

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

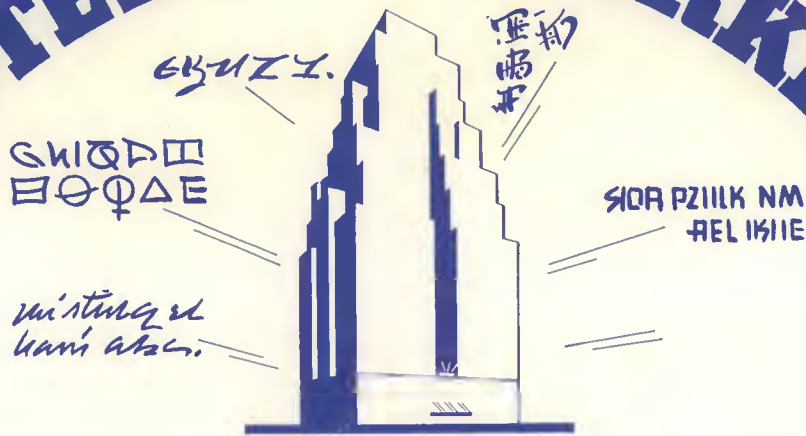


Vol. 16

APRIL, 1939

No. 4

# HOTEL NEW YORKER



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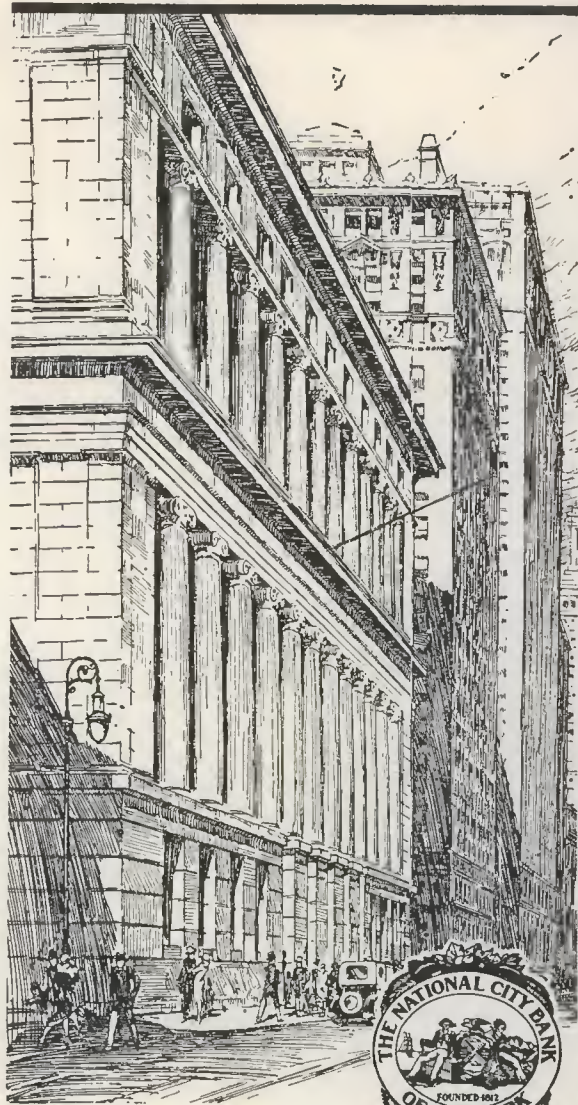
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Photographed on the Prado, Havana

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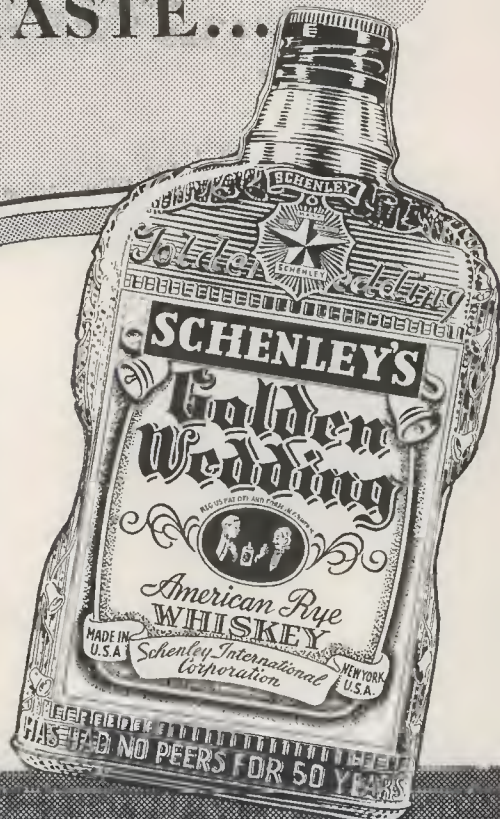
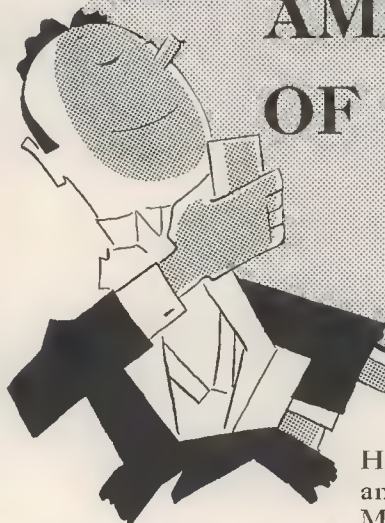
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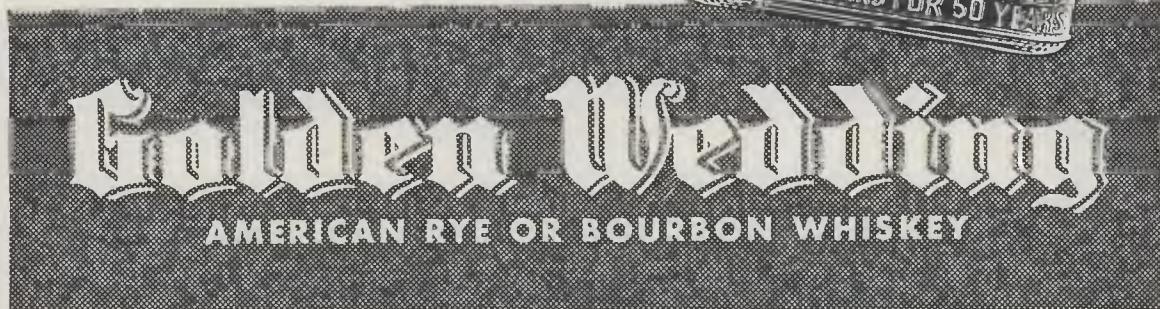


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James G. Carter celebrates his sixty-first birthday by taking up skiing with his family in the French Alps.

Jo and Bill Scotten about to climb aboard the Simplon Express at Bucharest and head for home leave in California. Fred Hibbard is squiring Jo who is separated from Bill (extreme right) by the Brazilian Charge d' Affaires and wife.



## SERVICE GLIMPSES



Foreign Service Inspector John G. Erhardt inspecting the two oldest members of the staff of the Consulate at Southampton. Harvey Baverstock and Charles Pack each has 37 years of service to his credit. The popular Charles on the right is known to many hundreds of travelers across the Atlantic for his assistance when landing at this port.



Fred Jandry, David Thomasson and Elbridge Durbrow snapped at Naples by J. Loder Park. Mr. Park is by a wide margin the most generous contributor of photographs to the JOURNAL.



Peter H. A. Flood and his faithful boy in the office at Saigon.



Harry McBride and George Renchard photographed by Ray Hare just a few days before the former's departure from the State Department.

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 16, No. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1939

## THE LIMA CONFERENCE

By GEORGE H. BUTLER, *Department of State*

I  
The Eighth International Conference of American States which met at Lima during December, 1938, must be viewed against the background of world conditions in order to make a fair appraisal of its accomplishments. While fortunately the American Republics have been spared from the direct impact of tragic events in other parts of the world during recent years those events inevitably have had a powerful influence upon the nations of this hemisphere. It is important, therefore, not to make the mistake of attempting a study of this inter-American conference outside of its proper setting in the broader field of international relations.

There are several pertinent points to be borne in mind with respect to the policies of our own Government and the action of its delegation at the Conference. First, the problems arising in our international relations in various parts of the world

naturally differ, but solutions are sought in accordance with the same basic principles. The system of international relations which the American Republics are attempting to develop and apply among themselves is susceptible of general application, and the action of the United States with respect to this system is not at variance with its general foreign policy.



D. Sturgell

As the ship was passing through the Panama Canal—Secretary Hull conversing with Carlos C. Hall; Mrs. Hull, Miss Joan Drake, George H. Butler, Fayette J. Flexer.

In the second place, the United States, in its relations with the other American Republics, has followed its traditional policy of avoiding all military alliances and entangling commitments. There was no modification of this policy at the Lima Conference. The Secretary, in his address before the opening session of the Conference, expressed the opinion that the Conference should attempt to carry forward the work of building an enduring structure of peace, should devote sincere effort to discovering means of strengthening the



D. Sturgell

Secretary Hull enjoying putt-golf aboard the Grace Liner *Santa Maria* with Mr. Patchin, a vice-president of the Grace Line, while returning from the Lima Conference. Observing them are Mr. Green H. Hackworth of the Office of the Legal Adviser and Dr. John Dye, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

foundations of international law, and should seek to extend and make secure the bases of sound and healthy economic relations among all nations. The delegation of the United States did favor and did work for increased inter-American cooperation in support of peace, economic welfare, and a recognition of human rights and liberties, both in this hemisphere and throughout the world. It did wish to continue and to implement the procedure of consultation upon questions of common concern which has been adopted by the American Republics. However, it is clearly established in the agreements providing for such consultation that only voluntary coordination of action is contemplated, and the right of individual liberty of action by all parties to the agreements is recognized. The United States did not seek to modify these basic principles in any way.

It was not the view of the Government of the United States or of its delegation that the Conference was designed to bring about a regional alliance directed against any other power or group of powers. Naturally, the American Republics have a common concern in the defense and preservation of the institutions, principles, and forms of government that their respective peoples establish and accept. They have an equal concern in the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nations of this continent. A further evidence against the assumption of the purely regional basis of inter-American relations is found in some of the resolutions of the Lima Conference itself. Among these, and they will be mentioned again later, are the Declaration of American Principles, the resolution on Reduction of Barriers to International Trade, and the resolution on Relations of Pan

L. C. Mitchell

American and Other International Organizations. The Secretary, during his many conversations with other delegates at the Conference, strongly supported road and effective Conference action and not any narrow regional program. He pointed out that the question of relations with non-American nations is just as important to the United States as it is to any other American Republic. He emphasized the fact that, for example, a peaceful and prosperous Europe probably means more to the national interest of the United States than to that of most of the other countries of the American continent. There was no intention or effort on the part of the United States to attack or undermine the natural and mutually beneficial ties uniting the peoples of the new and old worlds.

The accomplishments of recent inter-American conferences also should be considered in the light of the fact that they function through the democratic processes of discussion and negotiation. This means that every nation must give in to some extent to the views of other nations. It also means that all countries, regardless of size, population and wealth, have an equal voice in deliberations. This is a factor of vital importance to small nations which realize more and more that their independence, perhaps their existence, depends upon an international regime of law and order. Unanimous agreement, which has been the practice with respect to measures adopted at the inter-American conference held at Montevideo in 1933, Buenos Aires in 1936, and Lima in 1938, results in some cases in slower progress and limited undertakings. The advantages of the democratic process, however, much more than balance its drawbacks. There are the strength and permanence which only can come from freely negotiated agreements which take into account the interests and views of all of the parties. In comparison with this essential safeguard for national and individual liberty, the immediate but temporary effectiveness of arbitrary arrangements imposed and maintained by force or the threat of force pales into significance.

Louis I. Munby, Lloyd C. Mitchell, Edwy L. Reeves, and Kirby L. Prince—all from the Department of State.





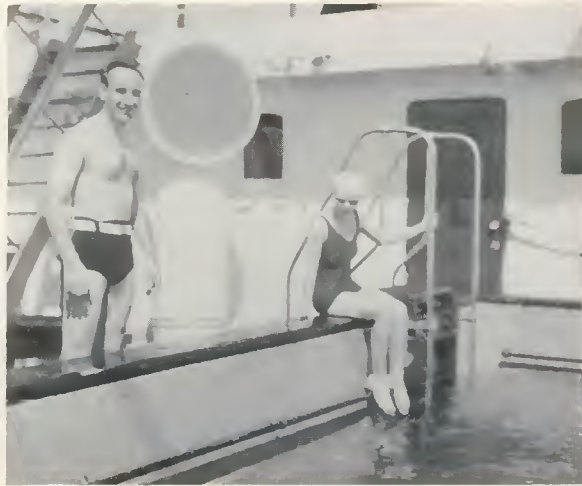
## II

There was an intelligent and general appreciation on the part of the delegates to the Conference of critical situations existing in many parts of the world. They realized fully the effect that disturbed conditions outside the American continent must have upon the internal and external affairs of the American Republics. There was general agreement that a reign of force, a disregard of international law, the use of economic pressure to impose an arbitrary and unnatural system of trade among nations, and an unwarranted interference by the government or citizens of one country in the internal affairs of other countries can only lead to international chaos and the destruction of all human liberties and civilization. The degree of acceptance of these ideas varied widely. Naturally, each delegation was primarily concerned with the situation and interests of its own country. There was determination, however, that the American Republics should act in full and effective cooperation in an effort to bring about the pacific settlement of all international differences, to seek the bases for economic security and equality of commercial opportunity in world markets for the producers of all nations, and to secure a universal recognition of individual liberties and human dignity.

While the one hundred and twelve resolutions and declarations adopted by the Conference cover a broad field of political, economic, cultural, educational and technical questions, the primary interest of the great majority of the delegations was centered upon the fundamental political and economic problems that face the world today. This attitude was reflected in a resolution calling upon the Pan American Union to convoke, whenever necessary, inter-American conferences to consider questions of a technical character; providing that in the programs of future general conferences of American states preference be given to questions relating to the maintenance of peace and to those which should regulate the general political relations of the American Republics; and requesting the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to determine the possibility of holding the general conferences at shorter intervals. (Resolution CIV.)

No treaties or conventions were adopted at the Lima Conference. In commenting upon this fact in one of his public statements, the Secretary observed that declarations are wise when the matters dealt with are of general character and of political nature. He referred to the fact that the peoples of the American Republics have a proud history of the use of declarations and that their national life has grown from the declarations of independence which mark their birth. There was general agreement

among the delegates that it would be best not to add to the existing inter-American treaties and conventions at the present time. The greater need is to coordinate and simplify the provisions of pacts that already have been signed and to obtain ratification of them by governments which have not yet taken that action. The delegation of the United States did present a project of a treaty of consolidation of American peace agreements by which there would be built up a process of pacific solution of differences between American States through the consolidation in a single instrument of the regulations contained in the eight treaties now in force. It was impossible for the Conference to devote the time



L. C. Mitchell

Walter H. Schoellkopf, Jr., and Hazel H. Roberts,  
of the Department of State.

necessary to an adequate study of this important topic. The project of the United States and similar proposals made by other governments have been referred to the Pan American Union for appropriate action looking toward a final decision at the next inter-American conference.

In the "Declaration of the Principles of the Solidarity of America," which was presented unanimously by the twenty-one delegations, the Governments of the American States declare:

"First. That they reaffirm their continental solidarity and their purpose to collaborate in the maintenance of the principles upon which the said solidarity is based.

"Second. That faithful to the above-mentioned principles and to their absolute sovereignty, they reaffirm their decision to maintain them and to

*(Continued on page 220)*



The Cathedral of Chillan

On the night of January 24th Chile was rocked by the greatest earthquake which has yet hit the South American continent. Although the earthquake lasted but a minute and ten seconds, it is estimated that it killed 20,000 people, rendered 80,000 more homeless and wrought damage approximated at over 1,500,000,000 pesos (roughly \$42,000,000). Santiago, while strongly shaken, suffered not at all; but the full force of the quake fell upon Chillán, 200 miles to the south, and its environs, and Concepción, the third largest city in Chile. The day following the catastrophe found all means of communication between Santiago and the south cut. President Pedro Aguirre Cerda, the recently-elected Popular Front President, immediately upon confirmation of the seriousness of the disaster, set forth with high Cabinet officials for Chillán. His special train could proceed no farther south than Linares whence the President and his entourage were forced to continue by motor car and such other means as were available.

The first difficulty encountered by the rescue workers was a dearth of heavy excavating machinery which, had it been available, would have facilitated the removal of large sections of crumbled buildings and perhaps considerably reduced the final death tolls. For example, in Chillán, where a considerable number of the populace had been attending a gala fiesta at the local theatre on the night

## EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE

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

of the disaster, it took three days to penetrate certain portions of the ruins. When this tomb was finally opened two children emerged physically unharmed, but crazed by the ordeal through which they had passed.

Fortunately, two British cruisers, H.M.S. *Ajax* and H.M.S. *Exeter*, were visiting Valparaiso at the time of the quake. The British Ambassador immediately despatched these ships for the transportation north of wounded and homeless. In rescue work the British Navy rendered yeoman service.

On January 26th several long distance telephone conversations were held between the Embassy at Santiago and the State Department, during one of which there was transmitted a personal message of sympathy from President Roosevelt to President Aguirre Cerda. From all parts of the world telegrams of condolence poured into Chile backed by more tangible support. From the Argentine came aeroplanes and trainloads of doctors, nurses and supplies. At noon on January 30th two United States Army aeroplanes arrived in Santiago from Panama bringing gangrene gas and anti-tetanus serum sufficient for the treatment of 20,000 persons. Their arrival was heralded by the local press with expressions of affection and appreciation. After a delay of only an hour the planes set off with their cargo for Chillán and Concepción. In this flight they were guided by Ambassador Armour and the Military Attaché, Colonel Wooten, in the latter's aeroplane. Colonel Wooten had been summoned two days previously from the Legation at La Paz where he is also accredited as Military Attaché. Two days later Ambassador Armour left for the United States by Panagra plane in order to make available to the Government authorities there first-hand information in regard to the earthquake. While in Washington Ambassador Armour made an appeal on behalf of the American Red Cross, through a national broadcast, for funds for the earthquake victims. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt made a similar appeal.

On February 6th the United States Army airship B-15, one of the so-called "super" flying fortresses, under the command of Major Caleb V. Haynes, U. S. A., landed at Los Cerrillos airport, after a flight of approximately 48 hours from Langley Field, bringing 3,300 pounds of medical supplies, a gift

(Continued on page 242)



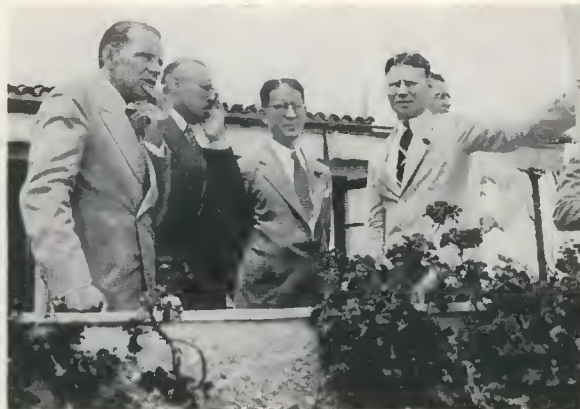
E. G. Trueblood

In the courtyard of the Embassy in Lima—getting ready to start on an expedition to Central Peru: Miss Irwin, Bohan, Nester, Sparks, Muccio and Cochran.



E. G. Trueblood

Consul General Brett of Lima and Consul McNiece of Valparaiso studying the daily news, with Merwin Bohan, Commercial Attache at Santiago, in background.



E. G. Trueblood

Seeing off the Bogota and Santiago representatives at Los Chorrillos airport: Sparks, Dreyfus, Muccio, Adams, Montamat.

### REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

From Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, which met at Lima from January 2 to 7, 1939.

*Sitting:* Julian C. Greenup, commercial attaché; Commander Loftin, naval attaché; Alfred T. Nester; Wesley Frost; Laurence Duggan; Ambassador Steinhardt; Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.; Homer Brett; Renwick S. McNiece; Merwin L. Bohan, commercial attaché.  
*Standing:* Milton K. Wells; William P. Cochran, Jr.; James K. Wright; Gerhard Gade; Miss Ruth Erwin, of the Department; John J. Muccio; Miss Maude French, Lima; Walter T. Prendergast; Harold E. Montamat; George H. Adams; Edward J. Sparks; Edward G. Trueblood; David M. Clark, assistant trade commissioner at Lima.

Courtesy of E. J. Sparks





**THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA**

Photographed by Peggy Lane. A number of Miss Lane's photographs will be displayed at the New York World's Fair

## Protocol in Foreign Affairs

*Selections from an Address by Stanley Woodward, Assistant Chief, Division of Protocol, Department of State, delivered before the Congressional Club of Washington, Friday, February 17, 1939.*

MADAM PRESIDENT, MRS. McLAUGHLIN, AND LADIES:

I confess to have a very strong feeling of trepidation in addressing the real guardians of the rules and traditions of human behavior, for these are the sum and substance of protocol in foreign relations. It includes the entire code that has developed for centuries in the cultivation of good-will between nations. The word "protocol" means the practice of friendly public relations between states. It has not always meant that. The definition given in Webster's Dictionary is "a preliminary memorandum, as of discussions and resolutions arrived at in negotiations, . . . as a basis for a final convention or treaty." Just how the word came to connote what it does today is something of a mystery. It is the only mystery in protocol. Several explanations of the derivation can be found. The most plausible, I believe, is that the drafting of treaties and other documents, including protocols, was entrusted to specialists and these specialists appear also to have had entrusted to their expert hands questions concerning procedure in matters of international relations, such as the appointment of new ambassadors to foreign governments, the ceremony of receiving the ambassadors, and questions of the relative rank and precedence of chiefs of diplomatic missions stationed at one post, and other similar problems now known as protocol.

Today our own State Department's authority in matters of protocol stems from the same source. The authority of the State Department arises out of the records kept by the Department as the custodian of the dates and papers which are filed by foreign representatives when they come here to be accredited to our Government.

Protocol frequently connotes ceremony and precedence, and while these are important parts of the whole, they are only parts. As I said at the outset, the whole is really a code developed over centuries in the cultivation of good-will between nations. Immunities, courtesies, and privileges of foreign diplomatic and consular representatives are other parts of this whole. Sometimes I think it is a pity that the word "protocol" has such a strange foreign sound. "Public relations" might be a better definition of our activities. After all, governments are made up of human beings, and we know how important human relations are. Just as no great industrial organization would entrust its public re-

lations to chance, so no government can afford to commit its international relations to the whims of fortune. In this respect, the organization of our own State Department is like the organization of a large industrial concern.

As an illustration of some of our activities, this spring we have presented to us a remarkable opportunity to develop our friendly relations with certain foreign countries. In response to invitations issued by the President and thanks to the World's Fairs soon to open at New York and San Francisco, a number of distinguished foreign visitors are coming to the United States. Heading the list are, of course, the King and Queen of Great Britain; others are the Prime Minister of Ireland, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway. These visits are already the occasion of some attention, and much more will surely be given to them later on. A friendly feeling can and should develop not only as a result of the publicity attending them, but from actual contact with the distinguished visitors.

In connection with these visits, there will naturally be a certain amount of ceremony. American ceremony, as we practice it, is an interesting institution. We have no royal coaches in which to parade our visitors, no palaces, and no diplomatic uniforms or other foreign ceremonial paraphernalia. We have, of course, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, which always do much to make our ceremonies dignified, and best of all, we have a native sincerity and hospitality which I believe more than make up for the gold braid and other trappings that we lack. The members of the American press and the ever-present cameramen are not always conducive to the solemnity of our official ceremonies, but, nevertheless, they are really a great asset to us and an essential part of any work in public relations. The very fact that the press is free in our country to express its views as it likes, gives more point to the occasions to which I am now referring. In a country where there is a controlled press, it always seems to me that everything is stereotyped and the official functions, duly reported by controlled reporters, cut and dried. Indeed, if it were not for the press and camera newsreel, the visits of distinguished visitors to the United States would lose at least a portion of their full value.

## Press Comment

### PRENTISS GILBERT

In the death of Prentiss Gilbert, our charge d'affaires in Berlin, the United States has lost another of its ablest diplomats. It is sometimes said, justly or not, that too many of our foreign service officials are drawn from a class of wealthy young men of limited practical experience. This could never have been charged against Gilbert. Himself the son of a soldier, he was in turn soldier, student, miner, traveler, teacher and soldier again, before entering the diplomatic service in 1919. He knew men, and he knew the world. That knowledge, together with his qualities of courage, loyalty and discretion, made him of exceptional value to his country.

Recent polls have indicated a desire on the part of most Americans to stay out of war, and yet a belief that if there is another big war we shall be drawn into it. In other words, if the people are right, the best way to avoid war is to prevent war. To the prevention of war, military preparedness is of course essential, but even preparedness is not, of itself, enough. We must also have a sound diplomacy. And what is a sound diplomacy? It is the practice, with skill and intelligence, of the art—which Prentiss Gilbert understood so well—of making friends, and of standing firm against our adversaries, in furtherance of our own national interests.—The Chicago *Daily News*, March 1, 1939.

### AN OUTSTANDING DIPLOMAT

In the death of Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert at Berlin recently the American Foreign Service has lost one of its ablest officers. It is not mere chance that he died in Germany, for he had long been regarded as one of the State Department's best "trouble shooters," and when our relations with Germany became more acute he was sent there so that, in the event that Ambassador Wilson were to go home on leave, the embassy would be in charge of a man of outstanding ability and force. Mr. Wilson in due time came to the United States on leave. Mr. Gilbert remained behind, and, true to his habits, worked so unceasingly and untiringly that when an illness overtook him to which he refused to make concessions his heart proved unable to stand the strain.

Before being sent to Berlin Mr. Gilbert had for years been in Geneva. There he handled the difficult relations between the United States and the League of Nations. In that post, as when he served

as chief of the division of western European affairs in the Department of State, he won the respect of all who came in contact with him. Always courteous and tactful, Mr. Gilbert had a quality of firmness, coupled with hard common sense, that aroused instant confidence. Those who knew him realized that this confidence was not misplaced, and that he could be relied upon to make wise decisions and act with quiet resolution even in the face of complex difficulties.

It was Mr. Gilbert's good fortune that his career had been varied before he entered the foreign service. He had taught school, had worked in mines, had lived in the Philippine Islands and had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the World War. Where other men might have allowed such experiences to have little bearing on their growth and development, he derived from them a guiding sense of responsibility and duty which stood him in such good stead as one of America's foremost career diplomats.

The foreign service can ill spare such a man. It has too few Prentiss Gilberts — and needs more. Many members have had more varied diplomatic experience. But few have had greater diplomatic gifts, or have been endowed with such striking qualities of character.—*New York Herald Tribune*, March 1, 1939.

### THIS CHANGING WORLD

By CONSTANTINE BROWN

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *Constantine Brown has just returned to Washington after visiting several European cities, notably Bucharest, writing a series of interpretive articles for the Washington "Star." The following article appeared on February 18, 1939.*)

OUR "cookie-pushers" in foreign missions abroad have ceased pushing tea carts; there still are some who wear spats, but this is because they are afraid of catching cold and not being able to come to their offices to do their work.

The young men who are thinking these days of entering the foreign service because they may have a good time in the various European capitals might just as well forget the words "good time" in their social meaning.

These days the staffs of the foreign missions from the chiefs down to the youngest attachés work overtime without extra pay and the hour and a half



spent at a tea party must be made good by working late at night.

The traveler visiting American diplomatic missions cannot fail to be impressed by the high efficiency and the tremendous amount of hard work which these former pink-tea hounds are delivering now. They all seem to have eaten lion steaks or something. And what is more remarkable to the newspapermen is that the legations and the embassies are actually well informed and know what it's all about.

In older days an American diplomatic mission was generally the center of misinformations. Social life was the predominant factor in the activities of the Ambassador and his staff. Now social life is merely a means to obtain informations and hints about things to come.

And all the men are overworked because most of the missions are understaffed.

This is more or less natural. There have been so many political changes in recent months in Europe that the centers of political and economic activities have shifted.

For instance, since the disappearance of Austria—at one time one of the most important listening centers in Europe—the political importance of Budapest has greatly increased. In the meantime the Legation in that city has been confronted with an enormous task of taking care of thousands of people who are attempting to obtain admission into the United States—mostly Austrian, German, Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak Jews.

The Legation has the same diplomatic staff it had before the annexation of Austria. That staff has now not only to cope with a wider field of diplomatic reporting but is compelled to assist the consular staff in handling immigration applications.

The Hungarian immigration quota is 875 a year. In normal times the consular staff can easily handle this and do its other work.

At the present time an average of 650 aliens apply every day to the Consulate for admission to the United States.

The Consulate cannot refuse to accept applications, although the officers know that the applicants won't get their visa for another 20 or 25 years. Not only must they handle between six and seven hundred applications a day, but they must investigate each applicant and give him a slip indicating that he has registered with the Consulate. That takes time and many of the Legation officers must be drafted to assist the overworked consuls.

Although this situation is well known in congressional quarters, the Minister receives an average of 20 to 30 letters a week from Senators and Repre-

sentatives asking him to favor such and such an individual who happens to have a friend or a relative in the United States and lives in the Congressman's district. These personal requests cannot be answered by ready-made mimeographed letters. Each Congressman must receive a personal, detailed letter from the Minister explaining in detail why Mr. Rosenzweig, who has just applied for a visa, cannot be given preference over Mr. Rosenblatt, who had applied for admission several years ago.

Then there are tricks used by the would-be immigrants. Fictitious affidavits, forged birth certificates and hundreds of other such things with which these desperate immigrants are trying to find haven in the United States. They are helped in this endeavor to evade the immigration law by their friends and relatives in this country. And the personnel of the Legation is compelled to exercise the utmost vigilance to avoid being trapped.

An almost similar situation prevails in the Bucharest, Prague and other Legations in Central and Southeastern Europe.

At the same time the political situation there is kaleidoscopic. The chiefs of missions and their secretaries must work like conscientious reporters to unearth facts to cable or write to the State Department. They are no longer satisfied with obtaining an official version from the foreign minister or other government officials; they are skeptical of such information as well-trained reporters. They go now and dig facts and news for themselves before sending their reports to Washington.

The era of cookie-pushing and parties is over for the American foreign service. It's hard work and little pay. The fun they get is in work.

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### COVER PICTURE

This photograph of a Mexican shrine, set against the background of Popocatepetl, was received anonymously by a member of the editorial board from a colleague in Mexico. It was mounted on a Christmas card.

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### TO THE EDITOR OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A recently discovered volume of circular instructions to the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States contains one dated October 1st, 1803, which begins: "I avail myself of this occasion to furnish you with the annexed remarks made by the Comptroller of the Treasury . . . ."

\* \* \* \* \*

Tout ça change, tout ça reste le même.

# TIME TO BURN

By HARRY VAUGHN

Drawings by John Meese

GERALD Outerbridge, Third Secretary of Legation of the United States of America, surveyed himself in the full-length mirror and elaborately retied his tie. He compared its color with the blue-bordered handkerchief stuck jauntily in the breast pocket of his smart gray suit. He pulled briskly down on the lapels and buttoned a single button. A moment more of critical self-contemplation, and he nodded tolerantly to his reflection. With a flourish, he lit an exotic foreign cigarette.

It was funny that he should be meeting Sylvia on this particular day. Three years ago exactly he had taken her to a baseball game in the Yankee Stadium—not because either was interested in baseball, but because he was leaving that night for his new post in Cairo and they could think of nothing more novel to do on Labor Day. The anniversary was not difficult to remember. They had cheered and laughed rather abstractedly at the game and after dinner they had found an empty nook until sailing time on the mezzanine floor of this same hotel.

At Christmas, Sylvia had written of her engagement to a man he had never heard of, and a few weeks later she was married. Living somewhere on Long Island or up the Hudson—or was it New Jersey? He did not know her address. He did not even remember her husband's name.

Gerald looked out of his fourteenth story window at the clean September sky. The sun shone

crisply, untempered by sun or wind. Down below, the usual tangle of cars was noticeably absent. New Yorkers were headed for Fifth Avenue, bent on seeing the parade. There was a Sunday quiet on Forty-fifth Street. At one o'clock, if all went well, Gerald was to meet Sylvia near the newsstand in the lobby of the Plaza. For the twentieth time he took out his watch. Ten minutes past twelve. Time to burn.

To a pragmatical person like Gerald, it had been something of a jolt to learn of Sylvia's engagement. Three years ago he had lightly parried the thought of matrimony while stubbornly continuing to regard her as an essential complement to his life. "Goodbye, sweetheart," he had smiled sententiously when about to board the gangplank, "don't fall in love with anyone else till I get back." Sylvia had smiled too, a trifle wistfully, as if she were losing a keepsake of some value. Her eyes were beseechingly bright and her hand clung closer than usual. Studiously avoiding the words which might commit him, Gerald had waved adieu on a voyage that was to lift him with disconcerting finality out of an association he had taken for granted. Now—if she did not fail him—in a little less than an hour he was to be poignantly reminded of the many meetings, the cherished confidences, the absorbing intimacies of an episode three years old.

Gerald gave a last solicitous touch to his sleek black hair and made sure once more that his finger nails were perfect. Nothing to do now but pick up his hat and stick and saunter slowly through the fifty minutes that separated him from the rendezvous. They would lunch in a corner of the dining room where there would be pleasant music and pink shades and where they could look out on the square and watch the crowd and talk of other days. After that—ah, that remained to be seen. An episode? He had not thought of it as an episode. It had something much deeper, he assured himself, something that could never be interrupted—even by the marriage to another. He saw no reason why Sylvia should not have felt the same.





Going down in the elevator, Gerald caught a not wholly unpremeditated glimpse of himself in the mirror. He could not help being satisfied with what he saw. Actually, he seemed to be handsomer than three years ago. Egypt had bronzed his face becomingly; his eyes, he told himself, held that hint of sophistication which only travel and a triumphant career can give. Since the boat had docked that morning, he had spent over an hour in the barber's chair—a haircut, a shave, a shampoo, a facial, a manicure. He had taken particular pains in selecting his suit, in getting the right polish for his shoes. Gerald wondered, a good deal more eagerly than he cared to admit, whether she would really come.

There was a briskness in the air that unconsciously made him walk fast. Under other circumstances, returning to the United States would have furnished plenty of distraction. Now, instead of exhilarating him, the electric feel of the city awakened a nervousness entirely unsuspected. Suppose, after all, she did not turn up?

Gerald headed uptown on Madison Avenue, almost deserted. A block away the crowd hemmed itself along the curb, peering and jostling for a view of the marchers. In the distance a band was blaring "The Stars and Stripes Forever." The tops of flags floated by the cross streets.

Every line of her telegram—filed at some sub-station in Manhattan—was written into his mind: "Newspapers report your arrival Labor Day," it ran, "if you would like to see me we could have lunch at the Plaza stop on off chance you are free shall be in front of newsstand one o'clock stop hope you are well." There was no address; and she had signed it enigmatically "As ever, Sylvia."

At Forty-ninth Street, Gerald consulted his watch. Twenty minutes past twelve and ten short blocks to go. He debated the question, optimistically, whether her husband was unfaithful. Certainly she must have a sentimental concern for the past or



"The pimply faced steward."

she wouldn't have wired that unlooked for greeting. He grinned when he thought how furious he had been at the pimply-faced steward who had awakened him at Quarantine at the ungodly hour of 6.40 a. m. "But it's twenty minutes to eight, sir, New York time," the man had apologized. "You'd better set your watch forward, sir. New York is on Daylight Saving Time."

"I don't give a damn if New York is on Arctic Time," he had retorted, preparing to turn over. He had wanted to throttle the fellow, after that party the last night out. Then he had read the exciting message—

like an invitation to an intrigue—as welcome as it was unexpected. Gerald approved of the way Sylvia had made it brief and noncommittal, picking up the thread of their friendship as if it had never been sundered by the mere accident of marriage on her part. Was it a designing Fate that had brought him to land on Labor Day, making it useless to report in Washington till the morrow? Twenty-four hours in New York, filled with golden promise. . . .

Swinging his stick as he strode self-consciously up the avenue, Gerald pictured to himself the details of the reunion. She would be wearing one of those new, provocative hats and maybe a chic fur piece that would set off the white smoothness of

her neck. Probably she would be dressed in some shade of blue that harmonized with her luminous, warm eyes. He would be there first, of course, and she would come in about ten minutes late and walk across the lobby in that easy, unaffected way that made men turn and admire the lithe grace of her body. And she would be smiling at him, just as when he had left her, and then he would smile too and after that they would see.

In a wall of spectators waiting for the end of the parade, he stood at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street and glanced again at his watch. Ten minutes to one. The policeman at first would not let him



"The policeman wouldn't let him cross"

(Continued on page 225)

# The Inauguration of George Washington

By THE HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, *Representative from New York*

SO far as the record shows, George Washington never desired a civil office except in his early candidacy for the House of Burgesses. Certainly, after his service as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, when he declared his retirement was final, he had no desire to resume public obligations. His idea of happiness in life was to cultivate the Mount Vernon farms. Far more important in his make-up, however, was his sense of duty to the people and his country. To this call he never failed to respond when he realized that it was imperative and the compliance necessary. This reluctant submission resulted in his attendance of the Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia that framed the Constitution and also in his Presidency. He fought longer and harder against the first than he did against the second; and this was probably due to the realization that the executive office took shape in the Convention with a view of his first occupancy of it. Pierce Butler, a deputy in the Convention, later wrote that "many of the members cast their eyes towards General Washington as President; and shaped their Ideas of the Powers to be given to a President by their opinions of his Virtue." Also, as Monroe wrote Jefferson, "Be assured his influence carried this Government"; and the *noblesse oblige* principle, always strong in the General, would not let him fail to do his responsible part.

Therefore, even though he might write Hamilton that "the event alluded to may never happen," and express fear lest, if it did happen, he would "be chargeable with levity and inconsistency, if not with rashness and ambition," the election was no surprise to him and he was prepared to accept it.

The ordinance of the Continental Congress directed the new Congress to convene on March 4, 1789, and it was understood that in accordance with the resolution of the Convention of 1787, the Senate should at once appoint a President *pro tempore* to receive, open, and count, in the presence of both Houses, the votes for President. There was no quorum until April 6, however, and so the votes were counted on that day, the results announced, and messengers appointed to notify the President and Vice-President elect. John Langdon was the President *pro tempore* who presided over the joint meeting, and he signed the notifications sent off, both gentlemen being requested to hasten their arrival. Paine Wingate, senator from New Hamp-

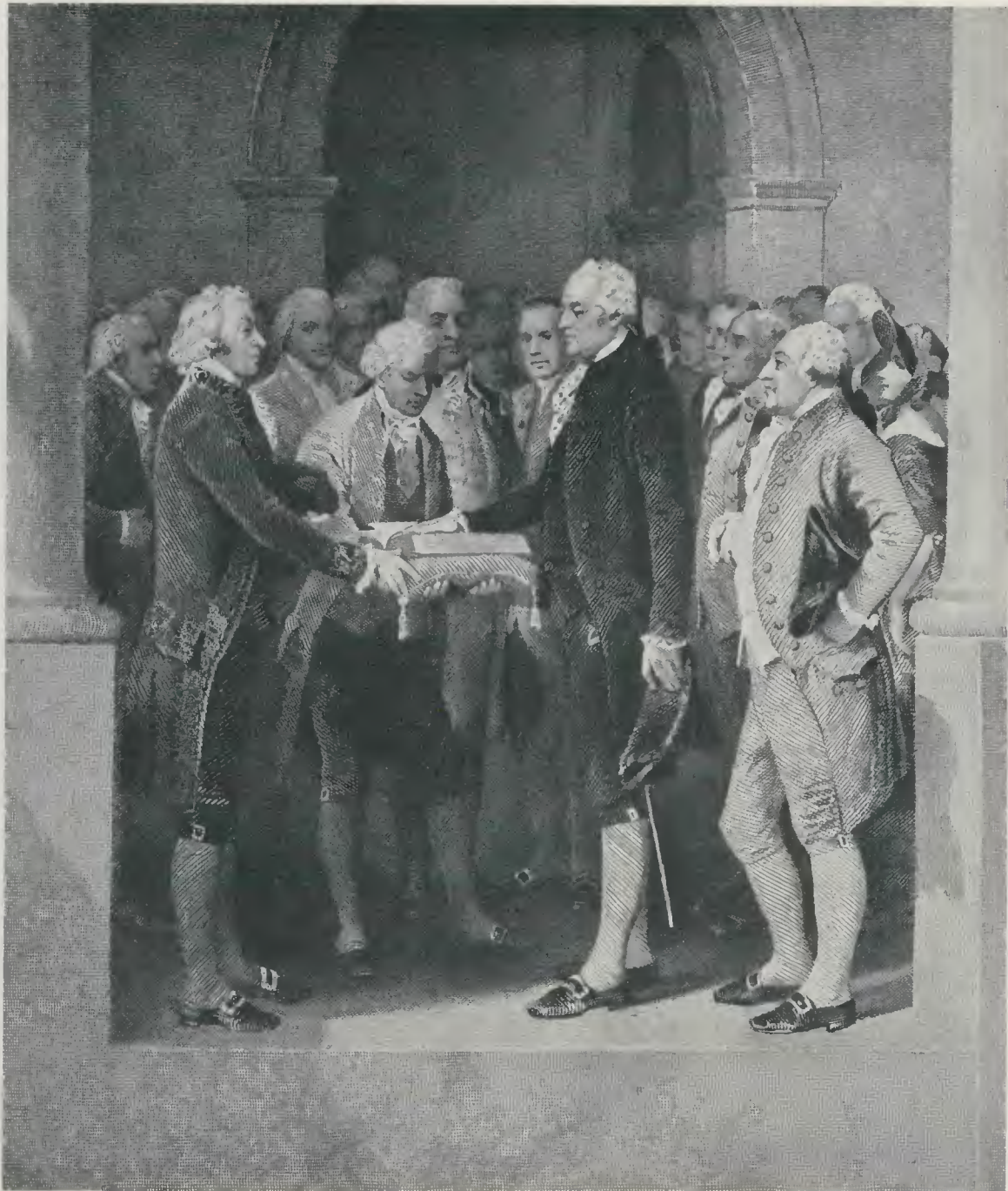
shire, wrote on March 25, 1789: "How the President and Vice-President elect are to be notified has not yet been determined. Many are applying for the honor of being the messengers. Considerable time must be taken up by those gentlemen in coming on, and no great business can well be completed until their arrival. Those delays are viewed by many as unfavorable to the introduction of the new government, and at least for a while will impede the revenue laws, which the United States are in distress for."

To notify Washington, the selection fell on Charles Thomson, who had been secretary of the Continental Congress throughout its whole existence. This was not only in recognition of his long service, but also to mollify his disappointment at not being continued in office, especially as secretary of the Senate. He reached Philadelphia on the evening of the 9th, arriving at Mount Vernon at noon on the 14th. He presented the certificate of election and made a little speech, to which Washington replied, saying: "I cannot, I believe, give a greater evidence of my sensibility of the honor, which they (my fellow citizens) have done me, than by accepting the appointment."

On April 16, Washington commenced his progress from Mount Vernon to New York. He was accompanied by Thomson, and also by David Humphreys, an erstwhile aide and frequent visitor at Mount Vernon, destined to be one of the President's official staff during the early part of the administration. Washington's faithful private secretary, Tobias Lear, was also of the party or preceded it by stage. Mrs. Washington did not share in the journey, nor reach New York until May 27. Washington traveled by coach, but there were also riding horses and servants with the baggage.

The first stop was Alexandria, where there was a dinner, and in answer to an address he bade adieu with much feeling to the many friends of his home life who lived there. "Words, my fellow citizens, fail me. Unutterable sensations must then be left to more expressive silence, while, from an aching heart, I bid you all, my affectionate friends, and kind neighbors, farewell!" Crossing the Potomac to Georgetown, another escort accompanied him to Bladensburg, where he spent the night. The Baltimore escort met him at Spurrier's Tavern the next day, and he slept that night in that town at Foun-

(Continued on page 225)



Livington St. Clair Otis Knox Sherman Washington Stenben Adams

INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON

*From the original painting by Chappel, in the possession of the Publishers*

Johnson, Fry & Co., Publishers, New York.

## Education Among Mexican Indians

**D**URING October a delegation of twenty-six young Americans, headed by Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Townsend, entered Mexico to commence an ambitious project of teaching certain of the more primitive tribes to read and write, and at the same time of learning Indian languages themselves.

In groups of three the Americans will reside with tribes whose language has never been written, and after mastering it themselves, put it in writing and then teach it to the illiterate Indians. After this it is easier to teach them Spanish, both spoken and written, which is the second step. Employing the system of language-reduction developed in the Linguistic Institutions at Yale University and the University of Chicago, under Professor Sapir and his students, it takes the trained newcomers about three months to study the basic sounds of a new language. During this period they aid the Indians in their agriculture, hygiene, and all such ways as minister to their well-being. Once the groundwork has been laid the average adult Indian is taught to read in about two weeks, with three two-hour lessons each week.

The young Americans hope to reach the fifty-one languages which they have listed in Mexico, and eventually many other isolated languages throughout the world, which are estimated to num-

ber about one thousand. Similar work is under way in Central and South America, Africa and the Philippines.

When they enter a village they are usually received graciously. The Mexican Government has been cooperative, since it is interested in the economic welfare of the more remote tribes. It is sympathetic not only with the benefit to agriculture and sanitation which the Americans have accomplished, but also with the educational program itself. A group of six pioneers visited Mexico with Dr. Townsend some time ago. They made such good progress, including the writing of primers, that President Cárdenas gave them personal commissions, which have helped them in reaching the Mexican people.

Dr. Townsend said that "President Cárdenas came to the little village where we were several years ago, and we invited him to our trailer home. He read our report and wanted to help in every way possible . . . he was interested in us because we love the Indians."

One of the party which visited the American Embassy explained that the only way to become a good linguist is to be a good mimic. The Indians will not laugh. One must repeat words after them and not be afraid of the odd sounds or appear-



Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels with members of the Townsend group



ances. The first task is to write down words as soon as they are heard, in phonetic symbols. The Indians are very helpful in teaching their language, quick to correct mistakes, and fussy about proper grammar and pronunciation. When a Spanish primer is given to an Indian, for the purpose of teaching him to read, he pronounces the sounds according to the same rules which were followed when he was taught to read his own language. Thus he speaks Spanish at once, but does not learn the meaning of the words until later.

All of the Townsend group are Americans, they are serious and zealous, and they desire to help the Indians of isolated regions.



Mrs. Townsend teaching a group of Aztec women and children in Morelos.

Dr. W. Cameron Townsend has added the following, in response to a request made by Ambassador Daniels on the part of the JOURNAL:

(1) The value of the courses we give in non-Indo-European linguistics at the Summer Institute of Linguistics at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, is attested to by the fact that Dr. Andrade, a linguist of Chicago University, after visiting Guatemala where one of our first students, Mr. Edward Sywulka, is working on the Mam language, stated that the latter had learned two languages (the Mam and Spanish) in less time than anyone whom he had ever known. Dr. Edward Sapir of Yale University has also been very complimentary of the work of Mr. Kenneth Pike who teaches phonetics at our Institute and spends the rest of the year among the Mixteca Indians of Oaxaca. The Linguistic Institute of the University of Michigan has offered him a Ph.D. in recognition of his findings on the tonal languages of Mexico. God has given



Ladies of the Townsend group with Mrs. Cardenas (center) at Los Pinos.

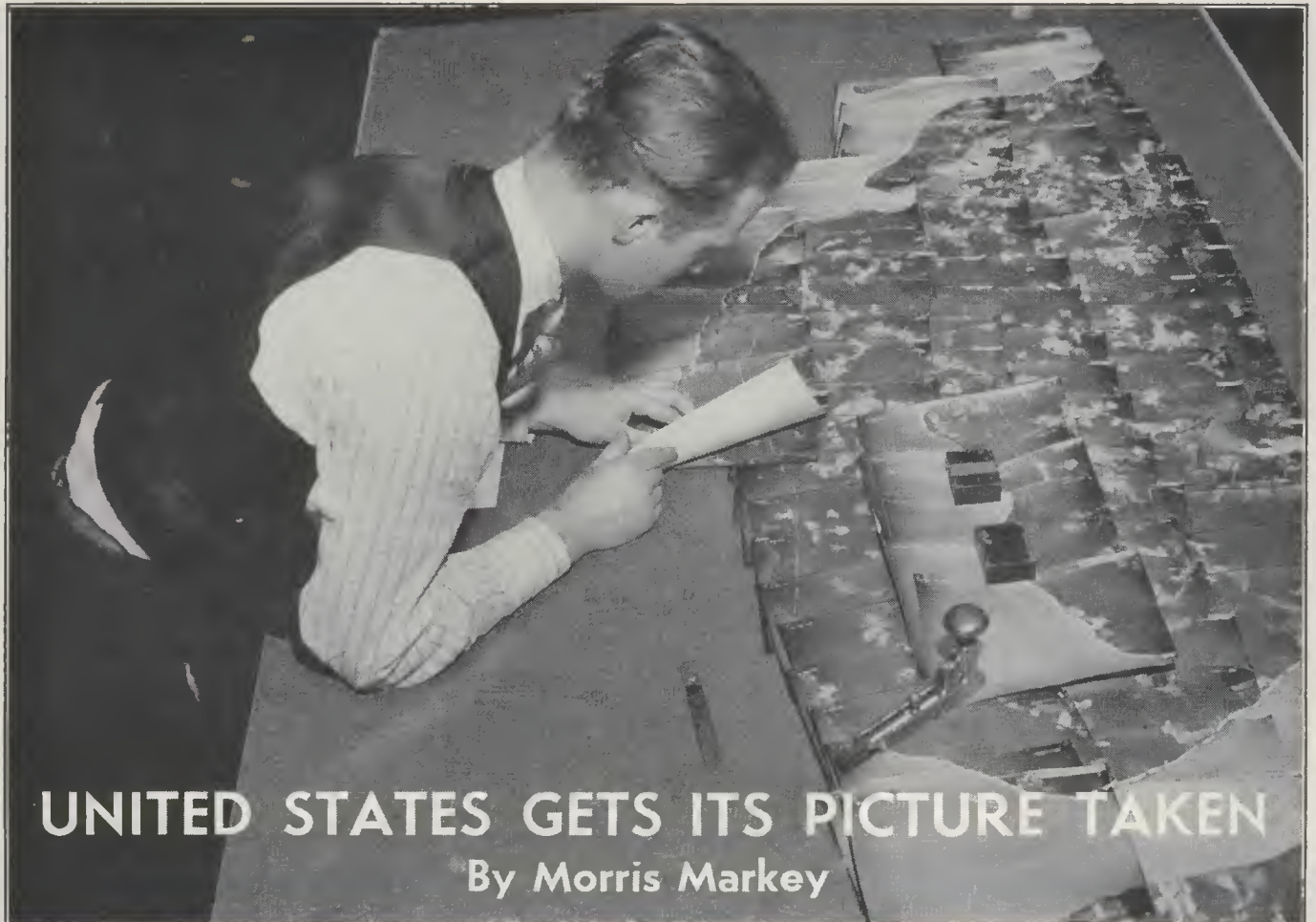
him special gifts along these lines, and he has consecrated them completely to the service of God and the Indians. You will be interested to know that when the town elders decided that all the citizens of San Miguel el Grande, where he and Mrs. Pike are living, should carry in a load of stones each for the crection of a town building, he went out to the quarry and brought in a load on his back just like the rest. This quite won the hearts of the people.

(2) Our workers never carry arms though they constantly travel over remote mountain trails, often alone or accompanied by only one companion. Some people say that they are crazy but they have found Mexico perfectly safe. Our young lady workers go in pairs and always have at least one trusted Indian man with them. Misses Hansen and Pike, however, were once accompanied by eight men

(Continued on page 215)



Mrs. Townsend and two colleagues with some Indian neighbors in front of a trailer-lean-to home in Tetelcingo.



## UNITED STATES GETS ITS PICTURE TAKEN

By Morris Markey

THE United States is having its picture taken—full length and generous size. The whole 3,000,000 square miles that spread from Canada to Mexico and from ocean to ocean are being photographed—the most gigantic mapping feat ever attempted by anyone, anywhere. Every day the sun shines, from forty to fifty planes shuttle monotonously 14,000 feet above the country that is sitting for its portrait, while photographers, whiffing oxygen in the thin air, work their marvelous cameras. Each plane takes hundreds of pictures a day—and yet it will be years before the task is finished.

But when that day comes there will exist not only the world's most colossal map but a veritable portrait of the country—every field and every house, every stream and every town and every lonesome valley. A \$15,000,000 portrait. That's

a lot of money, but it's much less than mapping would cost, done by any other way, and it is much better.

The aerial atlas idea was conceived by the Soil Conservation Service, which has been finding out how useful accurate air photographs could be. A soil erosion area may appear so suddenly, or a stream may change its course so rapidly, that completely up-to-date information must always be at hand. Plateaus and canyons inaccessible to the surveyor can be mapped quickly and cheaply from the air.

Major engineering projects such as the Boulder Dam and the TVA have found air photography indispensable. The Mississippi, Missouri and other rivers are air-photographed every year to show where new bars have formed, where erosion occurs, etc., in the interest of flood control.

Work on the big map began in the western dust bowl. It is complete already for several states,

and it has many uses in addition to those of soil conservation. The Forest Service analyzes stands of timber in a way never possible before. Experts can tell from the light-and-shade values what types of trees the photograph shows. Most important of all at the moment, from these maps the AAA makes up its acreage quotas for regulated crops, and from them also checks the farmer's compliance with his agreement, field by field.

Eighteen commercial photography firms are doing the work under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The job calls for a type of flying that few pilots can or will do. It demands flight precision unheard of anywhere else. All day long the pilots must cling to a hair line—down and back, down and back, on a 20-mile beat.

As each new area is photographed the finished prints are sent to Washington—to the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service and the AAA. But the AAA's prints usually do not stay there long; they go out almost immediately to the field. To a Virginia tobacco county, let us say.

Early in the year, AAA figured out how many pounds of tobacco the country should produce this year, hence how many acres should be planted, and each state's fair proportion. Virginia headquarters in Richmond apportioned the state's quota among the tobacco counties. Each county association—a voluntary organization of farmers who pay all its expenses—then had the job of apportioning the county's quota among the individual farms.

The first step, naturally, was to find out the exact acreage of each farm and of each field. This could be done quickly from the air maps—a minute or so for a farm on which a surveyor would have to spend a day. Inspectors carry the maps out to the farms and bring back reports on the individual farmers, the size of their families, and what the farmer proposed to plant in each field.

From these reports the county association allots to each farmer the acreage he may plant in tobacco if he wishes to comply with the AAA plan and participate in the benefits—cash at the end of the season for



Plane photographing Lafayette County, Michigan

staying within his limit and doing certain things to improve the soil.

The air maps are used again by the inspectors who check up to see whether the farmer is fulfilling his agreement. People who do not like the AAA call the flying cameramen "Sky Snoops," but allotting acreage and administering crop control laws would be quite impossible without air maps.

Other uses for the ultimate map are pointed out with enthusiasm in Washington: the plotting of new highways, new pipe lines, new electric transmission lines; the location of new dams; new measures to accomplish flood control.

The complete map of the country will require about 333,000 prints. Thus the first portrait of a nation ever accomplished will cost \$12,000,000—and you may reckon another \$3,000,000 for duplicate prints, retakes and other incidental costs.

Composite photograph of Lafayette County





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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

The "Photographic Register," supplement to the JOURNAL's issue of November, 1936, proves to be of greater interest and value with the passing of each year. Not the least of its services is to furnish the JOURNAL with portraits for illustrating the monthly column, "News from the Department." It is hoped that new editions of the "Register" will be brought out about every eight or ten years. Now that the trail has been broken the task will not be of herculean proportions, such as it was the first time, when edited so successfully and with such benefit to the Service, by C. Paul Fletcher.

Meanwhile the JOURNAL is planning to bring out photographic supplements to include the officers who have entered the Service and the Department since the "Register's" appearance. Two or three pages of twenty photographs each will be prepared for a number of issues commencing next summer. The photographs will be borrowed from those on file with the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. It is hoped that this notice will reach all of the officers concerned, so that they may have an opportunity of sending a new photograph to the Department in place of the one already on file if they should so desire.

There are still a few copies of the original "Register" available at the JOURNAL office, for \$1.90 each.

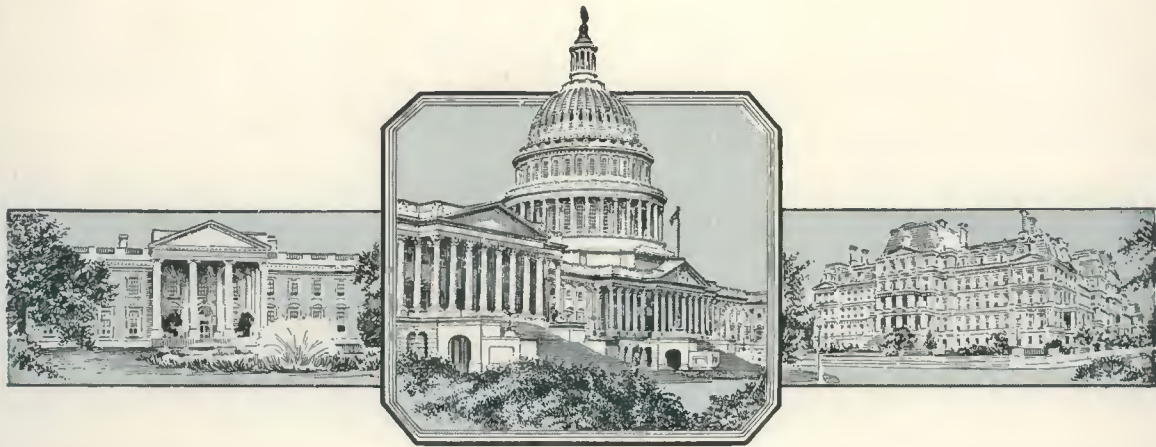
THE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

Applications may now be made for the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL's Scholarship of \$300 for the academic year 1939-40. At present this scholarship is held by John Nester, son of Mr. Alfred T. Nester, Consul at Guayaquil.

This scholarship is provided for from the net income of the JOURNAL, and is open to the children of members of the Foreign Service who also are members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within those categories. The scholarship is intended primarily for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those entering the final year of such schools. In the event no application is received in a given year for a scholarship in a preparatory school, the amount thereof may be awarded to a suitable and qualified college student.

Applications for the fourth award of this scholarship, for the school year starting during the fall

(Continued on page 244)



## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

Both the Secretary and Mrs. Hull suffered from grippe during a part of the month, the Secretary having been forced to remain indoors in his apartment in the Carlton Hotel several days or parts of days in February and March.

On February 25 the Secretary, as well as Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, temporarily on duty in the Department, issued statements expressing grief in connection with the death on the previous day in Berlin of Prentiss B. Gilbert, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Berlin.

Upon the occasion of the death in Washington on February 26 of Hiroshi Saito, until recently Japanese Ambassador to the United States, the Secretary conveyed a message of condolence on behalf of himself and President Roosevelt through Ambassador Joseph C. Grew to the Japanese Government. At funeral services held on February 28 the Secretary was represented by Counselor R. Walton Moore. Several Department officials also were present, including George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol; Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Adviser on Political Relations; Maxwell M. Hamilton and Joseph W. Ballantine, respectively Chief and Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. On March 2 the Department made public that the Navy Department, at the order of President Roosevelt, was send-

ing the remains of former Ambassador Saito to Japan on a heavy cruiser, subsequently announced to be the U.S.S. *Astoria*, sailing from Annapolis on March 18.

The Secretary and other members of the Cabinet accompanied President Roosevelt to religious services held on March 4 at St. John's Episcopal Church. The President and the Cabinet have followed the practice of attending services at this church on each March 4 since Mr. Roosevelt assumed office. At noon on the same date the Secretary and other members of the Cabinet attended ceremonies held in the House Chamber of the Capitol in connection with the 150th birthday celebration of the first Congress under the Constitution. The President and Chief Justice Hughes were among the principal speakers. On the same night the Secretary attended the annual Cabinet dinner for the President at the Carlton Hotel.

On March 6 the Secretary appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to a proposed imposition of a new excise on imports of all classes of oils. He declared that although the Administration's reciprocal trade program has not yet brought us "out of the woods economically and politically, we have the consolation that we are making progress."

On March 6 ceremonies were held in the Secre-



tary's office in which the Delta Phi Epsilon foreign service fraternity presented him with its National Honor Key, the first instance in which this honor has been conferred on a non-member of the organization. The ceremonies were attended also by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck.

The Secretary attended a luncheon at the White House given by President Roosevelt in honor of the Foreign Minister of Brazil, Senhor Oswaldo Aranha, on March 8 and on March 9 made public the conclusion of conversations between Senhor Aranha and American officials for close collaboration between the two nations and plans for the loan of \$50,000,000 in gold to Brazil. On the same date the Secretary was present upon the departure at Union Station of Senhor Aranha for New York City en route to Brazil.

On March 9 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington by train for a short stay in De Land, Florida.

#### *Under Secretary Welles*

The Under Secretary spoke at a meeting of the Omicron Delta Kappa fraternity at the University of Maryland on February 16 and was elected to honorary membership in the organization. He participated in a number of events honoring Senhor Oswaldo Aranha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, including the luncheon tendered Senhor Aranha by President Roosevelt at the White House on March 8. At his press conference on March 9 Mr. Welles, referring to the exchange of notes between Brazil and the United States, stated: "I think the agreements reached are of major significance, and, if they work out as we all believe they will, I think it will be demonstrated within the very near future that the agreements will constitute a very successful effort to stimulate trade both ways between the two countries; to free trade between the two countries from restrictions that, for one reason or another, have existed; and the basis for helpful cooperation between the two countries in developing new sources of non-competitive production to the advantage of their respective national economies."

On March 9 the Under Secretary visited the White House in company with George Rublee, who recently resigned from his position as director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees. Mr. Rublee returned from his duties in Europe in late February.

The press gave considerable prominence to the statement made by Mr. Welles in his press conference on March 11 to the effect that the Department was heartily in favor of the general objectives of the proposal, put forward by Chairman Key Pittman, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the

United States build warships in its Navy Yards for Brazil and other Latin-American nations.

#### *Counselor*

President Roosevelt announced through the White House on February 21 that he had designated the Counselor, R. Walton Moore, as his personal representative at the dedication on April 30 of the first landing made at Cape Henry, Virginia. The President had been invited by Governor James H. Price, of Virginia, to lead a pilgrimage to Cape Henry.

Judge Moore celebrated his 80th birthday on February 26. In honor of the occasion several officials of the Department and of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, with whom he has collaborated in international aviation matters, honored him at a luncheon on the preceding day and presented him with an engraved testimonial.

On March 3, Judge Moore delivered an address on the occasion of the christening of the plane *Yankee Clipper*, of the Pan-American Airways System at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia. The plane was scheduled for early service on the trans-Atlantic route.

#### *Assistant Secretary Sayre*

Assistant Secretary Sayre represented Secretary Hull in welcoming President Roosevelt back to Washington at the Union Station on March 4 from a visit to the Caribbean Sea for winter fleet maneuvers.

#### *Assistant Secretary Messersmith*

Assistant Secretary Messersmith delivered an address on the subject, "Some Aspects of Our Foreign Policy and the Conduct Thereof," at a dinner of representative New Englanders at the Parker House in Boston on March 4. The gathering was held at the instance of the Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

#### *Assistant Secretary Berle*

Assistant Secretary Berle visited the Department on March 6 and during the same evening delivered an address known as the Bronson Cutting Memorial Lecture at Constitution Hall. On March 10 he was a speaker at a session of a two-day conference at Philadelphia, sponsored by the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The conference topic was "The Lima Conference and the Future of Pan Americanism."

#### *Ambassador Jefferson Caffery*

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, participated in various events connected with the visit to Washington of Senhor Aranha, the Brazil-



ian Foreign Minister, including the luncheon given by President Roosevelt at the White House on March 8 and the exchange of documents between Secretary Hull and Senhor Aranha at the Department on March 9.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Caffery were due to sail from New York City on April 7 for Rio. They were accompanied by the Ambassador's private secretary, Northam Griggs, with Mrs. Griggs and their son, "Pancho." They planned to visit the World's Fair grounds prior to their departure.

*Ambassador Claude G. Bowers*

The Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, left his post at St. Jean de Luz, France, on March 3 en route to the Department for consultation. He arrived at New York City on March 9 on the S.S. *Queen Mary* and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he conferred with Acting Secretary Welles and with him called on President Roosevelt at the White House. Mr. Bowers returned to New York City after two days here but was scheduled to return to the Department for further consultation.

Walter C. Thurston, Chargé d'Affaires, arrived at St. Jean de Luz, accompanied by his staff, on February 25, to assume charge.

*Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson*

The Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, was honored by George Washington University, his alma mater, in graduation exercises on February 22. Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of the institution, praised the Ambassador's "helpful counseling in governmental affairs during these war-torn days in China." It was recalled that the university gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws four years ago while the Ambassador was absent at his post in China.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Johnson left Washington on March 1 for their home in Cody, Wyoming, where they planned to remain until sailing for the Orient about May 1.

*Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy*

The White House made public on March 7 that President Roosevelt had designated Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, as his special representative to attend the coronation of Pope Pius XII. Mrs. Kennedy and seven of their children having already proceeded to Rome,



Jefferson Caffery



Claude G. Bowers

the Ambassador, accompanied by Joseph, Jr., and John, left London for Rome on March 10. Upon arrival in Rome on the following day the Ambassador was welcomed by Ambassador William Phillips, the Military and Naval Attaches, and Second Secretaries Samuel Reber and Alan S. Rogers, among others.

Ambassador Kennedy, accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy and seven of their children, attended the coronation ceremonies in St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City on March 12. On the following day the Ambassador was granted an audience of almost three-quarters of an hour with the new Pope. He was received for about 20 minutes alone, after which he introduced Mrs. Kennedy; eight of their nine children; Edward Moore, secretary to the Ambassador; Franklin C. Gowen, Consul and Second Secretary at London; Misses Elizabeth Dunn and Luella Hennessey, respectively governess and nurse of the children.

The Ambassador and his family returned to London on March 17.

*Ambassador William Phillips*

The Ambassador to Italy, Mr. William Phillips, represented this Government at the funeral services held for Pope Pius XI in the Vatican City on February 17.

On the following day Edward L. Reed, Counselor, and Samuel Reber, Second Secretary, were present at the station in Rome to extend a welcome to two American prelates, Cardinal Mundelein and Cardinal Dougherty.

*Ambassador William C. Bullitt*

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, made an important address at the Washington Birthday dinner of the American Club in Paris on February 22, at which Prime Minister Daladier also spoke.

The Ambassador has been the subject of considerable attention in the United States within the past few months. Recently he was the subject of a "Profile" in the *New Yorker*, and in the *Saturday Evening Post* of March 8 and 15, he was the subject of articles entitled, "He Rose from the Rich," by Jack Alexander. The magazine publicized the articles by stating, "He's America's Frontier in France," "F. D. R.'s Most-Telephoned Ambassador."

(Continued on page 232)



## News from the Field

### LIMA

While Lima, in general, sat back with relief after "The Conference," the official staffs had to postpone their visits to the delightful doldrums until after the Meeting of FSO's. The debate (and it *was* debate, not a series of lectures) was as stimulating as it was animated; and even those who wondered in advance what anyone could find to talk about for six straight days (with no time off for legal holidays or good behavior) joined in expressing their appreciation to Larry Duggan for having arranged this opportunity for the discussion of mutual problems.

Anything which flew noisily past your head, in Lima, these past few weeks, particularly at night, was probably a U. S. Army bombing plane. The aviators apparently thought Lima a better place than Philadelphia in which to spend Sunday, for they invariably picked weekends for their visits. As soon as possible after receipt of the news of the earthquake in Chile, two planes took off from Panama with refrigerated serum and medical supplies, stopping in Lima for fuel. They were followed in a few days by what they

called the "B-18," although it was larger than any eighteen bees *you* ever saw. Arriving from Washington with 3,300 pounds of supplies sent by the Red Cross, Major Haynes completely non-plussed the airport personnel by calmly asking for 4,000 gallons (12 tons) of gasoline. The plane, half again as large as the famous "Flying Fortresses," took off from Linatambo airport at 11 p. m., carrying its "skeleton crew" of 11 men (regular crew, 15), lifting a gross weight of 77,000 pounds. Yes, 38½ tons! Using the whole runway, it rose slowly, spitting blue flame from its eight exhaust manifolds, and disappeared southwards into the hazy, luminous, moonlight night.

On the return trip, this big bomber flew non-stop from Santiago to Panama, probably the Army's longest non-stop flight (further than the Miami-Lima hop of the "Flying Fortresses" last year).

The other two planes, having spent ten days ferrying the wounded from the earthquake region to hospitals in Santiago, stopped in Lima two nights and a day for mechanical check-up and overhaul before returning to Panama.

The news-



Ambassador Armour bids good-bye to his staff at Los Cerrillos Airport on February 2 before flying to the United States. Left to right: Counselor Frost, Second Secretary Trueblood, Sophie Frost, Third Secretary Lyon, Mrs. Armour, Miss Lenz of the Embassy staff, and Ambassador Armour.



Mr. Edward Caffery has sent this triplex picture of his office in Niagara Falls. On the left is the Visa Section with Miss Rosalind Young; right, Citizenship Section with Janitor Scott and Vice Consul William H. Brown.

papers have commented most favorably on these flights, emphasizing the use of war machines for a "humanitarian mission," and their objective: which was to bomb defenseless women and children—with scrums, bandages, medicines, ether and essential foods.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Wenner-gren, Swedish friends of Ambassador and Mrs. Steinhardt, visited Callao in their luxurious yacht, the "Southern Cross," for about ten days. Second largest private yacht in the world, they were able to entertain 120 at a seated dinner on board without crowding.

Ambassador Armour passed through on his way north to the States by plane, early in February.

Colonel Frank Knox, of the *Chicago Daily News*, and Republican Vice Presidential candidate in the last election, was here over night on a Grace Line ship. Since his running-mate, Governor Landon, came to Lima for "The Conference," Lima confidently expects to appear on future maps issued by Republican national headquarters.

Mrs. Hugh Corby Fox, wife of the Third Secretary in Mexico City, passed through on her way to the Argentine for a visit.

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was in Lima over night as a passenger on the *Gripsholm*, making a cruise to South America. Accompanied by the Ambassador, he called on the Foreign Minister and President Benavides.

Messrs. William and Edward Mellon, accompanied by members of their families, and some friends, also visited Lima, in their yacht, the *Vagabondia*.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.

## HONG KONG

Mr. Tyler Dennett, formerly connected with the State Department, arrived in Hong Kong from Shanghai on December 30th on the *Empress of Japan* and made a round trip to and from Manila on the *President Cleveland*. He plans to remain over in Hong Kong for a few days longer in quest of material presumably for a new hook which he is understood to be writing.

ROBERT C. COUDRAY.

## PARIS

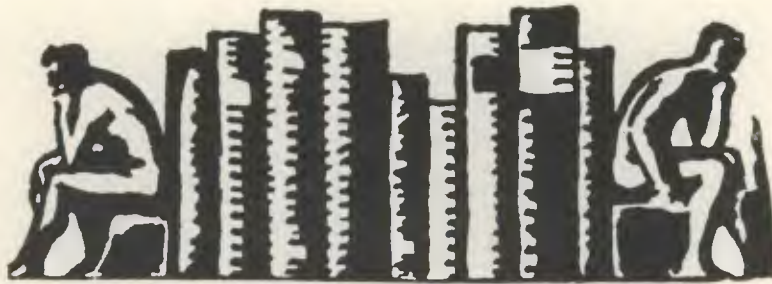
### *Embassy Party*

Actually it began at 1 a. m., or to be exact at seven minutes after one, when the *train transatlantique* came to a stop at the Gare St. Lazare and the Ambassador was welcomed by his staff after over three months sojourn at home. For, after only a few hours interlude of duty, No. 2 avenue Gabriel released several hundred of his pleasure-bent assistants to prepare for the opening of the residence for another brilliant winter season. At 10 o'clock the Cotton Club orchestra swung into an evening's rhythm, to the delight of the dance-minded Embassy staff and their friends of the press. In addition, every American Consulate in the country was represented by its principal officer and as many of his staff and their wives as could get away to join in the gaiety. No wonder that 5 a. m. had long been tolled before the last guests reluctantly took leave!

EDWIN A. PLITT.

Photograph of the guests at a dinner given by the Minister to Portugal, Mr. Herbert C. Pell, for representatives in Portugal of the South American countries on the occasion of the opening of the Pan American Conference at Lima.





## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

EVIDENCE BEFORE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS, by Durward V. Sandifer, Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State. 443 pages. The Foundation Press, Incorporated, Chicago, 1939. Price, \$10.00.

The development of the so-called judicial processes for the settlement of conflicts between government and government, concerning supposed rights, whether concerned with purely national interests or those of private individuals, is at least a century behind human progress in practically all other phases of government. Whether this condition is due to an inherent distrust of present international judicial processes, to impatience and a sense of self-sufficiency in matters concerned with the attainment of national aspirations, or to a mere lethargical disregard of the possibilities in this phase of international relations, may be a matter of individual opinion. It would appear to be indisputable, however, that every contribution toward the development of sane processes of international adjudication to which the nations may turn with confidence is essentially a public service which merits the plaudits of all who dare to hope for an ultimate neighborhood of nations guided in their mutual relations by reason and justice rather than by resort or the threat of resort to hestial brutality.

One important recent contribution of that kind is the newly published work by Mr. Durward V. Sandifer, entitled "Evidence Before International Tribunals." Limitations of time and space forbid an adequate technical review of this important book. However, anyone familiar with judicial procedure in international or domestic tribunals must be aware of the fact that every proper adjudication depends upon a prior exposition of "all the facts" and that facts are exposed to the consideration of tribunals only by means of evidence. And while every system of national judicial procedure is rooted in relatively well defined regulations con-

cerning the production, admissibility, and weight of evidence, such regulations are in large measure inapplicable in international arbitrations because of fundamentally different conditions obtaining in such procedures. Moreover, arbitral tribunals and government representatives charged with responsibility for the prosecution and defense of international causes are frequently called upon to initiate their tasks in the absence of controlling rules of any kind concerning the preparation, admissibility, or evaluation of the evidence of the case. In such circumstances, their conduct in those respects should, so far as possible, of course, be guided by those precedents which have proven to be beneficial in past procedures. But information concerning such precedents and practices of the past has not heretofore been readily available. Full information of that kind has been obtainable only as the reward for elaborate research. To collect and collate available information concerning such precedents and practices has been the very worthy objective of Mr. Sandifer, and his efforts in that direction have been very fruitful. Because of the great wealth of information of that kind which he has made readily available in "Evidence Before International Tribunals," that work should, and doubtless will, become one of the important sources of an ultimate system of judicial procedure in international arbitration which will be generally recognized as effective and impartial in its operation.

Although each chapter of the book is a valuable contribution toward that ultimate objective, probably none of them will be more helpful in the formulation of a sound arbitral procedure with respect to the production of evidence than Chapter II, in which different systems with respect to the admission of evidence are discussed. If it is true that an intelligent and proper application of law can be made only after all of the relevant facts



have been disclosed—and that is axiomatic—then it should be obvious that to permit the withholding of evidence until after the stage of legal argumentation shall have begun is to pave the way for consequences which, perhaps more than any other, tend to destroy confidence in the arbitral processes. The inadvisability of admitting evidence during or after the submission of legal arguments, except in rare cases and under such strict conditions as to prevent surprise or other unfair advantage, appears to be fully shown by Mr. Sandifer's development of the relevant precedents.

The Foreign Service officer who is fully alive to his opportunities for service to his government and his fellow citizens will doubtless find Mr. Sandifer's work a very helpful book of reference. Since the circumstances giving rise to practically all international claims on behalf of American citizens are, in the first instance, made the subjects of complaint to Foreign Service officers, since it is highly important to collect the necessary evidence to make possible a proper appraisal of the facts in all such cases, while such facts are readily ascertainable and while the evidences thereof are available, and since the average claimant has little, if any, knowledge as to what is necessary and proper in that connection and should be regarded as entitled to a certain degree of guidance by his government's Foreign Service representatives, it would seem that every such officer might, with benefit to himself and with credit to the Foreign Service as a whole, thoroughly familiarize himself with the whole of Mr. Sandifer's book, but more especially with Chapters III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, and X. In those chapters the author develops such highly practical and reasonably nontechnical subjects as those concerning the obligations of parties litigant to produce proofs; the authority of tribunals with reference to the production, evaluation and use of evidence; the general principles controlling the admissibility of evidence; the extent of the use of documentary proofs and of affidavits and other *ex parte* evidence; methods of preparing evidence for international tribunals; use of oral testimony; "propositions not requiring proof," et cetera. The need for such a work as "Evidence Before International Tribunals" must be obvious to every practitioner in the field of international adjudications. That Mr. Sandifer has produced a scholarly, comprehensive and yet concise survey of the important precedents in that field of procedure which should commend itself highly to all such practitioners as well as to Foreign Service officers, must be equally manifest to anyone who seriously analyzes its contents.

BERT L. HUNT.

THE FAR EASTERN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, by A. Whitney Griswold. pp. 530. Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1938, New York, N. Y. Price \$3.75.

It is believed that this comprehensive study by Professor Griswold of Yale University will be of interest to Foreign Service officers who have served in the Far East. The book is the work of a scholar who has made an intensive study of his subject. Whether one agrees or disagrees with the author's conclusions, they will cause his readers to think—which is, after all, one of the main purposes of such a work.

OUR MAGINOT LINE, by Livingston Hartley. 315 pp. New York: Carrick and Evans. \$2.75.

Livingston Hartley, well known to many Foreign Service officers as a former colleague and the author of *Is America Afraid?*—a plea for the cooperation of the United States in a system of collective security—now seeks the proper solution to save the United States in a world menaced, according to the author, by a ruthless march down the road to Weltmacht. Our Maginot Line is "The defensive frontier set up in the Monroe Doctrine, and reaffirmed by the President in his widely quoted press conference of November 15, 1938, on 'continental defense'."



Having posited this premise, Mr. Hartley considers what steps the United States should take, in a spirit of enlightened self-interest, and not as a crusader for a better ordered world, to secure itself from the deadly peril of the militant autocracies. He comes to the conclusion that our best policy is to help the democracies, i.e., Great Britain and France, "the pillars of our historic security," to such an extent that they will not be overwhelmed by Germany. We will thus prevent that part of the British and French empires which lie in the Western Hemisphere from falling into the possession of Germany, a most dangerous contingency as far as our position is concerned.

*Our Maginot Line* should prove good reading for Foreign Service officers—as interesting as Problem No. X to naval experts or a Red or Blue Plan to army strategists, and almost as exciting as H. G. Wells and as breathless as E. Phillips Oppenheim.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.



## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 14, 1939:*

H. Merrell Benninghoff of Rochester, New York, American Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, China, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

George Atcheson, Jr., of Berkeley, California, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Beppo R. Johansen of Clearwater, Florida, American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, China.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Los Animas, Colorado, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Franklin C. Gowen of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London and will serve in dual capacity.

*In the non-career service:*

John Z. Williams of Reno, Nevada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Robert J. Clarke of New York, American Vice Consul at Victoria, Brazil, will retire effective upon the expiration of leave of absence.

Rudolph W. Hefti of Pennsylvania, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Caesar F. Agostini, American Vice Consul at Marseille, France, died at his post on January 28, 1939.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 18, 1939:*

Walton C. Ferris of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, American Consul at Sheffield, England, has been assigned American Consul at London, England.

Harry E. Carlson of Joliet, Illinois, American Consul at London, England, has been assigned American Consul at Vienna, Germany.

Walter T. Prendergast of Marion, Ohio, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, will resign from the Foreign Service effective upon the expiration of leave of absence.

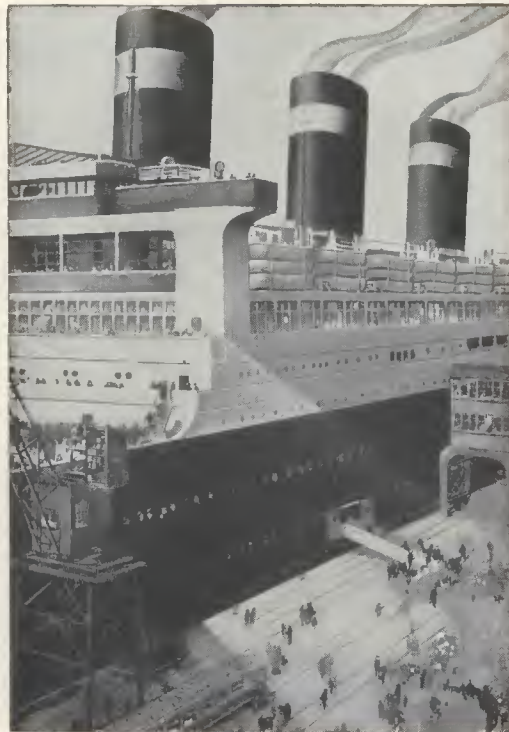
Allan Dawson of Des Moines, Iowa, American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned American Consul and Second Secretary of American Legation at La Paz, Bolivia. Mr. Dawson will serve in dual capacity.

Julian L. Pinkerton of Versailles, Kentucky,

American Consul at Jerusalem, has been assigned American Consul at Torreón, Mexico.

Walter H. McKinney of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Second Secretary of American Legation at Guatemala, has been assigned American Consul at Sheffield, England.

Cavendish W. Cannon of Salt Lake City, Utah, American Consul and Third Secretary of the American Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been assigned





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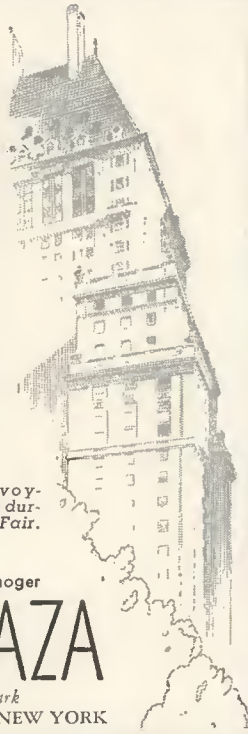


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American Consul and Third Secretary of the American Legation at Athens, Greece. Mr. Cannon will serve in dual capacity.

Walworth Barbour of Lexington, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of the American Legation at Baghdad, Iraq, has been assigned American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of the American Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria. Mr. Barbour will serve in dual capacity.

William S. Farrell of Long Island, New York, American Consul at Beirut, France, has been assigned American Consul and Third Secretary of the American Legation at Baghdad, Iraq. Mr. Farrell will serve in dual capacity.

Francis L. Spalding of Brookline, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Gordon P. Merriam of Lexington, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

John Carter Vincent of Macon, Georgia, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

James E. Henderson of San Francisco, California, American Vice Consul at Salonika, Greece, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 25, 1939:*

Harry A. McBride of Flint, Michigan, American Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, has resigned from the American Foreign Service effective March 23, 1939.

Lee Worley of Bothell, Washington, American Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, but at present on leave of absence in the United States, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective April 30, 1939.

James C. H. Bonbright of Rochester, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

W. Leonard Parker of Syracuse, New York, American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

Edward T. Wailes of Northport, New York, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Fayette J. Flexer of Joliet, Illinois, Secretary of American Legation at Panama, Panama, has been assigned American Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Paul C. Hutton of North Carolina, American Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

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Clayson W. Aldridge of Rome, New York, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, China, has been assigned American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., of Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, American Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned American Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

Norman L. Christianson of Fargo, North Dakota, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

Thomas A. Hickok of Aurora, New York, American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Willard Galbraith of Los Angeles, California, American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Reginald S. Castleman of Riverside, California, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, has been assigned American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

William E. Flournoy, Jr., of Portsmouth, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary and American Vice Consul at the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua. Mr. Flournoy will serve in a dual capacity.

### EDUCATION AMONG MEXICAN INDIANS

*(Continued from page 201)*

of their village on an all-night ride back into the Mazateca territory where they work. While their confidence first of all is in God, they have found that the Indians themselves are very watchful for their welfare. The fact that they speak to the Indians in their own language seems to so identify them with the tribe that they are doubly safe. None of our workers has had any trouble and since they are working among thirteen different tribes, it must be that there is not much banditry any more in Mexico.

(3) The Government of Mexico has already helped our linguistic workers to the extent of about 9,000 Pesos, Mexican Currency, and has expended at least 150,000 Pesos on development projects recommended by our workers and on which we help as much as our limited time will permit. Just now President Cárdenas wants us to recruit more young Americans like the six we brought down this fall for full-time welfare work for his Government among the peasants.

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**26 CANDIDATES WERE SUCCESSFUL IN THE RECENT FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION**

Niles W. Bond, of Lexington, Mass.; born in Newton, Mass., Feb. 25, 1916; attended Univ. of N. C., 1933-37 (B.A.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1937-38 (M.A.).

William O. Boswell, of New Florence, Pa.; born in Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 24, 1913; attended Stanford University 1933-36 (A.B.).

Donald W. Brown, of New York City; born in New York City May 14, 1910; attended Harvard College 1929-33 (A.B.), 1933-36; Columbia Law School, LL.B. 1936.

Charles R. Burrows, of Willard, Ohio; born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 25, 1910; attended Otterbein College 1927-31 (A.B.); New York Univ. 1931-32 (M.Sc.); George Washington Univ. Law School, Sept. 1934-Feb. 1935.

Robert P. Chalker, of Pensacola, Fla.; born in Linden, Ala., Mar. 16, 1914; attended Birmingham-Southern College 1929-31; Duke Univ., 1931-34, summers 1935-36 (A.B. 1933, M.A. 1936); Univ. of Chicago, summer of 1937.

Wymberley DeR. Coerr, of New Haven, Conn.; born in New York City Oct. 2, 1913; attended Yale Univ. 1932-36 (B.A.); Sorbonne, Paris, 1936-37; Yale Graduate School 1937-38.

V. Lansing Collins, II, of New York City; born in Princeton, N. J., Apr. 12, 1912; attended Princeton Univ. 1929-33 (A.B.); Universite de Grenoble, one summer; New York Univ. (LL.B. 1938).

Thomas J. Cory, of Glendale, Calif.; born in San Francisco, Calif., June 15, 1914; attended Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles 1930-35 (A.B.).

Arthur B. Emmons, 3rd, of Dover, Mass.; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1910; attended Harvard Univ. 1929-31 and 1934-36 (S.B.).

Nicholas Feld, of Vicksburg, Miss.; born in Vicksburg, Dec. 5, 1915; attended Harvard College 1932-36 (A.B.).

Fulton Freeman, of Pasadena, Calif.; born in Pasadena May 7, 1915; attended Pomona College 1932-34; Tingman Univ., Canton, China, 1934-35; Pomona College, 1936-37 (A.B.), Princeton Graduate School 1937-38.

John C. Fuess, of Andover, Mass.; born in Andover Apr. 13, 1912; attended Harvard Univ. 1931-35 (A.B.) and 1935-37 (A.M.).

Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J.;

born in New York City Sept. 17, 1912; attended Yale Univ. 1930-33.

Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn.; born in Basin, Wyoming, Aug. 27, 1913; attended Harvard College 1931-35 (A.B.).

Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; born in Pittsburgh Mar. 22, 1913; attended Yale Univ. 1930-34 (B.A.); Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 1934-36.

Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Chicago, Ill.; born in Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1915; attended Univ. of Dayton 1934-37 (B.A.); Wayne Univ. (Detroit) summer of 1936; DePauw Univ. summer of 1937; Columbia Univ., 1937-38 (M.A.).

Delano McKelvey, of Washington, D. C.; born in West Orange, N. J., Aug. 15, 1908; attended Georgetown Univ. 1936-37.

Julian L. Nugent, Jr., of Pecos, New Mexico; born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1915; attended Princeton Univ. 1934-37 (B.A.); Georgetown Univ. School of Foreign Service 1937-38.

R. Kenneth Oakley, of Washington, D. C.; born in Rogers, Ark., Jan. 6, 1914; attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, 1931; George Washington Univ. 1936-37.

Joseph Palmer, 2nd, of Belmont, Mass.; born in Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1914; attended Harvard Univ. 1933-37 (S.B.); Georgetown Univ. School of Foreign Service 1937-38.

Richard H. Post, of Quogue, N. Y.; born in New York City Jan. 17, 1904; attended Princeton Univ. 1922-26 (B.S.); Harvard Univ., graduate study, 1927-29, second semester 1930 (Ph.D. 1936).

M. Robert Rutherford, of Missoula, Mont.; born in Missoula May 24, 1915; attended Montana State Univ. 1932-36 (B.A.), and 1936-38 (M.A.).

Robert C. Strong, of Beloit, Wisc.; born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1915; attended Beloit College 1933-34, 1935-38 (B.A.).

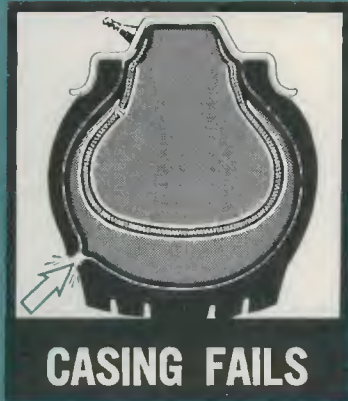
Joseph K. Vinson, of Houston, Texas; born in Tucson, Ariz., Apr. 27, 1910; attended Washington and Lee Univ. 1929-32 (B.A.); Georgetown Univ. Foreign Service School 1934-36.

Alfred T. Wellborn, of New Orleans, La.; born in New Orleans May 18, 1913; attended Louisiana State Univ. 1930-34 (A.B.), 1934-1935 and 1937 (A.M. 1937).

Charles H. Whitaker, of Boston, Mass.; born in Providence, R. I., Apr. 3, 1910; attended Brown Univ. 1927-33 (Ph.B.); Harvard Univ., 1933-34.



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# PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1939 (NOMINATIONS RECEIVED IN SENATE MARCH 13, 1939)

*From Class II to Class I*

Eugene H. Dooman, Toyko, Counselor.  
Joseph E. Jacobs, Department, C.G.  
Leland B. Morris, Vienna, C.G.

*From Class III to Class II*

Samuel W. Honaker, Stuttgart, C.G.  
Graham H. Kemper, Rome, C.G.  
George A. Makinson, Osaka, C.G.

*From Class IV to Class III*

Henry H. Baleh, Dublin, C.G.  
Alfred W. Klieforth, Cologne, C.G.  
Robert B. Maeatee, Belgrade, Con.  
Leslie E. Reed, Athens, C.G.-1 S.  
Warden MeK. Wilson, Genoa, C.G.

*From Class V to Class IV*

Austin C. Brady, Rangoon, Con.  
James G. Carter, Calais, Con.  
Harry F. Hawley, Oporto, Con.  
James P. Moffitt, Amsterdam, Con.  
Marshall M. Vance, Windsor, Con.

*From Class VI to Class V*

Donald F. Bigelow, Bern, 2nd Sec.  
Gilson G. Blake, Jr., Rome, Con.  
George H. Butler, Department, Con.-2 S.  
Reginald S. Castleman, Sao Paulo, Con.  
Charles H. Derry, Perth, Con.  
Fayette J. Flexer, Santiago, Con.  
Robert Y. Jarvis, Hankow, Con.  
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Baghdad, 2 S.-Con.  
David Williamson, London, 2nd Sec.

*From Class VII to Class VI*

George Alexander Armstrong, Colombo, Con.  
Charles E. Bohlen, Moseow, 2 S.-Con.  
Ernest E. Evans, Bradford, Con.  
Walton C. Ferris, London, Con.  
Franklin C. Gowen, London, Con.  
Lawrenee Higgins, Paris, 2 S.-Con.  
Nelson R. Park, Barranquilla, Con.  
J. Hall Paxton, Shanghai, Con.  
William L. Peek, Naples, Con.  
James W. Riddleberger,

Berlin, 2nd Sec.  
Alan N. Steyne, London, Con.-2 S.  
Edward G. Trueblood, Santiago, 2nd Sec.  
Clifton R. Wharton, Las Palmas, Con.

*From Class VIII to Class VII*

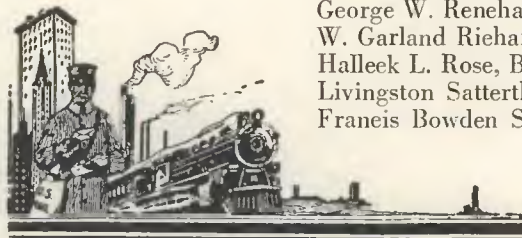
Garret G. Aekerson, Jr., Budapest, 3 S.-Con.  
Cavendish W. Cannon, Athens, 3 S.-Con.  
Norris B. Chipman, Moseow, 3 S.-Con.  
William P. Cochran, Jr., Lima, 3rd Sec.  
William M. Cramp, Tegueigalpa, Con.-3 S.  
Arehibald E. Gray, Helsinki, Con.-3 S.  
Perry N. Jester, Southampton, Con.  
George D. LaMont, Shanghai, Con.  
Edward S. Maney, London, Con.  
Kennett F. Potter, Praha, Con.  
W. Quiney Stanton, Casablanca, Con.  
Lewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Department, Con.  
Joseph I. Touchette, Montreal, Con.  
Thomas C. Wasson, Lagos, Con.

## PROMOTIONS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

(Nominations received in Senate March 14, 1939)

*From Unclassified to Class VIII*

Theodore C. Achilles, Department, V.C.  
Daniel V. Anderson, Bombay, V.C.  
Jacob D. Beam, Berlin, 3rd Sec.  
John Willard Carrigan, Mexico City, 3rd Sec.  
Merritt N. Cootes, Port au Prince, V.C.-3 S.  
Earl T. Crain, Algiers, V.C.  
John Davies, Jr., Hankow, V.C.  
Walter C. Dowling, Rome, 3rd Sec.  
Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Alexandria, V.C.  
Allen Haden, Buenos Aires, 3rd Sec.  
Miss Constance R. Harvey, Basel, V.C.  
James E. Henderson, Beirut, V.C.  
Fred W. Jandrey, Naples, V.C.  
Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Warsaw, V.C.  
Foy D. Kohler, Athens, V.C.-3d S.  
Henry P. Leverieh, Berlin, 3rd Sec.  
Edward P. Maffitt, Buenos Aires, 3rd Sec.  
Patriek Mallon, Leopoldville, V.C.  
Ernest deW. Mayer, Paris, V.C.-3d S.  
Shiras Morris, Jr., Montevideo, V.C.  
George W. Renehard, Department, V.C.  
W. Garland Richardson, Tokyo, V.C.  
Halleek L. Rose, Berlin, V.C.  
Livingston Satterthwaite, Caracas, V.C.  
Francis Bowden Stevens, Pretoria, 3rd Sec.  
Tyler Thompson, Paris, V.C.-3d S.  
Robert F. Woodward, Department, V.C.





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Right: Diving boys greet visitors when ships dock at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, West Indies. Photographed for The Geographic by Edwin L. Wisherd.

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

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS PROMOTED  
EFFECTIVE MARCH 16, 1939

*From Unclassified (B) to Unclassified (A)*

- Hector C. Adam, Jr., Montevideo, V.C.
- E. Tomlin Bailey, Warsaw, V.C.
- Russell W. Benton, London, V.C.
- Roswell C. Beverstock, Belfast, V.C.
- M. Williams Blake, Warsaw, V.C.
- William F. Busser, Buenos Aires, V.C.
- Richard W. Byrd, Calcutta, V.C.
- Glion Curtis, Jr., Wellington, V.C.
- Harry M. Donaldson, Havre, V.C.
- Perry Ellis, Habana, V.C.
- James Espy, Tokyo, 3d Sec.
- Andrew B. Foster, Athens, V.C.-3d Sec.
- Owen W. Gaines, Santiago, Cuba, V.C.
- Richard D. Gatewood, Rio de Janeiro, V.C.
- Albert R. Goodman, Seville, V.C.
- Norris S. Haselton, Manchester, V.C.
- Douglas MacArthur, 2nd, Paris, V.C.
- Elbert G. Mathews, Sydney, N. S. W., V.C.
- Robert B. Memminger, Zagreb, V.C.
- Charles S. Millet, Harbin, V.C.
- Bolard More, Lagos, V.C.

- Carmel Offie, Paris, V.C.-3d S.
- John Ordway, Colombo, V.C.
- Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., Batavia, V.C.
- George F. Scherer, Mexico City, V.C.
- William P. Snow, Stockholm, V.C.
- Carl W. Strom, Zurich, V.C.
- E. Paul Tenney, Shanghai, V.C.
- S. Roger Tyler, Jr., Mexico City, V.C.
- Woodruff Wallner, Valencia, V.C.
- T. Eliot Weil, Nanking, 3d S.-V.C.
- Ivan B. White, Yokohama, V.C.

*From Unclassified (C) to Unclassified (B)*

- Glen W. Bruner, Tokyo, I.

*The Senate has confirmed the following appointments as Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned as Vice Consuls at the posts indicated:*

- Niles W. Bond of Lexington, Massachusetts, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.
- William O. Boswell of New Florence, Pennsylvania, assigned American Vice Consul at Havre, France.



Donald W. Brown of New York City, New York, assigned American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany.

Charles R. Burrows, of Willard, Ohio, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

V. Lansing Collins, II, of New York City, New York, assigned American Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

Arthur B. Emmons, 3rd, of Dover, Massachusetts, assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Nicolas Feld of Vicksburg, Mississippi, assigned American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

William N. Fraleigh of Summit, New Jersey, assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Fulton Freeman of Pasadena, California, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

John C. Fuess of Andover, Massachusetts, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., of Bernardville, New Jersey, assigned American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany.

Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Connecticut, assigned American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, assigned American Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Martin J. Hillenbrand of Chicago, Illinois, assigned American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Declano McKelvey of Washington, D. C., assigned American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Robert C. Strong of Beloit, Wisconsin, assigned American Vice Consul at Praha, Czechoslovakia.

established in this and other American peace instruments, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, when deemed desirable and at the initiative of any one of them, will meet in their several capitals by rotation and without protocolary character. Each Government may, under special circumstances or for special reasons, designate a representative as a substitute for its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Fifth. This Declaration shall be known as the 'Declaration of Lima'."

The text of the foregoing declaration was drafted



as the result of consultation and a very frank and full exchange of views among all of the delegations at the Conference. It is a "Pan American" instrument

in the best sense of that expression. It develops the concept of continental solidarity beyond the point reached by other conferences, especially with respect to "all foreign intervention or activity" and "acts of any nature" that may threaten the peace, sovereignty, principles, security, or territorial integrity of the American Republics. This solidarity is to be made effective through an expanded procedure of consultation, but with individual liberty of action reserved to each Government. Improvement in the procedure of consultation also was provided for in a separate declaration reading as follows:

"WHEREAS:

"In addition to the cases susceptible of originating consultation between the American Republics, contemplated in the resolutions adopted by the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in 1936, it is mutually desirable to extend the procedure of voluntary coordination to other aspects of continental solidarity; and

"Although the form and development of consultation will depend in each case upon the nature of the event which gives rise to it and upon its greater or lesser importance or urgency, this consultation must take place with the attendance of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs whenever personal contact is required,

"The Eighth International Conference of American States

"DECLARES:

"1. That the procedure of consultation, provided for in the conventions and resolutions adopted by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, may also be applied, on the initiative of one or more Governments and with the previous agreement of the others, to any economic, cultural or other question which, by reason of its importance, justifies this procedure and in the examination or solution of which the American States may have a common interest.

"2. That in those cases where the consultation requires personal contact, it shall take place with the attendance of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or of their specially authorized representatives."

THE LIMA CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 189)

defend them against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them.

"Third. And in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American Republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation, established by conventions in force and by declarations of the Inter-American Conferences, using the measures which in each case the circumstances may make advisable. It is understood that the Governments of the American Republics will act independently in their individual capacity, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign states.

"Fourth. That in order to facilitate the consultations



The "Declaration of American Principles" state:

WHEREAS:

"The need for keeping alive the fundamental principles of relations among nations was never greater than today; and

"Each State is interested in the preservation of world order under law, in peace with justice, and in the social and economic welfare of mankind,

"The Governments of the American Republics

RESOLVE:

"To proclaim, support and recommend, once again, the following principles, as essential to the achievement of the aforesaid objectives:

"1. The intervention of any State in the internal or external affairs of another is inadmissible.

"2. All differences of an international character should be settled by peaceful means.

"3. The use of force as an instrument of national or international policy is proscribed.

"4. Relations between States should be governed by the precepts of international law.

"5. Respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between States, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties.

"6. Peaceful collaboration between representatives of the various States and the development of intellectual interchange among their peoples is conducive to an understanding by each of the problems of the other as well as of problems common to all, and makes more readily possible the peaceful adjustment of international controversies.

"7. Economic reconstruction contributes to national and international well-being, as well as to peace among nations.

"8. International cooperation is a necessary condition to the maintenance of the aforementioned principles."

This declaration is evidence of the recognition of the fact that the American States are not seeking to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, and that the principles they advocate are international and not regional in scope. The same is true of the resolution (XLI) recommending cooperation and interchange between Pan American organizations, including the Pan American Union, and international bodies in other parts of the world.

The Conference registered its concern about new problems that complicate international relations today and that have resulted from events occurring outside of the American continent. It adopted the following declaration with respect to foreign minorities:

WHEREAS:

"The system of protection of ethnical, language, or religious minorities cannot have any application whatsoever in America, where the conditions which characterize the group known as minorities do not exist,

"The Eighth International Conference of American States

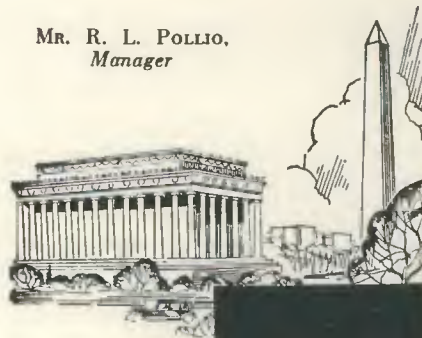
# Thoughts of . . . . . WASHINGTON

**F**OREIGN Service Officers Have A Particular Interest In The Many Activities of Government.

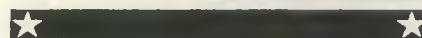
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**“DECLARES:**

“That residents who, according to domestic law are considered aliens, cannot claim collectively the condition of minorities; individually, however, they will continue to enjoy the rights to which they are entitled.”

A resolution on the subject of political activities of foreigners states:

**“WHEREAS:**

“Aliens residing in an American State are subject to domestic jurisdiction and any official action, therefore, on the part of the Governments of the countries of which such aliens are nations, tending to interfere with the internal affairs of the country in order to regulate the status or activities of those aliens, is incompatible with the sovereignty of such State,

“The Eighth International Conference of American States

**RESOLVES:**

“To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they consider the desirability of adopting measures prohibiting the collective exercise within their territory, by resident aliens, of political rights invested in such aliens by the laws of their respective countries.”

Persecution for racial or religious motives is condemned in the following words:

“The Republics represented at the Eighth International Conference of American States

**DECLARE:**

“1. That, in accordance with the fundamental principle of equality before the Law, any persecution on account of racial or religious motives which makes it impossible for a group of human beings to live decently, is contrary to the political and juridical systems of America.

“2. That the democratic conception of the State guarantees to all individuals the conditions essential for carrying on their legitimate activities with self respect.

“3. That they will always apply these principles of human solidarity.”

Constructive action was taken in the economic and financial fields. The resolution on the reduction of barriers to international trade reiterates the endorsement by the American Republics of the principle of equality of treatment and of the elimination of all existing types of restrictions upon international trade. Some of the delegations, while expressing their entire accord with this long-range policy, admitted that certain existing conditions of vital importance in the national economies of their countries made it impossible for their governments to do away immediately with some of these restrictions. Any country which depends upon its exports for economic welfare must sell its products in whatever markets are open to them and upon the best terms obtainable. Steps toward a possible solution of some of these difficult economic and financial problems are contemplated in resolutions providing for increased interchange of economic and financial in-



formation, for immediate study by the American Governments of a project of a Treaty presented by Colombia on the liberalization of inter-American commerce and economic non-aggression, and for periodic informal meetings of representatives of the Treasuries of the American States (the first meeting to be held during 1939).

III

Two inferences are justified from a study of the proceedings of the Lima Conference. The American Republics are throwing their united support behind international peace, justice and fair dealing. Secondly, they have faith in their own institutions, principles and forms of Government and intend to work together to maintain and defend them against any menace.

The significance of the accomplishments of the Conference will become apparent only with the passage of time. Declarations and resolutions are given vitality and effect to the extent that they interpret the conviction and will of peoples. The actions of the peoples and governments of the American Republics during the next few years will furnish the standard by which to measure the real value and success of the Lima Conference.

Inter-American relations today may be at one of the turning points in their development. The American nations arose out of revolutions which had for objectives national independence and the assertion of human rights and representative government. Their populations are drawn from many races, creeds, and languages, which promotes tolerance and the ability to make adjustments. They made their independence secure and, through a century of varying trends, now have reached a point where they agree to conduct their relations on a basis of friendly cooperation among twenty-one equal and sovereign nations. These are strong ties, in spite of differences of race, language, economic needs, and culturally. The forces at work are not all centrifugal ones as concerns the solidarity of the American Republics. The foreign policy of the United States as formulated and applied by the President and the Secretary of State has been one of the most important constructive factors in the situation during recent years. Whether it will continue to be so depends upon the willingness and ability of the governments of the other twenty republics to meet our Government half way in carrying on that policy. In a larger sense, the future of inter-American relations depends upon the degree of success with which each of the American nations makes those social and economic adjustments that are increasingly essential because of the constantly changing structure of civilization.



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At the George Washington Banquet recently given by the American Club of Paris: Ambassador Bullitt; Premier Daladier; Mr. Max Shoop, President of the American Club of Paris; the Duke of Windsor; and Counselor of Embassy Edwin C. Wilson. The photograph was sent by Edwin A. Plitt.

## VISITORS

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

	<i>February</i>	
Leonard N. Green, Para .....	13	Irving N. Linnell, Prague .....
Edward E. Rice, Canton .....	15	Archer Woodford, Maracaibo .....
Norman Armour, Santiago .....	15	Donald R. Heath, Berlin .....
Norman T. Christianson, Mexico City .....	17	Mason Turner, Lima .....
Sophie Talmant, Warsaw .....	18	Bovio Pallucca, Milan .....
Julia H. Stimpson, Peiping .....	18	Leslie E. Reed, Athens .....
Winthrop S. Green, Bogota .....	18	Lampton Berry, Durban .....
Edward Caffery, Niagara Falls .....	18	James E. Parks, London .....
Albert W. Scott, Jerusalem .....	18	Jane Wilson, Copenhagen .....
Caesar F. Agostini, Marseille .....	18	Edward Embrey, Ciudad Trujillo .....
Fiudley Howard, Asuncion .....	20	Elizabeth Johnson, Prague .....
		Sheridan Talbot, Leghorn .....
		Gregor C. Merrill, Manila .....
		Leland Harrison, Bern .....
		William H. Beck, Oslo .....
		George Bliss Lane, Wellington .....
		Clinton E. MacEachran, Halifax .....

## TRADE AGREEMENT NOTES

By GRANVILLE WOODARD  
Department of State

1938 Results Under the Reciprocal  
Trade-Agreements Program

The following tables, recently compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, give 1938 results under the reciprocal trade-agreements program:

	<i>March</i>
W. Everett Scotten, Bucharest .....	1
Paul C. Hutton, Dublin .....	1
Lee Worley, Barcelona .....	6
Elbridge Durbrow, Naples .....	6
Margaret Denchfield, Riga .....	9
Tyler G. Kent, Moscow .....	9
Delano McKelvey, Toronto .....	9
William O. Boswell, Havre .....	10
Boies C. Hart, Jr., Stuttgart .....	10
Frances E. Willis, Brussels .....	10
S. H. Young, Managua .....	10

(Values in millions of dollars)

Item	Comparison of 1938 with 1937		Comparison of 1937-38 with 1934-35					
	1937 value	1938 value	Change		1934 and 1935 average value	1937 and 1938 average value	Change	
			Value	Per cent			Value	Per cent
<i>United States exports, including re-exports</i>								
Total, all trade-agreement countries .....	1,267.9	1,181.8	-86.1	-6.8	759.8	1,224.8	+465.0	+61.2
Total, all nonagreement countries .....	2,081.2	1,912.3	-168.9	-8.1	1,448.0	1,996.8	+548.8	+37.9
Total, all countries .....	3,349.2	3,094.1	-255.1	-7.6	2,207.8	3,221.6	+1,013.8	+45.9
<i>United States general imports</i>								
Total, all trade-agreement countries .....	1,254.7	892.5	-362.2	-28.9	793.9	1,073.6	+297.7	+35.2
Total, all nonagreement countries .....	1,829.0	1,068.0	-761.0	-41.6	1,057.4	1,448.5	+391.1	+37.0
Total, all countries .....	3,083.7	1,960.5	-1,123.2	-36.4	1,851.3	2,522.1	+670.8	+36.2

GENERAL NOTE—Percentages have been calculated upon fuller figures in thousands.

Source: Latest Records of Division of Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



## TIME TO BURN

(Continued from page 197)

cross and in sudden panic he imagined her arriving and not finding him. Five minutes later he entered the Plaza a trifle breathlessly and swept the lobby with a hasty glance. He was in plenty of time. Gerald sat down facing the newsstand and composed himself.

Naturally she would be overwhelmed to see him again. The thought set his heart beating in a tumult of anticipation. He wondered with detached curiosity what her husband was like. A brute, no doubt, selfish and intolerant. Poor Sylvia—denied, in all likelihood, the affection which was so necessary a part of her existence. He took out his watch once more and told himself complacently that he had been more indispensable than he had realized. If she had not changed—and Sylvia did not have a changeable nature—there were unlimited possibilities. Gay, exciting, perhaps a little dangerous.

Gerald lit a cigarette and on second thought put it out. Impatiently he looked again at his watch. Ten minutes past one. If she were coming, she would be here any moment now. He turned with studied nonchalance to see if she had arrived unnoticed in the push of holiday luncheoners. No, the rendezvous was here, in front of the newsstand, where they had met a score of times before. Of course, she would be a little late. He would not grudge her the petty melodrama of a delayed entrance. In the dining room they would keep the table he had telephoned for, especially as he had sent to it three expensive orchids.

When his watch showed one-thirty, Gerald's perturbation increased. Had her nerve failed her? Had she decided to let the past lie buried after all? If he knew Sylvia, however, the adventure in meeting again would appeal to her. Or—repellent thought—was he simply on a wild goose chase? Had she intended deliberately to let him down? He would give her an hour's grace. No woman could expect a man to wait longer than that.

Gerald's watch told him it was a quarter to two.

Absurd pictures of a wreck crossed his mind—and were promptly dismissed. To conceal his growing disappointment he invented a dozen reasons why she did not appear. Labor Day crowds, taxi tie-ups, traffic delays. . . . she might have missed a train. Unfortunately, there was no possible way in which he could communicate with her. He did not know where she lived and she did not know where he was staying. She could not even know whether he had received her tele-

gram at Quarantine. Yet, he reasoned, this was an occasion too fraught with significance—too fraught with the significance they both loved to detect in a situation—to let pass without good cause. On the other hand she might have regretted the challenge in that wire. She might have been afraid of what the sight of him would do to her, after all this time.

Gerald frowned at the newsstand with its haughty blonde guardian. He had never disliked potted palms so much before.

Two o'clock. Gerald was conscious of an acute and mounting hunger. On impulse he got up and strolled, as self-containedly as possible, across the lobby to the desk. She might have sent a message for him, trusting to his common sense to inquire for word. Fool that he was. Why hadn't he settled this matter sooner?

Then he noticed the clock above the letter rack. The frown froze to his forehead and a dreadful feeling seized the pit of his stomach. The clock said *three*, not two.

"Sir?" said the clerk, alarmed at the look on Gerald's face.

"Isn't— isn't that clock fast—an hour fast?" he demanded. "I had an appointment here at one o'clock and I've been waiting exactly one hour." His brain seemed paralyzed even while he realized the answer that was coming.

"Fast? Oh, no, sir." Then with bland discernment, "Possibly you are on Standard Time, sir. New York, as you doubtless know, sir, observes Daylight Saving Time, which is one hour *faster* than Standard Time. Now if your watch were on Standard Time, your one o'clock appointment would be two o'clock Daylight Time. In other words, sir, you would have been one hour slow in arriving, sir, or rather the person with whom you had the appointment would have been here one hour earlier—"

But Gerald had heard enough. He was on the point of asking, inanely, whether there had been a lady with blue eyes and a provocative hat and chic fur piece. But instead he bit his lip and with unseeing eyes stalked grimly out of the revolving doors into the bright, mocking atmosphere of a holiday in New York.

THE INAUGURATION OF  
GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 198)

tain Inn, answering another address but being too late for the public dinner. Always an early riser, he departed the next morning at 5; but at what point he spent the third night is not known, since



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the next known event was his stay at Wilmington for the night of April 19, having had a Delaware escort from the border, which remained with him to the Pennsylvania line the next morning, where it gave place to the troopers of the Keystone State. At Wilmington, as elsewhere, there was an address; but, as it was Sunday, the ships at the place were dressed instead of there being an illumination.

Breakfasting at Chester on the morning of the 20th, the President-elect mounted his horse, and was greeted at the floating bridge of Gray's Ferry on the Schuylkill River by an arrangement of triumphal arches with flags and greens, which centered on a laurel wreath lowered by a young daughter of Charles Willson Peale, dressed in white, as the General passed under it. At Philadelphia there was a repetition of banquet and addresses and replies, but the illumination was omitted at the direction of the mayor. This was done because of the fear of the Quakers, whose tenets forbade such a display and who had been subjected to mob displeasure on a previous occasion.

Washington, again on horseback, entered Trenton the next day over the Assanpink Creek, just south of the town. The stream had been of strategic importance in the brilliant Trenton-Princeton movement that so suddenly displaced the disasters of the campaign of 1776; and the vivid contrast of the crossing on this occasion and 12 years earlier made the pageant of his reception memorable, as young ladies strewed with flowers the pathway under the arch over the bridge and sang an original ode to the tune of "See the Conquering Hero Comes!" At Trenton he dined and slept and on the 22d passed through New Jersey as far as Woodbridge, including Princeton and New Brunswick in his progress; and completed the journey to Elizabethtown Point the next morning. Here the New York reception began, for here he was greeted by a congressional committee and citizens, and escorted to a stately barge which was a gift to him as President, and in which he was rowed across the harbor by ship captains and pilots. The decorated vessels in the stream thundered their salute, which the Battery in the City answered, and at the foot of Wall Street the party disembarked, being greeted at the head of the stairs by Governor Clinton, the mayor and aldermen, diplomatic officers, the military, a great crowd of citizens, and another ode. With all the bells of the city chiming, he was escorted to the first Presidential Mansion. This was on Franklin Square, and had been the residence of the President of the Continental Congress. Both Clinton and Jay had opened their houses to him but this hospitality he had declined and had asked Madison to have accommodations reserved for him



and his party at some tavern; but the action of the new Congress in getting the mansion ready had forestalled the need of this. Later that day Washington dined with Clinton. Lear's accounts say that the journey cost \$182.27.

Inauguration Day began with prayers in the various churches, and soon after noon a military and civil procession escorted the President-elect to Federal Hall in his coach and four. Reaching the Hall, Washington walked through the files of the entourage to the entrance and ascended to the second story, where was the Senate Chamber in which the two Houses had assembled in joint meeting for the occasion. There were also various invited guests, state and local officials, judges, and diplomats. A balcony fronting on Wall Street was reached by three doors from the chamber. Through the central one the Vice-President escorted Washington, followed by the Chancellor of the State, Robert R. Livingston. The Senate was to pass through the right door and the House through the left, and such of the guests as "may be desirous to go into the gallery" were also to use the right door. The gallery not being large, it was probably much crowded; but just who were present besides Washington, Adams, and Livingston, cannot be definitely stated. The guests within the chamber included Knox, Jay, St. Clair, the French Minister, the Spanish Chargé, Clinton, Mayor Duane, and others. The oath was given by Chancellor Livingston, and the Bible on which it was taken came from the St. John's Masonic Lodge of the City. Livingston proclaimed the new President to the watching multitude, who echoed the acclaim. The party then returned to the Senate Chamber, where Washington read his inaugural address. He declared, as he did when he received the command of the army, that he would accept no salary, but asked to have his actual expenses met; and because of this statement it is often said that his compensation was so based. This, however, is inaccurate; he received the fixed salary of \$25,000 a year, and probably more than spent it. After the address, the new President and Congress walked to St. Paul's Chapel on Broadway, where divine services were held. The day was closed by a grand illumination and display of fireworks, the crowd being so dense that Washington had to return to his house on foot.

Thus began the administration that established the character of our government, both as respects its actual workings and the broad interpretation given the Constitution in order that those working might have a maximum of efficiency. In all the 150 years of our government since Washington's inauguration no successor of his in the chair of state has seen fit to attempt violence of the principles of administration which he established.



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# REMINISCENCES

1935

1936



Consul and Mrs. Perry Jester  
at Barbados



First Secretary and Mrs. J. O.  
Deuby and their children at  
Dublin



Consul and Mrs. Winthrop R.  
Scott at Kobe

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## The Oral Examination—Then and Now

*C. T. Steger, Consul at Jerusalem, describes the procedure and the sensations of taking the oral part of the Examination for the Foreign Service as of twenty years ago. An anonymous candidate from the batch which presented itself last January reciprocates as of today.*

1919

FOR the oral examination candidates retained their anonymity, being known only by numbers. In groups of five they were marched into the center of a large room and halted before a line of five chairs, facing a slightly raised platform where, in their awesome dignity, sat the five examiners: Breckinridge Long, 3rd Assistant Secretary of State and Chairman of the board; Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service; Herbert C. Hengstler, Acting chief of the Consular Bureau; Guy Moffett of the Civil Service Commission. The fifth member is not recalled.

After a suitable interval Mr. Carr remarked: "Be seated, gentlemen," and invited the first examiners to begin.

The questions were few, and not difficult. I recall that I was asked when and where I was born, also one or two questions as to my education and experience. These I was able to answer without hesitation. Another examiner asked my opinion as to some theoretical point relating to American immigration policy. Momentarily I was embarrassed by my lack of information. However, recalling that I had been asked for my opinion rather than for specific facts, and feeling that the examiners were less interested in the subject matter of the reply than in the candidate's ease of bearing and the fluency of his discourse, I managed to speak on the subject for one or two minutes. The ordeal was then over, and attention was turned to the next candidate. The whole examination of the five aspirants lasted about ten minutes, after which we were shep-



The Oral Examination

From a book of cartoons by M. G. Perts



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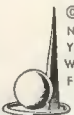
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herded into a nearby room for the language examination.

All candidates were then sent to the Naval Dispensary for the physical examination, at the conclusion of which they dispersed to their several homes. It was not until three or four months later that successful candidates were informed of their eligibility for appointment. During this interval the written part of the examination was graded and the grand average ascertained. The members of the board therefore did not know the written grade of a candidate while he was being examined.

1939

Since 1926 the written part of the examination has been held in thirteen American cities — those which have the regular Civil Service examining facilities. Formerly it was held in Washington alone, although for many years clerks have been allowed to take their written examinations at their posts abroad, and in late years private secretaries to Ambassadors and Ministers have been accorded the same privilege. A grade of 70 or better permits the candidate to take the oral part, which is held at the Department of State. It takes about half an hour.

Candidates reported in room 121 in groups of five, at 10 A. M. or at 2:30 P. M. Since 1929 each has been examined individually. A notice in room 121 announced that smoking would be permitted, but that candidates "should not be smoking when they enter the examination room."

Promptly at the hour of appointment, two of the five are sent out for language examinations. They are summoned by either Mr. Garland, Secretary of the Board, or by Mr. Shreve, who play the rôle of ministering angels with a perfect combination of friendliness and dispatch which proves to be salvation itself to the faltering hearts. Three Foreign Service officers give them: R. A. Hare, French; G. A. Drew, Spanish, or French and Spanish if both are offered; W. J. Gallman, German. The three other candidates are examined in language after they have appeared before the board.

The scenes in room 121 could be adequately described by only the most gifted of writers. There were no vases of forget-me-nots by the doorway, nor notebooks for cramming on the table; but there were always plenty of newspapers of the day — generally five of them — and far more cigarette butts than could be held by even the large chemical-laboratory beakers of the Foreign Service officers' sanctum.

The five regular members of the board were: George S. Messersmith, Chairman; Francis B. Sayre; Adolph A. Berle, Jr.; G. Howland Shaw; and Lawson A. Moyer, Chief Examiner of the Civil



Service Commission. Alternate members included John Q. Cannon, James C. Dunn, Joseph C. Green, Maxwell Hamilton and Jay P. Moffat.

The candidate was presented first to the chairman, and then to the other members in turn, with each of whom he shook hands. Then he was seated in a comfortable armchair, behind a small table, facing the semicircle of his examiners.

The first questions concern personal history. These give the candidate an opportunity to "warm up" and become accustomed to his unusual surroundings, including the sound of his own voice, which sometimes seems to be coming from a great distance and to have other weird symptoms of unreality. It is impossible to describe the main questions since they may cover all of the general fields on which the written part of the examination is based, in addition to special fields in which the individual has had experience. Some questions are general, some are specific. Occasionally they appear superficial, but all of them are searching. Many seem aimed at a point which the candidate either knows very well, or knows not at all. Thus he is given an opportunity to shine at his best, if he can, or to try to show his agility in wriggling out of an impasse, or to say simply that he does not know the answer.

The verdict is rendered by the candidate being informed by one of the ministering angels that he shall report for a physical examination at the Public Health Service Dispensary on Fourteenth Street—or, that he shall not have to report.

#### NEXT EXAMINATION FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE

A written examination for admission to the Foreign Service will be held September 18-21, 1939, at: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington.

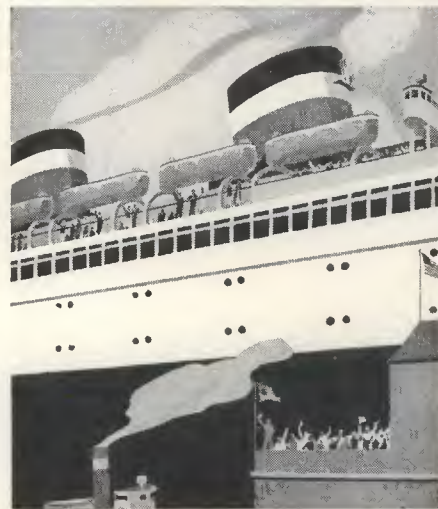
The schedule of examinations will be as follows:

##### September 18

- I. General examination... 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
- II. General examination... 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- III. General examination... 2:00 p.m.- 4:00 p.m.

##### September 19

- IV. General examination... 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon
- V. Special examination—Modern Languages.  
(For competitors offering one language)..... 1:30 p.m.- 3:00 p.m.  
(For competitors offering two languages)..... 1:30 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.



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September 20

- VI. Special examination—  
International, Commercial, and  
Maritime Law, and In-  
ternational Relations 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon
- VII. Special examination—History  
and Government..... 1:30 p.m.- 4:30 p.m.

September 21

- VIII. Special examination—  
Economics ..... 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

The first three General Examinations will be similar to those given since 1932, except that the Second General Examination will differ somewhat from the examinations in arithmetic given heretofore. Its purpose will be to test the ability of the candidates to comprehend simple numerical relationships and to make mathematical deductions, but it will not require any special knowledge of or training in mathematics. The Fourth General Examination will be designed to test the ability of the candidates to express themselves in English with clarity and precision. The four Special Examinations will not differ essentially from the corresponding examinations given since 1932, except that the examination in Modern Languages will be directed primarily to testing the ability of the candidates to read with discrimination the modern language or languages offered.

## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 207)

The Ambassador was the subject of a very complimentary feature article released by the Associated Press Feature Service and published in the *Washington Post*, among other newspapers, on March 12. It stated in its opening paragraph, "President Roosevelt, surveying the turmoil of world affairs, reads with special care the crisp cables of a bandish bon vivant who is the American eyes-and-ears at Paris—the listening post of Europe."

### Ambassador Josephus Daniels

Senator Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico, lauded the work of the Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, on the floor of the Senate on February 23. He stated in part: "I feel confident that an account of Ambassador Daniels' work in Mexico and his dignified and humane efforts in protecting American interests in Mexico would satisfy any fair-minded body of inquirers."

### Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The Senate on March 17 confirmed Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, until then Ambassador to Peru, as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The press on March 12 anticipated the action of President Roosevelt on March 13 in sending the nomination to the Senate and devoted considerable space to an estimate of American-Soviet relations, photographs, and biographical sketches of Ambassador Steinhardt.



L. A. Steinhardt

### Ambassador William Dawson



William Dawson

The Senate on March 17 confirmed Mr. William Dawson, until then Minister to Uruguay, as Ambassador to Panama. On March 13 the Department announced that the President had given his approval to raising the status of the Legation in Panama to the grade of an Embassy and that Mr. Dawson had been nominated as the first Ambassador there. He will replace Mr. Frank P. Corrigan, who is continuing to serve

as Minister to Panama before leaving shortly to assume his duties as Ambassador to Venezuela.

### Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson

The Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, was called before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on February 17 to give his views on the European situation, particularly as to the possibility of armed conflict. It will be recalled that Ambassadors William C. Bullitt and Joseph P. Kennedy appeared before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees on January 9 to express their views on the European situation.

### Ambassador Norman Armour

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, after making a trip by airplane to Washington in early February in connection with relief for suffer-



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ers from the Chilcan earthquake of January 24, returned to Santiago by plane, arriving there on February 21.

The *Washington Post* of March 4 gave prominence to an article lauding the Ambassador which appeared in *El Imparcial* of Santiago on February 22, which stated in part:

"A rare type of diplomat is Mr. Norman Armour, Ambassador of the United States in our country. We say rare, not because he fails to represent in the widest sense of the term what constitutes an official of his category, but because of what he is able to be while remaining within his own sphere, overcoming with unflinching tact all the obstacles accompanying the high post with which he has been honored by his Government. Mr. Armour understands it well and within this concept performs his duties with extraordinary devotion . . . .

"He goes on a trip to the zone of the catastrophe and thoroughly examines the whole magnitude of the disaster. He stimulated the assistance of his country and administers it personally with affectionate and kindly gestures, not curtailing the sacri-entailed by this task. He makes a flight by plane, crosses seas and continents to reach Washington and informed the President of the event. His radio talk will not be forgotten within the perishable memory of all Chileans. The Ambassador has won true popularity. It is a further triumph for his able contribution to the friendship of our respective countries which will always compel Chileans to cement it. Here are links which form the old chain binding our sincere attachment to the United States."

*Minister Arthur Bliss Lane*

The Minister to Yugoslavia, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, and Mrs. Lane sailed from New York City on February 25 for their post, planning to visit Italy and Croatia before reaching Belgrade.

Their daughter, Miss Peggy Lane, remained in New York to continue her work in decorating the exhibit of Yugoslavia at the World's Fair. She was the subject of a column-long article which appeared in the *New York Sun* of February 13, which stated that she was engaged in enlarging 50 photographs in black and white and in color of scenes which she snapped in Yugoslavia for decorating the main hall of the Yugoslav pavilion. It referred to the fact

that Miss Lane is an accomplished photographer, that she has a large collection of pictures taken in all parts of the world, and that she pursued advanced study in photography in Paris. The *Sun* article was accompanied by a four-column reproduction of one of her landscape pictures and a photograph of Miss Lane. (One of her photographs is reproduced on page 192 of this issue.)

*Minister Leland Harrison*

The Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Leland Harrison, and Mrs. Harrison arrived in New York City on February 21 on the S.S. *Ile de France* and proceeded to Washington, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. George A. Garrett. The Minister visited the Department on a number of occasions and left with Mrs. Harrison for Philadelphia and New York City on March 16. They planned to sail from the latter

city for Europe on March 23.

*Minister John C. Wiley*

The Minister to Latvia and Estonia, Mr. John C. Wiley, and Mrs. Wiley visited Florida in February and early March before returning to Washington on March 13 for

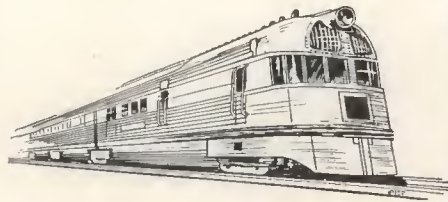
a stay of from two to three weeks.

*Minister Hugh G. Grant*

The Minister to Albania, Mr. Hugh G. Grant, and Morris N. Hughes, Second Secretary, talked from Radio Station Tirana in the formal establishment of radio telephone communication between Albania and the United States on February 13. Communication was established with a station at Rocky Point, New York.

*Chief, Division of the American Republics*

Laurence Duggan, Chief of the Division of the American Republics, accompanied by Mrs. Duggan, arrived in New York City on March 6 on the S.S. *Santa Paula* from Port-au-Prince after visiting a number of posts within the jurisdiction of his Division. He proceeded to Washington and resumed his duties in the Department. Due to the pressure of work he was unable to accept an invitation to be a principal speaker at a two-day conference sponsored by the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania on March 10-11 on the subject, "The Lima Conference and the Future of Pan Americanism."





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### Foreign Service Officers

Willard L. Beaulac, First Secretary at Habana, concluded a temporary detail on March 16 in the Division of the American Republics and left on the following day by automobile for Miami en route to his post. He was accompanied by his brother, Leo H. Beaulac, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, who will make a short visit with him. Mrs. Beaulac and their two children returned to Habana a short time ago and was being joined by her mother, Mrs. Fred Greene, of Seattle, Washington, for a short stay. Mr. Beaulac was called here for duty due to the absence of several officers from the Division.

Harry A. McBride, whose resignation from the Foreign Service became effective on March 23, and Mrs. McBride were guests of honor at a cocktail party at the Sulgrave Club on February 23 attended by a large number of their friends in the Department and in the Service.



Leslie E. Reed

Leslie E. Reed, recently appointed First Secretary and Consul General at Athens, accompanied by Mrs. Reed and their daughter, Rosalind, arrived in New York City on February 23 from their former post at Montevideo. Mr. Reed visited the Department and then proceeded with his family for a visit in Beverly Hills, California, before going to Greece.

George Bliss Lane, Consul at Wellington, arrived in Washington on February 27 after having vacationed at Jokake, Arizona, since his arrival at San Francisco on December 26. He left Washington on March 4 to spend approximately two weeks in New York City and to visit the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco before sailing from the latter city on March 28 on the S.S. *Montcrey* for his post.

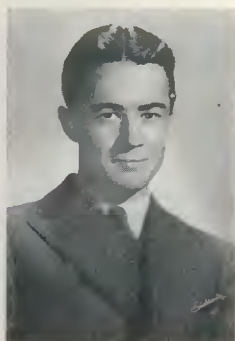


George B. Lane

Edward E. Rice, Vice Consul at Canton, spent five days in Washington in mid-February before proceeding to New York City on February 20 to spend a few days preparatory to resuming leave



with relatives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He planned to sail from San Francisco for his post about the middle of April.



Robert M. McClintock

Robert Mills McClintock, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, accompanied by Mrs. McClintock visited the Department on March 16 and proceeded shortly thereafter on home leave to Altadena, California. The United States Naval Institute announced in February that Mr. McClintock had received honorable mention, with a prize of \$100, for an essay entitled,

"American Foreign Policy and Naval Power," submitted in a contest held by that organization.

William E. Scotten, Third Secretary and Consul at Bucharest, accompanied by Mrs. Scotten, arrived in Washington on February 28 and remained until March 3 prior to sailing from New York City on March 4 for Genoa en route to their post. They spent the bulk of their extended leave at their home in Pasadena, California.



William E. Scotten

Donald R. Heath, First Secretary at Berlin, arrived in New York City on February 18 on the S.S. *Aquitania* and subsequently divided his time between New York and Washington, principally on business connected with the Treasury Department. He sailed for his post on March 15 on the S.S. *President Harding*.



Donald R. Heath

Paul Churchill Hutton, Jr., recently appointed Consul at Mexico City, accompanied by Mrs. Hutton and their two sons, arrived at New Orleans on February 25 from their last post at Dublin. Mrs. Hutton and the children proceeded on a visit with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Stearns at Fort Clark,

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Texas, where her father is in command of a cavalry regiment. Mr. Hutton proceeded to Washington, arriving on February 27, and assumed duties on March 6 on a temporary detail in the Visa Division.



Paul C. Hutton, Jr.



Lampton Berry

Lampton Berry, Vice Consul at Durban, arrived at New York City on February 18 on the S.S. *Robin Gray* from his post and visited the Department on February 23-24 before continuing to his home in Columbia, Mississippi, to spend leave.



R. Harrison, Jr.



Frances E. Willis

Randolph Harrison, Jr., Third Secretary at Rio, arrived in New York City on February 9 on the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam*, and was assigned in the Division of the American Republics from February 13 to February 25, after which he resumed home leave with relatives in Virginia.

Frances E. Willis, Second Secretary at Brussels, sailed from New York City on the S.S. *Zaandam* on March 18 for Rotterdam en route to Brussels following home leave.

Irving N. Linnell, until recently Consul General at Canton, sailed from New York City on March 10 on the S.S. *Manhattan* en route to his new post



at Praha. He spent the greater part of his home leave at Medina, Washington, and visited the Department in late February before continuing to Summit, New Jersey, before sailing.

James E. Parks, Consul at London, sailed from New York City on March 1 after spending the latter part of his home leave there and in Washington.

Francis H. Styles, Second Secretary and Consul at Ottawa, registered at the Department on March 13 and began a temporary detail in the Visa Division.



Francis H. Styles



Sheridan Talbott

Sheridan Talbott, Consul at Leghorn, spent two weeks in Washington in late February and early March upon arrival from his post. He planned to make a visit of about six weeks with his brother and sister at their home in Bardstown, Kentucky, before returning to Leghorn.

John R. Minter, Divisional Assistant in the Division of European Affairs, sailed from New York City on March 18 on the S.S. *Munargo* en route to Nassau on an extended tour of points throughout the West Indies on official business. His itinerary in order includes Kingston, Hamilton, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Trinidad. He planned to arrive in New York City on May 1 on the S.S. *Brazil* at the conclusion of this trip.

Richard Southgate, who recently resigned as Chief of the Division of International Conferences to accept appointment with Pan American Airways, expected to leave Washington soon to be stationed in either Paris or London as representative of that organization.



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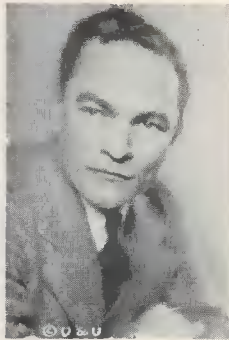
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Archer Woodford, Consul at Maracaibo, visited the Department on February 21 en route to his home in Paris, Kentucky, on simple leave.



W. H. Kelchner

Dr. Warren Kelchner, acting Chief of the Division of International Conferences, delivered an address on the subject, "The Lima Conference and Its Significance," at the University of Kentucky on March 13.

Elbridge Durbow, Consul at Naples, and Mrs. Durbow arrived in Washington on March 13 and remained for several days prior to sailing from New York City on March 17 in returning to their post. They spent the greater part of their leave in California, and visited the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco.

Walton C. Ferris, recently transferred as Consul from Sheffield to London, concluded a temporary detail in the Visa Division on March 8 and sailed three days later on the S.S. *Queen Mary* for Southampton en route to his new post. Mrs. Ferris planned to remain in the United States and join him later.

Clinton E. MacEachran, Consul General at Halifax, has been spending leave at Lido Beach, Pass-a-Grille, Florida.

Edward Caffery, Consul at Niagara Falls, made a short visit to Washington in mid-February.

Claude B. Chipfield, Third Secretary and Consul at Athens, visited the Department in early March and sojourned in Washington for a short time with his brother, Robert B. Chipfield, Representative from Illinois. He continued to Canton, Illinois, to remain until sailing from New York City for his post early in May.

Alfred W. Donegan, F.S.O., Retired, is now residing at 4828 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Philip Adams, F.S.O. Retired, visited the Department on March 12 en route to Florida.

Due to difficulties of travel in China at the present time, Franklin Hawley, recently appointed Vice Consul at Hankow, proceeded up the Yangtze to Hankow on a Japanese transport, the *Unyo Maru*, arriving at his post on February 17.

Adrian B. Colquitt, recently transferred to Panama as Vice Consul, spent the greater part of his leave at his home in Savannah, Georgia, and sailed from New York City for his post on the S.S. *Santa Lucia* on March 10.



William H. Beck

William H. Beck, Consul General at Oslo, arrived in New York City on February 20 on the S.S. *American Banker* and visited the Department for several days prior to sailing from New York on March 17 via London and Newcastle en route to Oslo. While on leave he visited the Calvert School in

Baltimore, attended to family matters in Philadelphia, and visited several girls' preparatory schools in this section for the purpose of arranging for the entrance this fall of his daughter, Betty, who will be accompanied to the United States in September by Mrs. Beck.

Mason Turner, Consul at Lima, with Mrs. Turner and their two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, have been spending the greater part of their home leave at Winter Park, Florida. He visited the Department in late February and planned to leave for Lima about the end of March.

Gregor C. Merrill, Vice Consul on transfer from Manila to Antwerp, sailed from New York City on March 10 on the S.S. *Manhattan* after visiting the Department for several days following leave spent principally in California and in the West.

\* \* \* \*

#### Miscellaneous

Universal Pictures, Incorporated, announced in February that it would begin production in mid-March of a film to be entitled, "The Sun Never Sets," a story of the British diplomatic service, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone in starring roles.

Of more than usual interest to the Foreign Service, "Through Embassy Eyes" made its appearance in February. It was written by Miss Martha Dodd, daughter of former Ambassador William E. Dodd, and deals principally with her experiences while in Germany during the service of her father.

In *El Mundo*, a daily newspaper of Habana, there appeared on February 26th a one-page feature article entitled "The Department of State at Washing-



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ton." This article is a complimentary resumé of the functions of the Department, and gives a brief description of Secretary Hull and his duties, as well as a general idea of the work of diplomatic and consular officers.

Ralph J. Totten has written a book of verse published in mid-December by Bruce Humphries, Inc., of Boston, entitled "Rhymes and Things." The front cover contains the following comment:

"These are verses embodying the true lyric spirit, strongly personal and responsive to beauty, and marked by unexpected turns of fancy. The modest author will, it seems, go to any length rather than give his work the high name of 'Poetry,' but discriminating readers will judge him over-diffident, for surely freshness of feeling, easy mastery of rhythm, and a delightfully spontaneous talent for imagery are the gifts of a poet, and all are here in generous measure.

"The Hon. Ralph J. Totten has had a long and vivid career in the Foreign Service. Born and educated in Nashville, Tennessee, he received his appointment from Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 and subsequently served in positions of ever-increasing importance in the West Indies, South America, Europe, and Africa. In 1930 he was made Minister to South Africa, and held that post until his retirement last year.

"Mr. Totten is well known as an artist—the first of a series of one-man shows of his paintings and etchings took place this year in Washington—and as a hunter of big game on four continents."

## F. S. O.'s TRAINING SCHOOL

On March 17th Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, addressed the school. Mr. Anslinger is a former Foreign Service officer. On March 18th Mr. Charles H. Hosmer and Mr. Maphis led a discussion on the subject of group insurance in the Foreign Service, in the interests of the American Foreign Service Protective Association.

On March 23rd a full day was spent as guests of the United States Public Health Service, where a number of addresses were given by Public Health officers in a program arranged by Dr. Roy Sandidge.

The program for April will cover Trade Agreements, Near Eastern Affairs, European Affairs, Far Eastern Affairs, and the American Republics, under the direction of the chiefs of the various divisions concerned.

## CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 190)

from the American Red Cross to the Red Cross of

Chile. The American Red Cross also presented the Red Cross of Chile with a donation of \$10,000, plus an additional \$1,000 from the Junior Red Cross of America, and 500 army tents and poles. The American firm, Grace and Company, likewise played a generous role in rendering service, for not only did it transport the above-mentioned tents and other medical supplies free of charge, take up collections on its passenger steamers, but it also diverted from their commercial flights Panagra planes, and placed these at the service of the Government for the transportation of wounded. These planes made more than fifty trips from Santiago to the stricken zone.

Stories of horror and suffering wrought by this cataclysm of nature rival the tales of Poe, and there have been incidents of valor and courage worth recording.

Obviously for several weeks following the earthquake the Embassy and the Consulate General staffs were on an emergency schedule verifying the whereabouts of Americans and expediting relief activities. The only Americans known to have suffered other than financially were the Sweet family, whose house near Concepción collapsed completely and cut short the lives of three members of the family and wounded two others.

## RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association has requested the editors of the JOURNAL to publish a brief explanation of one statement in the mimeographed communication which the Committee sent to all members of the Foreign Service on February 8, 1939, with respect to bills pending in Congress for the revision of the Foreign Service retirement system.

On page 8 of the communication in question, the first paragraph under the subtitle "Subsection 26(f)" indicates that the life annuity payable to the widow of a Foreign Service officer in case of the latter's death in active service after serving at least fifteen years would be two-thirds of the annuity the deceased husband would have received if he had been retired for disability on the date of his death. This statement might be misinterpreted, because the annuity would actually be the maximum annuity that could be established under Subsection 26(e), that is, "any portion up to two-thirds of his reduced annuity." For example, in the case of an officer entitled to an annuity of \$3,000 per annum if he should retire for disability, the widow in event of the officer's death would receive an annuity of \$1,500 per annum, which is two-thirds of the reduced annuity of \$2,250 (reduced by \$750 to produce the annuity of \$1,500).



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JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from page 204)

of 1939, should be submitted as soon as possible. No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit a biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, the secondary school they desire to attend, plans after completion of secondary training, and any personal information they consider pertinent.

Applications should be forwarded to the Editor of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The scholarship will be awarded as soon as practicable after July 15th, the final date for receipt of applications.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

Applications may now be made for the two American Foreign Service Scholarships of 1939-1940. The awards will be made toward the end of August, based on the scholastic record of the applicants.

The Scholarships, both of which amount to \$200, are open to the children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association. They may be used only for expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university in the United States.

No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit a biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, the college or university which they desire to attend, their proposed course of study, and any personal information they consider pertinent.

IN MEMORIAM

Caesar F. Agostini, Vice Consul at Marseille, on January 28, 1939.

Charles R. Crane, former United States Minister to China, on February 14, 1939.

Prentiss B. Gilbert, Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, on February 24, 1939.

T'ing Ch'ai Chao Yung-kuei, who served in the American Legation at Peiping for 35 years, died February 18, 1939, at Peiping.

MARRIAGES

Gibbons-Varga. Miss Irene Rosa Varga and Mr. Robert J. Gibbons were married on December 28, 1938, at Teheran, Iran.

Brown-Bredt. Miss Prudence Bredt of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey, and Mr. Donald W. Brown, Foreign Service officer assigned to Vienna, were married on February 25, 1939.

BIRTHS

A son, Peter, was born on January 21 to Mr. and Mrs. James W. Riddleberger in Berlin, where Mr. Riddleberger is Second Secretary.

A daughter, Marion Vera, was born on February 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Heacock in Toronto, where Mr. Heacock is Vice Consul.

A daughter, Anna Kathryn, was born on February 18 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Taliaferro in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

A daughter, Marie Theresa, was born on February 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr. Mr. McGinnis is Vice Consul in La Ceiba.

A daughter, Marian Warfield Lane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rufus H. Lane, Jr., at Tucson, Arizona, on February 22. Mr. Lane is Consul at Mazatlan.



Press Release, February 25

The Department of State regrets to announce the sudden death at nine o'clock last night, at his post, of Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Berlin.

The Secretary of State today made the following statement:

"I am deeply grieved at the death of Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert, the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the American Embassy in Berlin. For twenty years Mr. Gilbert had been a highly valued member of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. In all of his assignments, he rendered outstanding service to his Government. In his untimely death, our Foreign Service has lost one of its most distinguished officers and our Government a loyal and efficient public servant."

The American Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh Wilson, made the following statement:

"I am indescribably shocked to hear of the death of Prentiss B. Gilbert. We have been closely associated in our work for more than a decade both in Geneva and Berlin.

"He was a man of genuine ability, a really acute observer, of high intelligence, and deeply impressed with the satisfaction and responsibility of a life of public service. We shall miss him badly."



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