columbia Archaeological Expedition to North Africa.

Aided by scouts who advised us on local topography and spies in the International Administration Public Works Department who informed us of public improvements, building permits and demolitions, our spare time was occupied in scouring the countryside for traces of ancient civilizations. Vestiges we found in quantity but most of

(Continued on page 692)

The Shield and the Codex Washingtoniensis

By WALTON C. FERRIS, Consul, Sheffield

SMITH, as some who read this may recall, discovered—as many besides A. Edward Newton and Christopher Morley and himself had also discovered—that the shelves of any second-hand bookshop contain magic carpets that will take one at a moment's notice to the far places of the earth. But Smith, here and now, stakes his claim to one entirely original revelation, to wit, that such shops can also on occasion furnish armor for one's use in case the magic carpet whisks one back to the days when knights were bold and damsels fair.

Doing his daily mile to the Consulate one Monday morning, Smith passed Bookshop No. 1 as usual and, also as usual, cast a sidelong glance at the window to see what he could see. There were marvellous sights there: long African spears, one of which no doubt sent the Prince Imperial to his untimely death in 1879; three burri-burrics, long and wicked bull's hide whips on stocky handles; sabres and swords of Napoleonic days, East and West; a Tyrolese forest ranger's helmet of the 18th century; and, lastly, a round iron or steel shield to which he paid no particular attention.

Now Bookshop No. 1 is no ordinary bookshop. Its proprietor is not above exhibiting also such items as stuffed owls, or defunct grandfather clocks, or bad Victorian paintings of stags and ancestors and still life, or, it would seem, specimens of the armorer's art. Smith having entered on this occasion to look at the "tin hat" and try to decipher its German inscription, Mr. McVendor sidled up to comment casually on it and the other treasures, and then said: "Have you noticed the shield?" Smith replying in the negative, out it came from the window and its story from its owner's eloquent lips.

He had been attending an auction at the sale of the Feversham mansion and effects (old Col. Feversham, you know, last of a long line of Army Fevershams), and had noticed and bid in a job lot of weapons that no London dealer seemed interested in. The others in the window had been as Smith saw them; but not the shield, which was covered with a thick black deposit, the rust and dirt of the ages, which subsequently yielded its concealed treasure only after two hours of earnestly applied elbow grease furnished by Mr. McVendor, his father, his wife, and his ten-year-old son.

The shield was a shell of wrought iron, about

an eighth of an inch thick and thirty-two inches in diameter. It had an outer rim five inches wide, a convex center twenty-two inches in diameter, and an inner center two and one-half inches in diameter containing an elaborately designed conventional rose. A Tudor rose? And, crowning glory, around the rose, charging and attacking and defending (with shields just like this one), were six knights in full armor, swords raised, lances at rest, chargers snorting with the fever of battle—all placed in very life-like attitudes by the skilled hand and tools of an engraver on metal. Around the five-inch rim were curiously wrought dolphins and mermaids, and cupids driving chariots, and minotaurs and nameless gargoyles.

The more he looked, the more fetching details he saw, the more he marvelled; and, when Mr. McVendor explained that this curious relic of a by-gone age could be had for a paltry three pounds, Smith hesitated only the conventionally prescribed length of time before reaching for his pocket-book. That same evening it hung over his mantelpiece, taking that place of honor from an etching of the Ponte Vecchio (wedding present).

His friends called one by one, admired, and also marvelled. Among others, the director of the Steeltown Art Gallery, who became lyrical about this great work of art, and pointed out particularly the skilful execution of the figure of one knight, whose three-quarters rear view retreated from the observer so realistically that one almost gave chase.

But the inevitable note of tragedy must now enter this tale: Mr. Director said that, while he imagined that Smith had acquired a real treasure, a genuine mediaeval shield, he could never be *quite* sure unless he had the opinion of Mr. Homber, a London museum director who knows more about armor than anyone else in England. So, happening to be London-bound the next day, Smith bundled up his unwieldy find in string and brown paper, called on Mr. Homber, and very promptly received from him three specific assurances: (1) that the shield was made about A. D. 1380, (2) that the deposit of the ages was mostly rust, and (3) that Smith had better try to get back his three pounds. Accepting (1) and (2) as cold finality, Smith proudly rejected (3), partly because of the rule known as *caveat emptor*, but largely because the shield is, after all, a thing of great beauty;



and it still hangs in its place of honor, perhaps the finest extant example of the 19th century armorer's art.

His mind still aglow with dreams of the days of chivalry, notwithstanding the discouraging opinion given by Mr. Homber, Smith gazed several times daily upon his engraved knights and mermaids, read at Froissart, pored over such reproductions of mediaeval manuscripts as he had in his library, and in general became completely immersed in the chivalrous past.

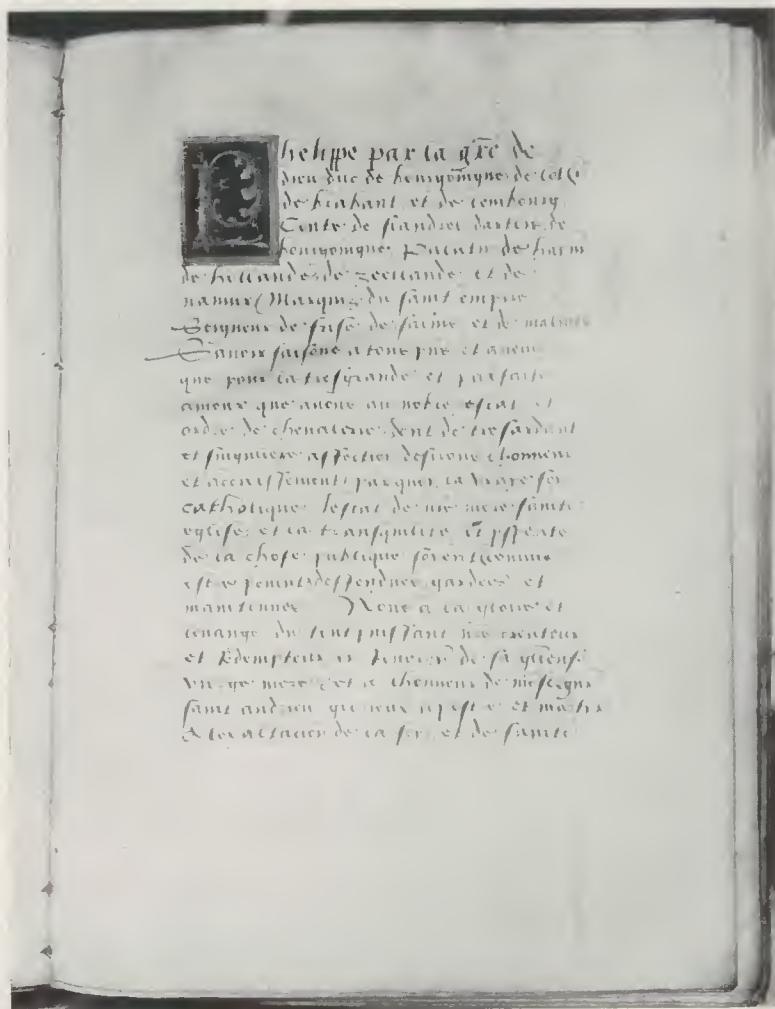
Then the Fates placed in his Saturday morning mail a catalogue of the Export Book Corporation, Scamington, Huntshire, on page 13 of which appeared the following item:

"88. ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT. The Order of the Golden Fleece. Les Ordonnances de l'ordre du Thoisson dor. by a Flemish scribe. Early Fifteenth Century complete on 42 leaves on vellum, with numerous illuminated initial letters in the original binding, as executed for the Imperial House of Austria, with the Crest and Arms worked on the covers. A magnificent specimen of one of the most important MSS. in the World. 8vo, full calf. £25. c. XV Century."

Smith's mind churned, as bibliomaniacs' minds are meant to churn under such cunningly designed provocation as that contained in the above blurb, and off went a telegram reading: "Please send No. 88 Christmas catalogue. Check follows."

Bright and early Monday morning item No. 88 was deposited on Smith's desk by the letter carrier; and that evening was devoted to a detailed examination of it and preliminary efforts to decipher the neat but peculiar calligraphy. It was—and is—the sort of thing that bibliomaniacs dream about, a museum piece, as you may see from the illustration; a brief description may be included here. The handsomely tooled covers, while somewhat worn, are in substantially perfect condition, the

center panel of each (front and back) holding in vertical line three diamond-shaped medallions displaying the double-eagle of the Habsburgs surmounted by a little crown. Visible at the top, bottom and open side of each cover are vestiges of the four holes often used, in bound vellum MSS., for ribbons to hold the volumes together, so that the leaves will lie flat. Inside the front cover is an elaborate bookplate of



A Page from the Illuminated Manuscript

"His Excellency Alexander Earle of Marchmont Viscount of Blasonberry Lord Polworth of Polworth Redbraes and Greenlaw Knight of the most noble order of ye Thistle His

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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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Foreign Service Retirement Fund

It is a pleasure to report that the work on a bill providing for the revision of the retirement system of the Foreign Service has progressed to a point where it may be safely predicted that the draft under consideration, with possible minor modifications, will have the necessary approval of the Executive branch of the Government in time to permit it to be introduced as soon as Congress convenes in January.

A considerable number of Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department have participated in this work, and there have been many informal conferences between officials of the Treasury Department, the Budget Bureau and the State Department, extending over a period of nearly a year. The preparation of the requisite actuarial studies has required many months of painstaking work on the part of those to whom the Department has had to turn for this assistance.

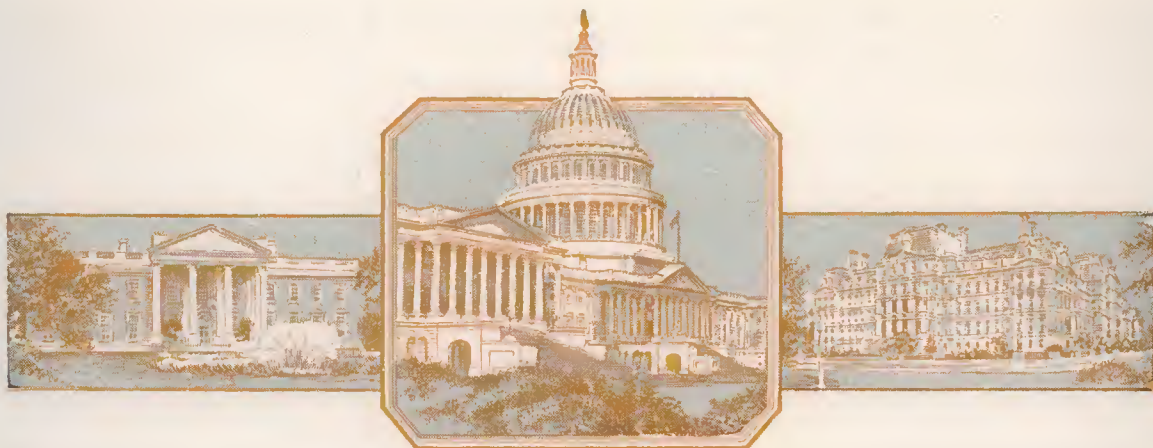
As soon as the bill shall have been finally approved for presentation to Congress, it is the intention of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association to send a communication to members of the Service explaining the provisions of the proposed bill. The bill under consideration not only would place the retirement fund on a permanently solvent basis but, in the opinion of those who have participated in the study and drafting of the bill, would result in a definite improvement in the present retirement plan.

The JOURNAL is glad to supply this information since according to letters received from certain officers in the field the impression has been growing that the new bill will involve reductions in basic retirement pay and impair many advantages now enjoyed. Rumors to this effect may be safely ignored.

Changes in the Journal Staff

After a year of service in the Department and as a member of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL, George Kennan left Washington in September for his new post in the Legation at Prague. He has contributed much to the JOURNAL: excellent judgment, a live and broad point of view, a spirit of tolerance, and a realization of the practical limitations of such a publication. His own articles and his contributions to the Editors' Column furnished the best proof of the correctness of his opinion that the JOURNAL can be a worth while Service publication, both interesting and of some value professionally. The members of the Board will miss him.

(Continued on page 696)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

The Secretary spent one of the busiest months in the history of the Department within recent years, and was at his desk hours overtime on week days and over the week-ends in connection with the critical international situation. He was the subject of an extraordinary amount of press attention.

On September 13 he received the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Vicente Valdes Rodriguez, who introduced a delegation of Cuban jurists on a visit to the United States. On the same date he received the Swedish Minister and the Swedish Commercial Counselor, Mr. W. Bostrom and Mr. Harry Eriksson, and Mr. Carl Kuylenstierna, of Stockholm, who comprise the Swedish delegation which is entering into negotiations for a double taxation convention with this Government.

On September 14 he received the captain of the French colonial gunboat, *D'Entrecasteaux*, and later in the day he presided over a meeting in his office of the supervisory committee of the Pan-American Union. On September 30 he received the new Egyptian Minister, Mahmoud Hassan Bey.

On the occasion of his 67th birthday on October 2 the Secretary was the recipient of scores of congratulatory telegrams and cables from various parts of the world, and of a number of floral pieces. The *New York Times*, among various other newspapers, gave prominence to the event and pointed out that the Secretary had spent several hours in his office on that date, a Sunday.

With an improvement in the situation abroad, the Secretary and Mrs. Hull took a vacation in Atlantic City from October 3 to 10.

On October 3 announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, of Illinois, to be Special Assistant to the Secretary. Mr. Edminster was appointed an economic analyst in the Department on March 16, 1936.

The Under Secretary

The Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles arrived in New York City on September 24 on the S. S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* following a short vacation in Europe. They proceeded immediately to Washington and Mr. Welles visited his office in the Department on the same evening.

On October 3 the Under Secretary delivered an address over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company as a speaker on the program of the *Washington Evening Star* National Radio Forum. He spoke on the subject of the international situation and the peace efforts made recently by President Roosevelt.

Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered an address on the subject, "The Trade Agreements Program and Its Achievements," at the Five-Borough Conference of the Committee on International Relations of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Business Administration Building of the World's Fair at New York City on October 10.

Assistant Secretary Messersmith

On September 19 Assistant Secretary Messersmith delivered on behalf of Secretary Hull an address of welcome to the Seventh International



Management Congress held at the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

On September 20 the Assistant Secretary delivered an address on the subject, "The Department of State and the American Merchant Marine," at the annual dinner of the American Merchant Marine Conference at Baltimore.

On October 6 the Assistant Secretary delivered an address on board the S. S. *Brazil* in New York City on the occasion of the inauguration, under the auspices of the American Government, of a new steamship service to the east coast of South America to replace the Munson Line. This vessel, with the S. S. *Argentina* and the S. S. *Uruguay*, will compose the "Good Neighbor Fleet" of the American Republics Line. He spoke of the exceptional interest of the American Government in the establishment of this service and pointed out that one of the corner stones of the policy of the Maritime Commission has been to revitalize and modernize the service to the east coast of South America as an indispensable element in the growing friendship among the American Republics. Representatives of the Governments of Brazil, the Argentine, and Uruguay, among others, were present.

The importance attached to this new service was evidenced in the appointment of a commission to represent this Government. The Honorable Breckinridge Long, former Ambassador to Italy, was named to head this Commission with the designation of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission. He will act as the special representative of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. Mr. William C. Burdett, Consul General at Rio who has been on leave in the United States, was designated as secretary of the Commission. The other members appointed were Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired, chairman of the Maritime Commission; Rear Admiral H. I. Cone; The Honorable Schuyler O. Bland, a member of the House Committee on Commerce; and representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, the countries in the service of the new line.

Assistant Secretary Berle

Announcement was made during mid-September that at the request of President Roosevelt the resignation of Assistant Secretary Berle would not become effective on September 15, as originally was made public, but that he would continue in office for an indefinite period



Laurence Duggan

because of the international situation.
Chief of Division of American Republics

The Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Mr. Laurence Duggan, was the speaker on the National Radio Forum of the *Washington Evening Star* over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company on September 12. He spoke on the subject of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Ambassador Myron C. Taylor

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Ambassador on Special Mission and Vice Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Political Refugees, delivered an address before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City on October 3 on the subject of the activities of this committee.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, arrived in New York City on October 10 on the S. S. *Normandie* and visited the Department on October 12. He was quoted in the press as stating that he planned to take as much leave as possible before returning to his post. He was accompanied by Carmel Offie, Third Secretary of Embassy in Paris.

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The Ambassador to Peru, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, accompanied by his family, arrived in New York City on September 29 after leave spent in Europe and proceeded on October 15 to Lima. During his stay in New York City he addressed the Pan American Society at India House on October 10 on the subject of the success of the Good Neighbor policy of this Government. Mrs. Steinhardt, who was in ill health before leaving Lima, is reported better now.

Ambassador J. Butler Wright

The Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. J. Butler Wright, came to Washington on October 12 to visit the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, former Ambassador to Argentina, at the latter's home, "Dumbarton Oaks," in Georgetown.

Minister Frederick A. Sterling

The Minister to Sweden, Mr. Frederick A. Sterling, presented his credentials to the King of Sweden in ceremonies at Stockholm on September 26.



L. A. Steinhardt



Minister George T. Summerlin

The Chief of the Division of Protocol, Minister George T. Summerlin, was the subject of a recent *International News Service* article from New Orleans which appeared on the front page of the *Washington Herald*. It stated in part: "Fried chicken, Louisiana style, is a lot more interesting than international problems. George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol of the United States Department of State, arrived here today and told newsmen: 'Don't ask me about wars and rumors. International affairs are all right in their place. I'm headed for my native Bayville. There they serve the best fried chicken in the world.'"

Minister Frank P. Corrigan

The Minister to Panama, Mr. Frank P. Corrigan, made an airplane flight from his post to his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on private business in late September. He planned to return to his post during the middle of October.

Minister Robert Frazer

The Minister to El Salvador, Mr. Robert Frazer, sailed from Philadelphia on October 18 for his post following home leave. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Margaret Frazer. They planned to journey via Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. On October 8 and 12 Mr. Frazer was the honor guest at receptions tendered him by the Minister of El Salvador in Washington.

Minister William Dawson

The Minister to Uruguay, Mr. William Dawson, visited the Department on October 4 after having spent some of his leave in Southampton, England. From October 8 to 26 he visited his home in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minister Boaz Long

The Minister to Ecuador, Mr. Boaz Long, commenced a thirty day visit to the United States on September 28, for consultation and leave, during which he took a short motor trip with Mrs. Long through New England. Mr. Long signed the Trade Agreement with Ecuador on August 6 at Quito.

Foreign Service Officers

Loy W. Henderson, formerly First Secretary at Moscow, reported for duty in the Division of European Affairs on October 10. He replaced Orsen N. Nielsen, newly appointed Consul General to Munich, as Assistant Chief of the Division. Since August 10 he has been on leave, most of which was spent motoring with his wife to Colorado, where his father lives, and fishing in remote regions of the Colorado mountains. He is now living in Wesley Heights. Before leaving the U. S. S. R. Mr. Henderson made an extensive trip into Siberia, including visits to the industrial region of the Kuznets basin and the Arctic seaport of Igarka.

Arthur Garrels, American Foreign Service Officer retired, passed through Washington on October 10. He is living at 77 East 77th Street, New York City, where he can be reached on Butterfield 8-8218. Mr. Garrels' last post was Tokyo, where he was Consul General. He is always very glad to see Foreign Service Officers who are passing through the city.

Rollin R. Winslow, Consul at Plymouth, with his wife and family, has been visiting his father-in-law, Mr. David B. Macgowan, at Lynchburg, Virginia. He was planning to sail from New York on November 5 to his new post in Buenos Aires, to be followed later by his family.

Graham H. Keniper, Consul General at Rome, registered at the Department on September

20. After visiting his home in Harrisonburg, Virginia, he will return to his post in mid-November.

Ralph C. Busser, Consul General at Leipzig, has been visiting in Philadelphia after spending October 13 and 14 in Washington.

Myrl S. Myers, Consul General assigned to Canton, left for this post on October 9 after serving four years in the Department. He took the S. S. *Lurline* to Honolulu, thence proceeding by the Canadian Pacific line. Mrs. Myers and their two daughters are remaining in Washington for the time being.

John J. Muccio, who was appointed recently

(Continued on page 682)



J. B. Wright



Boaz Long



Robert Frazer



L. W. Henderson



News from the Field

BUCHAREST

Former Minister to Rumania (and Ambassador to Chile) William S. Culbertson arrived in Bucharest by air on September 3, 1938, after an absence of 10 years. Although the object of the visit was personal, Mr. Culbertson spoke over the radio at a banquet in his honor and to reporters in praise of Secretary Hull's trade agreements program, urging greater economic cooperation among nations. He visited the Royal Burial Church at Curtea de Arges and laid a wreath on the graves of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie. Before his departure he was received by King Carol at the summer palace in Sinaia.

Minister Gunther returned to Rumania on September 17, 1938, after a summer in Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. He reports that conferences with important figures kept him very busy but that he was able to enjoy some golf at St. Moritz and follow the cure at Pistanyi.

The Joe Brents, from Istanbul, spent a month during the summer at the "pension of diplomats" at the summer capital, Sinaia, which is presided over by Mlle. Marcelle Catargi. Mrs. Brent, her sons "Tijo"

and Robin, and a tutor made the journey from Istanbul to the Rumanian port of Constantza and return by vessel. Joe, on the other hand, came overland in his mountain climbing Chrysler. He returned by way of Hungary, Yugoslavia and a second time across Bulgaria. While the younger members of the family sought diversion in chasing butterflies along the mountain streams of the Danube, Joe seemed to enjoy the garden

restaurants of Bucharest with haunting gypsy music coming from bowers hidden by flowers.

"Bill" Scotten left Bucharest on September 18, 1938, for a temporary detail at Belgrade. This call to duty tore him away from his painting sessions with Salvatore Scarpetti, an American student of the Academy of Rome, who has become a house guest of the Scottens for the summer. This enthusiastic visitor has educated the whole Legation staff on colors, texture and media. His "chef d'oeuvre" of the summer was a portrait of Mrs. Scotten in a Mexican setting and he is now working on a portrait of Fred Hibbard. Bill and his guest have also painted each other's portraits. The gypsy flower sellers on Calea Victoria have



A private wedding near Bergen, Norway, showing costumes and bridal crown—all innocent of the Tourist industry. The photograph was contributed by Maurice P. Dunlop.



learned that odd foreigners are about who pay one for just sitting still and being looked at.

SHELDON T. MILLS.

RIO DE JANEIRO

In the forenoon of August 25 the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro took a half hour recess from their occupations to watch the aerial acrobatics of thirty-six aeroplanes which had been released from the USS *Enterprise*, and in the early afternoon the aircraft carrier, accompanied by the destroyer *Shaw*, cast anchor in Guanahara Bay. Thus began the most eventful ten days, socially speaking, for the American colony since the visit of the USS *Ranger* in 1934.

The evening of their arrival the officers of the two vessels were entertained at an informal cocktail party by the Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander E. D. Graves, Jr., at the Rio de Janeiro Country Club. The Ambassador and Mrs. Caffery held a reception and dance the following day at the Embassy, which was attended by some 500 guests, including the Misses Alzira Vargas and Z. Aranha, daughters of the President, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Saturday afternoon, the baseball teams from the two ships met on the field of the Gavea Golf Club. As might be expected, the *Enterprise* won by a score of 22-6, but not until after the fifth inning, when the *Shaw* was a head, 5-1. There was a dance that night for the officers



Ambassador Caffery and Officers

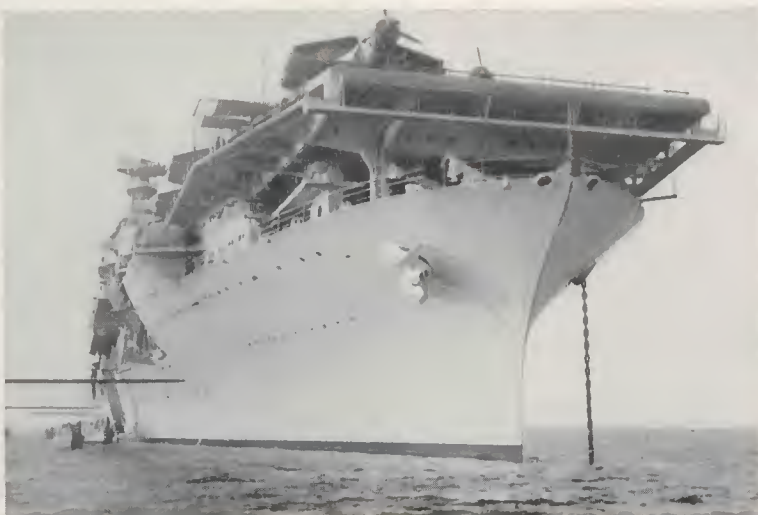
sponsored by members of the Club.

Snr. Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a "churrasco" (barbecue) on Sunday which was attended by the Ambassador and Mrs. Caffery, the British Ambassador and Lady Gurney, Lord Cromer, Senator Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island, and other distinguished guests, including the commanders of the vessels. The Minister of Marine gave a luncheon on Tuesday for the Ambassador and the visiting officers; in the afternoon the American Society sponsored a tea dance at the Country Club. The Ambassador

and Mrs. Caffery were hosts at dinner on Wednesday evening to Senator Green, Mr. Warren L. Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, Mrs. Pierson and the visiting commanders.

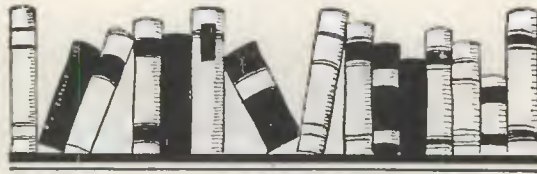
On Thursday, September 1, there was a reception and tea dance on board the *Enterprise*, which was attended by some 2,500 guests. The following day was the last on which the ship received visitors, of which about 6,000 may be estimated to have seen the vessel during her stay.

The members of the Naval Mission found many old friends among the officers and did their best to give them a complete idea of the Brazilian capital; in this way they were so successful that they were bombarded with questions as to how to join the Mission at the earliest oppor-



U. S. S. Enterprise

(Continued on page 677)



A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE LIFE OF JULES CAMBON, by Geneviève Tabouis (Translated from the French by C. F. Atkinson). Pp. 387, Jonathan Cape, Thirty Bedford Square, London, 1938. \$4.50.

"From early childhood I have lived in an atmosphere where politics and diplomacy predominated," writes the gifted author of this book. "Jules Cambon was my uncle. He was ambassador at Berlin when the Great War broke out in 1914. Half a dozen of my cousins and other near relatives are in the French diplomatic service."* This statement is of more than passing interest when read in connection with a remark attributed to Premier Laval: "We must beware of Tabouis; she is dangerous."† The remark in question was made before *The Life of Jules Cambon* appeared. Whether the book is dangerous is a matter of opinion. There is no question, however, that it is a very frank and revealing biography of a distinguished French statesman and diplomat who was born during the reign of Louis Philippe and died only three years ago.

Jules Cambon was not a "career diplomat" as the term is sometimes used, but his early training was of such a nature as to qualify a man of his remarkable talents for the career of diplomacy. After serving in the Franco-Prussian War and under Jules Ferry in the Thiers administration he was sent to Algeria in 1874 where he handled important administrative duties. During the period 1882-1890 he was back in France as Prefect of the Nord at Lille and Prefect of the Rhône at Lyon. He returned to Africa in 1891 as Governor General of Algeria with the difficult "double task" assigned to him by President Carnot of "first, to prove to the natives the solicitude of France for them . . . and, secondly . . . to secure, *vis à vis* Parliament, the independence of our administration" (page 49). A reading of Mme. Tabouis'

chapter (II) entitled "Governor-General of Algeria" leaves one with the impression that few career diplomats have been through a more strenuous period of training for an ambassadorship than Jules Cambon had in this office.

The ambassadorship came in 1897 when the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gabriel Hanotaux, offered him the post at Washington. He hesitated to accept for various reasons; among others "he knew no English" (page 82). Mme. Tabouis might have observed that there have been American Ambassadors in Paris who knew no French but tells us instead that M. Hanotaux said "Accept, and take with you M. Thiébaud as Councilor; he speaks English perfectly" (page 82). Jules Cambon accepted, an action which was not greeted with enthusiasm in certain circles. "He had friends at the Quai d'Orsay—Jusserand, Bompard, Paléologue—but at the same time he encountered a certain coolness towards the outsider coming straight into the office as an Ambassador" (page 82). Mme. Tabouis may have recollected this "coolness" as she quoted the words of Edouard Herriot, Minister of State in 1935, when he learned of Cambon's death: "He had not the conceit of certain self-styled specialists; he was without the hollow vanity of others" (page 387).

In considering Cambon's career as Ambassador in Washington there stands out, of course, the great part he played in the negotiations leading to the treaty of peace which concluded the Spanish-American War. Chapter III entitled "America" describes the able manner in which he handled these negotiations; it is a valuable contribution to the study of this period in our diplomatic history. But the chapter also gives a picture of Washington "nicknamed in these last years of the nineteenth century 'the City of Silence'" (page 84) which Americans of a later generation have heard about but perhaps never quite understood. After all, it is interesting, although possibly not always pleasant, to see ourselves as others see us. It is interesting to learn, for example, that "The Turkish

*Quoted from an article (page 480) entitled "Scooping the World" by Geneviève Tabouis in the August 1938 issue of *The Living Age*.

†Quoted from "The Guide Post," *ibid*, page 470.



Minister told me [Jules Cambon] recently, not without a smile, that he had humorously assured Mr. Day that the Spanish Squadron of Admiral Cervera would not be allowed through the Dardanelles, and that the Secretary of State had quite seriously thanked him for this mark of friendship of the Grand Turk towards the United States of America" (page 88). Nevertheless of Secretary of State Day Ambassador Cambon observed "Mr. Day brought to the conduct of affairs a strong spirit of method, coldness, and an obstinacy that argument rarely succeeded in overcoming . . . I have often heard people rail at the obstinate incompetence of American negotiators, but they are wrong, for this is perhaps one of the elements of their strength, rendering them inaccessible to fear and incapable of hesitations and concessions. There is always timidity in moderation, and it is a feeling they simply do not possess" (page 85).

M. Cambon's opinion of President McKinley was not so flattering and many Americans will agree with it; others will feel that the following view expressed by Tyler Dennett in his *John Hay* is more accurate: "William McKinley wore a mask but from beneath it there protruded a very square jaw." Of Theodore Roosevelt the Ambassador wrote: "I have seen Mr. Roosevelt. He is a big man, ardent but very sincere" (page 94). "He loves war, and thinks it necessary to humanity and to the greatness of the United States" (page 108). The reviewer ventures to recall that Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Other distinguished Americans of this period whom the Ambassador discusses are the great prelate, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, whom Jules Cambon saw "almost daily" (page 95) when they labored so hard together to avert war with Spain; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Bunau-Varilla who "arrived, with the rather fanciful title of Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama" (page 109). Delightful glimpses are given of the social Washington of the latter gay nineties. There was the daughter of a Senator who asked the Ambassador if he was "for America or for Spain" and received the retort courteous "Thank you, Mademoiselle, neither tea nor chocolate" (page 86); there was Mrs. Barney whose salon was "more unconventional" (page 87) and the four Patten sisters described by Jules Cambon as the "Four Pats" ("Quatrepattes"—page 87).

In 1903 Jules Cambon arrived in Madrid as Ambassador to Spain. He was "well received. The part he had played at Washington in negotiating the Preliminaries of Peace had gained for him the sympathy and gratitude of the Spaniards" (page 119). The Ambassador had a difficult task before

him. Those were the days when "M. Delcassé was advocating a very comprehensive Franco-Spanish settlement of the interests of the two countries in Morocco" (page 127). The Germans did not like Delcassé and they did not like his proposed settlement. But, "Fortunately for France, Germany sometimes made mistakes" (page 131). Mme. Tabouis tells of these "mistakes," how Jules Cambon made the most of them and of the part he played in connection with the Algeciras Conference in a manner which would make pleasant reading to the aggressive Theophile Delcassé, if he were alive. "I hope that my departure from Berlin may be as fine as this—but I doubt it" (page 158), Jules Cambon remarked as with his many friends present to extend their best wishes he left Madrid on March 17, 1907, to assume the office of Ambassador to Germany. His doubts were prophetic.

Mme. Tabouis is too much of an artist to indulge in excessive praise of the subject of her biography with respect to his greatest diplomatic achievement. She quotes Baron Beyens, the Belgian Ambassador in Germany, who in his Memoirs comments that "in the passages of arms that preceded the War, France's champion at Berlin was beyond doubt the best that she could have put into the field" (page 159). How this champion played the diplomatic game on that field is told by the author in three chapters (V "Berlin," VI "Agadir," VII "1914"). As one reads these chapters there is a recollection of the remark attributed to Charles V about "the iron hand in a velvet glove." There are various ways of using the glove. To quote Baron Beyens again, Jules Cambon, "eyes very alert behind his spectacles, nose to the wind, lips quizzical and smiling, his unalterable good humour and witty bonhomie concealed talents to be feared" (page 159).

If the French Ambassador concealed his talents and his feelings from the Germans or if they underestimated his ability, as he apparently wished them to, his estimates of the contemporary international situation were expressed in incisive letters to his brother Paul (French Ambassador in London), in communications to the French Foreign Office and in conversations with some of his trusted colleagues in Berlin. Mme. Tabouis quotes from many of these letters and communications and tells of the conversations. A French light is thrown on such international issues—and problems—as the Crown Prince who remarked of his father to the Ambassador that "There's nothing to be done with that man, he stops everything" (page 170); the visit in 1909 of Edward VII to Berlin (page 180); Agadir (Chapter VI); the

(Continued on page 672)



A restful garden
alongside the
Hall of Com-
munications



Two entrance
pylons

WHERE THE KING AND QUEEN MAY BE
ENTERTAINED AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S
FAIR, 1939

The Royal procession probably will pass down the Mall, past the broad pools of cascading water dotted with sculptures and with the 65-foot statue of George Washington dominating the vista from a pedestal now being erected on the semi-circular base shown at left center.

Skirting the lagoon, the King and Queen will be in the midst of British surroundings. At the upper left, where the small temporary field house is seen, the British Empire pavilion (No. 1) is now rising in steel framework. It will be linked by a bridge with an entire section of the Hall of Nations (No. 2), parts of which now embrace the Court of Peace (No. 3). This Hall of Majesty will be curved to conform with the periphery of the lagoon.

On the right side of the Court of Peace will be the Canadian Pavilion (No. 4). Eire's Pavilion will be nearby.

The Royal visitors will proceed to the Court of Peace where 50,000 persons can assemble for the elaborate pageant that will be staged. The official welcome probably will take place in the Federal Building which can be identified by the two lofty towers now being sheathed over steel.

The structure on the lower right, complete with its landscaping, is the Consumers Interest Building. The domed edifice beyond is the Food Building with Sports Academy adjoining. The circular structure is the Borden rotolactor. On the left is a food building. As will be noted, the Mall is fully planted with trees and shrubs, paving has been laid, and the pools lack only water.

FLYING-BUTTRESS pylons now flank entrance gates to the New York World's Fair 1939. They are a small part of the jagged skyline which already, six months before the opening date on April 30, fortells the vast exposition that awaits 60,000,000 visitors next summer.

Turnstiles will not click until spring yet within the boundaries of 1,216½ acre site, 70 large buildings are completed or well advanced. By December every Fair structure will be enclosed and ready for interior decorating. The landscaping schedule will be 90 per cent complete by that time. The steel skeletons of the Tylon and Perisphere have vanished beneath layers of sheathing. Constitution Mall lacks little more than the 65-foot statue of George Washington and the sparkling play of cascades and fountains.

Viewed from any angle the grounds present a spectacle of impressive achievement. The conclusion is inescapable that the Fair will open, without a detail lacking, on the appointed date, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the inauguration at New York of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

Examples are numerous of this giant striding toward a fixed goal. The color zones of the Fair's main exhibit area now can be identified. Special paints that have withstood lengthy weathering tests have been used on nearly a score of buildings and the intensity of hues will not be altered

THE WORLD'S FAIR GROWS

by frost or rain. Standing at the Trylon and Perisphere, the Theme Center, the observer notes blue predominating on the right, merging into purple and then red at Constitution Mall, on into orange and finally to yellowish on the left. Ornamentation in gay tones and unusual forms likewise decorates a number of buildings.

More than 100 murals are in varying stages of progress, with some 30 completed. Many are of impressive dimensions, ranging up to 250 in length and 60 feet in height. Leading mural painters in the United States and numerous artists from abroad have been commissioned for this work. They utilize a wide variety of methods and represent all schools of the art of today and tomorrow, from the conservative to the ultra-radical. A new rubber paint has been used extensively to assure brilliance of color after months of exposure and one artist has employed pure gold leaf and a platinum paint for his gold and silver effects.

The big majority of the 10,000 trees listed on the planting program has been set out during the past summer. Less than a dozen have died and exactly two were blown down by the September hurricane. With hedges and shrubs flourishing, and garden panels prepared, the Fair's landscapers are starting on the huge task of planting 1,000,000 tulip bulbs, a gift from Holland. The work will be completed by mid-November and next spring they will burst into full glory for the opening. Once the bulbs are planted the landscapers will have little to do but wait until spring when only odd jobs will remain to absorb their time.

Standing in the shadow of the 200-foot in diameter Perisphere, the visitor can gaze down Constitution Mall and with the merest effort of imagination he can visualize the eventual appearance of that \$60,000,000 esplanade. Murals in paint and sculpture are in place. Double rows of 40-foot trees separate the flanking avenues from the series of pools and cascades leading to the Lagoon of Nations. Strips of clipped turf, panels of bedding plants, add to the picture that will be presented next year. If the mind's eye can add imposing sculptured groups, tons of water tumbling over cascades and out of fountains, and the animation which thousands of sight-seers bring, the picture is complete.

Beyond the Lagoon of Nations, already being fitted with the gas, water and steam pipes that will figure in the nightly spectacles there that promise to outdo Vesuvius and Niagara rolled into one, the Foreign Zone takes shape day by day. The lofty towers of the United States Federal Building, with its flanking Halls of Nations, is ready for stucco and paint. Networks of steel girders rise to right and left, representing the national pavilions of France and Belgium, Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Rumania, U.S.S.R., Japan, Norway, Brazil, Canada, Argentina, Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Chile, Switzerland and the League of Nations. In another section are the framework of Turkey's and Sweden's buildings.

The Fair's import clearance department is swamped with problems relating to the most widely divergent subjects, yet each in turn is being solved. Thus bricks from Holland are brought in with stone flagging from the Tower of London. Marble from

the Soviet Union, alabaster from Rumania, tropical birds from Brazil, museum art from Turkey, jewels from Iraq and ponies from Iceland are on the list. They are all on their way to the Fair.

The two other major zones of the Fair reveal their awareness for the slogan "Time Tears On." At the head of Fountain Lake and dominating the Amusement Zone stand the New York State Amphitheatre, sheathed in stucco and with 10,000 seats awaiting the throngs that will applaud spectacles on the island stage. Roads girdle the lake and the general pattern of the section is forming as the first of the numerous fantastic structures that bring merriment to the zone begin to rise.

More than a mile from the Court of Peace, the heart the Foreign Zone, and over the Bridges of Wheels and Wings, lies the Transportation Zone, recognizable to the most cursory glance. There is no mistaking the towering ocean liner prows of the Marine Building, the distinct flavor of airplanes that clings to the Aviation Building, and the gigantic roundhouse of the Railroad Building. Likewise, automobiles are the obviously complements to the Ford and General Motors structures, with their elevated highways and other appurtenances linked to motoring.

Such is the New York World's Fair 1939, six months before it receives the first of its millions of visitors. Time tears on but the Fair tears on also, even gains on time, for the building program is three weeks in advance of schedule. Of the 30,000,000 board feet of lumber estimated for the Fair, at least 70 per cent is in place. A comparable ratio appertains to the 39,250 tons of steel, the 1,500 tons of cement, the 100,000 tons of sand, gravel and crushed rock. Almost every one of 30,000 piles, each 100 feet in length, has been driven. Very few of the 207,000 tons of paving material remain to be laid. And a good portion of the 206 tons of paint has been applied.

The New York World's Fair will be a complete symbol of the World of Tomorrow when April 30 arrives.



Rose Court looking toward the arcade of the Business Systems and Insurance Building



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 3, 1938:

The assignment of William A. Smale of San Diego, California, as American Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been cancelled. Mr. Smale has been assigned American Consul at Cork, Ireland.

Edward Anderson of Jacksonville, Florida, American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New Rochelle, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

James Epsy of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, China.

Walter P. McConaughy of Montevallo, Alabama, American Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Osaka, Japan.

Kenneth C. Krentz of Waterloo, Iowa, American Consul at Osaka, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Canton, China.

The assignment of Arthur R. Williams of Golden, California, as American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been canceled. Mr. Williams has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, where an American Consulate will be opened on or about November 1, 1938.

Alfred T. Nester of Geneva, New York, American Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Thomas McEnelly of New York City, New York, American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Consul at Palermo, Italy.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 17, 1938:

Lawrence Higgins of Boston, Massachusetts, Sec-

ond Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, has been assigned American Consul at Paris where he will serve in a dual capacity.

Roy M. Melbourne of Ocean View, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

David M. Smythe of Memphis, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Havre, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Flavius J. Chapman, 3rd, of Roanoke, Virginia, formerly American American Foreign Service Officer, died in Yungkang Chekiang, China, on September 25, 1938.

In the non-career service:

Peter K. Constan of Boston, Massachusetts, Clerk in the American Consulate at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Warren C. Stewart of Baltimore, Maryland, American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

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

Orsen N. Nielson of Beloit, Wisconsin, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul General at Munich, Germany.

George F. Scherer of New York City, New York, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Harris N. Cookingham of Red Hook, New York, American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

In the non-career Service:

Stephen C. Worster of Eliot, Maine, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been ap-





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pointed American Vice Consul at Merida, Mexico.

James C. Powell of El Paso, Texas, American Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Guaymas, Mexico.

James A. Noel of San Diego, California, American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

V. Harwood Blocker, Jr., of Hondo, Texas, American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Alfonso F. Yepis of Tucson, Arizona, American Vice Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

Durley E. Cyphers of Easton, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico.

VISITORS

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

	<i>September</i>
M. K. Moorhead, Retired	12
Charles S. Reed, II, Peiping	13
Carl Breuer, Lima	13
Ralph C. Busser, Leipzig	13
C. M. Ravndal, Buenos Aires	13
H. D. Finley, Port-au-Prince	14
Frances Maher, Habana	14
Hugh H. Watson, Kingston	15
Ralph Miller, Habana	15
Leslie E. Woods, Cork	16
J. William Henry, Managua	17
J. Willard Carrigan, Mexico City	17
Andrew W. Edson, Department	19
Frank A. Henry, Malta	19
John W. Dye, Nassau	19
A. S. Chase, Department	20
Graham Kemper, Rome	20
Arthur L. Richards, Capetown	20
John R. Wood, Paris	21
Cecil B. Lyon, Santiago	21
George Bingham, San Salvador	21
A. R. Preston, Oslo	22
Cyril W. Thiel, Habana	22
Robert Frazer, San Salvador	22
Dorothy Brown, Guatemala	22
Stephen E. C. Kendrick, Dublin	24
Walter J. Linthicum, Kaunas	24
John F. Montgomery, Budapest	24
Carlos H. Hall, Jr., Trinidad	28
Claude I. Dawson, Retired	28
Boaz Long, Quito	28
George D. Andrews, Tokyo	30
	<i>October</i>
Walter A. Foote, Melbourne	1
John M. Allison, Nanking	3
Laurence A. Steinhardt, Lima	3
Rollin R. Winslow, Rio de Janeiro	3
Charles H. Heisler, Tunis	4



Herbert P. Fales, Vienna.....	4
William Dawson, Montevideo.....	4
Benjamin M. Hulley, Paris.....	6
John H. Marvin, Habana.....	7
J. Graham Parsons, Mukden.....	7
Evan M. Wilson, Cairo.....	7
Loy W. Henderson, Department.....	10
Arthur D. Jukes, Nuevitas.....	10
Arthur Garrels, Retired.....	10
John Belfort Keogh, Bradford.....	10
James C. Powell, Jr., Chihuahua.....	10
Richard Ford, Montreal.....	10
Warwick Perkins, Toronto.....	10
Bert Fish, Cairo.....	10
Fred K. Salter, Tegucigalpa.....	10

U. S. MARITIME COMMISSION

The United States Maritime Commission has approved fifty per cent reductions from minimum first cabin fare for government officials, employees, and their immediate families traveling on vacation and pleasure trips (other than trips on official business) on the *S. S. Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina* for round trips or cruises (not one way), commencing with the sailing of the *Brazil* from New York October 8, 1938, and terminating with the voyage of the *Brazil* commencing at New York December 31, 1938. This reduction is extended to officials, employees and immediate families of officials and employees of the Government of the United States, and with the cooperation of the State Department to officials, employees and immediate families of the Governments of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. The reduction will be accorded upon presentation to the Maritime Commission or its agents of proper employment identification certified by the head of the employing government agency. In the case of United States government officials, employees, or their immediate families at New York, certifications of employment must be made by the head of the government agency to the satisfaction of the Maritime Commission or its representatives. The United States government officials, employees, or their immediate families embarking at South American ports must present satisfactory employment identification from the United States Consul at the port of embarkation.

Officials, employees, or the immediate families of employees of the Governments of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina must be certified as such by the head of the employing government agency and such certification must be presented to the United States Consul at the port of embarkation, who should countersign the certificate before it is presented to the agents of the Maritime Commission.

The *Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina* are operated in the American Republics Line for account

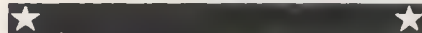
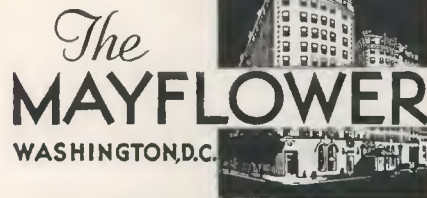
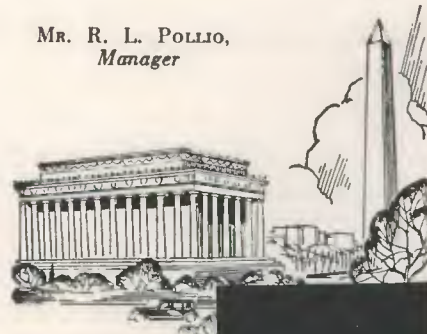
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October 15, 1938.

POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 665)

Casablanca incident where the French, in the opinion of Cambon, "had in our favour the tacit feeling of the [German] army which approved of the part played by our officers" (page 215); the Congolese Convention of 1911 (page 227); the "Balkan Peace . . . signed on May 30th, 1913, but very soon afterwards Bulgaria threw everything into the melting-pot again by attacking her allies" (page 234); the visit of King Albert of Belgium to Berlin in 1913—the King "found the Emperor changed, nervous and irritable" (page 241); and the events of January-August, 1914. In summing up her record of these events Mme. Tabouis writes: "Thus, in the months preceding the War, Jules Cambon was able to warn his Government that Germany regarded a conflict with France as inevitable, and that she contemplated the violation of Belgium's neutrality and was considering annexations in Africa" (page 247).

Jules Cambon received his passports from a secretary of the German Foreign Office and left Berlin on August 3, 1914. It was not a pleasant departure (pages 275, 276).

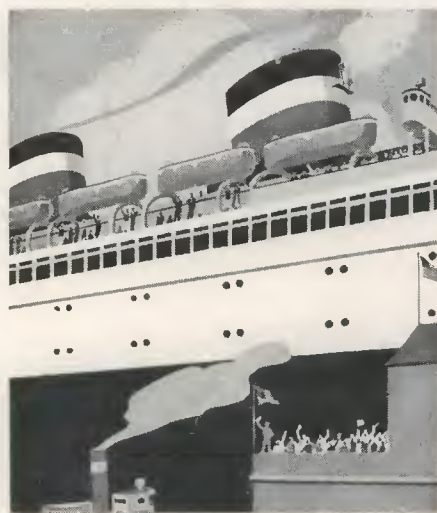


In May, 1918, Jules Cambon was elected to the Academie Française. The election was, as his brother Paul wrote him from London, an "achievement" but Clemenceau on hearing of it remarked " 'Funny,' then went on with his work. Jules Cambon was used to this brusqueness, and confined himself to replying: 'It might happen to you, M. le Président.' Clemenceau looked up again and said, 'Funnier still!'" (page 309). One gathers that Clemenceau and Cambon were not always in accord during those war and post-war days; "while the latter thought of events only in the terms of past or future, the Chief kept entirely to the present, went straight for the immediate problem. Such impulsiveness due to a remarkable dynamic power would baffle his opponent hopelessly. 'There are moments,' Jules Cambon used to remark freely in his own circle, 'when one must know how to play the dupe.' Clemenceau himself never saw the point of Talleyrand's famous quip at one of his colleagues: 'Monsieur, how I envy your stupid look'" (page 306).

If Mme. Tabouis is "dangerous" it is in Chapter IX entitled "The Peace Treaty." While she does not reveal much that is not already known regarding the proceedings of the Peace Conference she adds some information to those formal documentary records which have been published, that is of more than passing interest. The views, for example, of Jules Cambon, who was "President" of the Commission "dealing with Czechoslovak affairs," with respect to the Czechoslovak-German boundary may be mentioned in connection with current events (pages 332, 341). It may be added that his views on the League of Nations during (pages 325, 332) and after (page 381) the Peace Conference will probably be noted with sympathetic satisfaction by several gentlemen in the United States Senate. Nevertheless, in spite of these opinions Jules Cambon felt that, all things considered, the Peace Conference did as well as could be expected. Writing in December, 1929, the venerable diplomat observed: "The Treaty of Versailles comes in for a good deal of criticism. That is natural. But I doubt if anyone could have done better. It is too readily forgotten that we could not negotiate the treaty all by yourselves" (page 362).

Jules Cambon died at the age of ninety on September 19, 1935. Said Edouard Herriot: "I admire his Liberalism, humane by force of humanism, calm, patient, and serene . . . In him I loved 'la vraie France.' Believe me, young men, the Republic has lost a splendid servant" (page 387).

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THE U. S. COAST GUARD

(Continued from page 645)

will land under unbelievable conditions alongside a rolling freighter to remove some wretched pain-wracked sailor whose life depends on immediate medical attention. The technical knowledge and piloting skill required by Coast Guard aviators is probably more exacting than in any other type of aviation.

The remarkable efficiency of the sea-going life savers is primarily due to the perfection of their radio organization. Operators know their radio procedure so thoroughly that they can take the fastest message in their sleep, can "work" foreign ships and make sense out of the most badly garbled translations. The radio direction, now used on the civil airways, was perfected by Coast Guard technicians to enable the pilots to fly for hours over the mist-shrouded ocean directly to a steamer which sent any kind of a radio signal.

Every minute of the day and night Coast Guard operators sit at their receivers listening on the international distress frequency for the blood-tingling sound of an SOS. There is no counterpart for this magic message, respected in every language of the world. Only extreme emergency con-

ditions warrant the sending of an SOS. This call summons men to risk more lives to help those already facing death. For this reason SOS is a sacred signal and is used only in cases of extreme emergency. The signal which is "next best" is an NCU call, which means "I'm in need of Coast Guard assistance." It indicates usually that some condition exists which cannot be handled without aid.

In addition to the standard distress signals received by radio the Coast Guards have an elaborate grape vine from which miscellaneous information is gleaned. Reports are constantly trickling into the station from local fishermen, freighters in the steamer lane, Coast Guard land stations, and a vast army of confidential informers on waterfronts of every country in the world which harbors vessels destined for American ports. Time and again the omniscient eye of the Coast Guard has followed the progress of a vessel half way around the world, and finally apprehended it in the act of landing immigrants illegally or smuggling contraband through the surf on a dark rainy night on some deserted coast. No wonder the underworld of the sea attributes occult powers to the Coast Guard.

Only a few countries—such as England, Ger-



Coast Guard cutter *Takoma* breaking ice to free vessels frozen in the Detroit River.



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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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



Home from the sea, a ship's figurehead in Plymouth, England, photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by Maynard Owen Williams.

many and France—possess well-developed coast guard services of the pre-flying type. None seems to have grasped the great opportunities in this field for the use of aircraft. What coastal patrol flying they do carry out is done by planes of some military or naval service—not by a separate specialized organization trained and equipped for this particular type of mission.

The Aviation Division of the United States Coast Guard has now become of such importance that it is difficult to realize that as late as the spring of 1926 Congress, still trying to enforce an "experiment noble in purposes," put through an item on its deficiency appropriation bill to permit the purchase of five Coast Guard airplanes. Within a year, air stations were in operation at Ten Pound Island, in Gloucester Harbor, Mass., and at Cape May, N. J. The former was equipped with two OL 5 Loening amphibians powered by invested Liberty engines and one Vought UO-4 seaplane with a J-5 Wright Whirlwind. Cape May had one amphibian and one Vought. Results in general assistance to shipping were as promising as they had been in 1921, when the Coast Guard was loaned six war-planes by the Navy, and soon gave a first-rate demonstration of what aircraft

could do in Coast Guard work. The planes also proved the most efficient rum-boat chasers in the business.

For a long time no more planes were forthcoming from Congress. But hours-flown and miles-patrolled and rummies-run-in mounted steadily until by 1933 the service was logging almost 100,000 miles a year. That year it boosted its fleet by the addition of five General Aviation (now North American) PJ-1 twin-engined flying boats. It became possible therefore to operate further out to sea and to make landings in much rougher water than previously. Miami was added to the list of air stations, which now includes Salem, Floyd Bennett (New York), Charleston, St. Petersburg, Biloxi, San Diego, and Port Angelis.

From there on the curve of progress climbs like a sounding balloon. Today there are complete Air Stations at these eight points, with two more building—Elizabeth City (Maryland) and San Francisco. In addition there are Aviation Division planes carried aboard Coast Guard cutters based in Honolulu, in Cordoba, Alaska, and in Norfolk, Virginia.

The original handful of pilots and mechanics has swollen to a personnel roster of 460 men—43



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are officers; 19 warrant officers; 19 are enlisted men designated as aviation pilots. The remaining are enlisted men of various ratings.

For the year ending June 30, 1937, Coast Guard planes flew 780,545 miles logging over 9,000 hours in the process. There are now 49 planes in service and ten more are due for delivery in coming months. There are 63 officers, of whom 43 are pilots; also 188 enlisted men, of whom 19 are pilots.

The Navy would probably tell you Coast Guard flying would be worth what it costs if it never did anything from one year's end to the next save train itself as a naval reserve.

The personnel of the Coast Guard is recruited from civilians who must pass rigid physical examinations. The courses of instruction are a close parallel to the training at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Coast Guard Academy, at New London, Conn., offers a four-year course of instruction which is basically scientific and engineering in character. Appointments as cadets are offered to those standing highest in a nationwide examination held in June of each year, and the mental requirements are in general those required for admission to a high-grade engineering school. Cadets make the summer cruises to Europe and South America and after graduation are promoted in rank and pay in the same way as a naval officer. Those qualifying for Coast Guard Aviation are sent to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida, where they take the same flight training course as naval aviators trained for service with the fleet.

In concluding this article, an account will be given of the important and dramatic rôle played by the Coast Guard in connection with the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands in 1898. This is particularly interesting because of the relations with the Department of State.

Early in 1893 Queen Liliuokalani signed the opium and lottery bills, which affronted the reform party. She prorogued the legislation and threatened to proclaim a new constitution. Mass meetings were held in protest. At one of them it was decided to end the monarchy and set up a temporary government, which should apply for admission to the United States. This was accomplished in 1893. The Queen surrendered her authority under protest and appealed to the United States. The formal answer was an Annexation treaty signed February 14, 1893, and submitted by President Harrison to the United States Senate for ratification.

Grover Cleveland, who succeeded Benjamin Harrison on March 4, 1893, disapproved annexation. He appointed James H. Blount as a special com-

missioner to proceed to Hawaii and inquire about the situation. The Revenue Cutter *Richard Rush* (Commander Hooper) was assigned the mission of transporting Commissioner Blount and Mrs. Blount to Honolulu.

When the *Richard Rush* arrived, on March 29, she was welcomed by large crowds of spectators, two thousand of whom wore annexation badges. It looked as if all Hawaii were backing annexation. But back in the hills and valleys were



Removal of refugees from flood

thousands more Hawaiians who still longed for their old leaders and who entertained ardent hopes that President Cleveland's Commissioner Blount would bring about the restoration of the Queen.

Neither Mr. Blount nor Albert S. Willis, the American Minister, succeeded in carrying out President Cleveland's hopes. About a month later the Coast Guard once more entered the Paradise of the Pacific. The Treasury Department had been directed to turn the cutter *Corwin* (Commander Mungcr) over to the State Department for temporary—but important—duty. She sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu early in December, 1893, carrying a State Department emissary with confidential instructions for the American Minister Willis. Within a few months the Republic of Hawaii was created, supplanting the provisional government, and in 1898 this was annexed to the United States.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 663)

tunity. Some of the officers visited the "summer capital" of Petropolis, and one even went as far as Juiz de Fora in the interior of the State of Minas Geraes. The attractions of Rio proved amply sufficient for most of the 1,400 members of the crew, who were kept busy attending to visitors, especially officers of the Brazilian Navy, who called daily at either ship. The visit is reported to have inspired several new definitions of the word "Enterprising," of which the most apposite appears to be "en-

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thusiastic Pan Americanism, slightly confused by continuous hospitality."

On September 3 an unprecedented ceremony occurred on board the *Enterprise*. Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, accompanied by a party, including the Ministers of the Navy and Foreign Affairs, came to witness another display of aeroplane maneuvers, which took place about 25 miles offshore. Members of the American Naval and Military Missions, Foreign Service officers, and some fifty guests, mostly of the Brazilian navy, watched from the *Shaw* the release and landing of both squadrons of pursuit planes and bombers. This unforgettable performance went on with no apparent difficulty and the two vessels returned to the harbor to land their guests. After firing a 21-gun salute for the President, they upped anchor and were soon lost to sight in the grey distance of the afternoon.

ATHENS

A portrait in bronze of the Honorable Lincoln MacVeigh, American Minister to Greece, which has recently been completed by the sculptor Constantine Papachristoponlo, has been bought by the Greek government.

CANTON

On July 1 this year Mr. Ha Wing-kwong completed thirty years of faithful and competent service in the Canton Consulate General. To commemorate the occasion Mr. Irving N. Linnell presented him with a silver cigarette box, the gift of the Consul General and the other officers stationed at Canton.

A FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of ten years ago reported that Mr. Ha found time, during the busy twenty years he had then been with the Consulate General, to become a tea taster of discrimination and a Yogi philosopher of no mean distinction. During the last ten years Mr.

Ha has become an artist of ability. The homes of several members of the staff now contain Chinese paintings of great charm which were done by Mr. Ha in his spare time and which he has given away for the pleasure of it.

PERTH

Mr. Charles H. Derry, American Consul at Perth, Australia, reports that there is an American newspaper in Perth which is 138 years old. Excerpts from it appeared in "The West Australian" for August 20, 1938, parts of which are as follows:

"... in it are recorded the death and funeral of George Washington, as well as the return from Egypt of Napoleon, who, on landing on French soil, 'fell down and kissed the land of liberty.'"

"The paper, which bears the date January 4, 1800, is the "Ulster County Gazette," published at Kingstan, Ulster County, and it has been the property of Mr. J. N. Hutcheson, of Perth, for the past 30 years, after having been in his family since the days of his great-grandfather. The columns of the inner pages bear a thick black border, as mourning for the father of the American Republic, the official announcement of whose death was made to Congress in the following terms:

The melancholy event which was announced yesterday without doubt has been rendered but too certain. Our Washington is no more.' Then follows the news of the appointment of a committee to consider the most suitable manner of paying honour to the memory of 'the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country.'"

The account of the funeral is given under the modest headline "Washington Entombed."



Ha Wing-Kwong



Floral Decorations sent to the Legation at Guatemala by Officers of the Guatemala Government and private persons on July 4th last. "Saying it with Flowers" is a pleasant and colorful custom in Guatemala. The photograph was sent by Walter K. McKinney.



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THE SHIELD AND THE CODEx

(Continued from page 657)

Majesties Amb: Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to ye Congress at Cambray Lord Clerk Register of Scotland Lord Lieutenant and Sherrif of Berwickshire AD 1725."

Inside the back cover there is a scrawled signature, apparently of the 17th or 18th century, reading "Mansfelt," followed by an illegible flourish.

So much for the covers. The MS. itself consists of forty-seven leaves of yellowing vellum, the first quite blank, the last four ruled for entries that were never made. The initial letter of each paragraph, 130 or so in all, are highly and beautifully colored in hlocks about half an inch square, except the first one, which is more elaborate than the others and is in a rectangle an inch wide and an inch and a half high. The text is in mediaeval French, in a neat cursive hand, with a few words in Gothic lettering. The nature of the contents was immediately apparent: a copy of the statutes of the Order of the Golden Fleece (the equivalent in Austria and Spain of the Order of the Garter), founded in 1429 (the year when Joan of Arc raised the siege of Orleans) by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; together with additions to and changes in the statutes thereafter made.

So Smith read, deciphering slowly and painfully at first, jumping from folio to folio for dates, noting the calligraphy with care, comparing all details with the blurb in the catalogue, and finally arriving at the following preliminary conclusions: Firstly, the calligraphy could not be of pre-printing days ("early fifteenth century"), but must be of the transition period after printing had won the day and driven the expert scribes into other occupations. (Like Gerard, in Smith's favorite novel, Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth"; please read it, those of you who haven't and wish to taste the middle ages.) Secondly, internal evidence showed clearly that the MS. was written at least as late as 1531, the date of the last change in the statutes. And a century's discrepancy in date in a thing of this sort is a lot.

He pondered these facts alone and then in company with the librarian at Steeltown University (an expert on mediacval France); he wondered whether he ought to send the MS. hack, but hated to let it go; and at length he played for time by writing all the facts to the seller, and asked what he wished to do about it. Back came his astonishing reply:

"Many thanks for your gentlemanly courteous and valuable descriptive letter. We are



so pleased with same that you may make your own deduction for our error, or should you prefer it we will send you a parcel of incunabulae for you to select any one item, as at the moment we have no other illuminated MSS., but we promise to allow you first call on our lists for the future, which although we ought not to say, may mean a great deal more to you than even the full amount of the item with which you are so intrigued."

A parcel of incunabulae! Irresistible. They came, and for a week Smith played the part of collector in earnest. For a while he even thought of returning the MS. and keeping several of the "parcel"; but in the end he kept the MS. and two books in rather damaged condition: a middle sixteenth century Missal, partly on vellum, nicely wood-cutted, and with many pages of chants in quaint fat musical scores; and a 1486 copy of the "Scholastic History" of Petrus Comestor, a 13th century churchman who achieved temporary immortality. The latter is what is called a rubricated incunabulae, and is bound in oak boards fastened together with leather thongs.

The final decision was helped along by a conversation with a professor of history at Steeltown, then lecturing on the House of Burgundy. He examined the MS., looked at Smith with a greenish tint in his eyes, and said that he was sorry to see it going to America! That clinched it. Smith had heard Messrs. Mellon and Morgan and Rockefeller berated in England for taking Europe's choicest treasures across the water, but had never dreamed of such a fate for his impecunious consular self.

Smith took the MS. to Washington some months later and there spent part of his leave preparing a full transcript, supplying doubtful words by reference to a photostatic copy in the Library of Congress of the "Codex Vinoboniensis," the text of the same thing done in handsome Gothic lettering by a Vienna scribe in about 1520. Since that MS. of about the same date rates the title of codex, why not the one here described? Sitting as a council of one, Smith thereupon decided to call it the "Codex Washingtoniensis," by which name it shall be known to future generations yet unborn.

It only remains to be said that among the rules of the Order is one providing that new members be provided with collars and pendants, and also with copies of the statutes for their own use. It seems clear that "Codex Washingtoniensis" is such a copy, and that it was originally owned by one who became a member between 1531 and 1540, during which period it was written.



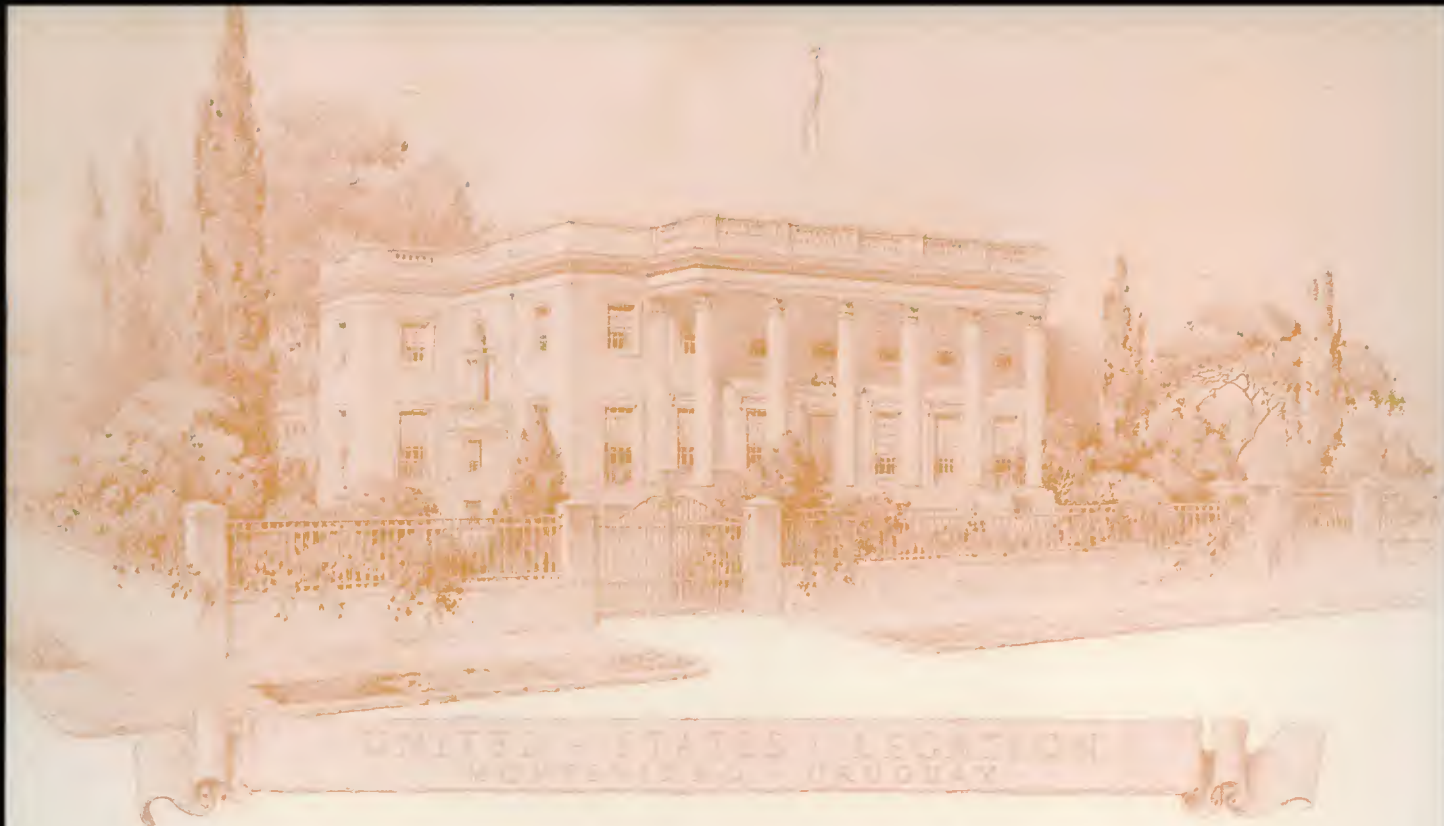
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New Legation Building at Montevideo

By FREDERICK LARKIN, *Department of State*

ONE of the outstanding projects in the Foreign Buildings Office is illustrated above; this is the new Legation building in Montevideo. The work has been started and completion is expected in about 13 months. The building will be of the best type of construction throughout, and will contain all the modern American mechanical appliances and conveniences. The site is in the most desirable section of the city, on the Avenida 18 de Julio and practically surrounded by parks and parkways. The British Legation, a fine two-story brick building of imposing design, is directly across the Avenida 18 de Julio, and other countries having representation in Uruguay have selected this general section for their buildings. The distance from the new building to the downtown section, where the various offices of the Department are now located,

is less than 3 kilometers, and the Uruguayan Government buildings are within a short distance.

A great deal of care has been exercised in the plan of the structure, so that it may be comfortable and practical as a year-round residence for the Minister, and at the same time provide the necessary formal spaces for any type of function required. The design, while distinctly American in feeling, will harmonize with the buildings surrounding it and with the best type of structures of similar character throughout the city. It will be entirely devoid of ostentation, relying for its architectural effect on its general proportions and the use of fine materials.

The Department feels sure that the new building will prove a very desirable addition to the many fine structures in the beautiful city of Montevideo.

NEWS—DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 661)

Second Secretary at Panama, terminated a temporarily detail of several months in the Division of the American Republics on October 14 and sailed on the following day from New York City on the S. S. *Santa Paula* for his post.

Andrew E. Donovan, 2nd, who recently concluded his duties as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, assumed his new duties in the Division of the American Republics on October 4 at the conclusion of home leave spent principally in New England.

George F. Kennan, Second Secretary, who has been serving in the Division of European Affairs,



sailed on the S. S. *Manhattan* from New York City on September 21 for his new post at the Legation in Praha. Due to the international situation his wife and children journeyed as far as France with him and planned to rejoin him later at Praha.

The Washington newspapers on September 29 gave prominence to an article reporting the unsuccessful attempt of Mrs. Arthur L. Richards, wife of the newly appointed Vice Consul at Capetown, to obtain citizenship pri-

or to their sailing together for Capetown. The article pointed out that Mrs. Richards was born in London during the World War, her father, an American citizen and professor at Johns Hopkins University, having lost his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain on entering the Canadian forces early in the War.

John W. Dye, Consul at Nassau, spent part of his leave in the mountains of Pennsylvania with his family. Two of his sons are at the University of Minnesota, one of whom carries the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship for 1938-9.

Evan M. Wilson, Vice Consul, who has been on temporary detail in the Division of Current Information since the termination of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, completed his assignment on October 1 and proceeded with Mrs. Wilson to Haverford, Pennsylvania, for a short leave. They planned to sail from New York on the S. S. *Emcambion* on October 25 for their new post at Cairo.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., Consul at Trinidad, spent two weeks of his leave in Baltimore and Washington, and a few days at the Department before sailing for his post towards the end of October.

Frank A. Henry, Consul at Melbourne, sailed in late October for his new post at Malta after spending his leave in New York.

Austin Roe Preston, Consul at Oslo, made a short visit to the United States in late September to place his boy in school.

Charles H. Heisler, Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, left on October 4 for his new post at Tunis.

J. Graham Parsons, Vice Consul assigned to Mukden, concluded a temporary detail of several

months in the Division of European Affairs in early October and then took leave at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he plans to remain before sailing for his post on November 13.

Augustus S. Chase, Consul at Canton, has been on temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs since July 7. Before this he spent several weeks of leave with his wife and child near Waterbury, Connecticut.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, Consul at Habana, motored up from Florida for a thirty day leave and registered at the Department on September 22. He spent most of his time at his home in Chicago.

Harold D. Finley, Second Secretary and Consul at Port-au-Prince, visited the Department for a few days in mid-September before spending the most of his two month leave camping in the Adirondacks. His headquarters were the Adirondack League Club and the Lake Placid Club. He placed his son in the Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts.

John M. Allison, Consul at Tsinan, was in Washington from October 3 to 15, when he planned to commence a trip through the East and then visit his home in Lincoln, Nebraska.



The Home of John W. Dye at Nassau

R. R. Winslow

G. H. Kemper

R. C. Busser

A. E. Donovan

John W. Dye

C. H. Hall, Jr.





C. L. F. Thiel



Ralph Miller



H. D. Finley

George D. Andrews, Jr., Second Secretary at Tokyo, reported at the Department on September 30. He is spending

his leave in Baltimore with his wife. They crossed the Pacific on the S.S. *President Coolidge*, in company with the Allisons and the Lyons.

Cecil B. Lyon, formerly Third Secretary at Peiping and now Third Secretary at Santiago, reported at the Department on September 21. On September 30 he sailed for Valparaiso on the S. S. *Santa Barbara* with Mrs. Lyon. The Lyons spent about two weeks in Washington and the rest of their time in New York and New England.

Benjamin M. Hulley, Second Secretary at Paris, has been passing October and November with his family in De Land, Florida.

John W. Carrigan, Third Secretary at Mexico, spent three days in Washington in mid-September before visiting in New England with his wife's family, and in California with his mother. Mrs. Carrigan is the widow of Clarence Carrigan, former Consul General at Montevideo.

Ralph Miller, Third Secretary at Habana, visited the Department on October 10 and 11. He divided his leave between New York City, New England, and Virginia Hot Springs. He will revisit Washington before returning to his post.

Fred K. Salter, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, registered at the Department on October 10 after having visited his home in Sandersville, Georgia. He plans to return to his post towards the end of November, after spending some time in New York.

Leslie W. Johnson, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, sailed for his post on September 9 from New York after spending leave since July at his home in Minnesota. Mrs. Johnson planned to follow him in a few weeks.

Christian M. Ravndal, Consul at Buenos Aires, sailed for his post on September 24 on the S. S. *Pan America*. He left his wife and two children in Washington for a short time, where the latter are attending school.

John H. Marvin, Vice Consul at Habana, visited the Department from October 7 to 10, then called on his former chief, Consul General Dumont, who is ill in Lancaster, Pennsyl-

vania. "Tubby" Marvin is known to hundreds of Americans who have landed at Habana, where he meets many incoming vessels and offers a helping hand to compatriots.

Carl Breuer, Vice Consul at Lima, completed four weeks of temporary detail at the Department on September 13. He planned to take about two weeks of leave before returning to his post.

James C. Powell, Jr., formerly Vice Consul at Chihuahua, called at the Department on October 10 and 11 after having motored up from his post. He has been transferred to Guaymas.

Robert Stewart, until recently an instructor in government at Harvard University, has been appointed a Divisional Assistant in the Division of European Affairs and assumed his duties in early October.

Claude I. Dawson, American Foreign Service Officer retired, has been spending some time in New England and is now returned to his home at Colonial Heights, Asheville, N. C.

John Ball Osborne, American Foreign Service Officer retired, who has been living at the Century Apartments in Washington, has now moved to the Westchester Apartments, on Massachusetts Avenue.

Charles C. Eberhardt, American Foreign Service Officer retired, former American Minister to Nicaragua, has been spending some time at the Metropolitan Club in Washington.

Mrs. Augustus I. Ingram has been spending October in Washington after returning from a summer in England. She will pass the winter in California.

COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

The Department of State announced on October 1 that the President has given his approval to the initiation of the steps necessary to raise the status of the American Legation in Colombia to the grade of an Embassy. The Government of Colombia is taking similar action with respect to its Legation in Washington.

The United States has maintained diplomatic representation in Colombia since 1823. The elevation in the grade of our mission there is owing to the increasingly close and friendly relations between the United States and Colombia during recent years, which has been accompanied by a progressive growth in the importance of the trade relations between the two countries.

The President has also indicated his intention of designating the Honorable Spruille Braden, now the appointed Minister to Colombia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary as soon as the necessary action has been taken by the Congress.



J. M. Allison



C. D. Andrews, Jr.



C. B. Lyon



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POLITICS

(Continued from page 649)

of life. If you have taken a law course and know the origins and underlying principles of law as we have accommodated it to our American institutions, that knowledge will benefit your incalculably as you tackle politics. On the other hand, if you have gone to a school of technology, your knowledge will be useful to you in countless ways during your political apprenticeship.

The functions of government have so multiplied in recent years that the scientist's special knowledge is absolutely essential to the perfect handling of the tremendous enterprises that are now a part of our Government's mechanism. A Congressman who is able to study the specifications of a dam, a highway, or a scheme for flood prevention from an engineer's standpoint is a more valuable representative than one who only languidly votes for the appropriations.

There is not merely a tendency just now toward planned scientific administration; we have reached a point where we must have it. The scale of things is so vast that we can't turn engineering and construction jobs over to amateurs. Every reader of this page can cite instances in his own bailiwick of lost opportunities—for widening thoroughfares, establishing parks, acquiring property needed for medical centers, or other purposes—cases where faith in the growth of a community and a knowledge of municipal development elsewhere would have prevented financial loss and the humiliating spectacle of municipalities scamp-ering belatedly to correct mistakes. Our long indifference to conservation was not taken seriously until prolonged neglect reached a tragic phase, with far-reaching economic and social consequences.

A sense of humor will be a great help to you in maintaining your poise when the arrows of the unrighteous begin to whistle. But don't be funny! Speak of your adversary with respect. A veteran journalist once said to me. "Be a solemn ass; it's safer."

Above all else, be patient and cultivate tolerance. Nothing, it seems, is ever settled finally and definitely in our politics. Issues we have considered buried for all time hithely reappear in new guises, and often prove to be very annoying. It is because good minds much more than powerful lungs are needed in our 20th Century politics that young men of ability have a better chance today than ever before.

Personality is a tremendous factor in a successful political career. A candidate who is natu-

rally friendly and adaptable has a decided advantage over a churlish or diffident one. I have been present in conferences that were dull and lifeless until the appearance of a popular leader acted magically to bring cheer and hope to the gathering. It is to be remembered that the real business of politics is not transacted in big rallies with bands playing and crowds cheering, but in small gatherings where practical men exchange views and agree on methods and policies, ways and means. Men of few, but sane, forcible words are likelier to carry weight than voluble talkers without ideas.

Cultivate the art of listening to the opinions of all sorts and conditions of men and women. You will hear a great deal of "bunk," but it is surprising how much wisdom is lodged in obscure people, even those "powerful uneducated persons" of whom Walt Whitman sang.

Political organizations are not necessarily vicious. Most State, county, and municipal chairmen are, in no sense "bosses." Their duties are many and highly important. It is to be remembered that political parties do not function automatically. Leadership is absolutely essential.

Chairmen must, first, be thoroughly familiar with the election laws. They must be forehanded with preparations for primaries and elections. When the average voter goes to the polls, he seldom realizes the labor that has been necessary to look after the selection of the voting place, see that polls are taken, secure trustworthy election officers, make sure the ballots are delivered or the voting machines set up.

If a man wonders at what age he may appropriately enter politics, he may find helpful the examples of some of the most brilliant statesmen our country has produced. Alexander Hamilton was well launched on his extraordinary career at 22; John Randolph was elected to the House of Representatives at 26 and became a leader in that body. James Madison, one of the greatest of those who gave form and direction to our institutions, was marked for a distinguished career at 24. And Henry Clay, at 22, was a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention and was elected to the United States Senate before he had attained the legal age prescribed for that dignity. Brains and character, not years, count.

So, young sir, the way is open for you to enlist. Do not be deterred by the lulling voices of the lotus eaters who tell you to take your ease and let the other fellow do it. The next decade is certain to be one of the most interesting and most important in history.

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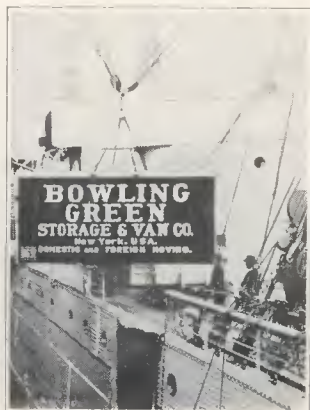
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GARIBALDI

(Continued from page 651)

his ears cut off as a punishment. It will be noted that his ears never show in any picture. For eighteen months during 1853-54, he lived in the United States and worked as a candle-maker on Staten Island, when it was not safe for him in either Europe or South America.

In the latter half of May, 1860, he sailed from Genoa with 1,200 volunteers, usually known as "The Thousand" in two ships. One of these, the *Lombardo*, was then commended by Nino Bixio and the other, the *Piedmonte*, by Garibaldi himself. A landing was originally planned at a point about 18 miles to the east of the extreme southwestern tip of the Island where the Carthaginians, Saracens, and most of the others had begun their invasions because at that point a wide valley runs north to the northern coast through some of the richest parts of Sicily. Any army holding that valley and the hills on either side has complete control of the western end of the island and can attack Palermo from various points. The defense of that valley was the tactical problem of the grand maneuvers of the Italian Army in 1937.

On the night of May 10th Garibaldi's ships collided and the *Lombardo* was badly damaged. They therefore went on to Marsala and beached the vessel directly in front of the Whitaker wine establishment, one of the several English wine concerns which produce the famous Marsala Wine. This was an exceedingly strategic move, more than likely intentional, for when the three Neapolitan warships, the *Stromboli*, *Capri*, and the *Partenope*, arrived it was logical for the commander of two British ships, then in the harbor, to point out that British property would unquestionably be damaged if the stranded boat were fired upon.

On May 11th Garibaldi landed at Marsala with the help, or at least indirect assistance, of the two British warships, the *Argus* and the *Intrepid*. The landing was described in a communication to Naples dated May 18th:

"May 18, 1860. Naples. I have the honor to inform you that on the 11th inst. Garibaldi with his staff and a force, as stated, of eighteen-hundred men effected a successful landing at Marsala, the British War steamers *Argus* and *Intrepid* being at that port at this time. The two Piedmontese steamers ran in *pursuance* by the *Stromboli* and *Vesuvio* and the former had prepared to fire, and informed the *Intrepid* of her intention, when the *Stromboli* was requested to hold fire as some of the English officers were on shore; when at length they came off, the commander of the *Stromboli* again made known his intention of firing into one of the steamers that had run aground; the commander of the *Argus* requested him to desist as the fire was in a line with the English establishments, and as he could destroy the steamer with his boats; this was afterwards done; in the meantime the whole force had safely



landed. Garibaldi marched out of Marsala on the 12th and en route for Palermo. I enclose a rough diagram of the landing."

The records of the Whitaker firm give many interesting details of the landing, among them the fact that both British commanding officers went ashore that particular day to have lunch with Mr. Whitaker in his residence in the winery compound. Those were the officers on shore referred to by the Consul. As an eminent student of history once aptly remarked to the writer: "When Garibaldi disembarked, he did not know whether he was going to end up a dead bandit or a live hero." Two days later the march toward Palermo was started. Thousands of peasants as well as many of the upper classes joined the invaders, and the revolution was on. The well known Sicilian organization, the "Mafia," also threw in its lot with Garibaldi. The origin of this outfit is probably unknown but by 1860 it had grown to tremendous proportions during the Bourbon regime, due in the main to corrupt police officials and law courts. Generally speaking at that time, it was the friend of the peasants and lower classes, acting as a court of justice for them. Quarrels were taken to the Capo Mafia of the district for settlement and his verdict was absolutely final. Furthermore, his decisions were effectively enforced. The backing of the Mafia and the influence of its chief were important factors in the success of the revolution.

Garibaldi first met the Neapolitan troops on the slopes around Calatafimi, a little mountain town about fifty miles from Palermo. The Bourbons were defeated but they reported a victory. A state of siege was declared in Palermo and a few days later camp fires and revolutionary soldiers could be seen on the mountains surrounding the city. A British admiral whose ship was in port offered protection to Americans as stated in a report from the Consul to Naples:

"May 23, 1860. Naples. I take this opportunity to mention the kind offer of Admiral Mundy made a few days ago through the British Consul to extend the protection of H. B. M.'s ships to the American residents at Palermo in the absence of the U. S. ship. This was suggested by captain Palmer to the commander of the *Argus* when captain Palmer left Palermo after his former visit. General Lanza has just been on board of the English Admiral to propose through him an armistice of four days with Garibaldi, the success of such a proposition is very doubtful. . . ."

This assistance was not needed however as the U.S.S. *Iroquois*, Captain Palmer commanding, arrived in port.

Another battle was fought at Parco (now Altofonte) about seven miles from Palermo and this time Garibaldi ordered a few of his men to make a strategic "retreat" towards the interior while he with his main body made forced marches through

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the mountains and on the night of the 26th camped on a high plateau to the south of Palermo. The next morning he attacked the city. Consul Barstow reported on it in a despatch addressed to the Honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, dated June 18, 1860. The despatch read in part as follows:

"... On the morning of the 27th at half past three o'clock with about a thousand Italians and three thousand armed countrymen he (Garibaldi) attacked the avanposts of the Royal troops on the south side of the city not far from the Consulate (in view of myself and family) and in spite of the heavy and well sustained fire of the Neapolitan troops, in one hour and a half Garibaldi was in the center of the city, and had formed a junction with the people. With the exception of the Palace, the Bank, and the Castle-a-Mare, he became at once master of a city garrisoned by twenty-thousand soldiers with artillery, ammunition, and stores complete. At six A. M., a Neapolitan Steam Frigate and the Castle-a-Mare began to bombard, and during the day and the following night four hundred shells were thrown in to Palermo, one being fired nearly every two minutes.

"Great consternation prevailed, all the vessels laying at the Mole, crowded with people hauled out into the bay.

"On the 28th the bombardment was continued from the Fort alone, and with longer intervals, so that not more than one hundred bombs were thrown into the city.

"A spirited attack on the Palace was begun by Garibaldi and continued all day. On the 29th not more than fifty shells were thrown into the city, and the attack on the palace was pressed forward unremittingly; with musketry alone, however, on the part of Garibaldi, as up to this time he had no artillery. The prisoners in the Vicaria (State prison) some three-thousand in number, this morning succeeded in liberating themselves from that prison and escaped.

"On the 30th, one of the columns which had been sent out to intercept Garibaldi with the result so above stated appeared at the gates of Palermo. Soon after the arrival of this force an Armistice was agreed upon board of H.R.M.'s ship *Hanibal* Rear Admiral G. Rodney Mundy between the Neapolitan General Letizia and General Garibaldi, to continue until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st. This Armistice was further prolonged until the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, and then indefinitely prolonged; finally on the 6th inst. a Convention (translation of which I enclose) was signed by the two parties for the evacuation of Palermo of the Royal troops with their arms, ammunition, and baggage. On the 7th the evacuation began and the present date is nearly completed and the Castle-a-Mare will soon be given up. . . ."

After the city was taken, as is usual under such circumstances, excesses broke out on both sides. In one despatch Mr. Barstow described something of what he saw.

"June 2, 1860. Naples. . . . The retaliations on the Police usual in Sicilian Revolutions are now renewed. I yesterday saw a police agent laying dead in the market place, his head cut off and placed between his legs, and a cigar thrust into his mouth; he had been disguised in woman's clothing and was instantly assassinated; many others have been killed in various ways. I mention this incident to bring to your knowledge all the phases of the revolution in this country. . . ."

The old Bourbon prison of that day still stands and is in use. The outside walls are literally peppered with holes made by Bourbon troops when

they executed persons who were believed to be revolutionaries.

On July 18th, Garibaldi left Palermo to engage the Neapolitan forces at Milazzo, a strongly garrisoned city about one hundred and twenty miles to the east. Again the revolution was successful. Garibaldi led a victorious assault on the fortification and exhibited that fearless courage for which he is so famous. The fight is described in a despatch to the Department as follows:

"July 24, 1860. Washington. . . . On the 20th inst. Garibaldi with only two thousand-five-hundred men attacked avanposts of the Neapolitan troops and soon forced them to fall back from the city, and finally after a hard fought battle he drove the Royal troops through the city from house to house into the Castle. The fighting lasted all day. The loss on Garibaldi's side was severe owing to the fact that all the work was done by musketry and the bayonet, against cannon, cavalry, barricades and a population if not hostile at least not friendly to this cause. His loss is authentically stated to be seven-hundred killed and wounded, among the latter, General Cosenza. Garibaldi even in the thickest of the fight had, as usual, hair breath escapes; a cannon ball carried away the sole of his shoe; his horse being wounded became unmanageable and dismounted him at the same time carrying off his revolver; though on foot he cut down the Commander of the Neapolitan cavalry in a hand to hand encounter in the midst of a charge. The Neapolitan loss was also severe. It is credibly reported that the Castle of Milazzo has today surrendered at discretion. The advocate Agostino DePrezis, a deputy of the Sardinian Parliament, arrived on the twenty-first inst. and was at once nominated, *Prodigtatis* by Garibaldi."

The foregoing account of Garibaldi's encounter with the leader of the Bourbon forces is confirmed in letters written by men who took part in the battle.

After Milazzo, the insurgents moved on to Messina and crossed the straights to Calabria. According to a Neapolitan historian, they flew the American flag from their boats and consequently were not attacked by the Bourbon navy.

BIRTHS

A son, Charles David Clattenburg, was born on August 9, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., in Batavia, where Mr. Clattenburg is Consul.

A son, William Theodore Johnson, was born to Mr. and Mrs. U. Alexis Johnson on August 9, 1938, in Keijo, Korea, where Mr. Johnson is Vice Consul.

A son, John Hobson Grummon, was born on August 17 in Helsinki to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart E. Grummon. Mr. Grummon is Consul and First Secretary at Moscow.

A daughter, Patricia Elliott Olds, was born on September 17, 1938, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Herbert V. Olds in Habana.



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DIGGING UP THE PAST

(Continued from page 655)

them necessitated either removing a few blocks of houses whose landlords were surprisingly unsympathetic, or were sites which required the purchase of a steamshovel and a few miles of track to dispose of the overlying deposits. This situation continued until we came upon Cotta?

We write it Cotta? because neither we nor anyone else knows whether it is really Cotta or something else. Writers trying to trace the ancient Carthaginian and Roman settlements along the North African Coast speak of a Cotta, which, however, had ceased to exist even in Pliny's time. According to the old road maps the distance from Tangier was approximate, the site logical, and here were vestiges of a considerable settlement. Bits of wall, a well preserved cistern of typical Roman construction and remains of an aqueduct and a castle or circus. Below the old sea wall were bits of pottery. A few bronze fishhooks surprisingly modern in outline and similar useless objects graced our labors.

From the first day we were assisted by an engaging Arab youth called Abdeselam who attached himself to us with a devotion truly touching. His touches, however, were well compensated by a willingness to carry the tools of the trade and execute the orders transmitted in dumbshow, of two crazy Americans. He was further useful in explaining to inquisitive Moors that we were really crazy, as witness the amazingly useless objects we collected, and not really searching for treasure. This discouraged other amateurs from carrying on when we stopped.

Digging in Tangier has its difficulties nevertheless. In summer the ground is hard as a brick platform and in winter it turns into a clay of extraordinary adhesiveness, something like the gumbo of our southern states. These are the only two seasons. In March, however, we had a truly admirable storm which lashed at the coast for four days. Immediately after the storm we returned to our site and found that the breakers had collaborated with our efforts to an extent which made them look extremely ineffective.

A section of beach near our mystery town had been stripped of a meter of overlying sand. Here, where we had unsuspectingly trod so many times, we now stumbled upon an apparently untouched early Roman cemetery. So far, all the graves opened have been cremations of the pagan epoch. A typical grave consists of a rectangle of loosely cemented stones about three by four feet in dimension and fifteen to twenty-four inches deep.



The average funeral offering consisted of two jug-like pots, a cup and a plate with also a small clay lamp containing in its hollow a coin of bronze. The hollow of the lamp often bears a stamped design. A boar, a seahorse, a prancing goat are some of the motifs. A few bear the makers names on the bottom. The jugs probably contained wine and oil and the plates meats while the lamp would serve to light the Stygian darkness and the coin to pay Charon for the ferry ride.

Uniformly the pottery, while often graceful in shape, is of very poor quality, as are the lamps, so friable and porous that they could scarcely have been used by the luxury loving Romans.

The conclusions to be drawn from the recognizable coins and the quality of the graveware would show that we had found the poor section of a cemetery of the late Republic and early Empire, say from 100 B.C. to 200 A.D. Its poverty would probably explain why it had not been plundered earlier.

Well, we have not found any fabulous jewels or heautiful ladies in wonderfully sculptured sarcophagi or even any triumphs of the Roman potter's art. But we have had a fascinating time, and a collection of Roman grave furniture of over a hundred pieces is now gracing shelves and show-cases of the Roman section in the Tangier Museum. Visitors are cordially welcomed and invited to see this unique exhibit, dug and presented by Messrs. Nahon and Doolittle.

We must continue, however, as we have not yet found any inscriptions to satisfy us that we have the missing Cotta. We will have to tackle the town next, I suppose. About one hundred thousand dollars will be enough to swing a thorough excavation. Has any one in the Service that amount of spare cash? We would be glad to elect him a life member; even call the expedition by his name. Don't be bashful. Send remittances to H. A. Doolittle, American Legation, Tangier.

MARRIAGES

Seibert-Beck-Friis. Miss Ewa Gunilla Christina Beck-Friis and Mr. Elvin Seibert, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bangkok, were married on July 24, 1938.

Blake-Kribs. Miss Margaret Pillsbury Kribs and Mr. Ralph J. Blake, language officer at Tokyo, were married on July 27, 1938, at Portland, Oregon.

Fales-Hyde. Miss Rose Foster Hyde and Mr. Herbert P. Fales, Vice Consul at Vienna, were married in the bride's home in Washington on October 10, 1938.



PARENTS

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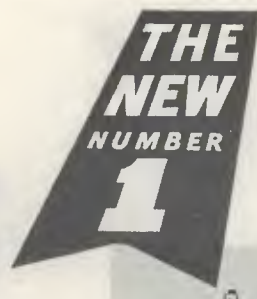
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LETTERS

(Continued from page 647)

September 17, 1938.

Executive Committee of the
American Foreign Service Association,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

You are all doubtless familiar with the difficulties encountered by Foreign Service officers, particularly those who have sizable families and small incomes, in finding suitable housing facilities for the periods during which they are assigned for duty in the Department of State.

I should like to suggest that this is a problem which might profitably be made the subject of a careful study by the Executive Committee of the Association, acting through a committee of its choice. Such a committee, which might include Foreign Service wives as well as officers, should be able to explore the possibility of the Association's constructing a number of homes in Washington with a view to leasing them to individual

Foreign Service officers on duty in the city at rentals lower than those prevailing on the open market. There is, I believe, a possibility that the Federal Home Loan Board or other federal agencies might be willing to cooperate in the financing and carrying out of these construction jobs. In constructing the buildings for this purpose it should be possible to meet a number of the special demands of Foreign Service officers. Among these are: rooms of such dimensions as would permit the use of furniture designed or acquired for foreign living quarters, ample storage space for baggage and unused effects, proximity to the Department as well as to schools and shopping districts, et cetera.

In view of the profits taken by agents and owners dealing with the housing facilities available on the open market, it would seem entirely possible for the Association to construct buildings and lease them on a cost basis at rentals considerably less than those prevailing elsewhere in the city. This, however, would be the first question for the committee to decide.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE F. KENNAN.



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EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 658)

The JOURNAL staff, however, is fortunate in balancing its loss by the return to the Department of Herbert Bursley, who brings to the Board his years of experience and fine work as a former Editor of the JOURNAL. He is more than welcome and so well known to JOURNAL subscribers that further comment is unnecessary.

Reginald P. Mitchell's interesting and effective handling of News from the Department makes his addition to the Editorial Board a logical and well merited one. He is a live reporter, an intelligent and tremendously industrious worker, enthusiastic about JOURNAL work. He has ideas and originality.

It is the intention of the Editorial Board to request a different group of officers to act as field correspondents each year. Any suggestions as to the 1939 incumbents will be welcome. It also will be helpful to have opinions concerning the value and desirability of continuing the present system of having twelve or fifteen key officers assume the bulk of the reporting of news from the field. Would any other plan give better results?

TRADE AGREEMENT NOTES

By GRANVILLE WOODARD, *Department of State*

Proclamation of the Trade Agreement with Ecuador

The President on September 23, 1938, proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Ecuador, signed at Quito on August 6, 1938. In accordance with Article XIX, the agreement, including the duties proclaimed in connection therewith, becomes effective on October 23.

This is the eighteenth agreement to take effect under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, as extended on March 1, 1937, and the tenth with a Latin American country.

The National Foreign Trade Council Convention

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the National Foreign Trade Council was celebrated this year by the holding of the annual convention in New York, October 31 and November 1 and 2, 1938. A brochure issued by the Council states that the program of the convention was planned to cover the exceptional difficulties which continue to challenge the thought and tax the resources of American exporters, importers and investors.

The list of guest speakers includes the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Agriculture; Assistant Secretary of State George S. Messersmith; Assistant Secretary of Commerce Richard C. Patterson, Jr.; Dr. Henry F. Grady, Vice Chairman, United States

Tariff Commission, and Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information; and Dr. Alexander V. Dye, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Representatives of foreign Governments who were invited to address the convention included Sir Ronald Lindsay, P. C., K. C. B., C. V. O., British Ambassador; and Dr. Mario de Pimentel Brandao, Ambassador of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

Arrangements were also made, as in past years, for the attendance of other experienced trade advisers from various Departments of the Government. In addition, approximately seventy-five organizations concerned with developments in the field of international trade cooperated with the National Foreign Trade Council in developing a successful program for the convention, the general theme of which was "Trade of the World Today."

Foreign Trade of the United States

The foreign trade of the United States for the first eight months of 1938 is summarized in the following table:

<i>Eight Months Ending August</i>			
	1937	1938	Difference
Exports	\$2,081,778,000	\$2,048,779,000	—\$32,999,100
Imports	2,194,304,000	1,267,416,000	—926,888,000
	(Imports)	(Exports)	
Excess	\$112,526,000	\$781,363,000	

Imports for August were \$25,000,000 greater than for July of this year. As imports tend somewhat to reflect conditions in the domestic market, this would appear to be a hopeful sign of business recovery.

The question as to whether or not agriculture had benefited by the trade-agreements program is being widely discussed. The following calculations, though not conclusive, would seem to indicate the value of agreements to agriculture:

Domestic Exports of Agricultural Products, 1935-37

Year	To trade agreement countries*	To non-trade agreement countries
	Value of exports (1,000 dollars)	
1935	174,933	572,759
1936	193,693	515,833
1937	249,067	548,415
	Trend	
1935	100	100
1936	111	90
1937	142	96

*Exports to all countries with which trade agreements were in effect, as of September 20, 1938, except Nicaragua. The reciprocal tariff provisions of the Nicaraguan agreement are no longer in force.

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