

# *The* AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 15

DECEMBER, 1938

No. 12

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Photographed on the Prado, Havana

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On the evening of the captain's dinner aboard the S.S. Southern Cross: Mrs. Wilson, Robert E. Wilson, Philip P. Williams, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Williams, and William Barnes.



The difficulty of collecting reliable information in Yorkshire for a Post Report is pointedly illustrated in this photograph of John Keogh.



Forrest Geerken and his bride.

## SERVICE GLIMPSES



Mr. and Mrs. Clinton MacEachran entertaining Colonel James Roosevelt aboard the American yacht *Inrepid* in Halifax Harbor last August.



The Miami Post of the American Legion visits Ciudad Trujillo en route for Los Angeles. John Melby sends this photo, showing himself, Leon Cowles, Consul General William Blocker and Vernon Fluharty.



Beirut costumes: Consul General Ely E. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer and George Palmer.

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TRIPLE-SAFE TIRES

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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DECEMBER, 1938

## THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

By GEORGE H. BUTLER, *Department of State*

FINAL plans were approved on November 12 for the participation of the United States in the Eighth International Conference of American States to be convened December 9 in Lima, Peru. The list of members of our delegation as announced on November 14 and 18, is:

*Chairman of the Delegation:*

The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

*Delegates:*

The Honorable Alfred M. Landou, Former Governor of Kansas.

The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

The Honorable Lawrence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Peru.

The Honorable R. Henry Norweb, Minister to the Dominican Republic.

The Honorable Emilio del Toro Cuevas, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

The Honorable Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

Reverend John F. O'Hara, President, Notre Dame University.

The Honorable Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of International Law, Bryn Mawr College.

The Honorable Dan W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Honorable Elise F. Musser (Mrs.)

The Honorable Kathryn Lewis, Executive Assistant to the President of the United Mine Workers of America.

*Advisers:*

Dr. Herbert Feis.

Dr. Alexander V. Dye.

Mr. Laurence Dugan.

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington.

Mr. Paul O. Nyhus.  
(Mrs.) Louise Leonard Wright.

Mr. Eugene P. Thomas.

*Secretary-General:*  
Dr. Warren Kelchner.

*Press Officer:*  
Mr. Michael J. McDermott.

*Secretary to the Chairman:*  
Mr. Cecil W. Gray.



Chairman of the Delegation



## THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



### *Assistant to the Chairman:*

Mr. George H. Butler.

### *Secretaries:*

Mr. Frederick B. Lyon,

Mr. William P. Cochran, Jr.

Mr. Hayward G. Hill,

Mr. H. Gerald Smith,

Mr. Milton K. Wells,

Dr. Albert A. Giesecke.

The delegation sailed from New York on November 25 aboard the *S.S. Santa Clara*, some of the members doubtless a little breathless from the usual last-minute preparations.

There has been great public interest in the Lima Conference, if press comment and radio broadcasts are fair indicators. That interest is justified. If the twenty-one American Republics continue to demonstrate that international relations can be carried on through a system of consultation, orderly procedure, and pacific settlement of international differences, it will be a major triumph for principles and ideals which have received some severe jolts in our modern times. It is, to indulge in the vernacular, no pushover. Inter-American relations involve serious problems, conflicting interests, differences of race, language, institutions and culture. Yet it has been proved that the problems and disputes which inevitably arise are susceptible to solution without resort to force and

violence, and without the threat of such resort. That is a great gain for the human race. The consolidation and safeguarding of the ground thus won will be a principal consideration at Lima.

The delegation will reach Panama while a regional conference of Foreign Service Officers is meeting there. It is hoped that the Secretary can find time to address one of the sessions of that conference.

Post-conference plans are indefinite. The date of adjournment of the conference is, of course, not known at this time. It is probable that most members of the delegation will return direct to the United States from Lima. However, Mr. Duggan, Chief of the Division of the American Republics, and Dr. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, will visit other countries after leaving Peru. Mr. Duggan's itinerary will take him through Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti and the Dominican Republic; while Dr. Cherrington will travel south to Chile, across the Andes and up the east coast. These visits are in line with the Department's policy of developing more direct contact between officers of the Department and officers in the field. The policy is a particularly constructive and helpful one at a time like the present when the conduct of international relations involves many complex and rapidly changing situations and problems.



Pan American Union

A view of Lima showing Cathedral

## FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER

By LEWIS REX MILLER

(Extracts reprinted by courtesy from an article published in the December 18, 1936 weekly magazine section of *The Christian Science Monitor*.)

BECAUSE an American diplomat a century ago had a love of growing things, America today has a Christmas flower: the poinsettia.

Because this South Carolina gentleman of antebellum days saw much beauty in a humble little Mexican plant, shops and homes glow at the holiday season of the year with a brilliant dash of crimson.

Because Joel Roberts Poinsett, first American Minister to Mexico and later Secretary of War under President Van Buren, took some cuttings of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* home with him from his foreign post to Charleston, S. C., and lavished care upon them, a considerable industry has sprung up, an industry which deals in such delightful commodities as beauty and Christmas cheer.

Over the broad expanse of the United States at Christmastide glows the poinsettia. In New England, these hothouse blooms stand out in striking contrast to the ice and snow and evergreen of a wintry landscape. In southern California, acre upon acre of the same bright blooms stretch like a coronation carpet under a blue December sky. And growers of the choicest stock in poinsettia-land ship cuttings to florists all over the nation on a vastly larger scale than Joel Poinsett ever would have dreamed when he brought his little handful of cuttings to his ancestral home in South Carolina.

Many a statesman and diplomatist has had his name perpetuated on a marble shaft. Parks and public gardens teem with busts and statues of illustrious persons. But few indeed are the men of affairs whose memory is preserved by a living plant.

This is the rare privilege of Joel Poinsett. A man who rendered great services to his country, and throughout a picturesque and eventful career was much in the public eye, his principal me-

morial is a plant which brings his illustrious name again into prominence each year, and at a glorious season. Happy the man whose monument is a flower!

In this year of the Pan-American conference, it is especially appropriate that the achievements of Joel R. Poinsett should be recalled. For he was one of a few men who early caught the vision of a united America, North and South—united, that is, not under a single government, but in the purpose of perpetuating free and democratic government. He came onto the stage of world events

just at the moment when South America was breaking away from the rule of Spain, when, to use the words of a British statesman, a new world was being called into existence to redress the balance of the old.

Just at the time when the Monroe Doctrine was being promulgated, Poinsett was in the center of things, first as a special emissary, and later as the first United States Minister to Mexico. At every opportunity he threw himself, sometimes at considerable personal risk, into the struggle to make his own country and its southern neighbors free from European domination and dictation.

By the time he came of age, young Poinsett had decided that he wanted to be a soldier, and set about laying the foundations of a military career at

the military academy in Woolwich, England. But his father had other plans for him, and brought him back to Charleston to study law. Law proved no more attractive to Poinsett than medicine had been, and soon he was off again, to spend seven or eight years traveling in Europe and western Asia. Here he learned something of diplomacy at first hand, for he had personal interviews with such eminent persons as Napoleon, Metternich, Alexander I, Necker and the Prince de Ligne.

Small wonder that President Madison found im-



Joel Roberts Poinsett

mediate use for this accomplished young traveler, and shipped him off on a special mission to South America, which was to be a long series of adventures. Even at this early date, before the outbreak of the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, Poinsett found great sections of South America preparing to break away from Spain. In Buenos Aires he encouraged the revolutionary parties, and, proceeding to Chile, he actually took command of some of the Republican forces, attacked the Spaniards and recaptured some American merchant vessels which they had seized when it was rumored that Spain and the United States were at war. When war broke out between the United States and England, Poinsett wanted to return home, but was prevented by British naval authorities at Valparaiso from embarking, so he crossed the Andes, sailed from Buenos Aires—and arrived home to find that the war was over.

Then came an interlude of several less adventurous years. Poinsett served two terms in the South Carolina Legislature, and was elected to Congress in 1821. But hardly had he taken his seat at Washington when he was sent on an important special diplomatic mission to Mexico.

The choice of Poinsett was not surprising. Few Americans knew Iberia and South America, Old Spain and New Spain, as he did. The special mission was successful, and when the time came, in 1825, to appoint the first American Minister to Mexico, Poinsett's nomination was in the line of logic. For four years he represented his country in the capital of its neighbor on the south. And then it was that he came upon a little plant with bright red, petal-like leaves, which interested him. The poinsettia was still in embryo, but the Christmas flower of today was on its way to fame and popularity.

The poinsettia was launched, but Poinsett's career was far from over. When certain of his fellow citizens of South Carolina placed the interest of their State above the interest of the Union, Poinsett sided with Andrew Jackson in opposing their nullification measures. With characteristic forthrightness, Poinsett even formed a military company in Charleston to support the Administration, and was supplied with arms from Washington.

When President Van Buren formed his Cabinet in 1837, Poinsett became Secretary of War and

(Continued on page 746)

## PRESS COMMENT

### *First Line of Defense*

There are many indications that military expenditures, already enormous, will be sharply stepped up in the appropriations for the coming fiscal year. And the portents are arousing little or no important protest. On the contrary, it is taken for granted by the overwhelming majority of Americans that in the present state of world insecurity the Nation's defenses must be built up, cost what it may.

Our real first line of defense, however, is neither the Navy, the Army nor the air establishment. They constitute the last desperate means the Nation must employ to keep itself immune from invasion. They are called into action only when diplomacy has failed. The actual first line of defense is found in the skillful and efficient conduct of our foreign relations, a task entrusted to the President and the Department of State.

As a great power with far-flung interests, the complexity of our foreign relations has steadily increased over the years. The problems involved, both in numbers and difficulty, will become even more formidable now that the world has been flung back into a state of international anarchy. Thus the burden on the Department of State, already heavy, is certain to grow greatly during the coming critical months.

Continuation of the niggardly attitude of Congress toward the inescapable requirements of American diplomacy would do much to render meaningless the generosity the House and Senate show towards the fighting services. And the need of getting a better perspective on the issue is clear to all who examine the relative scale of our war-preparation and peace-preservation expenditures.

Since 1935, which marked the collapse of the London naval parley and the beginning of dynamic developments in Europe that had their climax at the recent Munich parley, American expenditures for armaments have been rising by leaps and bounds. Now in the neighborhood of a billion dollars, the defense budget has already doubled in four years and is almost certain to mount higher.

In the same period, total appropriations for the Department of State and the Foreign Service, including the building fund and international obligations, claims and trust funds, rose from only \$15,695,593 for the fiscal year 1935 to \$17,019,200

(Continued on page 750)



# The Indian Did not Vanish

## A New Indian Service Policy

By D'ARCY MC NICHOL, *Department of the Interior*

AS we came toward the end of the history books we used to read at school, there was always a chapter in which the Indian troubles of the last century were scrambled together. Sioux and Apache, Modoc and Nez Perce shrieked their last war-whoops, the Army chased redskins over blistering deserts and into mountain hideaways, covering itself with alkali dust—and at last it was all over. The Indians were locked up on their reservations. The chapter ended on the words: "And so, the West was won at last. New settlers poured in. New cities came to birth. The Indian had made his last stand—and lost."

From such reading we carried away a definite impression that the Indians were headed for extinction. Rum and white man's diseases had got the better of them. In a little while, we felt, and often were told, the Indians would follow the buffalo into the happy hunting ground. Later, when we traveled out West, we picked up cheap Indian curios in tourist shops. We would have a memento of the vanished American race.

Now, to our surprise, we are beginning to learn that the final chapter was written too soon. The Indian has not vanished—in all likelihood, he is not going to vanish.

Toward the close of the last century the Indian population reached its low ebb at about 250,000. Then for some time it barely held its own. And at last it began to make slight gains. For the last seven years, since 1930, the Indian population has been increasing at a rate greater than one per cent per year—one of the fastest growing population groups in the country. Even the full-blood population shares in this increase, a fact which will certainly surprise those who had thought the Indian had gone with the buffalo herds.

The Indians are still with us. But what are they like? How do they make a living? What of their future?

As to the first query, the truth seems to be that Indians have remained Indian to a surprising degree, whether we like it or not. In some areas of the Indian country this is more noticeable than in others. In the Southwest, for instance, Navajo and Pueblo continue a scheme of life which European civilization has molded in

many ways, to be sure, but which is as Indian as it was before 1540. In Maine there are Indians who speak no language but their native Passamaquoddy. And in the heart of Iowa's richest corn lands is an island of Sac and Fox Indians, to whom one has to speak through an interpreter.

As for their manner of making a living, fallacy and fact are about equally current in the popular conception of the Indian. Perhaps the fallacy most often encountered is that all Indians are rich; they own oil wells; they drive twelve-cylinder motor cars, which they abandon if they should get stuck in a mudhole. Another idea equally wrong is that the Indians live off the bounty of the Government; they wouldn't work if they had to, and at any rate don't have to, since an indulgent Great White Father doles out the necessities of life.

For years, long before any depression hit the country, Indians were living off refuse dumps, their houses were disease-ridden heaps of flimsy and grocery boxes. Reservations had their shanty towns from the beginning. In a survey made in 1928, more than 70 per cent of the Indian population was existing on an annual income of less than \$200 per capita. Twenty-five per cent had less than \$100 per person annually to spend on food and clothing. Two tribes, the Osage in Oklahoma, and Klamath in Oregon, accounting for 2.2 per cent of the population, had incomes in excess of \$500. These were by far the richest of the tribes.

Since that survey was made Indian administration has been overhauled. Indian owned resources are being conserved and developed, through Indian initiative, as never before. But this is getting ahead of the story. We had better understand some of the reasons for the distressing poverty which Indians in recent years have experienced.

Essentially, the Indian problem is a problem of land shortage. The National Resources Board studied the matter in 1933 and discovered that two-thirds of the Indian population had not enough land or not enough arable land for subsistence living. Following the enactment of the General Allotment law of 1887, Indians had lost land at the rate of almost two million acres per

year. In less than fifty years, a vast area of 86,000,000 acres passed forever out of Indian hands. In less than fifty years, 138,000,000 acres dwindled to 52,000,000 acres, and of this remaining area a large part was sterile desert. Add to this situation the fact that Indians did not possess the credit necessary to work the land they owned. They could not, like the white farmer, go to a bank and borrow money on their land or their crop expectation. They could not, that is, if the land was still held in trust by the Government. What they did, instead, was to lease their land to white operators and become petty absentee landlords.

The theory of the allotment law was a laudable one. It was intended to advance civilization among the Indians by encouraging individual enterprise. Enterprise, growing out of the private ownership of property, would speedily bring the Indian out of his backwardness and place him on a par with white men. His large communally owned reservations were divided up, a piece of land going to each Indian. When each had been given his "allotment" the land left over was called "surplus," no provision being made for the children to come. The surplus land was turned over to the Government and opened for homesteading, the Indians being paid when and if white homesteaders proved-up and paid their money. Some 60,000,000 acres were lost to the Indians by this device. The remaining losses are to be accounted for through the sale of individual allotments.

The theory broke down. Indians did not adopt in any considerable degree the idea of private ownership of property. And when white farmers, with a long tradition of agricultural practice behind them, failed to make a success of farming, it was hardly to be expected that Indians would succeed. They grew progressively poorer. Their children, for whom no provision had been made, found themselves landless and in no way equipped to compete in the foreign world that lay beyond the Reservation boundaries.

The obvious remedy is more land—land, and credit with which to make profitable use of the land. A further obvious need is for greater self-determination among the tribes, a chance to use initiative and judgment. In the past, the Indian has been too hampered by governmental supervision. All the Indian's planning and thinking was performed by

Government employees, who were lodged on his Reservation and directed his affairs, usually without consulting him.

It is exactly on these points that the present administration of Indian Affairs is operating. In June, 1934, a new basic law, the Indian Reorganization Act, was passed by Congress, the general purpose of which is to prohibit in future the individual allotment of land, to authorize an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purchase of land, to set up a revolving credit fund of \$10,000,000, to permit and encourage the organization and incorporation of Indian tribes, to assist Indian students seeking higher education, and to give preference to Indians in employment in the Indian Service. This law, unlike any other legislation ever passed on behalf of the Indians, was not compulsory. Each Indian tribe was asked to vote on its adoption, and out of the 266 separate tribes and bands holding these referenda, 189 accepted and 77 rejected the Act. In terms of popu-

### Papagos go to school



Below: A medical demonstration



Meandering streams erode fertile soil



Above: Navajos volunteer labor on a public building

lation figures, this means that about 250,000 Indians are carrying on under a new order. This figure includes the Indians of Oklahoma and Alaska, who were brought under the law at a later date.

Out of the tribes accepting the law, a total of 79 tribes have written and adopted constitutions of their own making. Of these, 51 have become chartered corporations, which permits them to carry on in much the same manner as an incorporated municipality. That is, these tribes may make leases of tribal land and collect the rent in their own name; they may make contracts; may borrow money from the revolving fund and lend it to individual Indians or to tribally conducted enterprises. At the beginning of the present year (1938), loans had been completed to 48 Indian corporations, and in the last six months of 1937, approximately \$1,200,000 had actually gone into tribal treasuries.

Translated into terms of life on an Indian Reservation, these facts about chartered corporations and loans mean seed to plant, equipment for preparing the soil and harvesting the crop, breeding herds on which to build individual and tribal

herds of cattle and sheep, fishing equipment for Indians on the Pacific coast and in Alaska, equipment for timber cutting operations, and so on, through the whole range of economic activity.

Easy credit is not in itself a good thing. What is important, for the Indians, is the planning that goes on before a loan is made.

It is the planning for the management of tribal resources which will train them in the economics of making a living.

One example. The Mescalero Apache Indians of New Mexico have borrowed a total of \$242,200, of which \$163,000 came from the revolving credit fund. The money was used to build new houses and to buy farm equipment. At the close of business in December, this total indebtedness had been reduced by \$58,000, or at a rate of 24 per cent for the year.

These facts standing alone are remarkable enough, but they become more remarkable still when it is explained that as late as 1934 an Indian Office official reported that about 600 of the 718 Mescalero Apache Indians were camped around the Agency office, living in tents, in brush tepees, or in board shacks, in conditions of utmost squalor. Many of their hovels were vermin infested and disease breeding. Their subsistence was derived from the lease money paid them by white lessees, supplemented by rations. For years this tribe had remained static numerically, any tendency to increase being offset by a high mortality rate, largely the result of their unsanitary living conditions and poor diet. Today these Indians have moved away from the Agency to land which has been assigned to them by the tribal council. On each assignment is a new home and new farm equipment. Any family that does not make good use of the equipment thus furnished it will be moved off the land by the tribal council and a family willing to carry the burden will take its place. The point is that these conditions were not laid down by the Government. If they had been, the chance of their being adhered to would be slight. The Indians themselves have stated the conditions, and if these are not met they will be asking their fellow tribesmen to explain why.

In this, and in a dozen other instances, the Indians have given abundant evidence of their ability to do a better job of management than the Government, in the past, was able to do for them.

Indians appear to have an innate political sense. In treaty-making days they bargained shrewdly, when given a chance—that is, when they weren't

(Continued on page 747)

## Can the American Foreign Service be Improved?

By F. S. O.

A NUMBER of articles and letters have been published in the JOURNAL during the past twelve months dealing with betterment of the American Foreign Service. The following comments and suggestions are offered by one in the field, who has never been on duty in Washington, and who may present a viewpoint different from that of one who has spent several years in the Department, studying the machinery and its operatives at close range. At the same time, distance lends perspective. It also promotes speculation and theorization. If any part of the following seems too theoretical or idealistic, may the writer at least be excused from any personal displeasure or any intention to criticize individuals in responsible positions, whether past or present. The sole purpose is to supply a few ideas, somewhat at variance with some others previously presented, in order that the problem may be viewed from all angles.

I believe that the directors of the Foreign Service are men of unassailable integrity and superior ability, and that they are animated by a sincere desire to do justice to all. Being such, I think they will recognize the desire of the writer to aid, if possible, in finding standards for a truer and more comprehensive appraisement of personnel. I believe that the merit system should not be abandoned in favor of seniority or any other plan of selection, but that it should be strengthened and enforced, as fairly and effectively as possible. Unless one considered that some imperfection existed in the present system, however, he would have no cause to recommend changes. The recent FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL discussions indicate that the subject is not a forbidden one and I understand that the matter of additional Foreign Service legislation is receiving Departmental consideration.

### *Development of the Present System*

It is the declared object of the laws establishing and regulating the Foreign Service that admission to it and promotion within it shall be dependent solely upon competitive merit. If preferment rested upon political factors, as in the old days, every Foreign Service officer would know that advancement, or even continuance, in the Service would be due far more to his personal and political influence at Washington than to his work and conduct

in office. With abolition of the "spoils system" a tremendous, epochal change was accomplished, of which we are all the beneficiaries and of which perhaps some of us are not always appreciative. I do not subscribe to the following opinion of a Washington observer:

"There is probably more politics inside of the Service than outside of it. Little groups or cliques of career men can bring about the promotion or advancement of their friends under the terms of any efficiency bill that can be written."

I believe that devotion to duty, industry, intelligence and correct conduct at a post have been controlling factors in the promotion of officers in the great majority of cases. But my own experience, contacts and observation have led me reluctantly to conclude that in numerous instances, it is at least open to question whether promotion has been entirely the result of demonstrated merit and relative superiority. The Foreign Service, of course, is not unique in that respect. Even the wisest judges sometimes fall into error and the most capable directorates must rectify serious personnel mistakes.

It is not to be inferred that intentional favoritism or deliberate oversight marked the apparent instances of undeserved promotion or lack of deserved promotion. There were what appeared to be errors of judgment, which may have been due to inadequate or unbalanced reports (as indicated by the G. I. C. of October 19, 1937, and, for non-career personnel, by the G. I. C. of November 8, 1937), or to over-valuation of favorable traits of personality with under-valuation of deficiencies in character or intellect. Everyone in a position of authority has his preferred collaborators, who have gained his favor, he is convinced, by superior qualities of fitness for their tasks, and by nothing else. To others, at a distance, it may occasionally appear otherwise.

The present personnel directorate consists of three Assistant Secretaries of State. With engrossing duties flowing from their departmental functions, and heavy responsibilities to the Secretary, the President and Congress, it is my impression—



although I may be wrong—that they have little time for the detailed study of the record of each of the 725 officers in the classified Foreign Service necessary to a correct estimate, from the evidence available, of their relative efficiencies and right to promotion. They occupy themselves personally, no doubt, with the choice of Ministers from the Service and with assignments and advancements of Counselors and Consuls General, as well as with some consuls and secretaries in emergency or key positions. The rest of the personnel administration, including the compilation of records and the formulation of proposed ratings, must be left, I presume, to one officer, the Chief of the Personnel Administration, assisted by his divisional aides.

In my opinion, this places too great a load of detail and too concentrated a responsibility upon one man. (It may be recalled that the provision for the establishment of one officer as director of the Federal Civil Service was a major factor in the defeat of the 1938 Re-organization Bill.) Even if all the officers of a service comprising 725 persons were housed in one building, or in one city, where the Personnel officer could meet them individually several times a year, he would have a big job. But with officers scattered over the world, with many not getting to Washington once in four years, with great variations in post problems and opportunities, with fleeting glimpses of some and intimate presentation of others, it is practically impossible, I would think, for one man, however competent and alert, to evaluate justly, impartially and precisely all the career personnel. It is true that he is assisted by two or more officers in the Personnel Division, but they are not officially termed or empowered as associates, or members of an executive committee. He may accept or disregard their advice and, as I understand it, he alone is held responsible for ratings, prior to their review by the Personnel Board.

### *Principle Recommendations*

If, as I assume, the majority of ratings in Classes 2 to 5 and about 80 per cent of the ratings below Class 5 are those made up tentatively—and in effect definitely—by the Personnel Officer, I would respectfully offer four suggestions. These suggestions relate to the establishment of efficiency ratings only. In his capacity as director or chief personnel administrator of the Foreign Service, the present functions of the Personnel Officer would not be affected.

1. Three officers of Class I should constitute the Executive Committee for Foreign Service Personnel Ratings. One of these would be designated by the Secretary of State as Personnel Officer, who would act as Chairman of the Committee. A majority vote of the Committee should determine an officer's tentative rating and in case of dissent, the dissenting member should have the privilege of incorporating his reasons. All tentative ratings would be subject to approval or disapproval by the Personnel Board, as at present. This change would be within the scope of the present law, which requires that no officer below Class I shall be assigned for duty in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, but it does not restrict the number of such officers. (This is submitted without reference to any past or present occupant of a place in the Division.)

2. An officer, upon request, should be informed of his rating, position in his class, and the reasons given therefor, without disclosure of sources of information. If dissatisfied therewith, he should have the right to petition for a reconsideration of his record and the privilege of a personal appearance before the Committee, if practicable. Following a reconsideration, if the Committee by majority concludes that his rating should be changed, it will so recommend to the Board, for definite action. Under the present law, any such change in rating would probably have to await the next biennial listing.

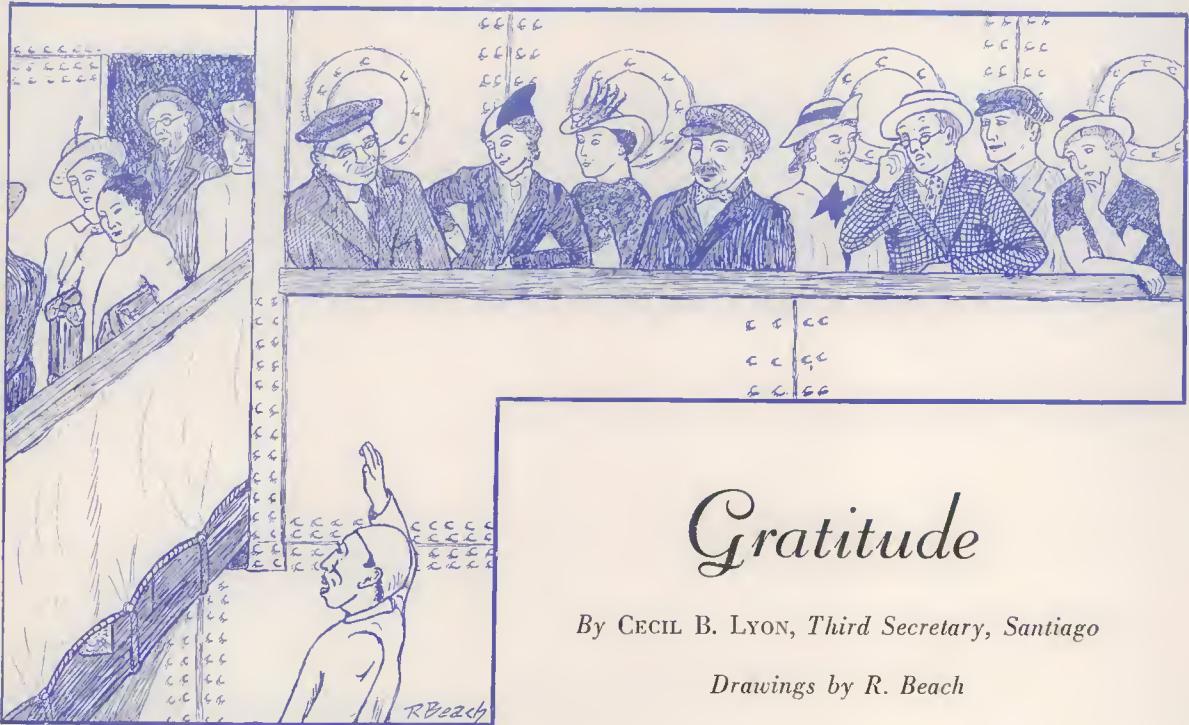
3. There was formerly an annual Review Board, made up of high-ranking field officers, but it was found to be unsatisfactory. I believe that an amendment should be made to the present law, at the first occasion, to provide for an annual review, in the odd year, of the biennial list of ratings, in order to permit the taking of appropriate action in exceptional cases, both of outstanding service beyond the line of duty and of gross misconduct or inefficiency, as well as the appeals of officers for reconsideration of records.

In connection with this kind of review, it may be of interest to note that on February 23, 1938, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming filed in the Senate an amendment he proposed to offer to the Government Re-Organization Bill to set up reviewing boards in each Government department to hear appeals of employees regarding their efficiency ratings. While not applicable to the Foreign Service, such provision embodies an important principle in fair, adequate and satisfactory personnel administration.

4. In making up ratings, I feel that more weight should be given to Service experience than seems to have been the case heretofore. The gap be-

*(Continued on page 739)*





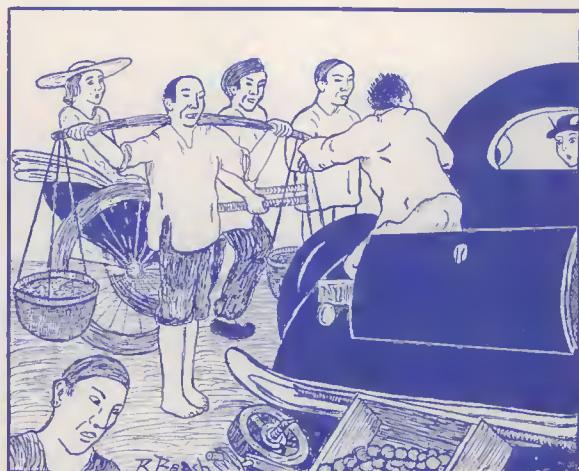
"My master, he catchee one piece small girl."

MY wife met Chung Poo on a visit to Peiping some years ago. Her host had hired a ricksha for her personal use. Chung Poo was its puller, but in spite of his charm she might never have remembered him had it not been for the fact that his ricksha was No. 27, allegedly her lucky number. Upon our transfer to Peiping a year later we sought him out and he became a member of our domestic staff. His first commission was a journey to Shanghai to meet my father who was arriving for his first visit to the Orient. Chung Poo's unique manner of announcing the birth of our daughter nearly resulted in my elder's having a stroke, for as he stepped down the gang plank Chung Poo shouted at him,

"My master, he catchee one piece small girl."

Chung Poo's primary duty was to pull my wife's ricksha, but he was far more interested in the position of "watchee car boy," which means that he would sit in the rumble of our Chevrolet coupé whenever we drove about the ancient capitol of China and prevent little rascals from stealing the top of the gasoline tank, hub caps and other small gadgets while we were in the movies or curio shops. He also became most adept at piloting when I would reverse, though his admonitions of "More backside, master," bellowed from his stern perch

at times proved startling to the more timid of my passengers. As time progressed his love of the Chevrolet developed into something akin to passion and at no time of the day could I enter the garage without finding him polishing it in a most caressing manner. Feeling that some sublimation was in order I proposed to him that he learn to drive.



"Most adept at piloting when I would reverse."

## Gratitude

By CECIL B. LYON, *Third Secretary, Santiago*

*Drawings by R. Beach*



His ecstatic expression informed me that my proposition had been not unlike offering a partnership in the House of Morgan to a soda jerker.

Lessons began. I took him to the polo field and round and round the muddy flat we circled, backed, and shunted. It is no understatement to say that Chung Poo did not take to driving. After one week we seemed to have progressed not at all and our efforts had been rewarded with but two shattered garage doors and a collapsed polo pavilion, through both of which in an impulsive moment he had driven. Faced with the prospect of imminent destruction of my comparatively new Chevrolet I decided to dispose of it and purchase an ancient, tank-like Buick, which I felt Chung Poo in all his zeal would be unable to destroy. To safeguard my own life I hired to teach him a chauffeur. The latter sage individual, I believe, thought he had fallen upon a well feathered nest and intentionally or otherwise contrived to stretch the period of tuition well into months. Half way through this era Chung Poo came to me in my office one day:

"Master, I wantchee be ricksha boy again. I no wantchee drive car. I so nervous I no can sleep,



"Through . . . which in an impulsive moment he had driven."

I no can eat, I no good for anything. Please master let me stop. I do anything master, only no wantchee drive car."

Like a stern taskmaster I drove him back to his job only to have him flunked by the municipal authorities when he took his examination for a driver's license. He was told he might apply again in two months. Perhaps it was a word to the Mayor's secretary that helped him to pass that time. Of that I can not be sure, but I do know

that one month later he was the proudest possessor of a driver's license in all China. A few months later when I returned from home leave with a brand new, glistening, 1938 Model Ford I thought his joy had reached its peak, and it was merely to make conversation that I asked him one day how it had happened that he had never married, the state of bachelorhood being unusual in a Chinese of his age. Only a week ago did I realize the weight of my words, for he came to me meekly and said: "Master, I wantchee you should borrow me thirty dollars. I find one nice Chinese girl. She crazy about me master. Oh she like me very, very much. So I going to marry him."

I lent him the Ford for his wedding trip.



## Latest Flashes

The American Institute of Public Opinion (the Gallup Poll) depends on more than 600 field reporters situated in all parts of the United States in conducting its polls, normally two weeks being required for a complete survey on one subject, and with personal interviews now the rule from 3,000 to 50,000 voters, depending on the problems involved. . . . Television has progressed so rapidly recently that one large moving picture company has announced that television sets for home use will be placed on the market before the end of the year, while New York City is expected to have two television stations, the most powerful in the world, on the air next Spring. . . . As a grim, grisly reminder of the heavy traffic toll taken in Washington, a flag is hoisted daily in front of the District Building at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania, a black flag with skull and bones to signify a traffic fatality on the preceding day, or a white flag to mark a "no death" motor record. . . . This is a big year for Thomas Jefferson. On November 15 the Treasury put into circulation the new Jefferson nickel (heads, it's Jefferson; tails, it's his Monticello home), the first nickel coinage since the Indian-Buffalo five-cent piece issued 25 years ago, almost one billion and a quarter of the latter having been minted. . . . A few days ago the National Park and Planning Commission chose a point on the south bank of the Tidal Basin, close to the Highway Bridge, for the proposed Thomas Jefferson Memorial, for which Congress has set a cost limit of \$3,000,000. In addition, a Jefferson three-cent stamp was issued recently. . . . The District of Columbia on November 14 as an experiment put into use 310 parking meters for collecting rentals for curb space in the main part of the downtown business section. . . . The American Legion announced it now possessed 10,498 posts, its all-time high, and that it was striving for a 1,000,000-member goal for 1939. . . . Calling all poker players: A mathematician at Princeton's Institute of Advanced Studies recently attempted to devise a mathematical formula designed to beat the game of poker, which was claimed to work in a two-handed game where five cards were dealt face down and no draw, but it became too astronomically intricate if a third play-

er joined, or common draw and stud were played. . . . The Passport Division says 48.7 per cent of the travel of Americans abroad is for recreational purposes. . . . Newbold Noyes, associate editor of *The Washington Star*, told a radio audience here in November that American travelers spend \$5,000,000,000 abroad annually as compared with only \$150,000,000 spent yearly in the United States by foreign travelers. . . . It isn't generally known, but the F. S. O. who writes the daily radio bulletin broadcast to the field "covers" the twice-weekly White House press conferences to keep momentarily abreast of news of the President. . . . F. S. O. travel orders from early 1940 onward may name a giant liner called *Mayflower*, or *Constitution*, or *Mount Vernon*, for these are some of the suggestions made for the Leviathan's successor now due

for launching next July 15. . . . Have you noticed how many American newspapers now precede major news stories, notably those from abroad, with a brief 25-50 word background summary. . . . Washington's 12-year-old controversy over the selection of a site for an airport has ended with choice of Gravelly Point (located opposite Haines Point and Bolling Naval Air Station) where an

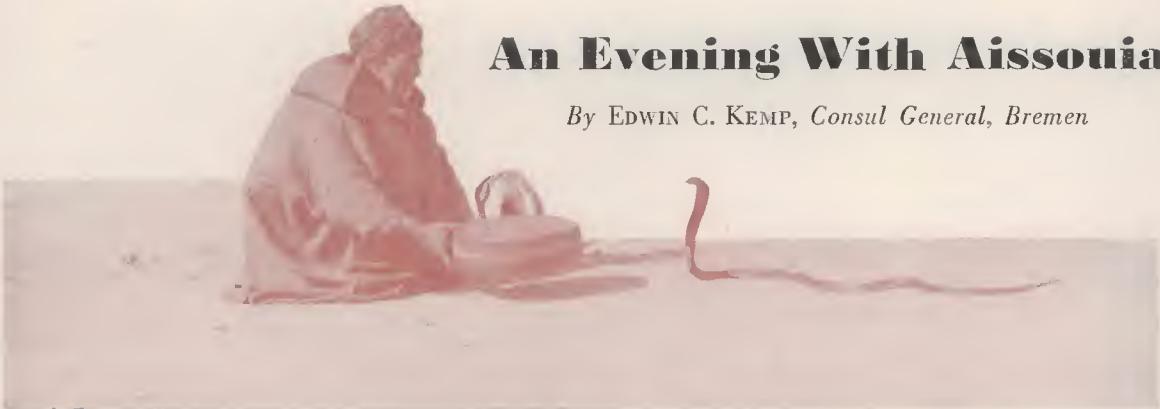
area of 750 acres is scheduled to be converted into a suitable airport to cost approximately \$7,000,000. . . . Several F. S. O.'s visiting the Department have suggested to this column, still in its experimental stage, that it should stress the lighter and not-too-serious side of Americana, i.e. current songs, current popular movies, current book suggestions, sports, interesting Army, Navy and Merchant Marine developments, philately and the like. . . . As for movies, among the Fall-early Winter crop of movies three stand out for their markedly American flavor: "Brother Rat," a tale of Virginia Military Institute, "Arkansas Traveler," and "Men with Wings," a story woven around U. S. aviation history. . . . As for current song hits, the radio features "I've Got a Pocketful of Dreams," "All Ashore" and "Small Fry". . . . New York shops have just come out with a long, long overdue boon to F. S. O. husbands repeat husbands: a spare with every pair of ladies' hose. . . . R. P. M.





Photograph from Harry A. McBride

**Here Comes the Water Boy—Malaga**



## An Evening With Aissouia

By EDWIN C. KEMP, *Consul General, Bremen*

AMONG the many sects found in Islam, few are more interesting than the Aissouia, a fanatical group with branches found all across North Africa. It was in the city of Kairouan in Tunisia in 1919 that I had an opportunity to attend one of their meetings, although for two years I had heard the rising crescendo of their drums coming every Thursday night from one of their zaiouias or meeting houses near my own residence in the city of Tunis.

With two Americans, recently demobilized and making a trip to North Africa before returning to America, we had been seeing the sights of Kairouan for a couple of days, when a visit to the Aissouia was arranged through an Arab acquaintance.

At the agreed time in the evening our guide led us through the native town to the local zaiouia where we were courteously greeted by the sheik of the group, and seated against a wall on a white-washed brick bench covered with a rug. Presently the ceremonies began with the seating of several blind musicians on the ground in a half circle to one side of where we were sitting. They began to play on their simple instruments, chief of which was a drum like a deep snare drum, beaten with a switch rather than a stick, which gave a peculiar slapping sound to the usual drum beat, and is characteristic of the Aissouia music.

At the same time one or two dozen members of the sect had formed a row and were beginning to dance. This dance consisted of no more than rising upon the toes in cadence with the music, throwing the head back violently at the same time, and all crying "Allah il Allah" in unison.

This rising, jerking and crying was led by the music from a very slow movement through a crescendo to a fast and furious tempo, which stopped suddenly to absolute quiet, rested for a few seconds, then beginning, rising and stopping again. It can be easily understood that this rhythmic action, especially the violent jerking back of the head, also found in other similar dervish ceremonies, soon

brings a pressure of blood on the brain that both excites and disorders the mind.

The music had not been going very long, and the young men were beginning to get well into the swing of things, when one of them dropped down on all fours and started running around in wild circles. The sheik grabbed him by his shirt, and began feeding him with some broken glass out of an earthen bowl. This he devoured gratefully and rapidly. By this time another of the faithful had begun to show signs of having got the "power." Two assistants pulled his shirt off, doubled him over with his bare abdomen against the sharp edge of a long sabre, and holding either end, carried him thus about the room.

Along the walls of the zaiouia were hung a large number of long steel spikes or skewers, about the diameter of a pencil, and from two to three feet long, with a large wooden ball at one end and the other end drawn to a needle point. We were given one of these to examine, and tested the point on our thumbs. Another young man who showed evidence of the "power" was then grasped by the two assistants, his shirt pulled off, and two of these long spikes were thrust through the loose flesh over the lower ribs, several inches sticking out the other side. He was given the wooden ball ends to hold himself, and was left to dance about the room in his own way.

A fourth was soon ready, and two spikes were thrust through his cheeks, coming out either side of his mouth. He was given the ball ends to hold, and was left to his own devices. The "power" was working rapidly and the two assistants quickly threw another man down upon the ground, and held him while they drove a spike deep under his collar bone, striking the wooden ball in time to the music with a long bone, making a dull clicking sound.

The music kept up its incessant rhythmic crescendo, the frenzy of the group of dancers became



increasingly greater, more and more fell under its spell, and faster and faster. The dozen or more into whom the spikes had been thrust were running about in great excitement, almost within touching distance of my two friends and myself. At the same time the shrill ululument of some women hidden behind a musharabia or latticed screen at one end of the room only added to the noise and confusion.

For a while the scene was as wild as could be asked for, but after a time one of the fanatics began to show signs of lessening strength. The sheik, who had not joined in the excitement, and had been keeping a careful watch of the proceedings all the while, grasped him as he passed by and spoke a few words quietly but very earnestly into his ear. The fanatic grew calm, looked about as if coming out of a dream, picked up his clothes, and left the assembly. One after another the fanatics were caught, spoken to in the same quiet way, and departed. In time the music stopped, we took our leave of the sheik, and followed our guide through the native city to the small French hotel outside the city walls where we were stopping. At that time no European lived within the walls of a city of some 25,000 Arabs.

It is probably not so easy to visit the seances of this fanatic group at the present time as it was twenty years ago. Therefore the experience of seeing at first hand an example of this particular

type of religious fanaticism with its peculiar psychological and physiological phenomena is of special interest. It may be mentioned that no blood whatever resulted from the wounds made by the glass, spikes and swords. This is characteristic of this variety of hypnosis.

It was reported that in the wilder parts of Morocco, where the Aissonia sometimes ran loose on the highway, any live animal, dogs, or even small children might be torn apart and eaten in the same way as the chickens. While this seems logical, I cannot vouch for more than what I saw myself in Kairouan and Tunis. If it ever occurred, it is doubtless long since stopped by the French administration. It would explain, however, the stories that have come down from the past regarding the sacrifices of children to the fiery idol of Ball in Carthage, which is situated on the tramline between Tunis and Sidi-bou-Said. Parents, even the most savage ones, hardly pick up their children in cold blood and throw them into the furnace. But it is not difficult to understand how, in times of social crisis, with a fanatical ceremony like that of Aissouia, children might be easily thrown as sacrifice into heated furnace, even though the act was keenly regretted afterwards. The reported finding of a common grave near Carthage containing the charred bones of many children, would bear this out.

*(Continued on page 732)*

## Houmt-Souk, Djerba



## Cornelia Bassel

Cornelia Bassel of  
Clarksburg, West  
Virginia



By CHRISTINE SADLER

*(This article is reprinted from the April, 1938, issue of the "National Historical Magazine." The two cuts were loaned to the JOURNAL through the kindness of Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, editor.)*

BEHIND the sedate gray walls of the State Department works an attractive soft-voiced woman from West Virginia who is "affectionately known over more of the earth's surface than any other American!" She says she was born on a Thursday, and she certainly personifies the truth of the old saying that "Thursday's child has far to go." For both figuratively and literally, she has gone a far way.

Her name is Cornelia Bassel and there is no other position like hers in all the world. She is the Assistant to the Director of the nation's Foreign Service Officers' Training School and at this post she comes in constant contact with the smart young men Uncle Sam is training for key positions in the Foreign Service.

She comes to know their personal characteristics as does no one else in the Department and becomes their trusted confidante. To her they bring questions and problems they would hesitate to take to any other State official.

Miss Bassel returns their trust by being always on hand to see that certain aspects of their problems which might easily be overlooked receive proper consideration. She is on friendly terms with many mothers of the young officers who write

her for information other mails have failed to yield.

Officially, the Assistant to the Director of this important school is described as "responsible in many ways for the sub-administrative work in connection with operation of the School." Also, to continue to quote the same official, she "acts as consultant and adviser to the newly-appointed officers.

"To a considerable extent her duties involve the direction and supervision of the students and place the assistant in constant communication with the Chiefs of the various Divisions in the Department, and others who lecture to the student officers.

"She answers inquiries regarding the Foreign Service School and the Service in general."

Miss Bassel has proved that not only can a woman fill this responsible and unique position, but that actually in some ways a woman is better adapted to it than a man would be.

When the young officers leave the School for their assignments in different parts of the world, they do not forget her kindnesses. She still is often their most intimate touch with the Department which is their boss, and in the letters which pour onto her desk from faraway places come human

bits of news and confidences never to be found in formal official reports.

If she could accept all the invitations which urge her to "come out and let us show you this interesting part of the globe," Miss Bassel would be spending 12 months of the year at diplomatic posts —taking her pick between the large foreign cities and the romantic outlying places which are but dots on the map to most Americans.

She has accepted some of the invitations, and she hopes to accept others. Two summers ago she joined one of her "young couples" in Tallinn, Estonia, and went with them into Eastern Europe. After excursions into many parts of Russia, she went to Poland and down to Budapest where James B. Stewart, her first school "boss," was located. With another couple she travelled through Finland and to numerous interesting places in Scandinavia. In her opinion, a single trip with one of her young couples is worth a half dozen of the usual tourist variety.

Miss Bassel's American ancestry dates back to pre-Revolutionary days. William Norris, her great-great-grandfather, was an officer in the French and Indian War and also in the War of Independence. His son, John Norris, Miss Bassel's great-grandfather, enlisted at the age of seventeen and was present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

Miss Bassel is one of seven children born to her parents. Her father, John Bassel, was a distinguished lawyer. Her mother's brother, Charles Lewis, was a Judge and a Member of Congress. Her mother's grandfather, Asher Lewis, came to Clarksburg from Philadelphia. Both Miss Bassel and her mother were born in the same house, although the mother was born in Virginia and Miss Bassel in West Virginia. Patrick Henry signed the original deed for the property on which this house stood. It is still in the family.

Her sister Ellen is the wife of John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1924, and former Ambassador to England. Another of her sisters, Caroline, married a son of Senator Nathan Goff of West Virginia.

Miss Bassel came to Washington during the World War, while Mr. Davis was Solicitor General. Because of her knowledge of French and German she was offered a position in the Military Intelligence Division, where she served until the war ended.

The great service which women rendered to their country in this phase of war work is not generally known, but there were several young women whose training and intelligence made them invaluable to their country during the war period.

After the Armistice, Miss Bassel was connected

with the Post Office Department for three years. Then she went to the Department of State to be in the office of Foreign Personnel. This office deals directly with all diplomatic and consular officers abroad, and while there she was in the office of the Chief of Personnel.

She came to the School in 1929 as assistant to the Director, James B. Stewart. Contrary to the popular belief, the Foreign Service Officers' Training School is not a preparatory school, but a train-



Cornelia Bassel and her sister, Caroline, as children

ing ground for those already in the Service. It was organized in its original form in 1924, but did not reach its present status until 1931.

The period of instruction in the school today is not prescribed, but is usually from three to four months. When candidates for admission to the Service are successful, they are sent first to nearby consular offices to assist in the work there while acquainting themselves with the routine duties and responsibilities which will be imposed on them later.

The School plays a part in providing the United States with a highly trained, efficient, and democratic organization for "carrying out intelligently and precisely such foreign policies as the Government of the country may adopt, and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to it."



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| CHARLES B. HOSMER                 | Business Manager<br>Treasurer |

## *The American Foreign Service Association*

*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.*

Honorary President  
CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State*

Honorary Vice-Presidents  
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GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, *Assistant Secretary of State*  
ADOLPH A. BERLE, JR., *Assistant Secretary of State*

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SELDEN CHAPIN AND LEWIS CLARK

## EDITORS' COLUMN

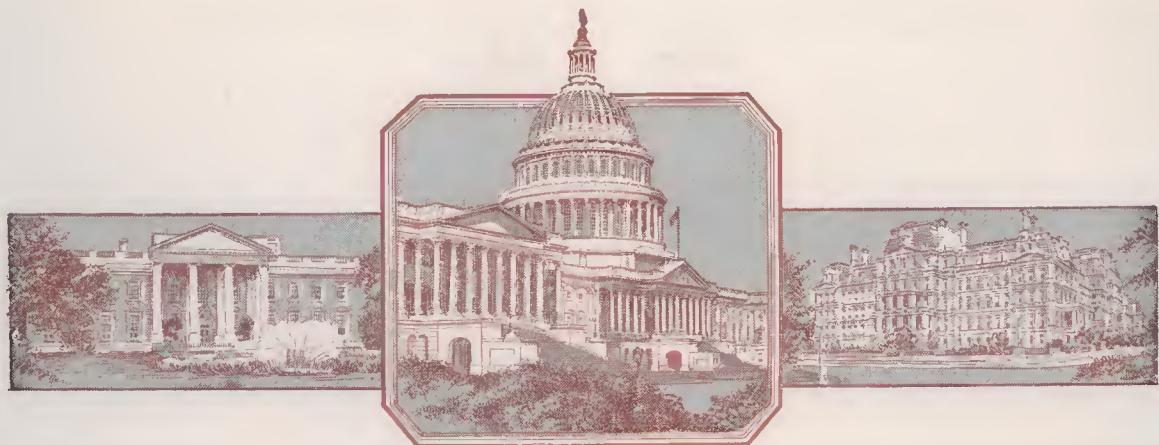
### *Foreign Service Educational Committee*

In the October issue of the JOURNAL announcement was made of the appointment of a committee by the Foreign Service Association "for the purpose of studying from all angles the problem of the education of the children of Foreign Service Officers, of describing as clearly as possible the nature and extent of this problem, and of suggesting practical ways of dealing with it." The first meeting of the committee was held early in November at which time a preliminary survey was made of the situation and views were exchanged as to ways and means of obtaining information on the basis of which studies could be made. Through the cooperation of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel data was obtained on the number of children in the Service broken down into age groups. It is believed that these statistics, which give a preliminary indication of the extent of the educational problem of Foreign Service officers, have never before been available. They are of such general interest that certain of the figures are given below. Of the 720 officers in the Service 356 are married and have children, 70 are married but have no children, while 186 are unmarried and 8 are widowers. The children of Foreign Service officers fall into the following age groups:

| Ages             | Boys | Girls | Total |
|------------------|------|-------|-------|
| 5 yrs. and under | 110  | 83    | 193   |
| 6 - 12 years     | 117  | 99    | 216   |
| 13 - 18 years    | 65   | 79    | 144   |
| Over 18 years    | 63   | 51    | 114   |
| <hr/>            |      | <hr/> |       |
| Totals           | 355  | 312   | 667   |

It will be observed that the age groups correspond roughly with the pre-school, primary school, secondary school and college periods of education. From the preliminary exchange of views among the members of the committee at the first meeting certain tentative conclusions were drawn. Thus it was the general view that the committee could probably be of only minor assistance with respect to the pre-school age group since the majority of children in that group presented no particular educational problem. However, it is planned to explore the situation with such organizations as the Children's Bureau with a view to seeing whether any suggestions might be offered which would assist Foreign Service Officers and their wives in training children of the pre-school age. Although the members of the committee seemed to feel that it might be able to offer helpful suggestions and to make recommendations regarding the education of children in the primary school group, it was the general impres-

(Continued on page 732)



## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

Secretary Hull was elected an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, a patriotic organization, according to announcement made on October 18. Simultaneously the Society also elected to honorary membership Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, of Sweden, and Rene de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States. On the same date the Secretary issued a statement to the press expressing condolences upon the death of the Honorable John Barrett. He described Mr. Barrett as one who "labored for so many years for the promotion of better inter-American relations" and under whose wise direction "the Pan American Union increased in prestige and importance from a small commercial bureau to an effective international organization."

On October 19 he received Dr. Hu Shih, newly appointed Ambassador of China, in his first call at the Department.

On October 24 the Secretary was honored by being presented the Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award by the National Foreign Trade Council, the first time this award has been made. The award was created by the members of the Dollar family to perpetuate the memory of Captain Dollar, an active member of the Council at the time of his death, and to inspire others to "carry on," and to be bestowed annually upon the individual in the United States, who, in the judgment of a committee of the Council, shall have made during the preceding calendar year the most outstanding contribution towards the advancement of the foreign trade of the nation. The award was made in the Secretary's offices by Mr. John F. Tinsley,

chairman of the award committee, and Mr. E. P. Thomas, president of the Council. They were accompanied by Mr. C. G. Pfeiffer, president of the National Council of American Importers, Inc., Mr. John Abbink, president of Business Publishers International Corporation; Mr. E. L. Bacher, manager, Foreign Commerce Department, United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. F. E. O'Neill, president of the Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

On November 1 the Secretary delivered an address on the subject, "The Outlook for the Trade Agreements Program," at the World Trade Dinner held in connection with the twenty-fifth National Foreign Trade Convention at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

On November 2 the Secretary was unanimously reelected by the governing board of the Pan American Union as chairman of the board.

On November 10 he called at the Turkish Embassy to express condolences upon the death of President Kemal Ataturk. On November 11 he personally bade farewell at the Union Station to Ambassador Suvich, of Italy, upon the latter's departure for Rome to retire from the Italian diplomatic service. On November 12 he attended a reception at the Cuban Embassy in honor of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, the chief of the constitutional army of Cuba, who paid an official visit to the United States.

### *The Under Secretary*

The Under Secretary delivered two addresses recently. On October 31 he spoke at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, under



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the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians on the subject, "The Influence of Religion on Political Science." On November 6 he spoke in Washington over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company on the subject of the Pan-American Conference scheduled to be held at Lima beginning December 9.

On November 12 he was host at a stag dinner at the Sulgrave Club in Washington in honor of Colonel Batista.

### *Assistant Secretary Sayre*

Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered an address on October 29 at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on the subject, "The American Adventure." On November 1 he delivered an address on the subject, "Religion's Task Today," at a meeting of the National Stewardship Convention held at Chicago. On November 2 he delivered an address on the subject, "Christianity Faces the World," at a meeting of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Memphis, Tennessee.

### *Assistant Secretary Messersmith*

Assistant Secretary Messersmith delivered an address at the annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on November 2. His subject was "Some Observations on New Conditions and New Problems of Government and Business in the Foreign Field."

### *Assistant Secretary Berle*

Assistant Secretary Berle spoke on November 13 in New York City over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, and on November 20 in New York City over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, both speeches being on the subject of the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima.

### *Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell*

The Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, was appointed on October 19 as delegate of the United States at the Chaco Peace Conference in Buenos Aires to succeed Mr. Spruille Braden, Minister Designate to Colombia. Allen Haden, Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, who has been serving as secretary to the delegation, was appointed Assistant to the Delegate, in order that he might act for the delegation during any absence of the Ambassador. On October 29 the Ambassador departed from Buenos Aires on the SS *Brazil*.

### *Ambassador William Phillips*

The Ambassador to Italy, Mr. William Phil-

ips, represented the Government in according a formal welcome to Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago, upon the latter's arrival in Naples on November 5 to report, in his official capacity of Papal Legate, to Pope Pius on the recent Eucharistic Congress held at New Orleans.

The Ambassador was accompanied by Edward L. Reed, Counselor of the Embassy, and Captain Thaddeus A. Thomson, Jr., Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air. As part of the ceremonies in Naples, a luncheon was tendered Cardinal Mundelein by Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, commander of the Mediterranean squadron, aboard the cruiser *Omaha*. Ambassador Phillips, with Mr. Reed and Captain Thomson, accompanied the Cardinal on a special train to Rome, where the entire remaining staff of the Embassy was present in the royal waiting room of the railway station.

The Ambassador was quoted in press dispatches as stating that the honors accorded Cardinal Mundelein by the Embassy had been requested by President Roosevelt because of the high esteem in which the Cardinal is held by both Catholics and non-Catholics in the United States, particularly in the Middle West.

### *Ambassador William C. Bullitt*

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, conferred with President Roosevelt on October 13 and again on October 19, on the latter occasion at Hyde Park. On October 26 the Ambassador proceeded by plane to Bermuda, where he planned to rest for approximately one month.

### *Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy*

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, delivered an address on October 19 at the annual Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League in London.

### *Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt*

The Ambassador to Peru, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, departed from New York City on October 22 and arrived at his post in Lima on November 3.

### *Ambassador J. Butler Wright*

The Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. J. Butler Wright, arrived at Habana on November 2 in returning from home leave.

### *Minister Arthur Bliss Lane*

The Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, spent four days in Rome during the first week of November. During his stay there he conferred with Ambassador Phillips on official business.



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A. W. Weddell

Minister *R. Henry Norweb*

The Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. R. Henry Norweb, accompanied by Mrs. Norweb, arrived in Washington by airplane on November 14 from their post in Ciudad Trujillo. He was temporarily detailed to the Department in connection with his duties as a delegate to the forthcoming Pan American Conference

at Lima, and planned to sail with the delegation from New York City.

### Minister *Findley Howard*

The Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Findley Howard, arrived in Washington by air on November 5 from Asuncion, having made the entire journey by plane via Sao Paulo, where he spent several days, Rio, and Miami. He remained in Washington during the greater part of a week and in New York City for several days before proceeding to his home in Columbus, Nebraska, to spend Thanksgiving and Christmas with members of his family.

### Minister *Franklin Mott Gunther*

The Minister to Rumania, Mr. Franklin Mott Gunther, visited several missions in Europe during early November, returning to his post on November 11.

### Minister *Frank P. Corrigan*

The Minister to Panama, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, departed from New York City on October 29 on the SS *Talamanca*. He stopped en route in Costa Rica before returning to Panama.

### Minister Resident *Paul Knabenshue*

The Minister Resident to Iraq, Mr. Paul Knabenshue, was the subject of the following paragraph in a daily feature column of *The Washington Post* of October 18: "One of the romantic figures of our diplomatic service is adventurous, scholarly Paul Knabenshue, our Minister in Bagdad, who has introduced both golf and air-conditioning to Iraq (Mesopotamia), where the heat hits 125. . . If he



F. B. Howard

had time to write he might be the Kipling of our foreign corps."

### Minister *Fay A. Des Portes*

The Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Fay A. Des Portes, was approved by President Roosevelt as chairman of the American delegation to the Central American Regional Radio Conference scheduled to have convened at Guatemala City on November 24. Mr. Harvey B. Otteman, of the Department, was named vice chairman of the delegation.

### Minister-Delegate *Spruille Braden*

The Minister-Designate to Colombia, Mr. Spruille Braden, who served as delegate of the United States at the Chaco Peace Conference held in Buenos Aires, departed from that city on October 15 and arrived in New York City on November 2 on the SS *Pan America*. The Department announced on October 1 that the President had given his approval to steps necessary to raise the status of the American Legation in Colombia to the grade of an Embassy, and that he had indicated his intention of designating Mr. Braden as Ambassador to Colombia as soon as the necessary action had been taken by Congress. The newly-appointed Ambassador of Colombia, Senor Don Miguel Lopez Pumarejo, presented his letters of credence to President Roosevelt on October 28. (Announcement of the Colombian Embassy was made in the JOURNAL for November, 1938, on page 684.)

### Special Assistant to Secretary

Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, Special Assistant to the Secretary, delivered an address at the twenty-first annual session of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture held at Miami, Florida, on November 15. His subject was "Farm Surpluses and the Trade Agreements Program."

### Division of Cultural Relations

Mr. Richard F. Pattee,

(Continued on page 753)



A. B. Lane



F. A. Des Portes



## News from the Field

### LIMA

Lima has had a busy winter (summer, to you!) with visitors. Among them were Senator Green of Rhode Island and Senator MacKellar of Tennessee, with his campaign manager, Mr. Clift.

Mr. Warren Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, was here with his wife for ten days.

Edward Tomlinson, Latin American commentator for N.B.C., was a visitor in June, making preparations for broadcasts from Lima during the Pan American Conference in December, and making his annual trip "down under." He continued on to Chile before returning to New York.

Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, Professor of History at Columbia University, and author of two books on Mexico, spent several weeks in the interior, including a visit to Bolivia, collecting material for a book on Peru.

Eben Comins also visited the interior. He is an artist, painting the heads of native types. He has already done sets in Mexico and Guatemala, and if anyone has a chance of seeing the thirty Peruvian examples of his ability at the New York or San Francisco World Fairs,

he should *run*, not walk, to the nearest entrance.

Foreign Service officers have been scarce. The ship on which the American Minister to Bolivia and Mrs. Caldwell were returning to their post after leave in the United States, was in port over night. Mrs. Orme Wilson passed through on her way to Buenos Aires by air. Ambassador Armour's son also went through en route to Chile for his vacation.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Steinhardt, who have been on leave in Europe and the United States, are expected back in Lima early in November, in time to prepare for the Conference. Everything in Lima now hinges on the Conference. Buildings are being rushed to completion, paving hurried, all houses compulsorily painted, all available accommodations thoroughly canvassed, a new Eighth Pan American Conference Avenue cut through Callao, old buildings refurbished, the Conference rooms refurbished, old monuments and archeological ruins cleaned up and restored.

Peruvian archeology continues to receive much attention from the United States. Among the specialist visitors were Dr. and Mrs. Her-



Moscow's Santa Claus-like figures are known as "Grandfather Frost." The fir trees symbolise the New Year. The Russian sign advertises playthings. Dr. Walter G. Nelson, U. S. P. H. S., contributed this photograph.



bert J. Spinden of the Brooklyn Museum; Dr. and Mrs. Wendell Bennett of the American Museum of Natural History; and Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, President of the American Institute of Archeological Research, who is putting the final touches on his book for laymen on South American Archeology.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.



Mr. and Mrs. Warren Lee Pierson being greeted at Lima airport by Third Secretary Cochran. Mr. Pierson is President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

## SHANGHAI

On Saturday, September 24, the American staff of the Shanghai Consulate gave a tiffin party to bid farewell to Consul General and Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, and to welcome back Consul General C. E. Gauss.

On October 4 Messenger Chang Ting-wha, who has been eight years with the Consulate General, married Miss Woo Ding-hsing in a typical Chinese ceremony attended by the entire Chinese staff of this Consulate General. Messenger Chang is a son of Messenger Chang Cheng-kung, who has served with the Consulate General for the past 28 years.

HORACE H. SMITH.

## HELSINKI

The following lesson is presented for the information of those linguistically inclined members of the Service who are contemplating a study of the Finnish language, but who as yet know nothing of its nature:

"Kokoo kokoon koko koko."

"Koko kokoko?" "Koko koko."

*Translation:*

"Gather together the whole pile." "The whole pile?" "The whole pile."

L. RANDOLPH HIGGS.



Mr. Bert Fish, the American Minister to Egypt, sailed September 10 from the port of Alexandria, going to his country to spend his annual leave. His Excellency is shown in the middle of the above photograph taken before his departure. To his right is Mr. Gordon Merriam, first secretary of the Legation, and to his left is Mr. Scott, the Commercial Attaché. Behind them from the right is Mr. Fletcher, American Consul General at Alexandria, and Mr. Gandin, Vice Consul.

## BARCELONA

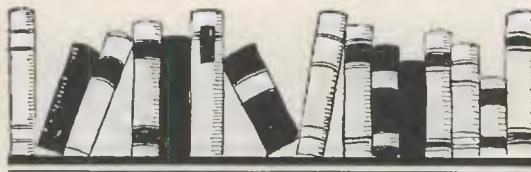
The following delightful letter, addressed to the Consulate General, cheered up the staff at Barcelona recently:

"New York, August 30, 1938.

"Dear Sir:

"I am one of the boys off the S. S. \_\_\_\_\_ when the ship was there. I am asking you to do me a favor please. I married a young lady and

(Continued on page 734)



## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY . . . 1792 TO 1902. Edited by Harold Temperley and Lillian M. Penson. Cambridge. The University Press, 1938. xxx, 573p.

A CENTURY OF DIPLOMATIC BLUE BOOKS, 1814-1914. Edited by Harold Temperley and Lillian M. Penson. Cambridge, The University Press, 1938. xvi, 600p.

In "Foundations of British Policy," the editors, who collaborated with G. P. Gooch in editing the eleven volume series, "British Documents on the Origins of the War," present a selection of published and unpublished documents dealing with British foreign affairs from the rise of the Younger Pitt to the death of Salisbury, containing official papers, private letters, speeches and other public statements of policy.

Their first principle of selection "has been to give representative extracts from different categories of documents," and to have the documents show what is specifically the British point of view, bearing in mind that "Englishmen never say all they mean in published documents or in public speeches, so that secret dispatches and private letters must supply the key to what our statesmen thought important."

There are documents from the Foreign Office archives, including material between the years 1885 and 1896 not yet open to the public, and from the archives of Paris, Vienna and The Hague, and free use has been made of the private papers of Lords Russell, Granville, Tenterden and Stratford de Redcliffe (Public Record Office). The authors also had access to the private Clarendon, Gladstone and Wellesley papers.

The two hundred documents are arranged chronologically under the various Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, and each document, or series of documents, is prefaced by a short introduction explaining its significance and summarizing the policy which it represents. These introductions, scholarly and informing, yet lively, form a run-

ning comment which is by no means the least valuable part of the work.

Obviously much of the matter included has a decidedly contemporary interest. In a private memorandum, hitherto unpublished, of a conversation between George and Stratford Canning, the former says, "Great Britain maintains a policy of her own, suited to her position and Constitution. She will be no party to a general interference in the concerns of other states; though prepared to interfere on *special* occasions in her opinion justifying *such* interference. . . . Great Britain is ready to live on terms of amity with arbitrary Governments, why should they not do the same with respect to free States, so long as nothing be done by the latter to violate their rights or to prejudice their just interests. . . . Great Britain in communicating with despotic Governments does not complain of their principles of Government: why then should they complain of her free institutions and the spirit of her nation in dealing with Her? Not, on the other hand, a British interest to have free States established on the Continent. Much better and more convenient for us to have neighbors, whose institutions cannot be compared with ours in point of freedom."

In the present era of international conferences, two memoranda by Palmerston, of November 8 and 18, 1863, not before printed, are interesting. The first contains the following: "Here would be 13 or 14 States some of them no doubt with two representatives. What a Babel of Tongues and what a Confusion of Interests. It is not likely that war would follow out of it, but there would not be much chance of any considerable Results." And the second: "It is quite certain that the Deliberations of a Congress would consist of Demands and Pretensions put forward by some, and resolutely resisted by others and that there being no Supreme Authority in such an assembly to enforce the Opinions or Decisions of the Majority, The Congress would separate leaving Many of the Mem-



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bers on Worse Terms with Each other than when they met."

In Document 18, taken from Hansards' Debates, 24 June, 1835, Palmerston says, "In the case of a civil war, proceeding either from a disputed succession or from a long revolt, no writer on national law denied that other countries had a right, if they chose to exercise it, to take part with either of the two belligerents."

From the private Granville papers is taken Granville's General Statement of Foreign Policy, of the 12th of January, 1852 (Document 47), another document now first published, taking up such topics as the protection of citizens abroad and non-intervention, and devoting a paragraph to discussion of the personal qualifications demanded of those entering the diplomatic career, and of their efficiency and discipline.

In the introduction to the memorandum of the conference between the Prince de Polignac and Canning regarding the question of Spanish America occurs the following statement: "Canning's action settled that the New World should develop unhindered by the arms of Europe. It remained under the protection of the British Fleet until the United States was strong enough to put the Monroe Doctrine into practice."

Of the one hundred and forty-nine documents here first published, in whole or in part, it would seem that the importance of the majority lies more in the fact of first publication than in an addition to the knowledge of British foreign policy.

A forty-seven page index adds materially to the value of the work, and it is attractively printed and bound and of a convenient size for handling.

"A Century of Diplomatic Blue Books" is complementary to the one just discussed, and was designed primarily to give a list of the titles of Foreign Office Blue Books from Castlereagh to Grey, together with the dates on which they were laid before Parliament—dates hitherto unavailable except by tedious search through the Journals of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords. Also given are the dates of the Addresses from one or the other of the Houses of Parliament calling for the documents. The two dates serve as guides to Parliamentary debates. There are informing introductions describing the publication policy of successive Secretaries of State.

This volume, unique in many ways, will be of immense value to all those engaged in research in the foreign relations and history of Great Britain and of other countries, and will have a continuing use. It contains information nowhere else to be found in a single volume.

YALE O. MILLINGTON.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by Carl C. Van Doren. Pp. xix—845. Viking Press. New York. 1938. \$3.75.

The famous younger son of an obscure but large Boston family has been brought to life again in the pages of Mr. Van Doren's biography. Ten years of careful research and writing went to produce this study of one of America's greatest citizens. The result is well worth the pains.

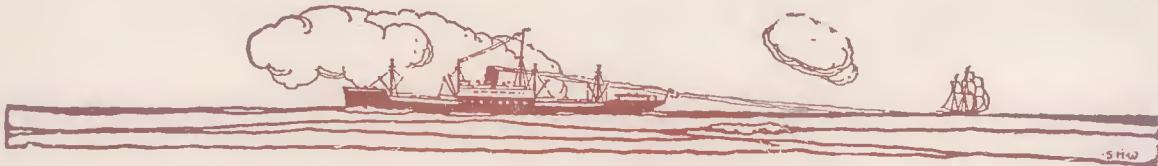
Franklin's lifetime of eighty-four years spanned the best part of the great eighteenth century. Broad in time, his life's adventure was equally wide in space: Travels on both sides the Atlantic, in the small towns and in the large capitals. At ease in the council chamber, he was equally at home in the boudoir. In a period of writers and thinkers he ranks among the foremost; but generalization on his genius is meaningless unless it is broken down into the several elements which composed it.

Every school boy knows that Franklin proved the identity of lightning with electricity by means of a string with a kite at one end and a key at the other; but it was the man of science, not the curious experimenter, who invented the lightning rod, conceived the idea of electricity as a fluid and applied to it the terms "positive" and "negative." Still the scientist, he anticipated the Malthusian theory by pointing out (in 1750) the relation between the growth of population and the means of subsistence. He even theorized on the merits of crop insurance.

As business man, with journalism for a profession, Franklin attained a secure position which opened the way to a political career with diplomacy as its highest goal. He was a born improver without the excessive zeal of the professional reformer. He was instrumental in organizing the first subscription library and the first volunteer fire company as well as the American Philosophical Society and the school from which has grown the University of Pennsylvania. He reorganized the Post Office system, interested himself in the problems of heating (the Franklin stove and a new design for chimneys) and observed that in warm countries light-colored clothing is preferable to dark. Self-taught in four languages, he suggested spelling reform. Neither theoretical nor practical knowledge by itself satisfied him; he learned to play several musical instruments, and then wrote on the theory of music. His interest in optics led to his invention of bi-focal glasses.

But all this versatility, and much more, was not the full measure of the man. The improver of the Post Office could also indite love letters of the greatest charm, and in idle whimsical moments he

(Continued on page 750)



## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 8, 1938:*

Perry Ellis of Riverside, California, American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

John H. Madonne of Waco, Texas, American Consul at Bern, Switzerland, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Leslie E. Woods of Cambridge, Massachusetts, American Consul at Cork, Ireland, has resigned from the Foreign Service, effective January 6, 1939.

### *In the non-career service:*

Charles H. Taliaferro of Harrisonburg, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Merida, Mexico, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Robert Jakes, 3d, of Nashville, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus of Minnesota, American Vice Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Gordon L. Jorgensen of Lincoln, Nebraska, American Vice Consul at Osaka, Japan, has resigned from the Foreign Service, effective September 27, 1938.

Robert Leslie Pettigrew has been appointed as American Consular Agent at Cap Haitien, Haiti.

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

The following Foreign Service Officers, American Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Foreign Service School, effective January 17, 1939:

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., Carlinville, Ill.—Havre.

Aaron S. Brown, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.—Mexico City.

Harlan B. Clark, Brookfield, Ohio—Zurich.

William E. Cole, Jr., Fort Totten, N. Y.—Vancouver.

Jule L. Goetzmann, Moline, Ill.—Habana.

Edmund A. Gullion, New Castle, N. Y.—Marseille.

Gordon H. Mattison, Wooster, Ohio—Naples.

John F. Melby, Bloomington, Ill.—Ciudad Juarez.

Herbert V. Olds, Lynn, Mass.—Habana.

Elm O'Shaughnessy, New York, N. Y.—Warsaw.

Paul P a d d o c k , Marshalltown, Iowa—Mexico City.

G. Frederick Reinhardt, Oakland, Calif.—Vienna.

Milton C. Rewinkel, Minneapolis, Minn.—Vancouver.

Charles W. Thayer, Villa Nova, Pa.—Berlin.

David A. Thomasson, Henderson, Ky.—Naples.

Ray L. Thurston, Madison, Wis.—Toronto.

### *In the non-career service:*

Herbert J. Jackson has been appointed as American Consular Agent at Buenaventura, Colombia.

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

Franklin Hawley of Ann Arbor, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Lille, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

### *In the non-career Service:*

Duncan M. White of Louisburg, North Carolina, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Earl Brennan of New Hampshire, American Vice Consul at Regina, Canada, has been appoint-





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ed American Vice Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies.

George L. Fleming of Missouri, American Vice Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Edwin J. King of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Rangoon, India.

Robert M. Newcomb of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Lyle C. Himmel of Esmond, South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Rangoon, India, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Fred E. Waller of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lille, France.

## VISITORS

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

October

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| H. L. Milbourne, Windsor           | 11 |
| William C. Bullitt, Paris          | 12 |
| C. Offie, Paris                    | 12 |
| Robert F. Woodward, Rio de Janeiro | 13 |
| Ernest L. Eslinger, Halifax        | 13 |
| J. Butler Wright, Habana           | 13 |
| Ralph C. Busser, Leipzig           | 17 |
| William W. Heard, Cartagena        | 17 |
| Katherine C. Taylor, Berlin        | 18 |
| Frederick L. Washbourne, Florence  | 18 |
| G. Oury Jackson, Tela              | 20 |
| John Farr Simmons, Ottawa          | 20 |
| Patrick Mallon, Singapore          | 20 |
| George C. Minor, Moscow            | 20 |
| Bolard More, Lagos                 | 20 |
| Homer M. Byington, Montreal        | 21 |
| Ray Speer, Ankara                  | 21 |
| Harold M. Granata, Naples          | 21 |
| Alice Alexander, Riga              | 22 |
| John Randolph, Quebec              | 22 |
| Prescott Childs, Barbados          | 24 |
| Robert Newbegin, II, Istanbul      | 24 |
| Marguerite Marie Warzel, Lille     | 25 |
| Jacob B. Beam, Berlin              | 25 |
| Marie Louise Dilke, Paris          | 27 |
| R. Y. Jarvis, Hankow               | 28 |
| Orsen N. Niclsen, Munich           | 28 |
| Douglas MacArthur, Paris           | 29 |
| Karl de G. MacVitty, Amoy          | 31 |
| Daniel V. Anderson, Bombay         | 31 |
| Harold B. Quarton, St. John        | 31 |

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Donald C. Dunham, Athens        | 31 |
| Robert G. McGregor, Mexico City | 31 |
| <i>November</i>                 |    |
| Maurice W. Altaffer Zurich      | 1  |
| Herschel V. Johnson, London     | 1  |
| John A. Lebos, Riga             | 1  |
| Hugh Corby Fox, Mexico City     | 2  |
| John B. Faust, Santiago         | 4  |
| David J. D. Myers, Retired      | 4  |
| Findley Howard, Asuncion        | 5  |
| William A. Smale, Cork          | 5  |
| Thomas C. Smith, Copenhagen     | 5  |
| Augustus Ostertag, Cherbourg    | 7  |
| Dudley G. Dwyre, Panama         | 8  |
| J. Kenley Bacon, Port-au-Pirnce | 8  |
| Edward T. Wailes, Brussels      | 8  |
| C. H. Hall, Jr., Trinidad       | 9  |
| F. H. Houck, Plymouth           | 10 |
| Marion Teresa Whitner, Habana   | 10 |



#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Officers who have recently returned to their posts after a sojourn in the States include Commercial Attaché Charles A. Livengood, Rome, and Assistant Commercial Attaché Homer S. Fox, London.

Commercial Attaché H. Lawrence Groves, Mrs. Groves and daughter Carol, sailed on November 2 for Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Groves' original appointment as Acting Commercial Attaché at Shanghai was cancelled due to the fact that Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold is returning to China within the near future. Mr. Groves will take charge of the office in Brussels, while Commercial Attaché Thomas L. Hughes returns to Washington in the capacity of Chief of the Foreign Commerce Service.

Paul P. Steintorf, Assistant Commercial Attaché, and Mrs. Steintorf reached Tokyo early in October, after triennial leave spent in the States. On October 26, Mr. Steintorf proceeded to Manila to take charge of the office during the absence of Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards, on leave.

Trade Commission Earl C. Squire and family sailed in October for London. Early in November Mr. Squire proceeded to Warsaw to serve as

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Acting Commercial Attaché in the absence of Commercial Attaché T. O. Klath, who will return shortly for triennial leave.

Assistant Commercial Attaché John Embry has been transferred from Istanbul to Cairo; Assistant Trade Commissioner Miles Hammond has been assigned to duty in Washington. Assistant Trade Commissioner Archibald R. Randolph has been transferred to Bogota, Colombia, from Panama City.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Warren S. Lockwood and family returned to the States in September. At the conclusion of his triennial leave, Mr. Lockwood will enter private business, with headquarters in Washington.

Assistant Trade Commissioner E. Edward Schefer sailed on November 18 for his post at Manila.

Hungerford B. Toward, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, has returned to the States for duty and leave.

Joseph A. Frisz, Clerk to Commercial Attaché, Santiago, Chile, arrived at his post on October 18.

### AISSOUIA

(Continued from page 717)

Although such extreme measures are no longer practiced, it is curious to see the continuation of so ancient a rite. An explanation of this survival may be found in the climate, the simple resources of the people and the prohibition of alcohol by the Mohammedan religion. An American friend then living in Sidi-bou-Said had a young Arab servant who was a member of Aissouia, and she said that after he had attended one of their seances he was a wreck for several days through complete nervous exhaustion. It would appear, therefore, that the sect is patronized by excitable young men as a means of getting rid of their extra energy, much as the Western young man goes on an occasional alcoholic bender. It is in line with this reasoning that most of the members of the sect are young fellows in their late teens or early twenties. As they get older they are allowed to express their devotion in prayer rather than in the hypnosis of their younger brethren. The sheik of the group we saw in Kairouan was apparently in his early thirties, old enough to have outgrown the dances, yet young enough to retain an active interest in the good work.

For a description of the ululment of the women, which is heard on all occasions of excitement or rejoicing, the reader is referred to the works of Herodotus. Our own Hallelujah, from the old Egyptian Hallel, is a conventionalized form of this ancient North African expression of joy.

### EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 720)

sion that the major task of the committee would be in attempting to find means of facilitating the education in the United States of children in the secondary school and college age groups. All officers in the Service (and their wives) will be interested and gratified to learn that the Committee has been assured the hearty cooperation of the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior in the study of the general problem of education of children of Foreign Service officers. It is expected that a small group of experts from that Office will be appointed to cooperate and advise with the Foreign Service Association committee.

After it has had an opportunity to obtain and study additional data now being sought, the committee may find it desirable to prepare a questionnaire for parents in the Service. Meanwhile the committee will be glad to receive suggestions and comments from all interested persons. All parents in the Service who have,

or who expect to have, educational problems are urged to communicate with the committee. In the event that parents desire that their communications on this subject be considered confidential, assurance is given that such confidence will be rigorously respected.

### MARRIAGE

Crain-Hildebrand. Miss Agnes Elizabeth Hildebrand and Mr. Earl T. Crain, Vice Consul at Algeria, were married on September 19, 1938, in Bern, Switzerland.

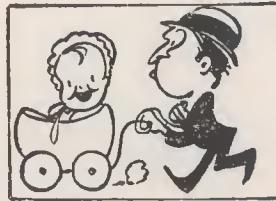
### BIRTHS

A son, Christopher Charles Johan Seibert, was born on August 19, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Seibert. Mr. Seibert is Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bangkok. By mistake an incorrect announcement of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seibert appeared on page 693 of the October issue of the JOURNAL, for which apology is here made.

A daughter was born to Consul and Mrs. George M. Abbott, of Marseille, France, on October 2, 1938, in Oslo, Norway.

A son, John Henry Geerkin, II, was born on October 11, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest K. Geerkin at Colon, Panama, where Mr. Geerkin is Vice Consul.

A daughter, their second child, was born in London on November 12, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Butterworth. Mr. Butterworth is Second Secretary of Embassy in London.





The Consular Building

## Consular Residence Quarters at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa

By SAMUEL G. EBLING, *Consul, Lourenco Marques*

ON July 14, 1937, the Department issued mimeographed instruction (Diplomatic Serial No. 2810) announcing that Congress proposes to appropriate funds gradually to provide heavy articles of furniture for consular residences in rented quarters, thus reducing the necessity for shipment of personally-owned furniture by officers. In pursuance of this policy adopted by Congress household furniture was ordered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, for twenty-six residences including the residence quarters at Lourenco Marques.

The consulate at Lourenco Marques was established in 1898, when the office was removed from Mozambique, the former capital of Portuguese East Africa. Of all African ports, Lourenco Marques is the most remote from Europe and the United States, being slightly over nine thousand miles distant from New York.

The city of Lourenco Marques is located in the southeastern part of Portuguese East Africa. The port and business district are built on reclaimed tide flats on the north bank of Espirito Santo river and are confined by a crown of hills. The residential district is built on these hills, to the north and east, extending to bluffs overlooking the western shore of Lourenco Marques Bay.

Combined office, with residence accommodations, is at No. 24 Rua Infante Don Henrique, on Reuben Point (Ponta Vermelha), which juts out between bay and river and is one of the most healthful parts of the town.

The principal officer occupies the residence quarters. The consular building comprises nine rooms and is particularly desirable owing to its high elevation assuring a maximum of ventilation

which is an important factor in comfortable living conditions in the tropics. On the ground floor three rooms are occupied as the office, while an enclosed porch and hallway are used for the storing of archives. Living quarters comprise (downstairs) entrance verandah, hall, living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen (upstairs), three bedrooms and bath. The building is surrounded by a large garden and has detached quarters for four native employes, a laundry, storage room and garage for one car.

In former years officers who did not bring their own furniture with them to this post, often experienced difficulty in obtaining satisfactory furnishings for the residence quarters. Furniture purchased locally is very expensive and of inferior quality. There are three local shops where furniture can be manufactured on order by native cabinet makers. Although there is an abundance of desirable tropical woods, upholstery and finish leave much to be desired. Native laborers are able to copy any style of furniture from designs or illustrations submitted by the purchaser. Local cabinet makers usually require from one to three months for the manufacture of custom-built furniture. As an alternative many local residents obtain second-hand furniture at auction from persons leaving the colony. The supply of furniture offered at auction is extremely variable, and a new arrival often has to wait several months before any desirable furniture is offered at auction.

The difficulty outlined above has now been obviated by the receipt from the Department of a quantity of attractive household furniture which has made possible the furnishing of the local residence quarters.



## NEWS-FIELD

(Continued from page 725)

I would like you to go to the house and ask why she does not answer my letter. I may have the wrong address. I lost the address therefore I can tell you how to get there.

### "Directions

"You know where the S. S. \_\_\_\_\_ was tied up before sailing for New York you follow the trolley-car around by the cemetery to the end of the line follow the road to a railroad bridge keep going about a half mile more you come to another railroad bridge the second house on the right is the one every one know her here is her picture her name is Anita \_\_\_\_\_ you know me I work on the S. S. \_\_\_\_\_. In a few days I shall be sending for her. Please find her Thank you"

(Signed) GARLARD \_\_\_\_\_

Incidentally, Vice Consul Lee Worley and John Caragol, our Catalan expert, found the young lady, something of a feat in a city of more than a million people and plentifully supplied with trolley-cars, cemeteries, railroads and girls named Anita.

The Embassy and Consulate General were hosts in August to Capt. Francis Cogswell and Lt. Com-

mander Roscoe Hillenkoetter, naval attaché and assistant naval attaché, respectively, assigned both to France and Spain but with headquarters in Paris. Capt. Cogswell and Lt. Commander Hillenkoetter paid a visit of about ten days, during which they made a trip to the Catalonian front and got some practice ducking Franco shells.

Col. Stephen Fuqua, military attaché, has recently visited the Valencia, Madrid and Ebro fronts. At the latter he witnessed, from the Loyalist side, part of the Franco counter-offensive around Gandesa.

The accompanying photograph of Lee Worley, of Valencia - appendicitis fame, shows the beard he grew while dodging bombs and shells in that city. He says it was of great assistance in carrying on consular work, since all the "guardias" and "carabineros" were tremendously impressed by the imposing growth.



Lee Worley



Photograph taken at the reception of the American Consulate in Para, Brazil, on July 4, 1938, at which Consul Seltzer (third from left, seated) gave an address in the Portuguese language. Dr. Deodoro Mendonça, Secretary General of the State of Para, is fourth from the left, seated. At the extreme left is George H. Pickerell, American Foreign Service Officer, retired. Mr. Pickerell was American Consul in Para for many years. Since his retirement in 1924 he has been living in Para with his son.



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Left: Monks from Kumbum Lamasery, China—a GEOGRAPHIC photograph taken by Capt. Hans Koester, pilot.

The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, *Cilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor*, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### MEXICO CITY



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Commander and Mrs. Dillon  
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw  
Mr. and Mrs. Winters  
Mr. and Mrs. Gibson

*Dinner September 22, 1938*

*Consommé a la Newbegin  
Baked Ham a la Star Shaw  
Roast Turkey a la Waltz me  
around the World Gibson,  
Potatoes au Gratin,  
New Green Peas  
Dillon Salad a la Drop Anchors  
And By George its Ice Cream  
a la Winters  
Hats off to the Coffee*

*Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. De Vault  
Mexico City*



## YOKOHAMA

A hurricane of unusual violence struck this city during the night of August 31 and early morning of September 1. The cellar of the Consular Building was flooded with rain water, which had to be bailed out by special pumps, since there is no modern sewage system in Yokohama. Damages to electrical apparatus, garden and various fixtures aggregated about three hundred dollars.



## BUCHAREST



Minister Franklin Mott Gunther, accompanied by Mr. Nathaniel Spear, Jr., head of the American Delegation to the F. I. D. A. C. Congress, and Maj. Annskiewicz, Secretary of the American Delegation, lay a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier at Bucharest, Rumania. Previously the American Delegation had given the Rumanian F. I. D. A. C. branch a handsome American flag.—S. T. Mills.

## CIUDAD TRUJILLO

Third Secretary McClintock has contributed the accompanying photograph, with the comment:

"It is a picture which I took of my chief, Minister Norweb, with his son Henry aboard the Minister's snipe sail boat, the *Monna*. His boat with my snipe, the *Elenita*, comprise the sailing section of the local yacht club, which forms the background of the picture. The Minister and I in fact introduced the sport of sailing to the Dominican Republic and have been flattered by finding that our Dominican friends have speedily followed our example, although as yet no real sailing yachts have appeared in these waters, as the Dominicans favor motor craft."



## PARIS

Of course, there are English speaking garçons at the Café de la Paix, but the stack of saucers which had disappeared into the sweet young thing's handbag—unobserved, as she had hoped—"for they make such ducky souvenirs, my dear!"—called for a wider Anglo-Saxon vocabulary than Waiter No. 7 had acquired during his years of Penrod dispensation at this cosmopolitan serving station. The ensuing polite disturbance had attracted our attention from PARIS-SOIR in time to hear the charming soucoupe collector whisper to her companion: "And now I guess I'll be arrested and you'll have another excuse to see that handsome young man at the Embassy who got us out of our last scrape."

To our raised eyebrow the waiter responded that all he wanted was to count the "chiffre des consommations" on the disappeared saucers, that



Mademoiselle could keep them for souvenirs, for they would be included in the bill, explaining: "le règlement de la maison, Monsieur, puisqu'une vingtaine de mille fichent le camp comme ça tous les ans,"—and would we not please make Mademoiselle understand that he had no X-ray eyes to see through a tightly closed bag.

The fifty franc bill surreptitiously transferred to the garçon ended his inquisition, somewhat in his favor, and carried with it its own reward, for instead of facing a long evening in our own somewhat boring company, it proved all too short over some sparkling extra-sec in the Bois.

EDWIN A. PLITT.

## SANTIAGO

Since our last report from "down under," the hunting season has closed and the fishing season has opened. Our commercial attaché, Merwin Bohan, has just returned from a quick trip to the lakes and reports that he caught a rainbow trout that measured 60 centimeters. He claims that he has a photograph of this stellar catch which he will pass along later. His assistant, Charley Knox, is getting acclimated to Santiago in the rapid way which bachelors always do.

John and Dorothy Faust left on October 14th on their triennial leave and four days later Cecil and Elsie Lyon with their two small daughters arrived at Valparaiso. The latter are now vigorously following up the matter of a house. They have been welcome additions to the "Santiago Square Dance Club," which, under the encouragement of the Armours, meets twice a week. We now have two squares of eight persons each and are assiduously practicing a barn dance which is expected to be included in the program for the opening of the Chile-U. S. Cultural Institute.

Our new military attaché, Colonel Ralph Wooten, is an old resident of Santiago, having served here previously in the same capacity during Ambassador Culbertson's régime. He flew down in August from the United States, accompanied by a mechanic, and will keep his plane at the Chilean military airfield at El Bosque. He and Mrs. Wooten have taken the house formerly occupied by Commander and Mrs. Merrill and have been kept busy getting in touch with their many friends here.

A staff party—and a successful one—was held in September to wish farewell to Helen Spining, who has been the Ambassador's secretary for four years, before she left for the United States to be married. The staff gave her one of the popular copper trays that are made locally.

The wife and daughter of Consul General Dow are expected to return on November 15th from



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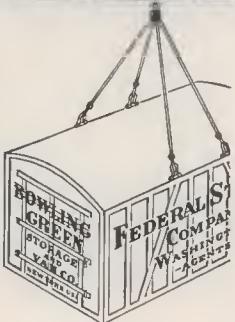
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their trip to the United States and Europe. Mr. Dow has been kept busy during recent months by Rotary Club and other activities. One phase of the latter consists of helping one of the local public schools (each Rotarian being assigned a school) to maintain a restaurant where undernourished children are supplied lunch without cost.

The main topic of conversation at present (October 29th) is the presidential election which was held only four days ago. According to the preliminary returns, the candidate of the Popular Front, don Pedro Aguirre Cerda, won out by a small majority. Señor Aguirre is understood to speak English, having visited the United States on several occasions, including a detail as Financial Counselor of the Chilean Embassy in Washington in 1919. He is an expert on agrarian and educational problems and is expected to devote much attention to these matters.

The globe-trotting columnist of the Scripps-Howard papers, Ernie Pyle, spent this past week in Santiago and continued today on to Buenos Aires by plane. Charles Thomson, chief expert on Latin America for the Foreign Policy Association, is here at present for a few weeks before continuing to Lima (and the Pan American Conference) via Bolivia. Warren Pierson, of the Export-Import Bank, spent a week here last month and was much feted by local banking and official groups.

The Ambassador's son, Norman, Jr., spent two months with the Armours, returning early in September to enter Princeton University. Mr. Armour's aunt, Mrs. Whitehouse, and uncle, Mr. Allison Armour, made the trip to Buenos Aires aboard the *Brazil* and are expected to reach Santiago next week via the southern lake route, to remain here for a three-week visit with the Armours.

Plans for several intellectual events of importance are under way. The popular and successful summer school held the past two years by the University of Chile is to be continued this year, opening in January. One of the American lecturers, Dean Frances Burlingame of Elmira College, is here now. Also to be held in January is the first American conference on intellectual co-operation which is expected to attract an interesting group from Europe, the United States and other American Republics.

Miss Heloise Brainerd of the Women's League for Peace and Freedom and formerly with the Pan American Union is here now and engaged in organizing peace groups in Santiago and Concepcion. She addressed the Santiago Rotary Club at its last session and was very well received.

EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD.



## CAN THE F. S. BE IMPROVED?

*(Continued from page 711)*

tween "satisfactory" and "very good" is too wide; it does not take heed of the much nicer gradations in human character and ability. There should be sub-classification, as permitted by the law, which might be called "very satisfactory." A more orderly and logical sequence in nomenclature would be "satisfactory," "good," "very good," and "excellent." These were the designations used in the Foreign Commerce Service bill passed at the last session of Congress, and vetoed for other reasons. The insertion of the rating of "good" might require an amendment to the law but a sub-division of "satisfactory" into "satisfactory a" and "satisfactory b," or as above suggested, would not. There should also be, and doubtless are, gradings on a numerical basis in the same category, to permit a more exact "order of merit" for promotion, as required by the law.

The mandate of the law is that all officers rated "satisfactory" or above shall be promoted. The appropriations for Foreign Service salaries are normally little below the amounts asked for and they are deemed adequate by Congress to advance personnel under the law and provide for new appointments. Due to complete revision of the personnel list every two years it might follow that if, say, 60 per cent of the officers are rated as "excellent" or "very good," they would get all the promotions financially possible in a two-year period and then would come up for similar ratings on the new list, so that those rated "satisfactory" would never get promotions. The 1938 lists contained the names of no officers in the classified grades who had been last promoted in 1934 or theretofore. The remedy for this dilemma is to give more value to service experience (by restoring the one-half point for six months in a class or a similar credit), establish a sub-classification between "satisfactory" and "very good," and reconsider for future reference the records of any who may have been advanced prematurely. It might also be advisable to extend the normal minimum periods between promotions from eighteen months and two years in the respective classes to two and three years.

A man's mental ability and moral character cannot be measured like his physical weight or stature. Elements entering into efficiency ratings under the Act of 1931 are "character, ability, conduct, quality of work, industry, experience, dependability and general availability." ("Personality" is not expressly named.) Experience is included in the list and all of the other elements are improved by it if the officer is diligent and conscientious. I

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fear that too much attention has been paid to outward grace and charm, wealth and social entertaining, and too little to exact knowledge of duties, initiative in office direction, discretion in quasi-public relations, energy and volume of personal work. Again, I may be wrong.

Is it not more reasonable to believe that an officer who has served well for four or five years in a class will prove better qualified for a more important post than one who has served in such class for only eighteen months or two years? There are probably more disparities in age and service experience in the Foreign Service than in any other branch or division of our Government's activities, with similar length of existence. I doubt if the Navy records would reveal the average age of its rear admirals to be 52.2 years, with an average Navy experience of 24.7 years. These were the averages for our Class I officers, as computed in Mr. W. P. Cochran's graphs appearing in the December, 1937, issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. He also indicated the average age of Class II officers as 49.3 years against 51 for Class III and 48.9 for Class IV officers, and the average service experience of Class II officers as 22.7 years against 22.4 for Class III officers and 20.9 for Class IV officers. I doubt if the Army or Navy personnel records would reveal similar averages in corresponding ranks. If the information contained in the magazine *Time* (October 10, 1938) is correct, the average age of 46 brigadier generals in the United States Army was 59 years 2 months, and the average age of 21 major generals was 61 years 2 months, on June 30, 1938.

#### Other Views

*Assignments.* I am much interested in the new and scientific appraisal of officers with regard to posts. This should result in (a) the saving of thousands of dollars annually in the avoidance of misfit assignments, (b) improvement in service efficiency through increased usefulness of each officer and (c) happier personal and family situations at posts. I can recall many cases of what appeared to be unwise assignments. In the past three years I know four officers who received assignments that were unsuccessful, for different reasons, as evidenced by their early transfer to other posts. We can all recall such cases.

*Classification.* I favor retention of the present system of classification of officers and disfavor reduction of classes with greater latitude for salary

increases within classes. The Army and Navy, in commissioned personnel, have about as many grades as now exist in the Foreign Service. With fewer classes, the Senate would have less to do with confirmations, and the power of confirmation carries a responsibility which may be invoked should a serious emergency overtake the Service.

#### Retirement and "Selection"

I disfavor lowering the present compulsory retirement age from 65 to 62 or 60 and I believe that the voluntary retirement privilege after 30 years' service is adequate. The age of 65 has been generally approved in private business and public service as a rational retiring limit for those in executive positions, although exceptions are made for those of outstanding ability and sound physical equipment. Aside from the Post Office Department,

I understand that the prevailing practice in United States Government departments calls for retirement at 70, with option at 68 after a certain length of service. In the Foreign Service officers must retire at 65 while American clerks are retired at 70. As a rule, retirement systems provide for a longer service before retirement of executives than for clerical employees.

Men of initiative, self-training and industry usually show greater ability and sounder judgment at 65 than at 60 or 55. In the Foreign Service officers of this type reach their zenith of executive utility and representation value between the ages of 60 and 65. They have been looking forward to those five years as the culmination of their careers, even though they may not have reached Class I or Class II. They are freer of financial worries, as their children have grown up and become self-supporting. To cut them off at 60 or 62, with a slash of fifty per cent in income will blight their reasonable hopes, and work a financial hardship on them and any dependents. It will also deprive the Government of capable officers of ripe experience and matured judgment, and add fifty per cent to our tax burden for each office refilled.

Comparison of the Foreign Service with the Army and Navy is not wholly apposite. The services of military and naval officers are keyed up to the emergency of war, to that super-efficiency of men who may hold the fate of the nation and the lives of millions in their power of instant decision and dynamic action. The Foreign Service has periods of real emergency, as recently evidenced in China, Spain, and Central Europe, but





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there are scores of quiet posts whose requirements are well met by vice consuls, as current lists would indicate. There is also the consideration of providing a peace-time reserve of trained military and naval officers, which accounts in part for training more officers than the Services require. This consideration is absent in the Foreign Service.

Promotion "by selection" has been mentioned, with the corollary of automatic retirement for failure to be selected. Precedents to justify the practice have been cited in the Navy. The *Reader's Digest*, July, 1938, condensing an article from *Fortune*, "You'll Never Get Rich," recounts that "selection promotion" was started in 1916, applying then to grades above lieutenant commander. Officers passed over were obliged to retire. "There were dark hints of politics and favoritism," says the article. In 1934 the selection was ordered to apply to all officers above ensign. "This was to relieve the stagnation caused by some 800 officers inducted during the war." It may be inserted here that there has been no such induction into the Foreign Service and that any group stagnation has been the result of the reclassification of July 1, 1924, which carried to the upper classes scores of younger officers who had been in the diplomatic service. This condition has been corrected, to a considerable degree, by appointments to ministerships and by the vicissitudes of time.

The experience of the Navy was unsatisfactory, as shown by the bill passed by Congress June 15, 1938, and entitled "Promotions and Retirements in the Line of the Navy." It increased navy officer personnel by 16 per cent and liberalized the promotion and retirement features of pre-existing legislation. During the Senate debate on the bill Senator Walsh stated:

"The selection board informs us that they have very little difficulty in selecting the first 20 per cent and comparatively little difficulty in selecting the lowest 20 per cent. In the 60 per cent between it is somewhat of a gamble in certain cases where the records are good as to which officer is better than the other. The result has been that a large number of officers in the very prime of life have been retired from active duty." (Congressional Record, June 13, 1938, p. 11912.)

Declaring that the new bill made some improvements in Navy personnel administration but did not go far enough, Representative Hohbs in the House (Congressional Record, June 15, 1938, p. 12261) predicted that there would come "another day" and he proposed as further betterments: (1) "a permanent board of retired admirals, sitting as long as may be necessary each year, studying in detail the records of every officer, the efficiency



reports and their backgrounds," (2) "to require the promotion board to make a written report of its reasons for selecting or rejecting each officer for promotion," and (3) "to give every man who feels aggrieved by any decision, the right of appeal." He declared that the excess of officers in the Navy, which had brought into operation the "plucking" or "selection" boards, was due to putting into the service too many young officers, adding, "The base of the pyramid of naval officer personnel is too broad and its top is too narrow. The obvious remedy is to narrow the base and broaden the top. The base should be narrowed permanently. The top should be broadened temporarily until we have given every deserving, fit officer an honest chance to go to the top on his merit." The bill went a step in this direction by increasing the authorized officer personnel of the Navy from 6,531 to 7,562.

I do not believe in curtailing useful careers and sacrificing matured ability in order to gratify the youthful urge for speedy advancement. In keeping with medical progress and the lengthened span of human life, it would be more logical, perhaps, to extend the compulsory retirement age to 67 or 68. The more recent trend is away from the slogan "Make way for youth!" Governor Lehman of New York, on April 7, 1938, signed the Wadsworth bill forbidding discrimination against employment of persons over 40 in the State's civil service. He said:

"The time has come for government to encourage private business to retain in its employ older men and women. In my opinion it is decidedly against the public interest to pursue any other course. Government, therefore, should set a generous example to private business."

I remember hearing a talk by Ambassador Herrick at a luncheon of the American Club in Paris, given in honor of Consul General Thackara, who retired in 1924 at the age of 76. Mr. Herrick (then nearing 70) said: "My first predecessor, Benjamin Franklin, didn't arrive in France until he was 70, but, as the man said to the waiter who brought him the oxtail soup, 'Isn't that going pretty far back?'" We cannot all be Franklins or Herricks but we can all hope for greater wisdom at 70 than we now possess.

If any lowering of the present retirement limits or adoption of a "selection system" in the Foreign Service is contemplated, I believe that, in justice to all the men in the Service, to those who will enter it hereafter, to the Government and the taxpayers, a thorough investigation should first be made to determine if the advantages of the change will not be out-balanced by its ill-effects.



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Harry Norweb with the drumstick of a Mexican Turkey. He refuses to say which Mexican State produces such prodigious birds, and since he has just completed a tour of Mexico it is impossible to verify.

Consul General Leland Morris (Athens) after he made a promise "to rip the brim off my 75¢ local straw hat if I couldn't beat this great beef of a Vice Consul (Walworth Barbour, at right) on the golf links."

Photo by Minister MacVeagh



SEAL SINKING IN HONG KONG  
To comply with the Regulations, Consul Gourley requisitions Vice Consul Cootes' sailboat and seeks "deep water."



By Chas. Dunn

HARRY McBRIDE

FROM

THE

1934

and

1935

VOLUMES

#### CIRCUS IN JERUSALEM

The Consulate in Jerusalem, anticipating the current New York Vogue for society circuses, held such an entertainment one evening. Seated (left) Raghbeh Bey Nahabili, as doorman of "Palmer's Circus," and Consul General Palmer, as proprietor. Vice Consul Batchford as a London "Bobby" maintained order.



Roderie and Ophelia Yapis, children of Vice Consul and Mrs. Yapis, visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona.



"Said Joe McGurk  
to Monnett Davis"

Photo by James B. Stewart



Chas. Dunn

HARRY VILLARD



Minister Owen with  
Eskimo children at  
Kragiassuk, site of  
Viking ruins.



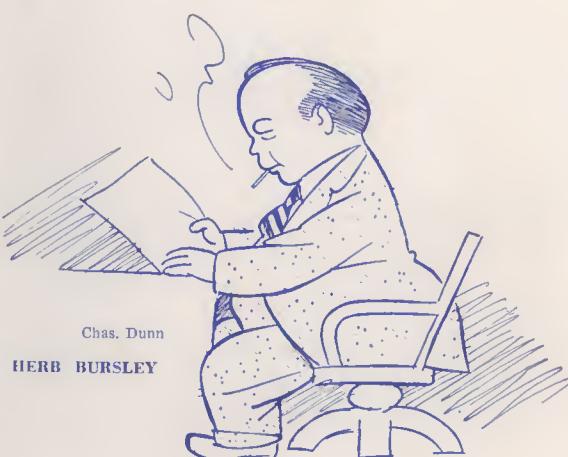
American Diplomats with the Polish  
Minister in Tokyo.



Mr. and Mrs. S.  
Walter Washington  
at their charming  
home in Bogota.



Two sailfish caught by  
William C. Burdett  
(left) and friends at  
Panama.



Chas. Dunn

HERB BURSLEY



## IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret, the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Mrs. Emma Dressler Davison, mother of Mrs. Frances Davison Bryant, of the American Consulate General at Callao-Lima, on July 26, 1938, in Washington, D. C.

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

Mrs. Nellie Bussey Hewes, mother of Clarence B. Hewes, formerly charge d'affaires ad interim at Panama and First Secretary of Legation at Peking. Mrs. Hewes died on October 12, 1938, at her home in Jeanerette, Louisiana.

Mrs. William G. Rupprecht, wife of the American Vice Consul at Ceiba, on October 25, 1938.

William Craig Perkins, formerly American Vice Consul at Barbados, who died on November 7, in Washington.

Harry Campbell of Wichita, Kansas, retired American Foreign Service Officer, died at Beverly Hills, California, on October 22, 1938.

## LETTER

### *In Re: War Risk Insurance*

The Editor,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

As war, riot and civil commotion insurance has been practically unobtainable in recent months, the Manager of our Insurance Department suggests that Foreign Service Officers ought to be notified that they should write for the war risk insurance, to file away for future reference, in case their personal property should be lost or destroyed by reason of war, riot or civil commotion. The purpose of such a letter would be to facilitate the subsequent recovery from the Government for reimbursement for this loss. The effort to obtain insurance would indicate that the Officer had made every effort to protect his own property.

Yours very truly,

C. A. ASPINWALL.  
President, Security Storage Company.

## CHRISTMAS CHEER

(Continued from page 706)

served throughout the Administration. The botanist-soldier found an outlet for his energies in greatly strengthening the military establishment of the United States. His term of office completed, he again retired to his plantation.

His services to scholarship had been considerable. He had presented collections of natural history specimens to scientific societies in New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, had founded the Academy of Fine Arts in Charleston and built the Museum of the National Institution. These were his contributions to natural science and scholarship. They are little known. But everyone knows and is grateful for the Christmas flower that Poinsett brought from Mexico. Its crimson bracts are symbolic of his deeds of valor. Its popularity in its adopted home augurs well for friendship between the country of its origin and the United States. Its annual message of "Peace on earth" sums up the aspirations of a New World which is trying to evolve an effective guarantee against war and bloodshed.

## THE VICE-CONSUL AND THE EXPLORER

By ARTHUR B. EMMONS, 3RD

Late one December afternoon several years ago, three rather ragged and travel-stained Americans called at the American Consulate in Yunnan-fu. They had just completed a two months' trek through the Burmese jungles and across the wild mountains of southwestern China. To them the Consulate appeared as a veritable oasis of American soil in a considerable desert of unfriendly and, at times exasperating, circumstances.

The Vice-Consul in charge, not one whit disturbed by the disreputable appearance of the three bearded travelers, immediately extended the hand of the Perfect Host. Would we not come and dine on the morrow? With more alacrity than was altogether good taste, we accepted. Were there any arrangements which could be made to help us on our way? Well, yes, the matter of getting our baggage to the coast. We spent two delightful days at Yunnan-fu.

A friend of mine recently returned from leading an expedition to one of the great peaks of the Himalaya. He waxed lyric over the help and encouragement which his expedition had received from the American Foreign Service in India.



An advance camp at 22,500 feet on the slopes of Nanda Devi in northern India, the highest peak which has been climbed.

Whether in Bombay, Rangoon or Peiping I have never failed to find, not only a reassuring co-operation, but more, a delightful friendliness among the representatives of the American Government abroad.

### THE INDIAN DID NOT VANISH

(Continued from page 709)

drugged on bad whiskey beforehand or when some scalawag chieftain didn't sell out his tribe. Their statesmen, men like Joseph Brant, Tecumseh, Pushmataha, Chief Joseph, have left records of unmistakable political genius. But Indian forms of government were not necessarily democratic in nature. The Iroquois Confederacy, it is true, attempted a remarkable experiment in representative government; but more usually the native leadership was aristocratic or hieratic in form. As a result, in the present effort to set up self-government in the Indian country many tribes are found who do not readily understand the mechanics of democracy. The democratic form is by no means imposed upon Indian groups, and wherever a strong tradition of rulership by chiefs or headmen persists, the new pattern is built around the old. In a number of the constitutions drafted by the tribes, provisions are made by which the hereditary chief works side by side with the democratic council. The pattern is varied, and so is the achievement within the pattern. Some tribes conduct meetings under parliamentary rules with as great efficiency and orderliness as any legislative body one could name. Other tribes, in which the idea of self-government has all but failed, find it difficult to take up the burden.

## Thoughts of ..... WASHINGTON

FOREIGN Service Officers Have A Particular Interest In The Many Activities of Government.

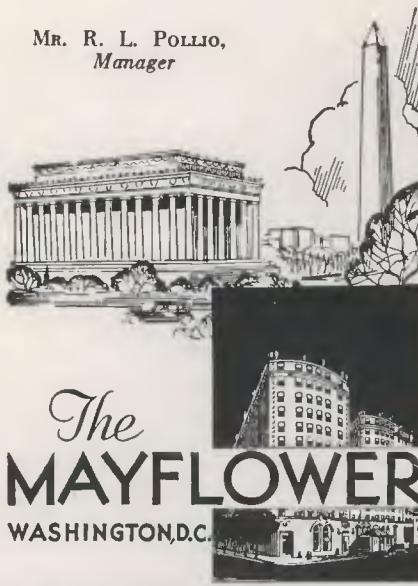
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Institutions, like muscles of the body, grow with exercise, and no one watching a tribe falter in its use of the machineries of government should count the experiment a failure at this early date.

The task has only been started. In the vital matter of getting the Indians back on the land—of getting land to put them on, that is—at least a generation of effort lies ahead of us. If approximately 220,000 Indians (two-thirds of their population) are either short of land or entirely landless, one can gauge readily enough how slow must be the process of repairing the damage.

Congress, in the Act of 1934, authorized an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for land acquisition, but in no year has that amount been appropriated. Half the authorized amount was appropriated in 1936, the first year in which money was made available, and again in 1937, and the sum was reduced to \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1938. Thus, to date, a total of \$2,500,000 has been appropriated and spent. With this money, and with \$2,650,000 of Farm Security (Resettlement) money for sub-marginal land, a total area of 1,100,000 acres has been purchased, and 350,000 acres remain under option. Besides, some 350,000 acres, which previously were opened to homestead but had not been taken, have been returned to Indian ownership. Some lesser purchases have been made under other grants of authority. As a result a grand total of about 2,000,000 acres has actually been added to Indian holdings in the last three years. A good start.

In the field of Indian education, the trend of former years has been exactly reversed. Instead of sending Indian children away from home to distant boarding schools, with the hope of alienating them from Reservation life, it is now recognized that, for most Indians, the Reservation will continue to mean *home*. Accordingly, it is only prudent that, while the economic opportunities of the Reservation are being built up on the one hand, the young Indian should be trained to make the most of those opportunities. Instead of sending him away to school, the Government has brought the school to him—a Reservation day school which will teach him farming, stock raising, housekeeping—the things by which he will live. Not the least important part of the new educational policy is the in-service training which has been given each summer since 1936 in connection with some of the larger of the Indian schools. This work is designed primarily to train Indian Service teachers in anthropology, rural sociology, arts and crafts, and various vocational fields.

These are the highlights of the task and the accomplishment. For years people have talked about the Indian "problem," and they will probably be discussing it for years to come, for it is not a problem that will solve itself over night. The solution will be hastened in the degree that we, the administrators, learn to keep hands off in matters which Indians can handle by themselves. And what they can't handle now, they can learn to handle, given the chance.



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# Trade-Agreement Notes

By EDWARD I. MULLINS, *Department of State*

## *That British Agreement*

At long last, after about six months of intensive negotiation, a trade agreement was signed on November 17, 1938, at White House ceremonies. Secretary of State Hull signed for the United States and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, for the United Kingdom.

The British agreement includes the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland and other non-selfgoverning British Colonies.

At the same time a new and revised agreement was signed with Canada. Premier King signed for Canada and the Secretary of State for the United States.

It is expected that these agreements will shortly be proclaimed to go into effect provisionally on January 1st, 1939, for an initial period of three years.

## *Turkish Agreement*

It has been suggested that *Mr. H. J. Wadleigh*, who with Mr. Norman Burns of the Tariff Commission went to Turkey last March to assist in the negotiations of a trade agreement, has probably taken out his "first papers" over there.

## *Foreign Trade of the United States*

The foreign trade of the United States for the first nine months of 1938 compared with the corresponding period of 1937 is summarized as follows:

|               | 1937<br>(9 Months ending September) | 1938            | Decrease     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Exports ..... | \$2,338,913,000                     | \$2,266,638,000 | \$72,275,000 |
| Imports ..... | 2,367,357,000                       | 1,434,247,000   | 933,110,000  |
| Excess .....  | \$ 27,444,000                       | \$ 832,391,000  |              |

The following figures indicate that agricultural exports went against the trend and showed a considerable increase over 1937.

|            | Agricultural Imports*<br>(9 Months ending September) | Agricultural Exports       |
|------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1937 ..... | \$1,279,650,000                                      | \$491,753,000              |
| 1938 ..... | 711,728,000  | 602,490,000                |
|            | Decrease<br>\$ 567,922,000                           | Increase<br>\$ 110,737,000 |

\*Agricultural imports include such items as coffee, rubber, cocoa, bananas, tea, silk, and other articles not produced in the United States. Approximately two-thirds of these so-called agricultural imports enter duty free and are generally non-competitive with articles produced in the United States.

In view of the many observations being made about the Trade-Agreements Program and the Foreign Policy of the United States since Munich, it may be of interest to quote the following ex-

cerpt from Secretary Hull's speech before the Foreign Trade Convention in New York City on November 1, 1938:

"It is my considered judgment that nothing that has occurred in recent years or in recent weeks has served to discredit in any way the principles on the basis of which we are seeking to bring about a restoration of sound economic conditions as a necessary foundation of durable peace. Nothing that has occurred has impaired my profound belief that

these principles will sooner or later become firmly established as the foundation of international commercial relations. The world's need for the translation of these principles, as well as of all other basic principles of peaceful relations among nations, into practical realities is more urgent and more pressing today than it has ever been."



## A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 727)

could, and did compose amusing erotica for the pleasure of himself and equally full-blooded friends. If behind that benign countenance the statesmen of the Old World discovered the astute brain of their peer, Court ladies were also able to discern behind the garb of the philosopher and republican the stature of the man.

The American that Mr. Van Doren depicts is not presented as a *rara avis*, unique, not typical. Franklin appears instead as typical, even when his individuality is most strongly emphasized. Because he was in so many things what others were and are in lesser number, he becomes in his versatile individualism the type for the national life; and if other names leap to mind for contrast or comparisons, he must still stand as their equal, not overshadowed by them.

GEORGE VERNE BLUE.

## PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 706)

for the current fiscal year. If deductions are made for the department's receipts from fees of various kinds it will be found that the net cost of our actual first line of defense is little more than 1 per cent of that for the fighting services.

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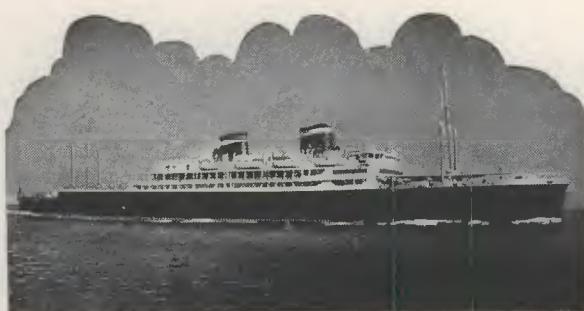
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battleships, tanks and airplanes more thought must be given to the pressing needs of the Department of State. It is overworked, it is understaffed, and it is carrying a load of responsibility entirely out of proportion to the attention given its essential needs.—*Washington Post, October 26, 1938.*

#### MISS WILL HARRIS

Members of the Secretary's office and many other friends in the Department wished "bon voyage" to Miss Will Harris, private secretary to the Secretary of State, on October 25 prior to her departure on the following day from New York City aboard the S. S. *Excalibur* for a two months' Mediterranean cruise. She was accompanied by Miss Edna L. Lytle, Secretary to Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, and Miss Mary Lytle of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Miss Harris has been associated with Secretary Hull in the capacity of private secretary for a quarter of a century, having served with him when he was a United States Representative and a United States Senator, before he became Secretary of State.

Miss Harris' cruise will include Gibraltar, France, Italy, and the Holy Land.



Miss Will Harris

#### GEORGE WHEELER WOLF

On November 10, 1938, the United States Steel Corporation announced the appointment of Mr. Wolf as President of its export subsidiary, the United States Steel Products Company, effective January 1, 1939. Mr. Wolf succeeds Mr. George C. Scott, who is retiring from active service but will remain with the Products Company in an advisory capacity.

At present Mr. Wolf is Vice President of General Motors Export Division and Operations Manager of General Motors Overseas Operations. Of his thirteen years' association with General Motors, ten have been spent abroad, where he has become well known to Foreign Service Officers, especially in Argentina, Poland, Germany and Spain.



George Wheeler Wolf

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

## ARTHUR GARRELS

The address of Mr. Arthur Garrels, Foreign Service officer retired, was incorrectly reported on page 661 of the November issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Garrels' address is 71 East 77th Street, New York.

## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 723)

of the Division of Cultural Relations, spoke on November 11 at Atlantic City, New Jersey, at a meeting of the New Jersey Modern Language Teachers' Association. His subject was "The Division of Cultural Relations and the Role of the Modern Language Teacher in the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations."

### Two F. S. O. Conferences

Two regional conferences of Foreign Service Officers will be held by the Division of the American Republics, the first to be held at Panama November 25-December 2, and the second to be held at Lima January 3-7. Both will be presided over by Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief of the Division. Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, Minister to Panama, will act as honorary chairman of the conference in Panama, and Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Peru, will act in the same capacity at the conference in Lima.

The conference at Panama will be attended by the following officers: Gerald A. Drew, of the Department; Pierre de L. Boal, Mexico City; Walter F. Boyle, Guatemala; William M. Cramp and Fred K. Salter, Tegucigalpa; Walter W. Hoffman and Overton G. Ellis, Jr., San Salvador; Reginald S. Castleman and LaVerne Baldwin, Managua; John B. Ocheltree and Robert Y. Brown, San Jose; John J. Muccio, Fayette J. Flex, Hartwell Johnson, Dudley G. Dwyre and Edward B. Rand, Panama; Carlos C. Hall, Colon; Gerald Keith, Bogota; Nelson R. Park, Barranquilla; Arthur R. Williams, Cali (Cartagena). Arrangements were made for a number of the officers from Central American posts to make the round-trip by airplane.

The conference at Lima will be attended by the following officers: Edward J. Sparks, of the Department; Wesley Frost and Edward G. Trueblood, Santiago; George H. Adams, of Antof-



G. A. Drew



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gasta; Renwick S. McNiece, Valparaiso; Walter T. Prendergast and Harold E. Montamat, of La Paz; Gerhard Gade, of Quito; Alfred T. Nester, of Guayaquil; James H. Wright of Bogota; John J. Muccio, Panama; Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Homer Brett, William P. Cochran, Jr., Mason Turner, Milton K. Wells, Carl Breuer and Anthony Gembs, Lima.

Mr. Duggan and Mr. Drew sailed for Panama City from New York City on November 16 on the SS *Talamanca*. Following the Panama conference Mr. Duggan planned to proceed to Lima to attend the Pan-American Conference, which opens there on December 9, and remain for the F.S.O. conference. Mr. Sparks planned to leave New York City on December 17 on the SS *Santa Lucia* for Lima.

In announcing these two conferences, the Department stated that the purpose was to further the Department's policy of endeavoring to bring about closer cooperation and more intimate contacts between the Department and officers in the field as well as between officers stationed in neighboring countries having common problems and interests.

#### Foreign Service Officers

John Randolph, Consul at Quebec, accompanied by Mrs. Randolph, visited Washington in late October after an extended motor trip to Williamsburg, Richmond, Charlottesville and other historic places in Virginia. They left Washington by automobile on October 31 en route to Quebec.

Jacob D. Beam, Third Secretary at Berlin, arrived in New York City on October 21 on the S. S. *Europa* and spent the greater part of the week of October 24 in Washington before proceeding to his home in Princeton, New Jersey. He planned to visit the Department again in December before returning to his post.

Robert Y. Jarvis, Consul at Hankow, who has been on leave in the United States, met Mrs. Jar-



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J. Randolph



J. D. Beam

vis in New York City on October 23 upon her arrival from London. They visited Washington for several days and left by train on October 31 for St. Petersburg, Florida, to visit Mr. Jarvis' mother for several days. They planned to sail from San Francisco on November 18 on the *S. S. President Coolidge* en route to Hongkong, where Mrs. Jarvis intended to remain until the military situation at Hankow enabled her to rejoin Mr. Jarvis at his post.

Robert F. Woodward, Vice Consul at Rio, reported to the Department on October 18 to begin a six months' temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics. He had spent approximately two months in the Division during the summer also on temporary detail, at the conclusion of which he continued on home leave at his home in Minneapolis. His present assignment was necessitated by the scheduled absence of several officers from the Division at conferences during this period.

Daniel V. Anderson, Vice Consul at Bombay, registered at the Department on October 31 and spent several days in Washington before proceeding to Delaware to visit relatives. He journeyed to the United States via the Pacific, arriving at Seattle on the *SS Empress of Asia*. He visited on the West Coast, making a trip by mule back in the Grand Canyon, and proceeded to Washington by way of New Orleans.

Harold B. Quarton, Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland, visited the Department for three days during the first week of November at the end of a home leave he described as the best he ever had. He sailed from Boston on November 8 on the *S. S. Nova Scotia* for his post. In visiting Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, Pittsburgh and other cities in the Mid-West he witnessed several important football games, including the Pittsburgh - Fordham clash.

Donald C. Dunham, Vice Consul at Athens, visited the Department during the first week of November on a very brief leave in the



D. V. Anderson



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United States. He departed from New York City on November 12 en route to his new post as Aden.

Orsen N. Nielsen, who recently was appointed Consul General at Munich upon terminating an assignment as Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, sailed from New York City with Mrs. Nielsen on November 2 on the *SS Manhattan*. They planned to avail themselves of leave in London and Paris en route to Munich, where they expected to arrive about December 15.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Consul at Geneva, was approved by President Roosevelt in early October as technical adviser to attend meetings of the governing body of the International Labor Office, and was also authorized to attend the meeting of that body in London on October 25.

Hartwell Johnson, Third Secretary at Panama, proceeded by air from Panama to his home in Aiken, South Carolina, to attend the funeral services of his father, who died suddenly on October 20.

John B. Faust, Consul at Santiago, Chile, spent approximately one week in Washington in early November at the beginning of home leave, and proceeded to his home in Denmark, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Faust arrived in New York City on October 31 on the *S. S. Santa Lucia*.

William A. Sinal, newly-appointed Consul at Cork, spent leave in Glendale, California, and visited the Department on November 5 prior to sailing four days later on the *S. S. President Roosevelt* for his new post.

Duncan M. White, of Louisburg, North Carolina, in late October was appointed non-career vice consul at Dublin and sailed for his post on November 16 on the *S. S. Washington*. Mr. White served as a non-career vice consul from 1925 to 1935 at Leipzig, Surabaya, Praha and Habana, being commissioned a Foreign Service Officer and assigned to Habana in October, 1935. Subsequently he was assigned to Vienna as Third Secretary and Vice Consul. He resigned from the service last year.

David J. D. Myers, F. S. O. Retired, who has been residing at Lafayette, Georgia, visited the Department on November 4 and stated that he planned to make his permanent residence in Washington, his address being Apartment 604, Stoneleigh Court, 1023 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest.

Edwin F. Stanton, Consul at Shanghai, who has been on home leave, sailed from Los Angeles on November 11 on the *S. S. Lurline* to Honolulu, and sailed from Honolulu on November 18 on the *S. S. Empress of Canada* for Shanghai, where he was due to have arrived on November 29.

John G. Erhardt, Inspector, was on an assignment of inspection in England during late October.

John Farr Simmons, Consul General and Counselor of Legation at Ottawa, registered at the Department on October 20 on a brief visit to the United States. He spent about five days in Washington and about six days in New York City.

William W. Heard, until recently Consul at Halifax, drove to Washington from his post and spent three days in Washington beginning October 17 while on a brief leave before proceeding to his new post at Cartagena.

Douglas MacArthur, Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Paris, visited the Department on October 29 before continuing to Paducah, Kentucky, on home leave to visit at the home of Mrs. MacArthur's father, Senator A. W. Barkley. They arrived at New York City on October 27 on the *S. S. Manhattan*.

Calvin H. Oakes, Consul at Calcutta, while passing through Paris on leave in October, was temporarily assigned to the Consulate General in Paris due to increased activity as a result of the international situation.

Willard L. Beaulac, First Secretary at Habana, reported to the Division of the American Republics in mid-November on temporary duty due to the assignment of several other officers of the Division to conferences outside of the United States.

Prescott Childs, Consul at Barbados, visited the Department on October 24 at the end of home leave, which was spent principally at his home in Holyoke, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Childs departed from New York City on October 28 on the *S. S. Santa Rosa* for Barbados.

Edward T. Wailes, Second Secretary at Brussels, accompanied by Mrs. Wailes, arrived at New York City on October 18 on the *S. S. Queen Mary*. Mr. Wailes made a round trip journey by plane to Los Angeles in connection with the death of his father, Mr. Montgomery Blair Wailes, chairman of the board and former president of the Edward



L. E. Thompson, Jr.



W. L. Beaulac

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Thompson Company, publishers of law books, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Wailes subsequently joined Mrs. Wailes at the home of the latter's family at Salisbury, Maryland. Mr. Wailes prior to his departure from Brussels on leave served as secretary of the American delegation to the International Air Law Conference at Brussels.

Bolard More, recently appointed Vice Consul at Lagos, departed from New York City on October 26 on the *S. S. President Harding*. He planned to disembark at Plymouth and wait in England until sailing on November 16 from Liverpool for his post. He spent home leave on Cape Cod.

C. Warwick Perkins, Consul at Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Perkins, visited the Department on October 10 while on a short leave spent in Baltimore and Washington.

Herschel V. Johnson, Counselor at London, registered at the Department on November 1 en route on leave to his home in Charlotte, North Carolina, after arrival at New York City on the *S. S. Statendam*.

Dudley G. Dwyre, Consul General at Panama, spent approximately a week in the United States in early November. He arrived at New York City on November 7 on the *S. S. Ancon* and departed from that port on the same boat on November 15 for Panama. He spent the greater part of his sojourn in Washington.

Homer M. Byington, Consul General at Montreal, drove down to Washington for a two-day stay before returning to his post.

George R. Merrill, Consul at Harbin, left his post on October 5 and proceeded via Siberia and Europe en route to the United States, arriving at New York City on October 27 on the *S. S. Manhattan*.

Robert Newbegin, 2nd, recently appointed Third Secretary at Ankara, departed from New York City on November 2 on the *S. S. Manhattan* en route to his post after spending leave principally in Boston and New York.

Karl de G. MacVitty, recently appointed Consul at Amoy, departed from his post at Sofia on October 16 and arrived at New York City on October

27 on the *S. S. Manhattan*. After visiting the Department he proceeded to his home in Nashville, Tennessee, on November 1 and planned to return to Washington again before sailing from San Francisco on December 9 for his new post.

Rollin R. Winslow, recently appointed Consul at Rio, sailed from New York City on November 5 on the *S. S. Argentina* for his post.

Douglas Jenkins, Jr., recently appointed Vice Consul at Warsaw, arrived in Washington on November 14 on home leave. He left his last post at the Embassy in Chungking, China, on October 4 by air for Yunnanfu, due to the inability to travel down

the Yangtze because of hostilities. From Yunnanfu he proceeded by train to Haiphong, French Indo-China, and thence by steamer to Hong Kong, where he boarded the *S. S. President Coolidge*, arriving in San Francisco on November 9. Mrs. Jenkins, who has been in the United States during the greater part of the trouble in China, joined him and they proceeded on leave to Martin's Point near Charleston, South Carolina.

Carl O. Hawthorne, Vice Consul at Tsingtao, reopened the Consulate at Tsinan, Shantung Province, China, in mid-November. The office had been closed for more than a year due to hostilities in that region.

Harold M. Granata, Vice Consul at Naples, visited Washington October 21-25 and with his wife were the guests of Consul and Mrs.

Charles B. Hosmer. They proceeded to the home of Mr. Granata's family on Staten Island, New York, and departed from New York City on November 12 on the *S. S. Conte de Savoia*.

Graham H. Kemper, Consul General at Rome, spent the latter part of his home leave at Newport, Rhode Island, and New York City before departing on November 22 on the *S. S. Excalibur* for his post.

George L. Brandt, Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Visa Division, has been appointed by the Department as one of two advisers to the Philippine Government on immigration matters. He planned to depart from San Francisco on the



D. G. Dwyre



G. R. Merrill, Jr.



D. Jenkins, Jr.



K. MacVitty



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H. G. Hill

S. S. President Coolidge on November 18 for Manila. The assignment was stated to be for an indefinite period. The other adviser will be Mr. Irving F. Nixon, deputy commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Labor.

Hayward G. Hill, Consul at Geneva, arrived at New York City on November 3 on the S. S. *Queen*

*Mary* and registered at the Department on November 14 upon assuming temporary duty in connection with his appointment as a Secretary to the American delegation to the Pan American Conferences at Lima.

#### Miscellaneous

The Register of the Department of State is expected to be available for distribution by the Division of Research and Publications in December, possibly shortly before Christmas. It will be a considerably changed publication due to limitations imposed by the Government authorities authorized by statute to regulate all regular Government publications. All material duplicated in the Foreign Service List, and all of the historical data which now appears at the back of the book (pages 325-370 of the 1937 Register) is being omitted. Furthermore, biographies only for members of the Foreign Service and those of the Department personnel holding administrative or professional positions will be included. This will reduce the volume to slightly more than half its present size.

October 1 has been approved as a permanent publication date for the Register. Better service can be obtained from the Government Printing Office at that time than at any other, and changes in the Department and in the Foreign Service, which are usually more numerous in the early months of the fiscal year, can be incorporated in an October 1 Register, making it more current.

\* \* \*

JEMcK in the Passport Division vouches for this tall story: A woman in a certain state not far distant from Washington telephoned the clerk of a court during the height of the recent international

crisis and said: "If I buy a passport from you will you guarantee that there won't be war in Europe this summer?"

\* \* \*

The Department of State Recreational Association has been very active throughout the year, its latest event being a dance scheduled for December 3 at the George Mason Hotel in Alexandria. The Association has entered a team in the Y. M. C. A. Government basketball league and announces games every Wednesday night during December at the Y. M. C. A.

\* \* \*

A team representing the British Embassy, headed by Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, and a team representing the Department, headed by Mr. Norman Davis, played a golf match at the Burning Tree Club near Washington on October 30, the British team winning by four to three.

The Department's team also included former Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss, James C. Dunn, Richard Southgate, Joseph P. Flack, J. W. Ballantine, J. W. Bailey, Edward J. Sparks and George W. Renchard. The British Embassy team also included V. A. L. Mallet, Captain L. C. A. St. J. Curzon-Howe, Colonel R. V. Read, T. K. Bewley, Commander F. J. A. Coleby, H. S. Sims, A. E. Overton and John Stirling.

\* \* \*

The Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union has announced the

appointment of Mrs. Miriam B. Tracy as bookkeeper-cashier to succeed Mr. Chepherd Gordin, who resigned to accept employment elsewhere. Mrs. Tracy has had several years' experience as a bookkeeper, an authorizer of credit and as a cashier. The Union made public revealed that it now has 561 members and over \$50,000 in assets. Over \$200,000 has been loaned to Department employees since the Union was organized less than four years ago. It was stated that this help has been a tremendous service to employees, and furthermore there have been no losses, a profit of approximately \$1,700 having been accumulated for the first nine months of this year.



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