

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



VOL. 16

JANUARY, 1939

No. 1

SO? PÂTÉ DE FOIES GRAS IS GOOSE-LIVER PASTE!



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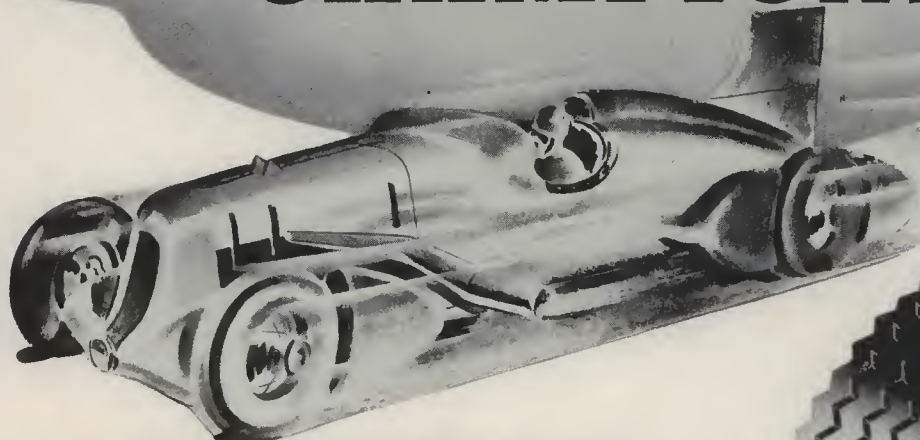
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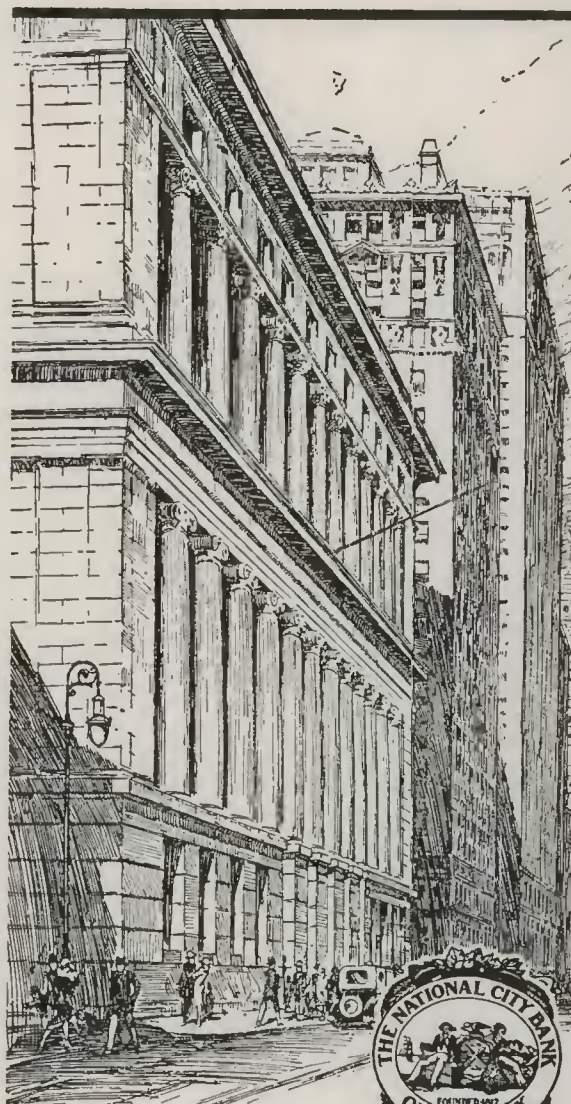
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"55 WALL STREET"

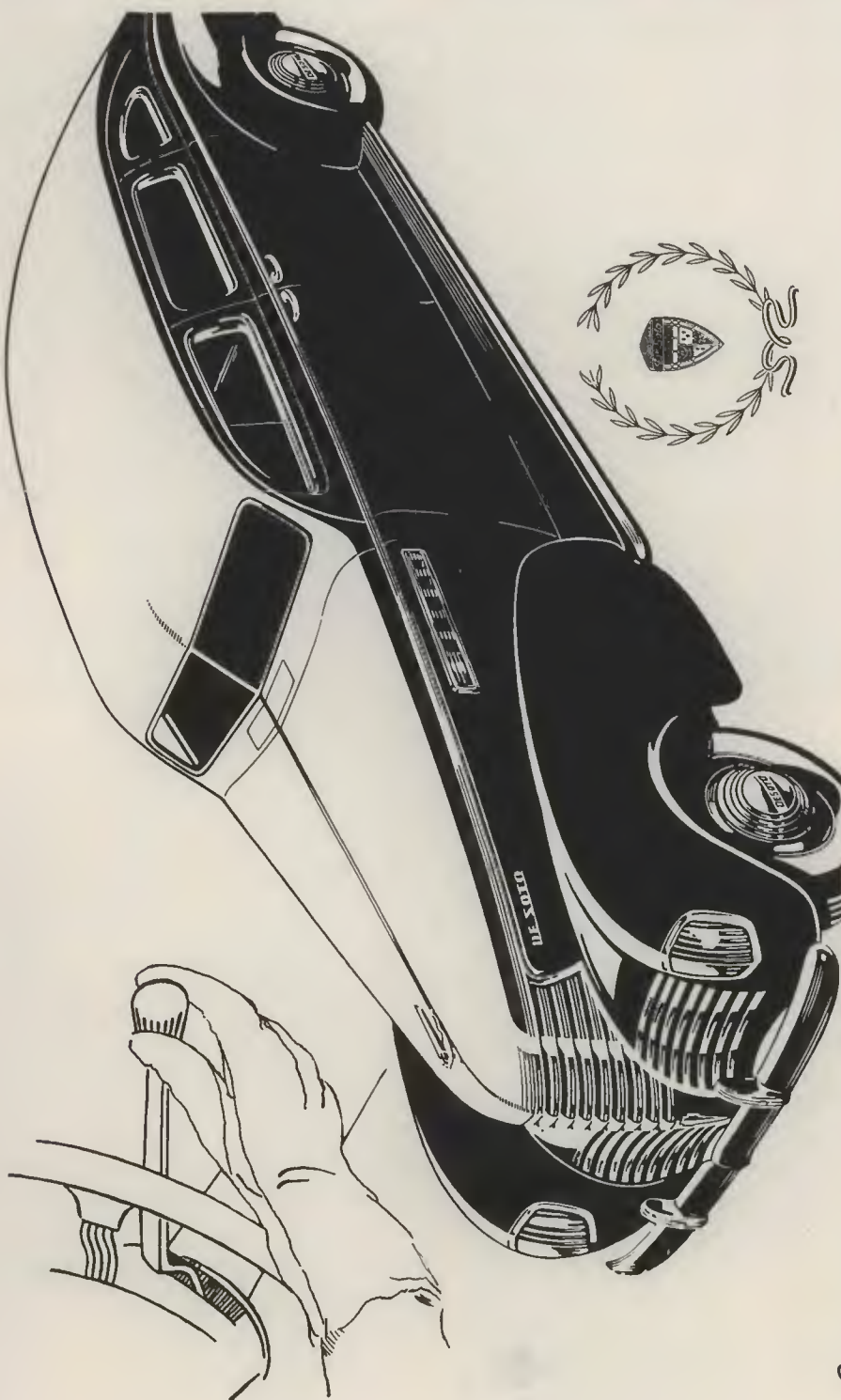
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SERVICE GLIMPSES



Ambassador Weddell "hiking" in Florida-Buenos Aires' busiest retail shopping district.



Minister Owsley entertains Dr. and Mrs. Field of the Field Museum at his residence during the International Congress of Anthropological Sciences in Copenhagen last August.



Ward Gregory Byington, "stellar forward passing quarterback" of the Lower Canada College team, according to Montreal "Star."



Revelation of destiny: Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott is attended by a soothsayer in Madras.



Age-old colossus among the countless carved images along China's "Great Wall of Sculpture," photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by Gilbert Grosvenor.

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

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1939

Washington's Building Program

By WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF

Reprinted in part from the Washington Post of November 27, 1938

Illustrations from the Mayflower's Log

THE *Washington Post* for Sunday, November 27, contains a feature article by William E. Woodruff on the capital's plans for new buildings. Government construction estimated to total \$130,000,000 and private construction to total \$70,000,000 more is under way now or will be started by next July. The plans include such diversified projects as vehicular underpasses, the Gravelly Point airport, \$14,250,000 for two War Department buildings, \$6,300 for the restoration and relocation of two ancient White House gate struc-



tures. Excerpts from the article follow:

FOUR MAIN PLANS

"From the program as a whole, four groups of projects emerge as most important in inaugurating or carrying out significant trends in development of the city as the Nation's Capital.

"The \$10,000,000 airport at Gravelly Point now under way after more than a decade of agitation, will become not only one of the best and most conveniently located airports in the world, but will be a center for the developing and testing of civil aeronautics



**Federal Bureau of
Investigation**

progress in this country." It will be located on the Virginia shore of the Potomac a short distance below the Fourteenth Street Bridge, and available to the Mount Vernon Memorial Driveway. It will be accessible to both seaplanes and land planes, and should be completed by the summer of 1940.

"Not so much in the public eye are seven projects which will help make Washington the scientific research center of the Nation. These are the \$750,000 National Cancer Institute, the \$2,980,000 National Institute of Health and the \$4,850,000 Naval Medical Center along the Rockville pike just north of Bethesda, Md.; the \$500,000 high voltage laboratory at the Bureau of Standards, the \$4,200,000 additions to the Department of Agriculture research center at Beltsville, Md.; the \$975,000 Bureau of Public Roads research center on the old Custis estate near Gravelly Point and the \$3,500,000 naval testing basin at Carderock, Md.

"Third is the impending \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 program of the Alley Dwelling Authority which for the first time on a large scale will make possible the erection of decent homes for the poorest third of District residents.

"Fourth is the \$7,750,000 made available by the Public Works Administration for a start on the Municipal Center group where offices of the District government will be centrally and adequately housed.

"No less important locally is the \$3,600,000 available for new public school construction, the \$1,325,000 for new buildings to make Gallinger Municipal Hospital one of the best in the country; or the \$4,000,000 to be spent on bridges and tunnels for improvement of traffic congestion.

MEDICAL BUILDINGS

"The health centers to be located near Bethesda will add much to Federal leadership in the field of public health. From the new Cancer Institute will be directed the Nation-wide fight against the dread disease, and at the new Bureau of Standards laboratory will be directed studies on the accurate measurement of high-voltage X-rays now taking a prominent part in treatment of cancer. The National Institute of Health carries on all research for the Public Health Service.

"The new Naval Medical Center will serve as the location for all research on health problems of the service. Its hospital with 600 beds will care for all the knottiest medical cases in the service, and it will be complete with medical and dental schools.

"The Beltsville development will be used by nine scientific bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, 'the world's largest scientific institution.'

"Depending on the point of view, the controversial Thomas Jefferson Memorial beside the Tidal Basin, estimated to cost eventually approximately \$3,000,000, will either add to or detract from the city's popularity as a sightseeing mecca.

"The two 'monumental' type War Department buildings will come near to completing the 'north-west rectangle' area as a location for Government office buildings west of Eighteenth Street, south of E Street, and north of Constitution avenue.

REGIONAL PLANNING

"The War Department and Social Security and Railroad Retirement Boards buildings mark the trend of location of large Federal office buildings

**Supreme Court
Building**



outside the concentrated downtown areas of the city.

"For the reason that the majority of employees in the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Boards will be low-salaried persons working tabulating machines, the buildings were deliberately located south of the Mall near the Capitol.

"Without going through the main part of the city, employees will be able to go to particularly the Southwest, and also the Southeast and Northeast sections, where more moderate priced dwellings are located. The buildings will be located south of the Mall, west of First Street. They are expected to stimulate portions of the city which residents have contended have been neglected.

FOR VEHICULAR DISPATCH

"Most controversial is the Thomas Circle underpass for automobile traffic along the line of Massachusetts Avenue. Work is expected to start within two weeks on this item, for which Congress appropriated \$680,000 after District officials had requested funds for a tunnel under Dupont Circle.

"Already under way is a new and wider \$2,000,000 Pennsylvania Avenue bridge across the Anacostia River. Soon to start is a \$305,000 overpass to carry K Street traffic across the Rock Creek Parkway and Rock Creek. In the spring numerous paving jobs will start throughout the city, and some time in the near future a bottleneck in the Rock Creek Parkway will be eliminated by a new \$125,000 tunnel where Massachusetts Avenue crosses.

"Traffic between the city and fast-growing Arlington County will be speeded and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway beyond

Francis Scott Key Bridge will be made possible when work on and near the bridge is completed under a contract let last week.

"Before the bridge is closed temporarily to automobile traffic, an extension of the parkway will be completed from Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Rosslyn, Va., plaza at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

"Then, with \$540,000 additional, dirt will be dug away to permit the parkway to extend underneath a new span at the Virginia side of the bridge. In time, connections will be made between the Lee highway and the parkway, permitting traffic to flow from the highway directly to the parkway and the Arlington Bridge without passing through Rosslyn plaza.

DISTRICT'S PROGRAM LARGEST EVER

"The \$30,000,000 District government building program is the largest ever carried on at one time by the city. Regular appropriations of \$12,000,000 are supplemented by \$18,000,000 in loans and grants by the PWA. All the projects to be built have been badly needed for years. The projects built with PWA money are in most cases those which have been neglected because of economy legislation.

"The largest amount of money is for construction of two Municipal Center buildings on either side of John Marshall place, north of C street and between Third and Sixth streets. A regular appropriation of \$500,000 was supplemented by \$5,700,000 from PWA. Into these buildings will go offices now jammed into the overcrowded District Building, or widely scattered in disreputable buildings.



"Just to the north, and a part of the general Municipal Center development, are being erected the \$1,500,000 Municipal Court Building to balance the recently completed Police Court Building in Judiciary Square, and also the \$550,000 Juvenile Court Building to balance the Court of Appeals Building.

"From some viewpoints an even more significant expenditure is the \$3,600,000 available for new public school construction. The Board of Education has in recent years repeatedly asked for larger amounts of money for replacement of 70-year-old school buildings only to be disappointed. Its \$30,000,000 five-year construction program has been slighted because many officials felt it was too heavy to be borne in that time by the taxpayers.

"PWA funds will provide numerous additions and small new schools in widely scattered areas.

"Champions of adequate municipal health facilities were cheered by the allotment of \$1,325,000 of PWA money to Gallinger Municipal Hospital, and appropriation of \$200,000 for a Health Center at Delaware avenue and I street southwest.

"The large grants for sewer construction came as the result of Secretary Ickes' drive to eliminate pollution from the Potomac River. The plans had already been drawn by the District Sanitary Engineering Department and were awaiting funds from any source for construction.

"Comparatively small in the amount of money to be expended, the \$1,650,000 program under way by the United States Army Engineers to transform the Maine avenue waterfront from an odd assortment of ramshackle buildings to modern wharfs and yacht basins is important.

THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY

"Although not distinctly a government project, the \$15,000,000 National Gallery of Art must be mentioned. It is the gift of the late Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury in the Coolidge era, to the Na-

tion as a permanent home for an art collection valued at \$50,000,000, which President Roosevelt has described as 'one of the finest and most valuable collections in existence.'

"Under way for more than a year and a half on the Mall between Fourth and Seventh streets, the steel framework is being erected now preparatory for an exterior of a soft pinkish Tennessee marble which turns a vivid pink when bathed in rain.

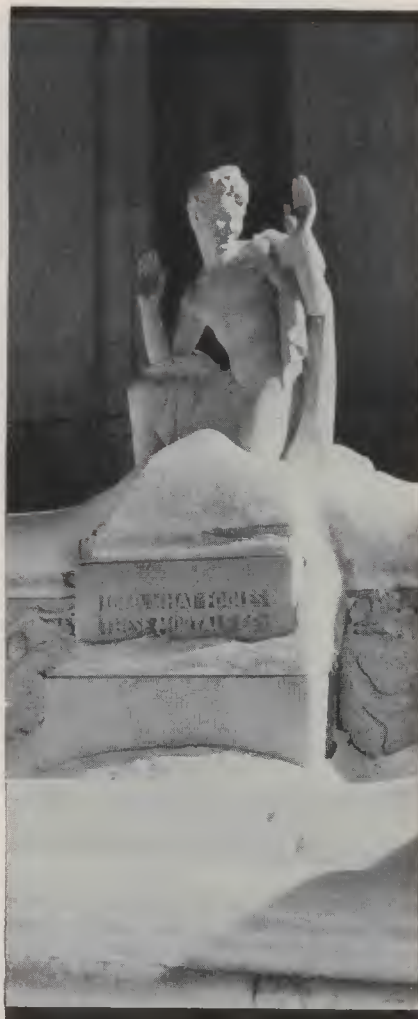
"As much as any other one building it tends to make Washington one of the cultural centers of the world.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

"In spite of this huge Governmental building program, public construction is not yet finished in Washington. Many structures which have also been advocated for years are certain to come some time in the future.

"Pride of the Nation's Capital has smarted for years because it has no large auditorium which could be used by the numerous conventions which would like to come here. One of the parcels of land originally purchased for a \$22,000,000 Municipal Center which the Federal Government tried to force on the District has been mentioned as a possible site. On an adjoining parcel of land along the north side of Pennsylvania avenue at John Marshall place the trustees of the Public Library have for years advocated erection of a huge main public library.

"Although naval appropriations have recently turned toward battleships and yard improvements, an appropriation is bound to come in time for the erection of a 'monumental' Navy Department office building in the northwest rectangle area west of the War Department building. The present Naval Hospital, breweries, and other old buildings in the Foggy Bottom area will disappear to make way for completion of



Horydczak

(Continued on page 52)

Messenger of Peace

ON Thanksgiving Eve, November 23, the National Broadcasting Company presented a one-hour program over the blue network, entitled "Messenger of Peace." Arranged and written by Mr. George Ludlam, of the N. B. C., the greater part of the program consisted of the enactment of three incidents of recent occurrence, effectively dramatized by speakers who took parts of Foreign Service Officers and Departmental officials. Listeners-in were impressed with the fact that truth may sometimes be more thrilling than fiction, and incidentally they were introduced to the general work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The program included a short summary of the organization of the Department, with mention of the various divisions, and ended with a short address by the Secretary of State. The double thesis of the broadcast was the rôle played by modern methods of communication in the conduct of State affairs, and the importance of the Department as a force for peace.

The program opened with a scene in the press room of the State Department on a certain fateful evening last September. A solitary newshawk had stopped in at the quiet office to make a final check before going home to bed. Suddenly the chief of the Division of Current Information, Mr. MacDermott, was heard asking if the reporter would help him quickly telephone all the news services and correspondents to send in their men at once. Sleepy voices are heard answering the calls, voices immediately vitalized on hearing that the Department of State is about to release important news concerning Europe. Down to the press room they hurry, some still in pajamas under their hastily donned clothing. A Department official is speaking:

" . . . and so, gentlemen, we have asked the representatives of the press to meet here in spite of the lateness of the hour, to receive what we believe to be a most important piece of information. I am instructed to advise you that the following message has just been released from the White House: 'September 27th, 1938; to His Excellency Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of the German Reich, Berlin, Germany. . . . I desire to acknowledge Your Excellency's reply to my telegram of September 26th. I was confident that you would coincide in the opinion I expressed regarding the

unforeseeable consequences and the incalculable disaster which would result to the entire world from the outbreak of a European war. The question before the world today, Mr. Chancellor, is not the question of errors of judgment or of injustices committed in the past. It is the question of the fate of the world today and tomorrow. The world asks of us who at this moment are heads of nations the supreme capacity to achieve the destinies of nations without forcing upon them as a price, the mutilation and death of millions of citizens. . . .

" Allow me to state my unqualified conviction that history, and the souls of every man, woman and child whose lives will be lost in the threatened conflict will hold us and all of us accountable should we omit any appeal for its prevention. The conscience and the impelling desire of the people of my country demand that the voice of their government be raised again and yet again to avert and to avoid war."

(Signed)

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

* * * * *

The description of the organization of the State Department commenced with a verbal picture of Fraunces Tavern, New York City, in 1790, when the first Secretary of State was sworn into office.

Thomas Jefferson then had a force of only five men, but each of them had served in the office of foreign affairs under the Articles of Confederation. The various divisions and offices of the Department today were then recapitulated, with brief com-



ments on their functions.

The second dramatized incident was that of the bombing and machine-gunning of the U.S.S. *Panay* on the Yangtze River. Mr. Atcheson and Mr. Paxton, at that time Second Secretaries at Nanking, were on board. When the intent of the Japanese aviators was apparent and the gunboat had begun to sink, with several members of the crew wounded already, Mr. Paxton's voice was heard insisting that he be put ashore. He must telephone a report at once to the American Consulate General at Hankow. A short discussion between Paxton and Assistant Military Attaché Roberts led to a decision to pipe all hands into the small boats. The heroic row to the river bank and march to a Chinese village, amid rains of machine-gun bul-



Secretary Hull at a State Department Press Conference
Two Hours Later: The News Comes Off the Press

lets sounded all too real. Mr. Paxton reached a telephone and made his report, which in due time brought the much-needed medical supplies and assistance. A hook-up with Shanghai, where Mr. Paxton is now Consul, was planned but could not be carried out.

The efficacy of radio communication was brought out in a skit based upon the rescue of the American Legation at Addis Ababa in 1936. While the Italian armies were approaching the city, bands of looters, and infuriated natives, were threatening instant death to any white person who might appear in the streets. The Legation walls were protected by native guards, but they numbered only a handful, and the mobs were beginning to attack. The American Minister to Ethiopia, Mr. Cornelius Van H. Engert, is heard reviewing the dangerous situation with his officers. Only the British have adequate military force, but direct communication with their Legation, four miles away, is out of the question. The Americans have not a single truck. Their only hope of saving themselves, their women and children, lies in short wave radio messages to the Department of State.

After a harrowing experience, the miracle is performed with the arrival of three truck loads of Sikhs. The radio message had been picked up in Cavite, Philippine Islands, and sent to the Navy Department, whence it was relayed to the Department of State, all within a half hour. A

telephone call to the American Embassy in London—a call to Downing Street—one radio message to Cairo and another from there to Addis Ababa completed the cycle; twenty-five thousand miles to reach one Legation from an-

other which was four miles away.

The other episodes were fictitious. In the first a Vice Consul on a South Sea Island received an embarrassing gift from the native Sultan—a large chest of silver coins. Momentarily elated with his good fortune, he soon perceives the delicacy of the situation; a still more valuable gift would be expected in return, and any offense to the Sultan might have the gravest complications. He knew it was against the rules of the Service to accept decorations or gifts from foreign states or rulers. Haste, meanwhile, was of the essence.

The Vice Consul was young and inexperienced, and could discover no precedent for his predicament. He was blessed, however, with a cool head, a radio, and the Department of State.

Next day he presented himself before the Sultan, and returned the gift of silver! The deep voice of the native potentate registers surprise and displeasure. The Vice Consul tells him that the gift was inadequate for one of such position as his, that only a rare and unusual gift would be acceptable. The watching crowd murmurs angrily.

Then—to make the story short—our hero quickly explains, with tact and charm, that he would



J. H. Paxton

like a photographic likeness of the Sultan and that he possesses a magical box of sufficient power to create it. As proof he presents a photo of himself. The Sultan is won over completely, and one more diplomatic victory is chalked up to the credit of calm wits, international communications and the Department of State.

Two brief skits illustrate how the Department aids in the discovery and apprehen-

sion of would-be smugglers of narcotics, who might break not only federal law but international agreement, and of would-be exporters of arms, in defiance of our neutrality laws. The Passport Bureau is depicted tracing down evidence of American birth in a case heretofore without proof, through the cooperation of rural postmasters whom Mrs. Shipley requests to visit a distant farm on which a passport applicant believes he was born. Coming events are then mentioned which will be handled by the Division of Protocol and Conferences—visits, receptions, interviews. Finally the principal functions of the Department of State are recapitulated, as follows:

"To have custody of the seal of the United States, and of the originals of all laws and treaties of the United States.

"To grant and issue passports and visas.

"To publish the laws and regulations of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is a party.

"To obtain information on political and economic conditions prevailing at home and abroad.

"To aid in the decision as to what measures shall be taken to fulfill the international obligations of the United States.

"To aid in the protection of American citizens and American interests abroad.

"To promote and maintain friendly relations with the nations of the world."

* * * * *

As a finale to the broadcast, a short address was given by the Secretary of State in Washington. This will be quoted in full:

"The rapidity and completeness with which events and reactions to events become known is one of the outstanding characteristics of our age. Even if we should wish to do so, we are not allowed to forget the outside world or to ignore our neighbors. The development of our modern system of communications brings nearer and nearer home to us the fact that isolation and self-sufficiency are illusions; and that interdependence and the need for cooperation are fundamental.

"We have at all times sought to break down barriers, to open up new ways for better understanding and to increase and diversify the points of friendly contact between nations. Only on the basis of such principles can disaster be avoided and our civilization endure.

"It is only necessary to pay a brief visit to our Division of Communications and Records in the Department of State to realize the essential part played by modern methods of communication in the conduct of our foreign relations. Those



C. Van H. Engert

relations are carried on by two groups of officials: the personnel of the Department of State and the personnel of the Foreign Service. Neither can get along without the other and both carry on their work with a common purpose and in closest cooperation.

"It is some-

(Continued on page 48)

USS. Tutuila on the Yangtze Patrol





The *Journal* is pleased to have this picture of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles.

Press Comment on the British and Canadian Trade Agreements

The Trade Agreements Division of the Department of State has been studying newspaper editorials from all parts of the United States as a measure of current opinion on the British and Canadian Trade Agreements. By the second week of December the tide of incoming editorials had waned, and the following tabulation was presented:

	Unfavorable		Favorable	Neutral	Total
New England	18	16	9	43	
Middle Atlantic	40	17	10	67	
South and Southwest	70	4	9	83	
Midwest and Mountain	82	15	39	136	
Far West	14	17	3	34	
Unclassified (recent) ..	94	11	24	129	
Total	318	80	94	492	

The following editorials are quoted, in whole or in part, from certain leading papers of the north-east:

WASHINGTON POST, NOVEMBER 18

Much More Than Trade

"It must be increasingly apparent," said the Canadian Prime Minister, on the occasion of the signing of the trade agreements yesterday, "that the stability of the civilization we cherish depends more than ever on the friendly association of the great English-speaking nations of the Old World and the New."

The major significance of these two agreements—both the new one with Great Britain and the replacement of the 1935 pact with Can-

ada—lies in their practical demonstration of the "friendly association" which Mr. Mackenzie King rightly regards as all-important.

These commercial treaties are a positive and substantial proof of the community of interest which unites, and which under pressure will increasingly unite, the English-speaking world. They are the correction of such mistakes as our neutrality legislation on the one hand and the British leadership in the Munich agreement on the other. They increase and strengthen the fundamental ties between peoples whose ideals are similar and whose strength, in combination, is irresistible.

As the intricate schedules of concessions are studied the immediate economic benefits and disadvantages for the contracting parties will become apparent. There is reason to believe, aside from the assurance of the Department of State on the subject, that "American agriculture and industry should gain much from these two agreements." But even if that were not the case, even if we had made concessions really injurious to a few domestic interests, the agreements now happily signed would still be well worthwhile. The good of the whole

would outweigh the loss of the few. And nobody can today seriously argue that these agreements are not in the national interest.

Until yesterday it was an open question as to whether or not the principle of relatively unrestricted trade between nations would win over the hostile theory of government barter. The success of Secretary Hull's program was seriously jeopardized not merely



Courtesy of Mr. Berryman and the Washington Star

At Last, A Breach in the Wall



by the relative success of German autarchy but also by the preferential imperial policy of Great Britain. Through the gap between the British system and that initiated by the United States the German principles were making substantial headway. This gap is now closed.

With its closing some 80 per cent of all international trade is now in the hands of those countries which have pledged themselves to the preservation of liberal commercial policies. The share of the totalitarian states in world trade is only about 20 per cent. And the significance of this disproportion is enormous.

* * * *

THE NEW YORK TIMES, NOVEMBER 18

A World That Still Might Be

The new Anglo-American Treaty which was signed yesterday in Washington represents a goal which Secretary Hull has long been seeking to achieve. He is to be congratulated on his success in reaching it. The mutual tariff concessions which have been agreed upon ought to have a beneficial effect on both American and British trade. But the real significance of the agreement goes far beyond this probable result. The treaty makes a closer union between the two most powerful democracies, achieved at a particularly decisive moment in the world's history. It increases the hope of more effective cooperation among all the democracies in defense of peace and order. . . .

* * * *

NEW YORK TIMES, NOVEMBER 21

Future of Trade Treaties

The British and Canadian trade treaties, and the enthusiastic reception that has greeted their appearance on both sides of the water, have obviously encouraged the whole effort to reduce international trade barriers. Everywhere it has been recognized that the treaties are no less important for their political than for their economic effect. They serve to strengthen the ties among the democracies. They mark a recovery in the morale of the democracies after Munich. They recognize implicitly that economic nationalism is at bottom a totalitarian, not a democratic, goal. And they mark, let us hope, at least the beginning of a move in the opposite direction. A still further broadening of the reciprocal trade treaty system is now indicated in the plans for agreements with Argentina and Australia, among other countries.

Excessive tariff barriers do not enable us to raise ourselves by our bootstraps or to pay a higher general wage level than we otherwise would. At

best they benefit certain industries at the expense of other industries and of consumers; though by their broad effects they often injure the very industries they are designed to protect. The complaints of a particular interest against the results of a trade treaty always deserve a fair hearing, but they should never cause us to lose sight of the much larger gains achieved.

* * * *

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, NOVEMBER 18

The Anglo-American Agreement

When an Anglo-American trade agreement first began to be actively discussed, nearly two years ago, it was regarded as the capstone on the whole trade agreement structure, the ultimate test of success or failure for the Hull economic program. It is still by far the most important achievement of the program. But now that it is finally brought to signature—on the morrow of Munich, in the midst of the Nazi barbarities against the Jews and on the eve of the Lima conference—it seems much more deeply colored with politics than with economics, of more vital significance as a political symbol than as a measure of economic salvation in a world which obstinately refuses to be saved.

Perhaps a line-by-line examination of the 3,000-odd items which it involves might yield some estimate of its real effect on international trade and prosperity. One is inclined to doubt it. The United States and Great Britain between them account for a quarter or more of all surviving international trade in the world, and an agreement looking toward a reduction of barriers between two such traders, with a generalization of the reductions toward others, must be of some consequence. The trouble is, however, that the entire trade agreements program almost defies satisfactory analysis. Without the British agreement, about 40 per cent of American foreign trade was already with agreement countries; but despite the large area thus covered the changes in our foreign trade, while favorable, have not been spectacular. The State Department readily grants that many other factors have entered into them, and though there is evidence to show that the agreements have helped, there is virtually no way of knowing how much they have helped.

The British agreement may throw a more powerful light of experience on the question. But however useful the agreements may be, it is already very difficult to believe that they will ever suffice to hew out that road back to free international markets, prosperity and world peace of which Secretary Hull has dreamed. In the arming and embittered world of the moment they can

(Continued on page 48)

Panama Conference of Foreign Service Officers

A REGIONAL conference of Foreign Service Officers was held at Panamá from November 25 to December 2, 1938, attended by two officers from the Department, one from the Embassy at Mexico City, a total of nine from the Central American countries, three from Colombia, as well as all of the officers on duty in Panamá and Colón. In addition, there were present as observers the Commercial Attachés from Guatemala City and Panamá, the Naval Attachés from Guatemala and Bogotá, and the Military Attaché accredited to the Central American countries. The opening meeting of the Conference, held in the Gorgas Memorial

Institute in Panamá City, was addressed by the Honorable Narciso Garay, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panamá, following which a luncheon in his honor was offered at the Union Club by Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, American Minister to Panamá.

One of the outstanding sessions of the Conference was held at the Gorgas Memorial Institute on the afternoon of November 30, when the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, addressed the members of the Conference. Addresses were also made at this session by the Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, the Honor-

(Continued on page 48)



Reading left to right, front row: John Muccio, Second Secretary of Legation, Panamá; Gerald Drew, Department of State, Washington; Consul General Walter F. Boyle, Guatemala; Pierre de L. Boal, Counselor of Embassy, Mexico; Laurence Duggan, Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State, Washington; His Excellency, Dr. Narciso Garay, Secretary of Foreign Relations, Panamá; the American Minister to Panamá, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan; Juan B. Chevalier, Sub Secretary of Foreign Relations, Panamá; Dudley Dwyre, American Consul General, Panamá; Fayette J. Flexer, Secretary of American Legation, Panamá. Standing, left to right; Overton Ellis, Third Secretary and Vice Consul, El Salvador; Robert Y. Brown, Consul and Third Secretary, Costa Rica; Edward B. Rand, Consul, Panamá; Walter W. Hoffmann, Third Secretary and Vice Consul, El Salvador; Arthur R. Williams, Vice Consul, Cali, Colombia; LaVerne Baldwin, Second Secretary and Consul, Nicaragua; Gerald Keith, Second Secretary and Consul, Bogotá, Colombia; Carlos Hall, American Consul, Colon, Panamá; Captain John Munn, Naval Attache, Panamá; Hartwell Johnson, Third Secretary of Legation, Panamá; William M. Cramp, Third Secretary and Consul, Honduras; Reginald Castleman, Second Secretary and Consul, Nicaragua; Fred Salter, Third Secretary and Vice Consul, Honduras; Nelson Park, American Consul, Barranquilla, Colombia; Robert Glover, Commercial Attache, Panamá; Howard H. Tewksbury, Commercial Attache, Guatemala; John B. Ocheltree, Third Secretary and Consul, Costa Rica. Also attending the Conference but not included in the photo were: Lt. Col. Joseph B. Pate, U.S.A., Military Attache; Captain Frank H. Lamson-Scribner, U.S.M.C., Naval Attache; Vice Consul Forrest K. Geerkin, Colon, Panamá.

The Fate of the Ex-U. S. S. *Memphis*

By ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, *Third Secretary, Ciudad Trujillo*

(The JOURNAL is grateful to the editor of the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings" for permission to use this article and photograph.)

TO THE officers who served in the former U.S.S. *Memphis* (ex-Tennessee) it will no doubt be welcome news that the hulk of this once beautiful vessel, which for more than 20 years remained a tragic monument at the harbor entrance of Santo Domingo, will within a few months be removed.

The pages of the Naval Institute *Proceedings* have most probably recalled the loss of the *Memphis* at Santo Domingo 22 years ago. She was the flagship of Rear Admiral Pound, Commander, Cruiser force, Atlantic Fleet, who had hoisted his flag on her July 19, 1916, succeeding Rear Admiral Caperton. With the U.S.S. *Castine* she was at anchor in the roads off Santo Domingo city, assisting the marine and naval landing forces then in occupation of the capital. A seismic wave of titanic proportions struck the roadstead on August 29, hurling the *Memphis* broadside against the coral reef, about three-quarters of a mile from the estuary of the Ozama River, which formed the harbor for small craft. The *Castine*, according to a cable from the American Minister to the Department of State reporting the disaster, "got out to sea by remarkable handling; she lost none of her crew but lost all but one of her boats."

The *Memphis* was less fortunate. The gigantic wave cast the 16,000-ton cruiser bodily against the coral. A steam line carried away below decks, killing three men and scalding a large number. Certain of the deck crew were lost when carried over the side by the breaking seas; while others were drowned when the giant initial wave caught a shore boat of the *Memphis* and ground it under its foot. In all, according to reports from the Legation, 42 men were unaccounted for or dead on September 1, two days after the disaster.

The accompanying photograph is historic. It was taken only a few hours after the *Memphis* was cast up on the beach. It shows the crew huddling in the lee of the funnels against the furious seas which were bursting over the wreck, others lashed on the flying bridge and navigating bridge. The photographer who took the picture told the author that the men remained lashed to

any firm support for some hours as the seas were breaking clear over the ship. As can be seen by the picture, the waves were bursting higher than the funnel tops when it was taken. The photographer himself got away drenched to the skin and it was a seven-day wonder that his antiquated camera was not awash, ruining the plate.

Following the loss of the *Memphis* the Navy Department sold the hulk, after the guns, instruments, and stores had been removed, to a wrecking firm far from salt water—in Denver, Colorado—for a very nominal sum on the condition that the wreck be speedily removed. The Denver firm was unable to fulfill its contract. Thereafter for 20 years the rights to break up the *Memphis* were peddled about the United States and the Caribbean in a bewildering series of contracts and subcontracts. At long last an American-owned molasses company in Cuba—of all entities to fall heir to the hulk of a former American man-of-war—succeeded to the salvage rights and in turn let a subcontract to a Miami wrecking firm which was the first successfully to attack the wreck.

Since September, 1937, this company, utilizing Dominican labor, but with American engineers, has foot by foot been cutting up the hulk. The work of demolition has progressed forward of amidships, and the entire stern has been removed. It is thought that all of the hull would be cut up by May or June, 1938. (Ed. Note: It was.)

A tribute to her builders, the *Memphis* not only withstood Caribbean hurricanes and tidal waves for a score of years, but her belt armor and turrets did not even show rust after two-thirds of a generation of exposure to salt water and the elements. For that matter, when the author was last aboard the hulk in February, both reciprocating engines were still standing on their plates, in spite of the fact that each wave seethed through the two engine-rooms, entering gaps in the under-water hull. The decks have shown the most deterioration from corrosion, although the armored protective deck, under salt water more than 20 years, is still as sound as when laid in the ship.

Nickel steel of such toughness (5 inches on the



THE EX-U.S.S. MEMPHIS

This picture of the *Memphis* was taken only a short time after she was cast up on the beach. The original plate was destroyed in 1930. Because of its rarity, the picture has considerable historic and intrinsic value.

sides and 7 on the turrets and conning tower) has resisted the ship breakers almost as successfully as the waves. For two decades would-be wreckers have been picking at the stout sides of the old *Memphis* without more result than a woodpecker tapping on a petrified tree. It was not until the present salvaging firm brought the latest oxyacetylene equipment that the armor steel yielded to a more scientific attack. Notwithstanding, so rugged was the construction of the ship that the contracting company has found that its estimates were unduly optimistic, and it will lose money on the undertaking.

The interests to profit most from the breaking up of the ex-*Memphis* are, oddly enough, the German steel mills. German freighters call regularly at Ciudad Trujillo for the *Memphis* scrap, which averages 5 per cent pure nickel. Although original estimates put the total of recoverable metal at 12,000 tons, this figure has had to be revised, as the underwater hull was more badly corroded than had been thought. It is probable, however, that between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of steel will be recovered. In view of the scrap consumption of the German armament industry, it would not be surprising if portions of the old American cruiser went into some of the new units of the Reich Navy, or at least into their munitions.

The breaking up of the *Memphis* is a perilous task, as not only is there ample risk of falling through the rust-brittle decks into the submerged hull, but the work is carried out with the full surge of the Caribbean beating against the wreck.

It will not be long, however, until the only vestige of the *Memphis* to remain in Santo Domingo will be her bell. Former officers of the ship will be interested to know that it tolls vespers and matins today when formerly it was alive with the quick stroke of naval time. The bell was auctioned off to the Church of Las Mercedes, one of the most important religious institutions in the capital, as it is dedicated to the patron saint of the country. The bell cracked a number of years ago and was sent to Spain to be recast. It hangs today in the belfry of the church, bearing an inscription in Spanish which I have translated:

The Bell which is called Our Lady of Mercies was re-founded in the year 1930 when the Superior of the Franciscan Mission was the Very Reverend Father Leopoldo Ubrique.

Surely there is a fitness of things, that requiem for a fine ship should daily be tolled with her own bell, and that its tone should carry to that reef which was her resting place.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Warm Springs, Georgia
November 25 1938

To the Foreign Service:

Near the close of each year I am glad to send holiday greetings to the members of the Foreign Service laboring in distant fields.

I am mindful that both the number and importance of the responsibilities laid upon them have increased during the past twelve months, and I am grateful for the ability and forcefulness with which their duties have been discharged.

To all of them, and to every member of their families, I send Christmas greetings and cordial best wishes for the New Year.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

To the Foreign Service:

In taking stock of the year nearly ended, it is my opinion that the succession of convulsions through which the world has passed in recent months has made it quite apparent that our Foreign Service is an increasingly important line of defense in the fields of world politics and world trade.

The forward strides recently accomplished in our trade agreements program and the spirit of cooperation evinced at the great Conference of the American Republics now under way at Lima promise much for the future, but we cannot deny that the outlook for peace and international friendship based upon mutual respect remains dark in many other quarters.

The road we have traveled has been beset by unusual difficulties, and I am proud, in sending Christmas greetings to you and your families, to thank you profoundly for your effective cooperation in carrying forward the program of the Administration. The present international situation indicates that the New Year will bring numerous new problems in its train, but with the assurance of your continued support, I anticipate further progress, and look forward to even greater successes to come.



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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.

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EDITORS' COLUMN

The editors of the JOURNAL are depressed at being forced to turn this column once more into a begging mechanism. But, no "givee no printee." Almost every month an article of doubtful interest is run, through default of more worthy competition. Have some officers not heard that the JOURNAL sends checks to successful authors?

One concrete suggestion is that any officer who knows of interesting historical material in consular files, at any post, on which an apt article might be based, should so advise the JOURNAL. One of the board could then write it up, if copies of the files are in the Washington archives. If not, the officers at that post could be requested to do so. This process has yielded some excellent articles in the past.

Another suggestion—for a special feature—is for a series of unusual events or occurrences which might come under the heading "Believe it or not." These could cover a wide variety of topics, and be signed or unsigned as the contributor prefers. Anecdotes and the like are also much wanted, to add sparkle to our sometimes sombre pages.

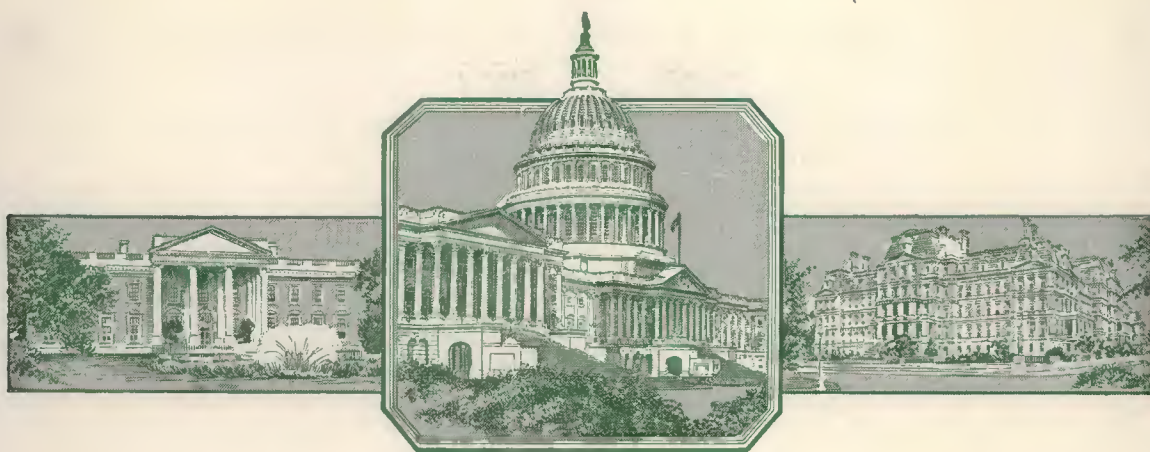
Some of the Letters published by the JOURNAL have proven of the greatest interest. As an inducement for more of these, the editors wish to remind correspondents that they have promised to keep all material confidential where this is desired.

Since Foreign Service officers stationed abroad are naturally most interested in news from the United States and particularly from the Department, officers stationed in Washington are urged to send suggestions for articles to the editors of the JOURNAL. It is frequently possible to secure material of timely interest and importance once the proper leads have been obtained.

A special plea is made to officers who have Christmas Cards bearing illustrations of interest to the Service, that they place the JOURNAL on their mailing lists.

Finally, it has been gleaned from visiting officers that "News from the Field" omits mention of countless events which rightfully belong to it. Even though certain officers have been asked to keep a particularly sharp weather eye open for material in their respective bailiwicks (see the Editors' Column for the issue of March, 1938), all of the officers of the Service are cordially invited to send in whatever notes they will, with photographs whenever possible. These will be printed without signature if requested.

Once more, however, a general but sincere word of thanks is given for the many contributions of the past. Without these the JOURNAL could not survive.



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

Secretary Hull, acting as the representative of this Government, signed the Anglo-American and the Canadian-American trade agreements in auspicious ceremonies at the White House on November 17. Earlier in the day he was present at the Union Station to meet Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada, who represented the Canadian Government in signing the Canadian-American agreement. The Secretary was host at a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel on November 18 in honor of Prime Minister King, and later attended a dinner at the Canadian Legation in the latter's honor.

The Secretary on November 19 attended the annual dinner of the National Press Club at which President Roosevelt and several other members of the cabinet were present.

On November 20 the Secretary was paid tribute by three educators and two editors for his application of President Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy. Broadcasting from four cities in a nation-wide National Broadcasting Company program, the speakers were Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; the Rev. John F. O'Hara, president of Notre Dame University; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University

of California; Felix Morley, editor of the *Washington Post*, and W. W. Waymack, editor of the *Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune*. Mr. Morley stated in part: "When the time comes for writing the history of these fateful years, perspective will reveal the true stature of Cordell Hull. As in the case with all great men, Mr. Hull has infinite patience. He knows that real progress, progress



International News Photos

Anthony Eden, accompanied by V. A. L. Mallet, Counselor of the British Embassy, visited the Department on December 12.



which holds its gains, is always slow." Dr. Dodds said in part: "Throughout the Americas the name of Secretary Hull spells dignity, sympathy and understanding without compromise of principle." Dr. Sproul, referring to the choice of the head of the American delegation to the Pan American Conference at Lima, asserted: "No abler representative of the United States could have been chosen than Mr. Cordell Hull."

The National Broadcasting Company from 10 to 11 P. M. on November 23 put on the air over Station WMAL, Washington, a program devoted to the Department of State and the Foreign Service, which closed with a five-minute talk by Secretary Hull. He stated that the development of the modern system of communications brought nearer and nearer home the fact that isolation and self-sufficiency were illusions and that interdependence and the need for cooperation were fundamental. He spoke of the essential part played by modern methods of communication in the conduct of this nation's foreign relations, with the personnel of the Department and the personnel of the Foreign Service carrying on their work with a common purpose and in closest cooperation. He said that it sometimes was stated that the perfection and rapidity of communication had reduced the rôle of the Foreign Service to one of merely carrying out instructions, but stressed that this was far from being an accurate statement, as the wise formulation of policy depended in large measure upon the complete, accurate and up-to-date information and mature judgment furnished by the experienced officers of the Foreign Service.

The Secretary sailed on November 25 from New York City on the S.S. *Santa Clara* for Lima as head of the American delegation to the Pan American Conference. He issued a statement at the ship concerning the conference and pledged this Government to support strongly at Lima every effort designed to strengthen the traditional ties among the American peoples and their governments.

Prior to sailing he had talks on the ship with Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson and Myron C. Taylor, Vice Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.

Before sailing the Secretary was presented with a bronze Boy Scout statuette from an international delegation of Scouts who boarded the ship. In accepting the gift, he stated: "Boy Scouting is a movement I have always admired for the fine work it is doing. When the going seems hard during the coming conference I shall

look at this Scout and be cheered by the thought of the youth we are all working for."

Secretary Hull arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, on November 30, and was welcomed aboard the S.S. *Santa Clara* by the American Minister and Mrs. Frank P. Corrigan; Major General Clarence Ridgley, governor of the Panama Canal; Rear Admiral Walter Vernou, commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District; Major Gen. David L. Stone, commanding general of Panama Canal Department; Rear Admiral J. W. Wilcox, commander of the Navy's Special Service Squadron, and Juan Chevalier, Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Panama.

The Secretary issued a statement at Cristobal in which he voiced the opinion that the Lima Conference would constitute a big factor for peace. The Secretary proceeded to Panama by special railway motor car, accompanied by Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Chevalier, and paid an official call on President Juan D. Arosemena, of Panama.

Later, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Berle, he spoke at the regional conference of Foreign Service Officers held from November 25 to December 2 at the Legation in Panama. With other members of the delegation he attended a reception at the Legation and sailed for Lima on December 1.

Upon arrival at Buenaventura on December 2 the Secretary issued a statement stressing the increasing friendship and mutual interests between Colombia and the United States, which he stated have found expression in the steps to raise their respective Legations in Bogota and Washington to Embassies.

During a brief stop at Guayaquil on December 4 the Secretary issued a brief statement expressing satisfaction at the recent signing of a trade agreement with Ecuador and on December 7 he arrived at Callao-Lima, where he issued a statement expressing his pleasure in again visiting Peru.

The Secretary made a radio address over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company from Lima on the night of December 8 in which he warned that peace could not be secured on a regional basis. The Pan American Conference was opened on December 9.

Under Secretary Welles

Under Secretary Welles served as chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, appointed last May by President Roosevelt, which rendered its report on November 30. The committee was composed



of representatives of 13 departments and agencies and was instructed to examine the subject of co-operation with the other American republics and to draft a concrete program designed to render closer and more effective the relationship between this Government and people with "our neighbors in the twenty republics to the south." The report undoubtedly will prove of extraordinary interest to Foreign Service Officers serving in these 20 republics. Among numerous recommendations, the Committee suggested that all American Embassies or Legations in these republics be furnished with moving picture film projection equipment and films.

On December 7 the Under Secretary and Ambassadors Hugh R. Wilson, William Phillips and William C. Bullitt attended a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House.

Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre participated in the ceremonies at the White House on November 17 in connection with the signing of the Anglo-American and Canadian-American trade agreements.

On December 12 he addressed the annual meeting of the Cotton Conference of the American Farm Bureau held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the subject, "The Dependence of Cotton Upon Sound Foreign Trade Policies."

Assistant Secretary Messersmith

Assistant Secretary Messersmith and Mrs. Messersmith visited New York City from November 19 to 28.

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle, a delegate to the Pan American Conference at Lima, made an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on November 20 on the subject of the conference. He spoke from New York City. On November 21 he addressed the District chapter of the National Lawyers Guild in Washington on the subject of the economic forces in the law of corporations.

Ambassadors

The November 28 issue of the magazine *Life* featured a double-page spread entitled "Do You Know These U. S. Ambassadors?" showing photographs of Ambassadors Hugh R. Wilson, Joseph P. Kennedy, Joseph C. Grew, William C. Bullitt, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Jefferson Caffery. Descriptive comment was given for each of these Ambassadors, the photographs being preceded by the following introduction:

"The United States has 17 Ambassadors in the major capitals of the world. Of these, ten are career men who have been carefully trained and tested most of their adult lives by the State Department. The rest are amateurs, appointed to their posts as a reward for their friendship or help (usually financial) to the party in power. Many are former businessmen, politicians, publishers, or socialites. Most, career or amateur, are wealthy in their own right, since the \$17,500 an Ambassador receives is hardly enough to cover his living and entertainment expenses. Under President Roosevelt the proportion of career Ambassadors and the quality of the amateurs have both risen, so that today the men in the key

(Continued on page 35)

DIPLOMATIC GOLF

At the golf match between the British Embassy and the Department of State on October 30: *From left to right: A. E. Overton, Colonel R. V. Reed, V. A. L. Mallet, Captain Curzon-Howe, Richard Southgate, Thomas Sterling, Joseph W. Ballentine, and Joseph P. Flack.*

Photo by Mr. James C. Dunn





News from the Field

STOCKHOLM

John M. Cabot sends the following translation from "Vi och Vårt," House organ of the Sigtuna School, for October, 1938, concerning the son of the American Minister to Sweden, Mr. Sterling:

"In the tournament for the younger boys there appeared a little gentleman of 'minimum size' who gained the admiration of the audience by his shrewd and skillful passages. This new tennis star is David Sterling, American by birth. He is only eleven, but he has exceptionally clean drives and puts extraordinary strength behind them despite his light weight. And one thing—he plays with his head!

"Sterling won the single championship without any great competition, and he lost only five or six games in the whole tournament!"

"The doubles was an hilarious affair. Sterling and Bobby Ericson won it after a very funny match."

They were allowed to participate only when the Tennis Board thought it best to have an even number of teams.

OSLO

The American Minister, Mrs. Florence J. Hariman, has as visitor her granddaughter, Miss Phyllis Russell of Burlingame, California. Miss Russell's friendliness, no less than her charm of manner, have contributed to make her a very welcome guest in Oslo society.

On October 29th in celebration of Hallowe'en the Legation was the scene of a costume ball which the Minister arranged in honor of her granddaughter. Over a hundred guests were present. An excellent orchestra provided the dance music for a colorful and most enjoyable evening. A buffet supper was served at midnight, while the dancing and the merriment continued until the small hours of the morning.

Three judges were selected from the guests to award prizes for the costumes. So varied and original were the costumes that the judges had difficulty in agreeing upon the awards. However, in their distribution, "home talent" had the good fortune to score



Courtesy of Louft and Wolf, Washington

MINIATURE CLIPPER SHIP RACE

Miniature square-rigged race during the 17th annual Miles River Regatta, on Chesapeake Bay, August 6th, 1938, between the brig *Isobel III*, commanded by Captain Carl M. J. von Zielinski, and the brigantine *Nippy*, commanded by Captain Franklin Carter. The *Isobel III* represents the Black Ball Line, while the *Nippy* the Red Cross Line. Both lines were strong competitors among the clippers about 100 years ago. The race was won by the *Isobel III*, who received the Ann McKim trophy.

Both vessels are about eighteen feet from stem to stern.

Captain Carter is a son of the late Edward H. Carter, formerly American Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. von Zielinski is a former American Foreign Service Officer. He built this brig with Mr. Coert du Bois, American Consul General at Habana.



heavily, a good portion of the prizes being captured by members of the Consulate General. Miss Russell, Consul General Beck, Consul Preston and

(Continued on page 58)

AMERICAN DAM AND CANAL

The aerial view below shows the American Dam extending across the Rio Grande two miles upstream from El Paso. The dam was recently built by the United States Section, International Boundary Commission, to divert water for American lands and to comply with the terms of the Water Treaty of 1906 which provide for the delivery of 60,000 acre-feet of water annually to Mexico in the bed of the Rio Grande at the head of the Acequia Madre, the main canal for the Juarez Valley. The dam is located in the United States just above the point where the Rio Grande ceases to be the international boundary line. Water for the irrigation of American lands is carried by the canal shown at the left of the dam. Delivery of water to Mexico is accomplished by opening one or more of the thirteen 20-foot radial gates in the main body of the dam.

The photograph was taken on October 18, 1938, by Louis V. Olson, for the United States Section, International Boundary Commission.

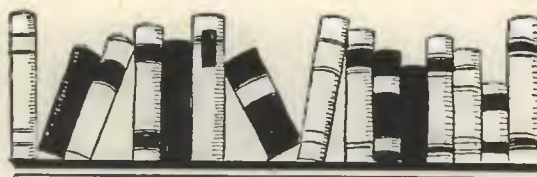


AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE AMERICAN-BRAZILIAN CULTURAL UNION AT SAO PAULO:

President Pacheco e Silva, Vice Rector Vampre, and Consul General Carol H. Foster.

On October 22, 1938, the American Consul General at Sao Paulo had the gratification of seeing the foundation of the "Uniao Cultural Brazil-Estados Unidos," sponsored by a large number of leading intellectuals of the State, including officials, physicians, lawyers, authors, and newspapermen. At the inaugural ceremony Mr. Foster delivered an address in the Portuguese language. The photograph was contributed by Mr. Foster.





A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

AMERICA AND THE STRIFE OF EUROPE, by J. Fred Rippy. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1938. xiii + 264 pp. \$2.

Professor Rippy's unalarmed and mellow preoccupation with the question of isolation *vs.* the myriad forms and degrees of collective security bore its first book-length blossom in *The Historical Background of the American Policy of Isolation* (written in collaboration with Angie Debo and published in 1924 by Smith College). The conclusion of that admirably documented study was that President Washington's Neutrality Proclamation "was the natural expression of a policy that had long since come to be regarded as a fundamental principle of American intercourse with foreign nations."

The predilection for isolation which peeped through the lines of the 1924 work is also visible in *America and the Strife of Europe*. Rippy asserts in the preface to the latter book (pp. x-xi): "If I were to offer any suggestions at all, they would be somewhat as follows: The history of our own enthusiasms, shortcomings, and aggressions recommends tolerance toward other nations. In weighing the irritating and seemingly irrational acts of foreign governments, we should ask ourselves what our own would do now or would have done in the past in similar circumstances. . . . I might also remark that the efforts of the United States to allay the strife of Europe have not been attended with signal success, but perhaps this would be a little beside the point. History seldom, if ever, exactly repeats itself."

The torso of the book, however, is built up with a fine impartial touch. Following a series of chapters on "The Regulation of European Conduct in America" (a whimsical description of the Monroe Doctrine), "Expansionist Idealism and Rationalizations," "Enthusiasms of 1898 and After," etc., there are incisive chapters on the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary Bryan, and President Wilson in relation to "the peace of Europe." In

the final chapter, entitled "The Plight of the Isolationists," Professor Rippy refers to the statement of Secretary of State Hull at Nashville that "national isolation is not a means to security, but rather a fruitful source of insecurity."

The book contains a critical bibliography, four well-planned maps, an index, and a scarlet cover-design showing American industry flourishing, Europe ablaze, and the waves of the Atlantic rippling significantly between them.

—WILLIAM GERBER.

THE CULTURE OF CITIES, by Louis Mumford. Pp. xii + 586. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. 1938. \$5.00.

Language and cities are the two greatest art forms that mankind has developed. The former is universal, the latter is the product of civilization. Destroy the city, and while humanity could go on existing under various savage or barbaric modes of life, civilization would vanish. The culture of cities whether good, bad, progressive or retrograde, is therefore properly a subject for careful analysis, especially in a world becoming increasingly metropolitan.

The Culture of Cities is not an encyclopedia of all cities, everywhere, through the ages since Babel. The author limits his study in time by starting with the medieval city, and thereby obtains a unity dynamic in effect as he follows the evolution of urban living to the immediate present.

Many an author, fatigued by the pressures of modern life, has escaped with little cries of relief to medievalism and has painted the city of the middle ages with the colors of a stained glass window. Mr. Mumford has eschewed this sentimental approach, but at the same time he disposes of many traditional and incorrect notions about the walled town of the feudal period. The medieval city was built for permanence and purposefully designed, and its hygiene was much superior to the crowded urbanism which succeeded it. Certain



activities might seem quaint to a more puritanic age; to cite one illustration (p. 35), "Chastity and virginity were the ideal states; but even the prostitutes formed guilds, and in Hamburg, Wien and Augsburg, for example, the brothels were under municipal protection."

When the Renaissance displaced and replaced the ways of medievalism, a new type of city which the author terms "baroque" was developed. It was the germ of the "capital," the key city of the national state. The architectural design conformed to the needs of the royal army and the governmental bureaucracy; the palace, not the guild hall, became the center of secular life, and streets became the thoroughfares for pageants and military parades rather than of religious processions. Crowding became intense, sanitation became preposterous, until at last when even a king wanted to breathe he had to build a country place like Versailles some leagues from his capital.

The type of city life which followed the baroque was that of the "industrial towns," which reached such astonishing proportions in the vast agglomerations of modern London and New York, but which came into existence throughout the extent of the industrialized world. They created entirely new problems, not only of policing and administration but of feeding and particularly of water supply. Their needs and all the multifarious effects of their existence have made them centers of a new regionalism, which is a very different thing from sectionalism. Mr. Mumford does not see much good in them as they evolved in the nineteenth century, and he makes a strong case for his view. But again, just as he refused to be a medieval idealist, he now refuses to be a utopian crying in the wilderness and confines himself firmly to facts. He finds that modern civilization, in regional settings, is modifying the culture of its cities in the direction of improvement. Urban walls have long been obsolete; even fortifications offer little protection against a rain of destruction from the air. The effort to solve the problem of congestion by slum crowding and by building vertically to dizzy heights has been no solution, and the development of suburbs is a significant movement in a new direction.

The compendious details (from zoos to the fact that toilet paper was a blessing obtained from China) which are marshalled into a coherent whole in this book can not all be passed in review. It is a volume for the mature mind. The text is visualized by a number of excellent illustrations, and there is appended a useful bibliography and index.—GEORGE VERNE BLUE.

BOTH PARTIES GIVE HULL BIG VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP

(The following article is quoted in part from the *Baltimore Sun* for December 7, 1938, under the above title.)

"Secretary of State Cordell Hull receives an overwhelming vote of confidence from the American public in a survey just completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

"More than eight out of every ten voters who have formed an opinion about his work as Secretary of State say they think he has done a good job. Even a majority of Republican voters join with Democrats in lauding the record and accomplishments of the veteran Southern statesman.

"To test the public's attitude toward the Secretary, the Institute asked a cross-section of voters in all parties: 'Do you think Cordell Hull has done a good job or a poor job as Secretary of State?'

HOW SENTIMENT IS DIVIDED

"Approximately two-fifths of the voters, chiefly in the lower income groups, replied that they had formed no definite opinion or did not feel qualified to answer. Among the remaining majority, sentiment divided as follows:

Good job	85%
Poor job	15%

"Especially interesting is the vote by parties. The rank and file of Republicans, whose party has generally opposed a low tariff policy, strongly indorse the man who believes in mutual tariff cuts among nations.

"Of all Republicans with opinions on Hull, seventy-five per cent said he was doing a good job. Among Democrats the vote of approval was ninety-one per cent.

THREE REASONS FOR POPULARITY

"It is evident from the comments of voters in the survey that Secretary Hull is popular for three chief reasons.

"One is his reciprocal trade treaty program. A second is the feeling on the part of voters that his views are 'soundly moderate,' or as one voter put it, 'he's neither a radical nor a conservative, but a good middle-of-the-roader.' Third, a large number of persons echo the view of one voter that 'he has done a good, efficient job with less fuss and ballyhoo than any other New Dealer.'

"Those voters who do not favor the Secretary

(Continued on page 53)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 4, 1938:

Cecil Wayne Gray of Bristol, Tennessee, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

John F. Stone of Wayne, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Henry A. W. Beck of Indianapolis, Indiana, American Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, and will serve in dual capacity.

Burton Y. Berry of Fowler, Indiana, American Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, and will serve in dual capacity.

Claude B. Chipfield of Canton, Illinois, American Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, and will serve in dual capacity.

Andrew B. Foster of Haverford, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, and will serve in dual capacity.

Foy D. Kohler of Toledo, Ohio, Third Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, and will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Margaret M. Hanna of Kansas, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, will retire from the Foreign Service effective at the close of business on December 31, 1938.

Francis R. Stewart of New York City, New York, American Consul at Venice, Italy, will retire from the Foreign Service effective March 1, 1939.

The American Consulate at Buenaventura, Colombia, was closed October 31, 1938.

An American Consulate was established at Cali,

Colombia, and was opened on November 14, 1938.

Dr. Alonzo B. Garrett of West Virginia, retired American Foreign Service Officer, died in Gallipolis, Ohio, on November 1, 1938.

In the non-career service:

Zern Hiner of Peru, Indiana, American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, has been transferred as clerk in the Legation at Riga, Latvia.

George C. Minor of Charleston, West Virginia, American Vice Consul at Moscow, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Courtland Christiani of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

James E. Brown of Washington, D. C., clerk in the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that place.

Julian K. Smedberk of New York City, New York, American Vice Consul at Dundee, Scotland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Adrian B. Colquitt of Savannah, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, has been appointed

American Vice Consul at Panama.

T. Leonard Lilliestrom of New York City, New York, American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

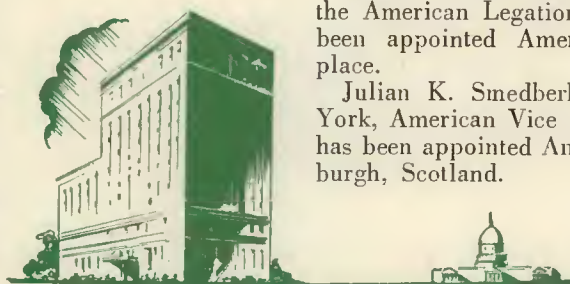
The assignment of Donn Paul Medalie of Illinois, as American Vice Consul at Regina, Canada, has been cancelled. Mr. Medalie has been appointed American Vice Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Changes since November 25:

John K. Davis of Wooster, Ohio, American Consul General at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned American Consul General at Warsaw, Poland.

Paul R. Josselyn of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, American Consul General at Hankow, China, has been

(Continued on page 34)





DOWN THE HATCH

Security (steel) vans recently moved or now moving: Belgrade to Peiping; New York to Mukden; Singapore to Palermo; Plymouth to Rio; Moscow to Brussels; Washington to Munich, Prague, Berlin, Cairo; Mexico to London; Wilmington to Buenos Aires.

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LETTERS

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

REMINISCENCES

By FRANCIS B. KEENE, Retired

The September number of the JOURNAL published an article by my friend Ralph J. Totten, one of the best officers and one of the best of good fellows I ever knew in the Service, who last year joined me in the *otium cum dig.* of retirement. In it he quoted a rhymed toast which I read at a luncheon which I gave in his honor at Geneva on December 5, 1915, when he was Consul General at Large.

How I wrote that toast seems worth relating, for it was the product of a war-torn brain under very unusual circumstances.

I was Consul at Geneva from 1905 to 1915. When the great war began Switzerland swarmed with thousands of Americans, and mine was the most difficult post of all, through which they wished to get through to Paris, Cherbourg, and home. For weeks I was every day continuously in my office from 16 to 18 hours, going home at 1 a. m. and returning so early that I could receive the first American sovereign who demanded to see the chief and not a subordinate. For what may have been thought "gallant and meritorious services" during that great test of patience, endurance and efficiency, I was promoted Consul General at Zurich, and took charge there on July 1, 1915, without any interval of rest.

My family had gone to the U. S. in May, 1914, where I was to have joined them. I kept the home in Geneva open, with my servants in charge, when transferred to Zurich, until my wife should return and superintend the removal. That reunion did not come until February, 1916, after a separation of nearly two years.

Totten finished his inspection of the offices in Switzerland at Geneva, and I arranged an official luncheon in his honor at my home. It was a Sunday, the only day when, from time to time, I could run down from Zurich for a few hours and keep the fire of memory, devotion and hope burning on the home altar.

I went to morning service at the American Church. While the rector was preaching his sermon I suddenly thought that I ought to have written a rhymed toast for my guest of honor at the

luncheon at one o'clock. In my pocket I found a page of blank paper. With my large hymn book as a combined desk and shield from observation, while pretending to listen to the sermon, I wrote those verses. My archives bulge with hundreds of the products of my Muse, and that one holds the record as my most rapid sprint up the foot-hills of Parnassus. Pegasus was winded when I dismounted. To the rector I confessed my inattention, and he forgave me.

Totten said in that article that I am "a writer of many verses, mostly connected with golf." If he comes to Rome, I'll show him three volumes of records of other kinds. Forty years ago I was known all over the golfing world as "The Laureate of the Links," but I haven't a laurel with which to crown my silver hair. Fifteen years ago there was published, in New York and London, my *Lyrics of the Links*, with 68 titles on the poetry, sentiment and humor of golf, unique because it was the only book of golf verse, all by one author, ever published. Of the millions of players in golfdom, not more than a thousand bought that book. "Poets are born, not paid," parodied some one.

This article is headed Reminiscences. The tale of how the toast was written in sanctified surroundings may not be thought what that sparkling spirit, Lady Dorothy Neville, called "reminiscence," a word-coinage that made me envious, and deserves admission to the dictionary. Being chronically afflicted with what I call inflammation of the association of ideas, I recall a coinage of my own. While still in active service as Consul General here in Rome, I received a letter from the U. S. Across the top was printed the name of the writer, followed by A.B., A.M., Ph.D., and a string of other scholastic letters, some of which were unfamiliar. He said that the University of Turin conferred a certain degree which he wished to add to his collection, in absentia, for he didn't want to come over and get it. He asked me how to go about acquiring it. I of course referred the letter to my colleague in Turin. In my covering letter I said that, judging from the number of degrees already possessed, or alleged to be possessed, by the writer, his wish to get another, in absentia, led me to think him "degredy."





Philologists may dissent, but I think that a legitimate coinage.

Many years ago there appeared in the Harvard Lampoon the following:

"I like to quote the fragrant lines of Keats,
And often I am caught by Shelley's tone;
And yet, for clever thoughts and quaint conceits,
Give me some little lyric of my own."

At the risk of being accused of gazing, Narcissus-like, into the Pierian spring upon my own reflection, and as proof that Totten was right when he said I wrote golf verses, I recall another toast in verse which I wrote for a dinner of The Rome Golf Club on April 20, 1921. It was written when under extreme pressure of official duties, for the avalanche of emigration to the U. S. fell upon me in Rome after the great war, and in the calendar year 1920 I granted visa to 43,289 passports. It was as follows:

ACQUA SANTA

Flanked by Cecilia Metella's battlemented tomb
That towers o'er the ancient Appian Way in massive gloom,
By ruined arches of the Claudian Aqueduct that slaked
The thirst of Romans when the Christian Era yet was new
And heathendom was from its pagan darkness first awaked,
Lies Acqua Santa, for sweet water famed. From there the view
Sweeps undulating southward to the Alban Hills away.
There golfers gaily gather in the fine and friendly fray.

The dust of early martyrs in your tee may still survive,
And Romulus perhaps had passed the place from which you drive.
A Caesar may have marched a lusty legion toward the foe,
Or furtive feet have fled from persecution past the spot
Where you, one under Bogey, win four up and three to go,
And smile when complimented on that deadly brassey shot.
The mind is never bunkered, and the eye sweeps far away,
Where history is mingled with the tingling zest of play.



If golf had been a still more ancient game, Rome's history

Might not have been so blood-stained, nor so smirched by treachery.

Colonna and Orsini might have met and settled score

With clubs instead of swords and spears upon a sun-swept green.

The spirit of fair play and sport would not have spilled such gore

As did those heated contests of the Guelf and Ghibelline.

If Rome had challenged Carthage to a team-match without gall,

The world might not know Gibbon nor have read Decline and Fall.

"Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay," might form a tee

For Acqua Santa golfers. I could write an epopee Of long historic drives of thought about the ground we tread,

Of brassey inspirations flying far and straight and fast,

Of iron strokes on wings of keen imagination sped, Of mashie pitches lofting over hunkers of the past. Historical allusions we may leave to Clio's scroll. To health of the Rome Golf Club let us putt the 19th hole.

Rome, October 18, 1938.

A HEARTHPLACE IN WASHINGTON

It would be very interesting to obtain a composite resumé of the impressions concerning the Department carried away by field officers after their visits to Washington. I think I would not be much wrong in surmising that, with the exception of a small number of officers who have served in the Department, or who have a number of intimate friends or relatives there, or who are of high rank in the Service, they feel that the Department is lacking to at least a small degree in hospitality, not by choice but by necessity, and that they had not gained as much by their visits in the direction of a more thorough and concrete concept of the organization and methods of the Department as they had anticipated. In justification of their impressions as well as of the Depart-

(Continued on page 54)



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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 30)

assigned American Consul General at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Clarence J. Spiker of Washington, D. C., American Consul General at Basel, Switzerland, has been assigned American Consul General at Hankow, China.

Dudley G. Dwyre of Fort Collins, Colorado, American Consul General at Panama, Panama, has been assigned American Consul General and First Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Parker W. Buhrman of Botecourt County, Virginia, American Consul General at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been assigned American Consul General at Basel, Switzerland.

Raymond E. Cox of New York City, New York, First Secretary of Legation at Praha, Czechoslovakia, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Oslo, Norway.

Jefferson Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, First Secretary of Legation at Oslo, Norway, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Patrick Mallon of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Frederick E. Farnsworth of Colorado Springs, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department:

	November
J. B. Faust, Santiago	12
George L. Brandt	12
Edward R. Pierce, Moscow	14
Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Chungking	14
Benjamin M. Hulley, Paris	14
Hayward G. Hill, Geneva	14
George R. Merrill, Harbin	14
Howard K. Travers, Budapest	14
Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Istanbul	14
Orme Wilson, Brussels	15
Gerald Keith, Bogotá	15
Josephine Pasquini, Rome	15
Daniel V. Anderson, Bombay	16
Alfred T. Nester, Guayaquil	17
Jefferson Patterson, Oslo	17
George L. Fleming, Kingston	18
William Phillips, Rome	18
M. L. Stafford, Guadalajara	21
J. O. Denby, Capetown	21
John S. Service, Shanghai	21
Alexander W. Weddell, Buenos Aires	22
Warwick Perkins, Toronto	22
Jeannette Mertsy, Yunnanfu	22
K. de G. MacVitty, Amoy	22



Charles W. Lewis, Jr., San Jose	25
M. M. Vance, Windsor	25
H. H. Balch, Dublin	25
W. Everett Scotten, Bucharest	25
Eugene W. Nabel, Zurich	25
E. P. Lawton, Habana	25
John M. Allison, Nanking	25
W. W. Butterworth, London	28
Donald H. Nichols, Moscow	28
C. E. Arnold, Riga	29
Knowlton V. Hicks, Vancouver	29
Virginia Brown, Stuttgart	30
M. W. Altaffer, Zurich	30
<i>December</i>	
Edward Anderson, Ciudad Trujillo	1
Gordon Lee Burke, Tientsin	2
T. Edmund Burke, Quebec	2
H. Merle Cochran, Paris	2
Emile P. Cassie, Jr., Peking	3
E. L. Murphy, Kaunas	3
George F. Scherer, Mexico City	5
Jacob D. Beam, Berlin	8
Laurence E. Salisbury, Department	8
A. E. Gray, Helsinki	10

NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 25)

posts are probably abler Ambassadors than ever before in U. S. history.

Usually an Ambassador's job is to look very impressive and make himself well-liked, while his efficient staff does the work. But with world affairs in their present jittery state, the six shown here were really working hard last week, looking out for America's interests in six of the world's trouble-spots."

Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson

The Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, following the announcement by President Roosevelt that he had ordered Ambassador Wilson to the United States to report on the situation prevailing in Germany, arrived at New York City on November 25 on the S.S. *Manhattan*. Owing to the fact that Secretary Hull desired to talk with him before sailing for Lima during the same afternoon, the Ambassador boarded a Coast Guard cutter from the *Manhattan* as it entered the Narrows. He was rushed to Pier A, North River, and was sped in a waiting automobile, accompanied by other machines bearing police detectives, to the S.S. *Santa Clara* at the foot of West 15th Street.

He later proceeded to Washington and called on Acting Secretary Welles in the Department on November 26, en route to Warm Springs, Georgia, where he had been instructed by President Roosevelt to proceed. On the same date Acting Secretary Welles made public that Ambassador Wilson

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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

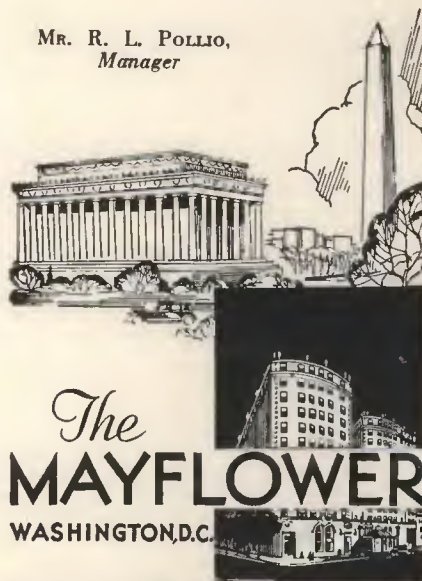
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would remain in the United States indefinitely as a consultant on German-American relations.

Ambassador William Phillips, who also had been instructed to proceed to Warm Springs, accompanied Ambassador Wilson and arrived at the President's "Little White House" on the night of November 27. The President conferred with them for several hours that evening and again on November 28, after which they left for Washington.

On December 3 Ambassador Wilson visited Montclair, New Jersey, and participated as a guest of honor in the eighteenth annual barn party of the Yale Club of Montclair.

After visiting Washington, he departed on December 8 for the West Coast of Florida on leave.

Ambassador William Phillips

The Ambassador to Italy, Mr. William Phillips, arrived in New York City on the S.S. *Queen Mary* on November 17 on home leave. Due to the death of his brother, Dr. John Charles Phillips, 62, a prominent naturalist, which occurred near Dover, New Hampshire, on November 14 while on a hunting trip, Ambassador Phillips proceeded immediately to Boston to attend the funeral services.

He visited the Department on November 18 and was a luncheon guest at the White House on the following day. He spent several days in Washington following his return from conferences with President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Georgia, and then proceeded to Boston. He planned to have sailed from New York City for his post on December 14.

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson

The Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, was due to have left the temporary capital of China, Chungking, on December 12 en route to the United States on leave. Acting Secretary Welles, in announcing the forthcoming visit of Ambassador Johnson, stated that the latter had not been in the United States for almost four years and that it seemed desirable for him to come to Washington at this time to give the benefits of his views to President Roosevelt and other officials in personal conversations. Secretary Welles stated that the Ambassador would leave China via the new motor road being built from Yunnanfu to Rangoon, that he would fly to London, and proceed by boat to New York City, where he was expected to arrive about mid-January. It was made clear that Ambassador Johnson had been called to Washington for consultation.

Ambassador John Van A. MacMurray

The Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, acted as the special representative of



President Roosevelt in participating in the funeral services of the late President Kemal Ataturk on November 12.

Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell

The Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, who has been spending home leave principally at Virginia House in Richmond, Virginia, visited Washington from December 5 to 9 and with Mrs. Weddell were honor guests at a dinner given by the Argentine Ambassador and Senora de Espil.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, returned to New York City on November 17 following a short leave taken in Bermuda. He visited Washington for several days and proceeded by plane to Miami en route to Nassau, where he arrived on November 23. He had indicated that he intended to stay in Nassau about two weeks but spent only six days, returning by plane to Miami on November 30 en route to Warm Springs, Georgia, where he conferred with President Roosevelt and returned with him to Washington on December 6. He planned to spend the Christmas holidays with his daughter, Miss Anne Bullitt, a student at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia, and to sail from New York City for his post on January 7.

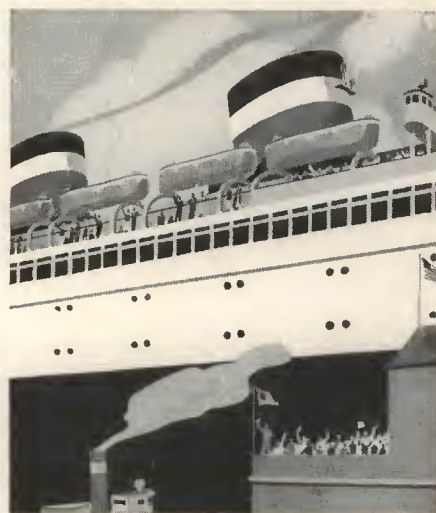
Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, on November 24 addressed the American Society in London at its annual Thanksgiving dinner. He praised the democracies and stated that "our foreign-born citizens, by and large, are Americans before anything else."

The American press on November 25 published photographs of the Ambassador presenting the American Navy Cross in London to Vice Admiral L. G. E. Crabbe, R.N., retired, "in recognition of his voluntary and unstinted cooperation" in assisting the survivors of the U.S.S. *Panay* when it was bombed on the Yangtze River in December, 1937.

In his press conference on November 28 Acting Secretary Welles stated that Ambassador Kennedy would return to the United States on leave for the Christmas holidays but that the visit, the leave of absence for which had been requested by the Ambassador, would have no official significance. He was scheduled to have sailed from Southampton on December 10 on the S.S. *Queen Mary*.

An Associated Press dispatch from London dated November 28 quoted Ambassador Kennedy



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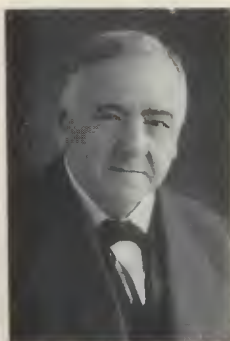


as stating on that date to a large group of American businessmen that before accepting his appointment to London President Roosevelt had told him, "Joe, you've been working pretty hard for a long time. Go over there and take it easy for a while. You know, they have week-ends over there from Thursday until Tuesday." He said that "week end" now was synonymous with "crisis" and that he couldn't remember a week end when somebody hadn't said, "Something's going to happen on Saturday."

The Ambassador on November 29 addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the English-Speaking Union, hailing the Anglo-American trade agreement as "the greatest commercial agreement of all time." He also addressed the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce on December 6.

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The Ambassador to Peru, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, delivered an address on the subject of the Pan American Conference on December 6 from Lima on an international broadcast of the National Broadcasting Company.



Josephus Daniels

Ambassador Josephus Daniels

The Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, left Mexico City on December 16 in order to spend Christmas and to take a vacation at Raleigh, N. C. He was in Washington on December 20 and 21, visiting officials of the Department.

Ambassador Norman Armour

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, read a message from President Roosevelt to the new Chilean-North American Institute of Cultural Relations which met at Santiago in late November.

Minister Leland Harrison

The Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Leland Harrison, in mid-October won the annual men's championship golf tournament of the Bern Golf Club over a large field of contestants, including various other members of the diplomatic corps and prominent Bernese, according to



Norman Armour

word just received in the Department. Mr. Harrison thus adds another award to others which he has captured in golf competition elsewhere. The accompanying photograph shows the Minister preparing to drive off the second tee, with the Bernese Alps in the background.



Leland Harrison

Special Ambassador

Myron C. Taylor

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, Ambassador on Special Mission and Vice Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, sailed from New York City on November 26 on the S.S. *Normandie* and reached London on December 1. At his press conference on November 18 Secretary Hull had announced that President Roosevelt had asked Mr. Taylor to return to London as the American representative to meet with the committee. The Secretary, in a short statement, declared that the developments of the preceding few days in Germany had redoubled the urgency of finding new homes for hundreds of thousands of persons and that this government was already granting admission to these unfortunates to the full extent permitted by law.

On the day preceding his sailing Mr. Taylor made a radio address from New York City on the subject, "The Importance of the Refugee Problem."

Minister Florence J. Harriman

The Minister to Norway, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, acted as the special representative of President Roosevelt in attending the funeral services of the late Queen Maud of Norway in early December.

Minister George T. Summerlin

The Chief of Protocol, Minister George T. Summerlin, was the subject of the following amusing story in the WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND column in the Washington *Herald* of November 17:

"The chief of protocol of the State Department is the master of official form and precedence. He decrees where guests shall sit at a state dinner, whether an Ambassador outranks a Supreme Court Justice and whether a dignitary rates 'Your Excellency,' 'Your Honor,' or just plain 'Sir.'"

"Present chief of protocol is George T. Summerlin. When Summerlin wants to smoke, you



would expect him to produce a gold cigarette case, a lighter and a fancy cigarette holder. Instead, this quintessence of propriety pulls out a sack of "makin's," rolls himself a neat smoke and licks the paper with his tongue.

"Social form or no social form, George T. Summerlin rolls his own."

Special Assistant to the Secretary

The Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, on December 9 addressed the State Agricultural Meeting for Nebraska held at the College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska, on the subject, "Agriculture's Stake in the British Agreement and the Trade Agreements Program."

Chief, Division of Research and Publication

Mr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, was the subject of the column, "An American You Should Know," a daily feature of the *Washington Star*, in its issue of December 1. In brief, the article stated at the outset: "A wag once dubbed Foreign Service men 'white-spatted cookie pushers.' The soft impeachment is far from descriptive of that big, breezy, broad-shouldered Californian, Cyril Wynne, who might be 'Jim' Farley's twin brother in appearance, amiability and political predilection. For five years Mr. Wynne has headed the State Department's Division of Research and Publicity."

Foreign Service Officers

Warwick Perkins, Consul at Toronto in charge of visa work there, was summoned to the Department for temporary work and assumed his duties in the Visa Division on November 21. The detail was scheduled to be for approximately six weeks or two months.

"PARTS UNKNOWN"

The recently-published novel, "Parts Unknown," written by Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes and dealing with the Foreign Service, will be filmed soon by RKO, according to announcement made in Hollywood on December 6. It was stated that Barbara Stanwyck will play the feminine lead when the new film goes into production following the completion of her present work in the picture "Union Pacific." It will be recalled that "Parts Unknown" was referred to in the June issue of the *JOURNAL* as the story of a vice consul who served in La Paz, Canton and Yunnanfu, resigning and subsequently being named Ambassador to Great Britain.

Selden Chapin, Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Division of the American Republics, was designated on November 21 as an Assistant Chief of that Division.

John Hubner, Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, made a journey rarely undertaken by white men into the remote regions of Matto Grosso in western Brazil from September 6 to 30, his route having totalled 3,165 miles. He travelled by automobile, train, bus and launch. His journey included Cuyaba, the capital of Matto Grosso, San Luiz de Caceres, close to the Bolivian frontier, and Porto Esperance, close to the Brazilian-Bolivian-Paraguayan frontier.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., Second Secretary at London, arrived in Washington on November 28 from London and began a brief detail of consultation in the Treasury Department. He planned to have returned to his post prior to Christmas.

H. Merle Cochran, First Secretary at Paris, arrived in New York City on December 1 on the *S.S. Queen Mary* and proceeded to Washington, where he began a brief detail of consultation in the Treasury Department.

Edward Anderson, recently appointed Third Secretary and Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, spent a week in early December in Washington, devoting a part of his time to reading reports in the Division of the American Republics. He motored from his last post, Mexico City, to Washington via Laredo, San Antonio, Baton Rouge, where he visited his mother and brother, Nashville, and the Shenandoah Valley. He drove to New York

John Hubner

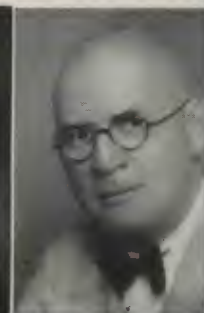
W. W. Butterworth, Jr.

H. M. Cochran

C. W. Perkins, Jr.

Selden Chapin

Cyril Wynne





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Edward Anderson

City and sailed on December 8 for his post.

Avra M. Warren, Chief of the Visa Division and former Foreign Service Inspector, departed from New York City on November 30 on the S.S. *Manhattan* for a short inspection trip in Europe. During his absence Eliot B. Coulter, Assistant Chief, will be in charge of the Visa Division.

Consul John H. Morgan and Vice Consul Theodore J. Hohenthal, of Vienna, acting under instructions of the Department, attended the trial of Dr. Oscar Lavine and Dr. M. G. Albert, American Jew, held at Vienna in early December.

The article concerning Vice Consul Lee Worley, which appeared in the item from Barcelona in the December issue of the JOURNAL, was immediately picked up by The Associated Press and given considerable prominence in the American press.

Cecil Wayne Gray, Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Secretary's office and an assistant to the Secretary during the Pan American Conference, was the subject of a complimentary paragraph in the column, "Washington Observations," written by Frederic William Wile, in the *Washington Star* of November 30. In part the article stated: "Despite the fact that he hails from the Republican sector of Andrew Jackson's bailiwick, Mr. Gray enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of the distinguished Democrat (Mr. Hull) who continues to be boomed in all parts of the country as an ideal candidate for President in 1940."

Laurence E. Salisbury, until recently First Secretary at Peiping, reported for duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on December 7. He proceeded from Peiping via Siberia, and spent several days in Berlin, Praha and Paris en route. He arrived at New York City on December 5 on the S.S. *President Roosevelt*.

John M. Allison, who has been serving as Third Secretary and Consul at Nanking, visited Washington from November 25 to December 2, after spending approximately a month with Mrs.



C. W. Gray



L. E. Salisbury

Allison in visiting New York City and nearby points. On leaving Washington they proceeded to his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, before their scheduled sailing from San Francisco on the S.S. *President Pierce* on December 30 for the Orient.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Consul at Geneva, acting under instructions of the Department, attended the meeting of the governing

body of the finance committee of the International Labor Organization held at Paris, beginning December 1.

The *New York Times* of November 27 devoted more than usual space and published a photograph of Miss Margaret M. Hanna, Consul at Geneva, in announcing her retirement from the Foreign Service, effective December 31.

Daniel V. Anderson, Vice Consul at Bombay, reported to the Division of Current Information on November 21 for temporary duty of approximately two months during the absence of Michael J. McDermott, Chief, at the Pan American Conference. Mr. Anderson was assigned to write the daily radio bulletin. He will resume home leave later.

Jefferson Patterson, until recently First Secretary at Oslo, spent about 10 days in and near Washington in late November and early December before proceeding on leave to Dayton, Ohio. While in Washington he visited his sister, and also stayed several days at his farm in nearby Maryland. He planned to sail for his new post in the Embassy at Berlin late in December.

Herschel V. Johnson, Counselor at London, visited the Department on December 1 en route to New York City, where he sailed on the following day for his post after spending home leave principally at his home in Charlotte, North Carolina.

James Orr Denby, Consul at Capetown, has been spending home leave at his home in Washington since his arrival at New York City on November 17. He



Jefferson Patterson

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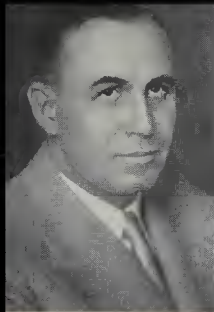
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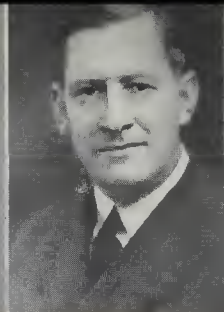
J. B. Faust



J. O. Denby



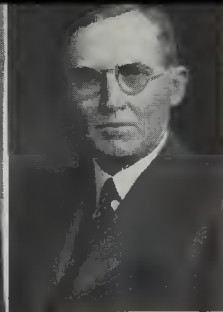
K. V. Hicks



H. K. Travers



G. L. Burke



H. H. Balch

proceeded on leave to handle private business matters following the death last February of his father, Mr. Charles Denby. Mrs. Denby accompanied him, their two sons, George and Douglas, having been left with a relative now residing in Italy.

John B. Faust, Consul at Santiago, Chile, interrupted his home leave, which he was spending with his family at Denmark, South Carolina, and reported for temporary duty in the Division of the American Republics on December 9. His detail was scheduled to last for several weeks.

Marshall M. Vance, Consul at Windsor, visited the Department on November 25 after having made a hurried motor trip from his post to his home in Dayton, Ohio, where his mother, Mrs. John W. Boren, was ill. She died before his arrival. After visiting Washington, he proceeded direct to his post.

Henry H. Balch, Consul General at Dublin, arrived in New York City on November 14 and visited a son there for about 10 days before visiting Washington for about 10 days. He planned to pay a brief visit to his home in Huntsville, Alabama, and to revisit the Department before returning to his post in January.

Gordon L. Burke, Consul at Tientsin, visited the Department for several days during the first week of December before proceeding on home leave to his home in Macon, Georgia. He proceeded from Tientsin via Siberia, and spent several days each in Berlin, Cologne, Paris and London.

Knowlton V. Hicks, Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, visited the Department from November 29 to December 3, making his residence at the University Club.

Howard K. Travers, First Secretary and Consul General at Budapest, spent five days at the Department in mid-November and proceeded with Mrs. Travers to St. Catharine's, Ontario, where their children are attending school. Mr. Travers planned to make a short visit in Suffern, New York, before sailing for his post on January 4 on the S.S. *Manhattan*.

Maurice L. Stafford, recently appointed Consul at Guadalajara, spent the last week of November at Washington after arriving from his former post

at Rio de Janeiro. He left by motor for Mexico, planning a stop-over at Windsor, Missouri.

Eugene Nabel, Vice Consul at Zurich, arrived in New York City on November 10 on the S.S. *Washington* and after visiting in his home in Providence, Rhode Island, arrived in Washington on November 23. He remained in the city for about 10 days and then proceeded on his first visit to the South. His itinerary included stops at Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami Beach and the Tampa Bay region.

Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, arrived in New York City on November 24 on the S.S. *Vulcania* from Gibraltar after completing an extensive tour of posts under the jurisdiction of that Division. He visited Istanbul, Ankara, Teheran, Baghdad, Beirut, Jerusalem, Cairo, Tangier, and Casablanca.

Willard L. Beaulac, First Secretary at Habana, assumed duties on a temporary assignment in the Division of the American Republics on November 21, having been summoned from his post to serve during the absence of Laurence Duggan and George H. Butler, respectively, Chief and an Assistant Chief of the Division.

Orme Wilson, recently appointed Counselor at Brussels, spent the third week of November in Washington en route to Brussels from his last post at Buenos Aires. He sailed from New York City on November 30 on the S.S. *Manhattan*, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

Karl deG. Mac Vitty, recently appointed Consul at Amoy, visited Washington on November 22-24 after spending the greater part of his home leave at his home in Nashville, Tennessee. He continued on to New York City and planned to sail from San Francisco on the S.S. *President Taft* on December 2 for his new post.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Consul at Istanbul, arrived in New York with Mrs. Latimer on November 10 on home leave, most of which will be spent at Mrs. Latimer's home in Oxford, Maryland.

W. Everett Scotten, Third Secretary and Consul at Bucharest, spent the last week of November at the Department before commencing a six weeks' visit to Pasadena, California.



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Charles W. Lewis, Jr., recently appointed Second Secretary and Consul at San Jose, arrived in New York on November 24 on the S.S. *Exeter* from his last post at Izmir. After visiting the Department for several days he planned to sail from New York City on December 3 for his new post. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lewis and their five-year-old daughter, Nancy.



C. W. Lewis, Jr.

Edward P. Lawton, Second Secretary at Habana, registered at the Department on November 25 and then proceeded with Mrs. Lawton to Charlottesville, Virginia, where they visited friends. They returned to Habana during the first week of December.

Alfred T. Nester spent the third week of November at the Department en route from his post as Consul at Palermo to his new post at Guayaquil. He sailed on December 17 for Lima to attend the F. S. O. Conference before proceeding to Guayaquil. His son, John Nester, received the JOURNAL scholarship last fall and is studying at Lawrenceville School.



A. T. Nester

John S. Service, Vice Consul at Shanghai, visited the Department during the last week of November and departed with Mrs. Service to visit her former home in Berkeley, California. They planned to sail for Shanghai in late January.

Gerald Keith, recently appointed Second Secretary and Consul at Bogota, visited the Department from November 15 to 19, and conferred in New York City with the Minister-designate to Colombia, Mr. Spruille Braden, before sailing for his post. Mrs. Keith visited relatives in Minneapolis and planned to rejoin Mr. Keith within a short time.



Gerald Keith



Miscellaneous

An interesting feature story concerning the Department and the Foreign Service appeared in the New York *Herald-Tribune* of December 4. It stated in part:

"Not since 1919, when the diplomats of most of the world made over the map of Europe, has the State Department and Foreign Service of the United States burned so much midnight oil as in the last few weeks. A few weeks ago it was the Czechoslovakian crisis that taxed to the utmost and now it is the German refugee problem.

"It is necessary to go back to May, 1919, when the peace conference was in session at Versailles, to find a parallel to the feverish activity that goes on today in the State Department here and in the embassies and consulates abroad. The burdens of those who shape and carry out the foreign policy of the nation have been growing gradually heavier since the outbreak of the civil war in Spain."

The article quoted the Division of Communications and Records as stating that in September the volume of plain and coded messages handled by the Department with the Foreign Service broke all records except for May, 1919, when the Peace Conference was in session. The wordage for September was stated to have totaled 516,000, and with October recording 450,000 words.

* * *

JEMcK, in the Passport Division, also vouches for this latest passport story: A naturalized citizen called at the Passport reception office in the Department to make application for the renewal of his passport. He was informed that this could not be done, and was given the reasons therefor. Calling at another office in the building he bemoaned his fate and explained that he had been told that he was suffering from a disease. Questioning revealed that he had been informed that he was "resting under the presumption of expatriation."

* * *

Stuart J. Fuller, an Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, was ill for three weeks in November at Garfield Hospital in Washington. In early December he was convalescing at his home.

COVER PICTURE

The picture shows Shirley Preston, daughter of Mr. Austin R. Preston, Consul at Oslo, in their garden on one of the many beautiful days of last winter.



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"Journal Goes to a Party," for Wallace Murray at Eliot and Eno Palmer's place. *Left to right:* Peggy Park, Ollie Steger, Jess Gwynne, Bill Gwynne (sometimes just "Gwynne"); Wallace Murray, Dragoman Garzouzi, Eno Palmer, Misch Steger, Eliot Palmer, Amy Nixon, who celebrated her thirtieth year of service at the Beirut office on October 22, 1938. Expert pourer of tea. Amy is always wanted at tea parties. "Serve with a smile is my motto," says Amy.



It's Eno Palmer at her natural role, looking and doing the part. Grand get-up, from trimly coiffed head to dainty-slippered foot.

Photographs by
J. LODER PARK

The Foreign Service Goes to a Party in Beirut

The happy spirit of the Wallace Murray visit spreads to the office staff, Artin Jacob (Correspondence) and Philip Khuri (Immigration) standing at his elbow, both veterans of 18 years of service, carrying their heavy duties light-heartedly in their stride.



"Is this a pose?" asked Wallace. "No," said Eno, "we are just being our sweet and simple selves." (Eliot smiled at that witty sally.)

Duty lay overhead as this picture was caught. Ynsuf, the Head Kavass, 43 years in service and still going along in harness, with two sons breaking in to take his place. Son Edmond at left and Son John at right, just before the big party overhead.



So the Foreign Service Goes to a Party! All over, Eno sinks into an enveloping chair and sighs a great "Ah-h-h-h!"





Trade-Agreement Notes

By GRANVILLE WOODARD, Department of State



The Trade-Agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada

The following table gives United States trade in 1937 with the areas included in the trade-agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada:

TOTAL TRADE AND TRADE COVERED BY THE CONCESSIONS OBTAINED AND GIVEN (in thousands of dollars)

	Total Imports from U. S.	Covered by Trade Agreement Schs. I, II, III, (U.K.) & I (Can.)
United Kingdom	564,847	300,000
Colonial Empire	48,770	22,179
Newfoundland	7,447	3,979
Canada	490,522	279,475
	1,111,586	605,633
% Covered		54.5
1937	Total U. S. Imports from	Covered by Trade Agreement Schs. IV (U.K.) & II (Can.)
United Kingdom	200,196	141,476
Colonies	312,732	302,014
Newfoundland	6,566	1,679
Canada	394,242	326,625
	913,736	771,789
% Covered		84.5
Total Exports and Imports	2,025,322,000	1,377,422
% Covered		68.0

Foreign Trade of the United States

For the first ten months of 1938, exports amounted to 2,573 million dollars, or 138 million dollars less than for the comparable period in 1937, a decline of 5 per cent.

For the first ten months of 1938 general imports amounted to 1,613 million dollars, or 1,039 million dollars less than for the same period of 1937, a decline of 39 per cent.

The excess of exports

over imports for the first ten months of 1938 totaled 960 million dollars compared with an excess of 59 million dollars during the comparable period of 1937.

The exports of agricultural products during the first ten months of 1938 totaled 690 million dollars, an increase of 15 per cent over similar exports during the same period 1937.

Comparison of the value of imports during the first ten months of 1938 with those for the same period of 1937 shows that total imports for consumption, valued at 1,613 million dollars, were 38 per cent less, agricultural imports were 42 per cent less, and non-agricultural imports were 33 per cent less. Except for imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which increased by 10 million dollars, large decreases occurred in the imports of the various groups of agricultural products, ranging from 11 million dollars each for packing-house products and for fruits and nuts, to 95 million dollars each for grains and preparations and for crude rubber. Among the imports of non-agricultural products, every group showed decreases which ranged from 5 million dollars each for fish and petroleum and products, to 40 million dollars for furs, and 49 million dollars for tin.

Supplemental Trade-Agreement Negotiations with Cuba

Announcement was made on November 30, 1938, of intention to negotiate with Cuba a trade agreement supplemental to the trade agreement signed at Washington on August 24, 1934, and now in force. Only a limited supplemental agreement is contemplated to effect certain additions to and

modifications in the existing agreement. There will be no general revision of the schedules of concessions provided in the existing agreement, and no increases in the guaranteed percentages of preference in tariff rates will be made. Consideration will be given to the possibility of providing concessions to Cuba on tobacco and tobacco prod-





ucts, and of granting a further concession in respect to the import duty on Cuban sugar. Certain other matters of an essentially technical nature, relating mainly to the general provisions of the existing agreement and to the concessions provided in that agreement on Cuban potatoes and rum, will also receive consideration.

Coincident with the announcement of intention to negotiate, the Committee for Reciprocity Information issued a notice setting December 24, 1938, as the closing date for the submission to it by interested persons of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee; this notice also set Tuesday, January 3, 1939, at 10 a.m., as the time for the opening of public hearings with respect to these negotiations. While only a limited supplemental agreement is contemplated, due consideration will, however, be given to all representations which may be made to the Committee for Reciprocity Information regarding any provisions of the agreement with respect to which the interested persons may feel that adjustments are necessary.

PANAMA F.S.O. CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 17)

able Henry Norweb, American Minister to Santo Domingo, and Dr. Ben Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations. Dr. Corrigan, who was Honorary Chairman of the Conference, presided at this session. In addition, Brigadier General Clarence S. Ridley, Governor of the Panamá Canal, Major General David L. Stone, Commanding the Panamá Canal Department, and Rear Admiral Walter N. Vernou, Commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District, kindly attended sessions of the Conference for the purpose of discussing with the officers present various problems relating to the Panamá Canal.

The sessions of the Conference extended from nine in the morning until five or five-thirty in the afternoon, with brief periods out for lunch. The program of the Conference turned out to be a very full one, so much so that a number of the conferees were inclined to regard the officers who came down from the Department as prototypes of the late Simon Legree. Panamanian shop-keepers protested that the men were not allowed sufficient time off to do their Christmas shopping. One of the members paid excess baggage charges to Pan American Airways to bring his golf clubs down from San Salvador; the clubs gathered rust, but no divots, during their stay in Panamá.

The officers present voted the Conference a gen-

uine success. In addition to the interchange of information and ideas, many valuable suggestions for improved coöperation between the Department and the field were brought out. One of the most valuable features of the Conference was the opportunity which was afforded to officers to meet and know one another and to exchange information on problems of mutual interest. It was recommended that a program for similar conferences in the future be adopted by the Department.

MESSENGER OF PEACE

(Continued from page 13)

times said that the perfection and rapidity of communication has reduced the role of the Foreign Service to one of merely carrying out instructions. That is far from being an accurate statement.

"It is true that policies are formulated in the Department of State, and that instructions for the application of these policies are sent out from the Department to its Embassies, Legations and Consulates which make up the Foreign Service. But the wise formulation of policy depends in large measure upon the complete, accurate and up-to-date information and mature judgment furnished by the experienced officers of the Foreign Service.

"Again the application of policies is no mere mechanical process. That application must be closely watched and suggestions are often in order for a more effective application and sometimes even for a modification of the policy itself. Such suggestions are studied and accepted or rejected in whole or in part in the Department of State, but they are made by members of the Foreign Service. In facilitating this vitally important exchange of views which is constantly going on between the Department of State and its Diplomatic Missions and Consulates abroad, the modern system of communications has brought into a closer and a more intimate cooperation the two groups which are responsible for the carrying on of our foreign relations."

PRESS COMMENT ON THE TRADE AGREEMENTS

(Continued from page 16)

hardly longer be regarded as an effective world policy in themselves. But the British agreement is unmistakably a stroke of policy in the harsher, more immediate political game which the United States is now being compelled to play.

Signing the Anglo-American agreement ends the talk of a tripartite agreement in which Germany would be included, and the recall of Mr. Douglas



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Miller, the long-experienced American commercial attaché at Berlin, lends point to the implication. For the time being, at any rate, the British have been retained within the framework of the American most-favored-nation principle and out of the two-party, quid-pro-quo barter system to which the Germans are addicted. It is a sign of solidarity between the English-speaking democracies plainly addressed to Berlin. It should also facilitate United States diplomacy in countering barter agreements which may be offered by the totalitarians to the Latin-American powers.

It may not restore pre-war international *laissez faire* or make the world prosperous. It does help to hold together the Anglo-American relations shaken by Munich: it is a comment upon the anti-Semitic atrocities; it is a preparation for Lima—a corollary in the field of economic defense to the President's vigorous remarks about the cooperative military defense of the Western Hemisphere. It is another indication that the United States is developing at last a positive—and realistic—foreign policy.

* * * * *

BOSTON HERALD, NOVEMBER 20

Pacts and Alliances

The cautious American will avoid reading international political implications into the Anglo-American trade pact which has just been signed. The agreement will extend the community of English and American trade interests. It will make the clasp of the hands across the seas somewhat warmer. It will probably benefit each country directly and indirectly. It has given a demonstration of the desire of the two most powerful democracies to live in a peaceful, more prosperous world. But when enthusiastic spokesmen and excessive admirers of the English assert that it is all a step toward an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations, a sign that they will cooperate in every quarter of the world and present a united front to their potential foes, they are far, far away from reality. . . .

* * * * *

WORCESTER TELEGRAM, NOVEMBER 17

British-American Trade Pact

What is well described in the news columns as the "long-awaited" British-American trade treaty will be signed this afternoon in Washington. Since, under the statute, the Senate has nothing to do with reciprocal trade pacts, the signing is the final step in the process. Thus, for better or for worse, it becomes the law in due course.

With the world situation what it is, this treaty

must work for the better. It brings into closer relations the world's two great democracies. It is an expression of amity between them which will not be lost on the rest of the world. It cannot but be heartening to those smaller European nations who, like the rest of us, are worriedly watching the moves of the totalitarians. It brings nearer the demolition of those national tariff walls which are choking international trade virtually everywhere.

Under the terms of the agreement America gains and loses, and Britain gains and loses. That is inevitable. For those Americans who are ever inclined to suspect that we have been taken for a ride, whenever we enter into a pact with Britain, it should perhaps be repeated that the British have accepted this treaty with great reluctance and only after long delay.

* * * * *

BALTIMORE SUN, NOVEMBER 18

". . . . More than one-third of all the international trade of the world flows between the countries linked together in these two reciprocal pacts, which represent the crowning achievement of the tariff-reduction policy which Mr. Hull has followed so assiduously for four years. The scope of the agreements may be further indicated by noting that the commodities on which mutual concessions have been made represented in 1936 a trade of more than a billion dollars.

"Not all of the concessions are of large extent, but when the barriers affecting so much commerce are let down even to a moderate degree it is a victory for the common sense which has been so often lacking in the formulation of the world's tariff policies in the past. . . ."

* * * * *

WASHINGTON STAR, NOVEMBER 18

Economic Alliance

Reactions in the United States, Canada and Great Britain to the two trade agreements signed yesterday by President Roosevelt, Premier Mackenzie King and Sir Ronald Lindsay will run the scale from enthusiastic praise to bitter condemnation, according to the interests affected. But out of the whole will emerge the inescapable fact that these three English-speaking countries are now bound in perhaps the greatest economic alliance the world has ever known.

It is not an alliance of aggression and war, but one of defense and peace, solidly founded upon the ideals of liberalized commercial policy and greater equality of treatment. . . .

American agriculture, reluctant in the past to receive the reciprocal trade program with much



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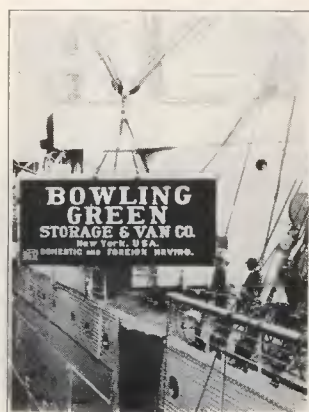
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joy, faces a new day in Britain, while American industry gains vast new improvements in trade conditions in Canada. So that on balance, although individual interests may feel themselves sacrificed, the nation's agricultural and industrial products come out of the two-sided negotiations with colors flying.

WASHINGTON'S BUILDING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 10)

this Federal area. New Federal buildings already in the area have started to change the former tough neighborhood to one of the future choice residential sections.

"Agitation is already old for the construction of a municipal stadium which could bring to Washington such sporting classics as the Army and Navy game. A site near the Anacostia River at the end of East Capitol street has been advocated. This, too, will come in time.

"Although undisclosed, plans are already being formed for the transformation of East Capitol street into a future avenue of grandeur such as Constitution or Pennsylvania avenue. Possibly the street will be given the status intended by original planners of the city who foresaw it as the logical thoroughfare to choice residential areas on high ground. The Capitol was faced east toward this choice section, but early land speculators bought all the land and demanded such high prices that the city turned westward for its development."

INSPECTION REPORT DITTIES

Methods of training officers and clerks

A Consul needs an open mind,
Quite free from cares of any kind;
And he should so arrange his work
That no routine his mind may irk.
My training method, then, is plain:
The first step is to ascertain
What chores each day is apt to bring
In visas, oaths and invoicing,
In writing helpful trade reports
And lists of firms of divers sorts.
Then count the staff, my faithful three—
Two alien clerks and one V.C.—
Add up the chores, divide by three,



Each takes one part, leaves none for me.
Then on the links I meditate
The metal trades' most likely fate.

What the Consul does when he is bored

When with boredom he's afflicted,
Thinks his job is too restricted,
Moves in circles, fans the air,
Wonders why he is, and where—
The Consul seeks an even keel
By striving to renew his zeal.
Instead of cursing at his fates,
He types trade lists on roller skates.

What the Consul plans to do when he retires

He will bask in the Far Western sunshine,
And swing in his hammock at ease;
He will spin mental cobwebs from moonshine
On the glistening gollywog trees.
No more will he heed steamboat whistles,
Nevcrmore by ambition be led.
His feet will tread meadows, sans thistles;
He will always have BREAKFAST IN BED!

—W. C. F.

GALLUP POLL

(Continued from page 29)

either had objection to some part of his trade treaty program or felt that his foreign policies were 'too weak.'

PREVIOUS CONFIDENCE NOTED

"Public confidence in Secretary Hull has been expressed in many ways in previous Institute studies of opinion.

"These have shown that the Secretary is the best known and most liked member of the Roosevelt Cabinet; that he is second only to Vice-President Garner as a popular choice among Democrats for 1940, and that his program of reciprocal trade agreements with other countries is approved by a majority of voters in both major parties.

"The latest treaty was that signed with England last month. When hearings on this pact opened last spring the Institute asked voters whether they approved of Hull's policy in seeking such a trade agreement with England. The vote was more than 7 to 3 in the affirmative. Even Republicans approved the policy by a 6-to-4 majority."

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LETTERS

(Continued from page 33)

ment's unintentional creation of these impressions, I must add that undoubtedly all officers are convinced that they have not been truly unwelcome nor unappreciated but that the press of work in Washington does not permit the staff to devote more than a very minimum of time to the numerous field officers who call.

More than that, undoubtedly visiting officers feel impressed as I do by the tremendous amount of work done by the Department in spite of its numerous callers. Nevertheless, for the greater harmony between the field officers and the Department, for the better information of both parts of the organization on their mutual problems, and for the increase of incentive and personal well-being of field officers, it is highly desirable that a measure that I am about to propose be taken, to form a better point of contact between the Department and visiting officers.

It is my belief that these highly desirable conditions just mentioned could be better achieved if there were organized in the Department an office devoted exclusively to the following functions:

Receiving visiting officers and handling the routine matters in connection with their visits.

Arranging for interviews with Department officers.

Supplying information on any specific problem or referring inquiring visiting officers to appropriate informants.

Arranging "tours" through the Department at convenient intervals when there are sufficient visiting officers to make such tours feasible.

Arranging luncheons for groups of visiting officers when numbers warrant.

Supplying information on current things of interest in Washington, e.g., lectures, court sessions, Congressional sessions, social affairs, etc.

Only a very small staff would be necessary for such an office. It would possibly pay for itself in time saved both for the Department and for visiting officers, yet it could easily achieve a much more significant good in making the visits of field officers pleasant and fruitful rather than possibly depressing and futile experiences. Undoubtedly the majority of visiting officers would be willing to make alterations in their vacation plans in or-

der to avail themselves of special events offered, sponsored, or announced by this office.

As a correlative to this proposal I suggest that immediately adjoining this office there be arranged a room substituting the present, austere No. 121 (formerly 109) furnished by the Foreign Service Association, to be known as the "Association Club Room." From funds derived from a small assessment on all members of the Association supplemented by voluntary contributions of non-career vice consuls and Department staff, this room could be commodiously furnished with rugs, lounge, chairs, lamps, pictures, magazines, and things serving for comfort and producing an atmosphere of hospitality. Considering the number of members of the Association an assessment of \$2.00 on each member would provide ample funds for furnishing such a room. It takes little imagination to perceive the tremendous possibilities that such a room would have. Officers in the Department could snatch a moment away from their work at convenient intervals to stop in the Club Room to chat with visiting officers from the field; a greater number of field officers would meet each other in Wash-

ington than is now the case; field officers, especially those who have been spending long years at trying posts, would feel both pride and nostalgia when thinking of their Washington "home;" et seq. And you of the JOURNAL staff (perhaps this may save my present effort from the Editor's wastebasket) would have considerably less difficulty in "squeezing" contributions from Service officers because of the increased personal relations and the greater enthusiasm of the officers for all things concerning the Service.

This "stream-lining" of No. 121 by converting it into the Association Club Room could be achieved independently of or without the establishment of the reception office suggested in the first part of the present article, and it would seemingly not require any legislative action. A canvass of the Association when dues are next collected, or before, could be held to determine the consensus of the Association on this proposal and the extent to which members might be expected to contribute funds.

FREDERICK L. ROYT,
Guayaquil, Ecuador.

September 20, 1938.





Editor, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Dear Sir:

I happened to glance through a copy of Roget's Thesaurus the other day, and it occurred to me that the number of words that a people invents to express a certain idea is indicative of its psychology and philosophy. When I looked into the matter further, I found some rather startling concepts which we who speak English have about life and the world we live in, about people and their make-up and reactions.

For example, there is twice as much vice as virtue. That is, there are twice as many words for vice as for virtue. Of course, it may simply be that there are more *kinds* of vice, each needing a separate word. But, offsetting that possibility, there is twice as much intemperance as temperance, more drunkenness than sobriety. And there is three times as much impurity as purity. There is four times as much contention as peace; twice as much discord as concord. Maybe it is just that more attention is drawn to departure from the norm than to the static condition of temperance or peace or concord, and that more words resulted for the state most talked about.

What are people like, by this standard? Well, there is more commonalty than title and nobility together; and that seems to justify the statement attributed to President Lincoln, that "God must have loved the common people, since he made so many of them." Surprisingly, there is more humility than pride; but more vanity than modesty. Friendship and courtesy are the rule, rather than their opposites. There is twice as much love as hate; but more insolence than civility. There is naturally more vulgarity than either taste or fashion (which, after all, are not synonymous). People are more courageous than cowardly, and more rash than cautious. They have more hope than mere negative hopelessness; but hope and fear are about even. There is more philanthropy than misanthropy. Conversely, there are more evil doers than benefactors; or again, it may just be that more attention is drawn to the departure from the average.

I am sure that it will surprise no one to know that there are more fools than wise men, more yesses than noes, more teaching than learning, more change than permanency, and more roughness than smoothness on the road of life. And surely, un-American though it may be to admit it, there is more rotation than evolution.

It is not news that there is more credulity than doubt and more prejudice than judgment in the make-up of the ordinary individual. Nor that the human race shows three times more pity than hardness of heart.

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There is more reward than punishment, and more willingness and resolution than their opposites. But things are done more of necessity than of will.

There is three times as much imitation as originality. More disorder than order. And, in the English language, at least, more inconformity than conformity, which augurs badly for the spread of dictatorship to the English-speaking countries. It will be no news to politicians that there is more disapprobation than approval, for they have long known the truth of Frank Kent's axiom that the electorate does not vote for a candidate as much as it votes against his opponent.

And certain it is that, "in this best of all possible worlds," there is more beauty than ugliness. It is harder to explain why there should be more pain than pleasure, more dejection than cheerfulness, and more lamentation than rejoicing.

There is twice as much giving as receiving; and there is more payment than non-payment—or there wouldn't be any business world.

To get down to a few points of possible interest to the Foreign Service in particular, there is more expenditure than receipt; more economy than liberality. Poverty and wealth are about equal. (That can't be right! Yet, all things are relative; and my Central American maid thought that I, a vice consul, was rich. She told my young daughter so. Was I surprised!)

Surely it can't be true that there is twice as much wit as dullness. It's just that it is more remarkable.

There is slightly more opposition than cooperation; or haven't you ever sat with a committee? Defense and attack are about even, as any military man can tell you. There are twice as many words for warfare as for unspectacular pacification (synonym for diplomacy?). But that, of course, was before Mr. Chamberlain made his dramatic efforts for peace.

There is more freedom than subjection—at least, in the English language. And four times as much authority as laxity.

There is more disease than health, more danger than safety. There is twice as much haste as leisure (and this is the English, not just the American, language!). There is three times as much exertion as repose. And lastly (I don't know why "lastly") there is more marriage than celibacy and divorce together—something that Mr. Walter Winchell, with his facilely coined phrases, is trying to correct, as far as application to the current American scene is concerned.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., *Third Secretary, Lima.*



IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Flavius Josephus Chapman III, on September 25, 1938, in China. A former Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Chapman left the Service in 1933.

Alonzo B. Garrett, on November 1, 1938, in Gallipolis, Ohio. Mr. Garrett retired from the Service in 1924 and was last assigned as Consul in St. Stephen's, New Brunswick.

Mrs. Mary Wolfe Dumont, on November 30, 1938, at *The Anchorage*, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Her husband, Mr. Frederick F. Dumont, retired from the Service in 1934.

John C. L. Dreier, on December 2, 1938, in New York. Mr. Dreier left the Service in 1920, after serving fourteen years. Since 1924 he has been a stock broker in New York.

Damon C. Woods, on December 3, 1938, in Toronto, Canada, where he was Consul. Interment at Corsicana, Texas.

Cyrus E. Woods, on December 8, 1938, in Philadelphia. Mr. Woods was American Minister to Portugal and Ambassador to both Spain and Japan.

Robert C. McCloud, Vice Consul at Naples, on December 12, 1938, of cerebral hemorrhage.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The results of the written part of the examinations for the Foreign Service, which were held last September, were mailed to the candidates on December 7. Of the 634 persons designated, 466 took the examination in the United States and 16 more, who are subordinate in the Service, took it at their posts. Last year 456 candidates took the examination. The number who attained the rating of 70 or better was 108. These fortunates are entitled to present themselves for the oral part of the examination, which is scheduled to be given at the Department commencing on January 9.

F. S. WOMEN'S LUNCHEONS

The women of the American Foreign Service have been meeting for luncheon at the Kennedy-Warren, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, on the first Wednesday of each month. The hour is one o'clock, the price, seventy-five cents. The dates for the balance of the season are as follows: January 4, February 1, March 1, April 5 and May 3. Notice of plan to attend is requested at least four days in advance, and may be sent to Miss Dix, in room 115, Department of State, or telephoned to her on extension 222 of District 4510.



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NEWS FROM FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

Vice Consul and Mrs. Perkins were among the winners.

BRIGG A. PERKINS.

NAIROBI

The Hon. George Holden Tinkham, Representative from Massachusetts, arrived at Nairobi by air from Capetown on October 10th, and remained until the 17th, when he left again by air for London. Mr. Tinkham wished to revisit the scene of his three months' sojourn in Kenya 15 years ago, when he bagged much big game, established a reputation for killing more leopards in a given time than had ever been killed before, and for drinking Lord Delemere under the table—an accomplishment that none other had been able to do.

Mr. Tinkham spent three days at the Namango River Camp, a big game center, and renewed many old ties. He was the guest of honor at a dinner party given by Consul and Mrs. E. Talbot Smith, which was attended by Mr. Al Klein, one of the best known white hunters at Nairobi; Mrs. Klein, Vice Consul Bailey, Mr. Kane, of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and others.

E. TALBOT SMITH.

MARRIAGES

Blake-Olszewski. Regine Antoinette Olszewski and M. Williams Blake were married in Warsaw on November 4, 1938, where Mr. Blake is Vice Consul.

Smyth-Brown. Dorrace Brown and Robert L. Smyth, Second Secretary of Embassy at Chungking, where married on December 14 at Peiping.

Cramp-Kellogg. Miss Elsie Neel Kellogg and Mr. William M. Cramp, Third Secretary and Consul at Tegucigalpa, were married at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on December 10, 1938.



STAFF PHOTO OF THE LEGATION AND CONSULATE GENERAL AT BAGHDAD ON THE OCCASION OF WALLACE MURRAY'S RECENT VISIT

Left to right, sitting: Walworth Barbour, Third Secretary and Vice Consul; Wallace Murray, Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State; P. Knabenshue, Minister Resident and Consul General; Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Second Secretary and Consul; Albert J. Lawrence, Chief Interpreter. Left to right, standing: Yonan Hanna, Kawass; Joury G. Boucha, Clerk; George K. Moutafian, Clerk; John G. Gourj, Interpreter; Joseph N. Cattoche, Clerk; Naoum Mansour, Chief Kawass; Odishoo Shimoon, Kawass.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Sidsel Anne, was born on October 2 to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Abbott in Marseille, where Mr. Abbott is Consul.

A daughter, Carroll Lloyd, was born on October 26 at Baltimore

to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Trimble, Foreign Service Officer on detail at Princeton University.

A son, Hugh Anthony, was born on November 23 in Los Angeles to Mr. and Mrs. Gregor C. Merrill. Mr. Merrill is Vice Consul in Manila, P. I.

A son, John Donaldson, was born on November 19, 1938, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Harry M. Donaldson in Havre.

A daughter, Lynne Lucile Fredrickson, was born in Mexico City on November 29, 1938, to Assistant District and Accounting and Disbursing Officer and Mrs. Oscar W. Fredrickson.





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