

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

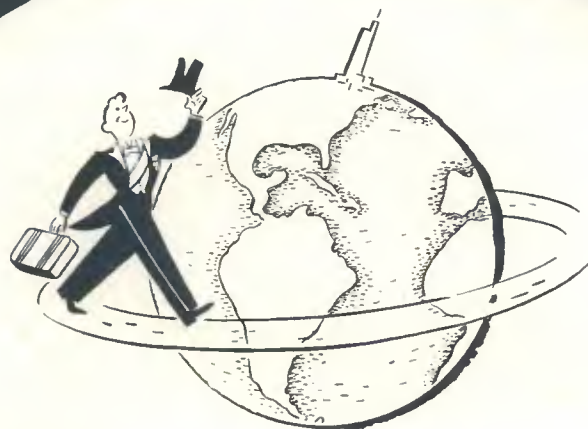


VOL. 16

JUNE, 1939

No. 6

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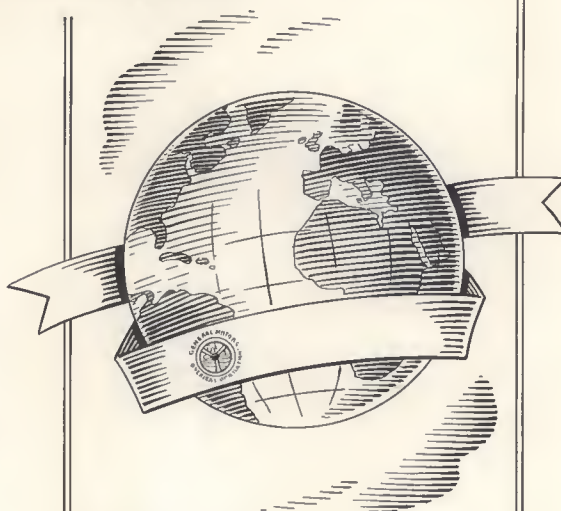
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1939

## "The Camels are Coming!"

By ROBERT GINSBURGH, Major, U. S. Army

THESE may not have been the exact words but they represent the general tone of the order issued by the Secretary of War to the Army of the United States in 1853. Congress had ordered camels and an obedient War Department tried to carry out the will of the people as expressed by their representatives duly elected. A co-operative State Department joined in the camel hunt.

No transcontinental railways or highways existed then, and hundreds of thousands of square miles of the American Southwest were totally unknown. What few trails had been cut across the continent were constantly harassed by hostile Indians. It was commonly supposed that beyond the Mississippi extended a vast Sahara which could not be traversed by mules, horses or oxen. Congress believed that communication would be greatly facilitated by the use of camels and in 1854 appropriated the money for their importation.

Six years earlier Colonel George H. Crossman, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army, had first conceived the idea and assigned his subordinate, Major Henry C. Wayne, the job of investigating the practicability of introducing camels into the United States. Why Wayne was selected for this extraordinary assignment he never knew himself. He was the chief of the clothing bureau when Colonel Crossman relieved him from his duties to devote his attention to camels.

Wayne at first regarded the project lightly, but to satisfy his superior, he began a serious study of camels. He found no reliable treatise on the subject, and the leading public libraries offered little help. Few Americans had ever seen the animal. Barnum and Bailey, Ringling Brothers and other circuses had not yet appeared in American life. Camels had not even entered the American zoological gardens. Fortunately for Wayne, the French

1857—Camel Express to California

Photo by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads





minister at Washington had formerly served in Persia, where camels were used, and he assisted the American in gathering data on the Oriental beast.

The more Major Wayne learned about the animal, the more enthusiastic he became. Colonel Crossman, won over, prevailed upon Secretary of War C. M. Conrad to ask for an appropriation to import a few camels for experimental purposes. Congress ridiculed the Bill and it was laughed out of the House of Representatives three times before Jefferson Davis, the new secretary of war, was able to get the necessary legislation. The appropriation act passed in 1854, authorizing \$30,000 for the "importation of dromedaries to be employed for military purposes."

The next step was to get the dromedaries. Jefferson Davis had learned by this time that many breeds and types of camels, single-humped and double-humped, served on the African and Asiatic deserts, but he had insufficient data to warrant any particular choice. He therefore turned to the man he regarded as the greatest American authority on the "dromedary" the same Major Henry C. Wayne of the United States Army, and detailed him to get the animals.

The history of the Army abounds with unusual



During the long sea voyage from Smyrna to Texas it was sometimes necessary to secure the camels to the decks with ropes for several days.

duties performed by its officers, but few compare with Major Wayne's mission. It required an international diplomat, an accomplished auctioneer, and an obedient soldier and most of all the patience of a Job.

Wayne was ordered to go first to England to consult some "learned professors," then to Paris to the famous Jardin des Plantes, and finally to the French Army headquarters to meet General Monge and Colonel Carbuccia, who had conducted successful experiments in Northern Africa. After leaving France he was directed to make a study of the Barbary camel which was being used successfully in Tuscany. When his studies were completed he was to go to Spezia, Italy, on the Mediterranean where the American ship *Supply*, commanded by Lieutenant D. D. Porter, later the Admiral, would take him to the Levant to buy camels for the United States Government. His itinerary included Smyrna, Salonica, Constantinople, Palmyra, Damascus and Persia.

Wayne arrived in Southampton, June, 1855, and went to London to begin his studies. In the company of a London professor, Richard Owen, F.R.S., Royal College of Surgeons, he made daily visits to the zoological garden and tried to establish a greater intimacy with



A Bactrian being taken aboard. This sketch and the one above were drawn by G. H. Heap, a civilian in Major Wayne's party.



the humped creatures, and a better understanding of their ways. The docile animals did tricks for him under the direction of their English attendants. They walked, knelt, paced and rose while their keepers gave various commands. No harshness was shown and the animals responded immediately. Wayne was assured that the "intelligent, humane, patient, Anglo-Saxon could get much more out of a dromedary than the ignorant, cruel, impetuous Arab."

Encouraged by what he had learned in London, Wayne proceeded to Paris only to find that General Monge had been transferred to a distant station and could not be reached, while Colonel Carbuccia had died of cholera in Gallipoli. The "gentlemen of science" of Paris were not as enthusiastic about the camel as their neighbors across the channel. They advised specifically against African breeds. Incidentally the Jardin des Plantes had but one camel and the French keeper was not on friendly terms with the beast.

With this conflicting evidence before him Wayne decided to get a camel of his own and learn at first hand about its manners and habits. He went to Naples where he joined Porter and sailed for Tunis aboard the *Supply*.

The vessel dropped anchor off the Geoletta, port of Tunis, August 4, 1855, on a market day and Wayne and Porter went ashore. The natives eyed the American Army and Navy representatives with mingled feelings of curiosity and suspicion as they marched through the crooked lanes leading to the market place. Mohammedan women risked the curse of Allah to peer at their military figures. A swarm of small children followed at their heels and every Oriental with an eye for business offered them all the bargains in the city's trading center.

Camels were selling cheap that day but no sooner did Wayne seek a quotation when the prices jumped miraculously. The Arab auctioneer muttered something unintelligible, but a kindly self-appointed interpreter, with the aid of his hands and feet, explained to Wayne that the price asked was the equivalent of twenty dollars.

"Sold. I'll take one."

Wayne raised his arm and nodded his head. As he began to fumble in his pockets for the necessary cash, a cheer broke forth from the market place. Never before in the memory of those who gathered daily on the "Camel Exchange" had an animal been sold on the first quotation. The surprised auctioneer offered to escort the beast to the American's lodging, and as he started, flanked on one side by the camel and on the other by representatives of the American Army and Navy, the motley crowd followed. The triumphal procession marched to

the water's edge and stopped while the camel was invited to get aboard a Tunisian craft.

The beast refused. He was coaxed, cajoled and finally whipped, but he held his ground successfully. Several enterprising sailors of the *Supply* had rigged up a block and tackle and were about to hoist him aboard when a Tunisian custom official arrived and stopped the proceedings.

Camels could not be taken out of Tunis without a permit. Wayne and Porter had overlooked this little formality. While they debated as to their next step, the disinterested camel sat down in its tracks and blinked at the entire performance.

The American Consul General, W. P. Chandler, was appealed to but even he could not get the embargo lifted without the special permission of the Bey of Tunis. An interview was arranged with Mohammed Pasha, the Bey, and after the usual diplomatic formalities were exchanged the American informed the ruler of their mission. He listened attentively and volunteered to go down to the docks in person to expedite the immediate shipment of the camel. As soon as he saw the beast which required his personal intervention, a broad grin broke over his bronzed countenance. He cast a knowing glance at his subjects who were still assembled in large numbers at the water's edge, and formally authorized the exportation of one camel beyond the continental limits of the realm of Tunisia.

"Now that I know what you want," he is reported to have said, "I'll give you a real, fine

(Continued on page 338)

**"The 'orse 'e knows above a bit, the bullock's but a fool,  
The elephant's a gentleman, the battery mule's a mule;  
But the commissariat cam-u-el, when all is said an' done,  
'E's a devil an' a ostrich au' a orphan-child in one."**





Dalmatian Type



Croatian Type

## YUGOSLAV PEASANT WOMEN

*Photographs by Peggy Lane*

Croatian Type



Slovenian Type



## The Foreign Service Retirement Act

WHEN the President on April 24, 1939, signed Public No. 40, 76th Congress, which bears the uninspiring title "To amend the Act entitled 'An Act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor,' approved February 23, 1931," he completed the enactment of a law which marks an important milestone of progress in legislation for the welfare and improvement of the Foreign Service.

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, under date of April 8, 1939, sent to every Foreign Service officer a detailed explanation of the bill which has now become law and which establishes a solvent and much improved retirement system for the Foreign Service. There is no change in the Act which affects any of the explanations sent out by the American Foreign Service Association and an additional explanatory statement which was published in the April issue of the JOURNAL. A few of the letters received by the Association from officers in the field submitted questions which have been referred to the officers of the Department who are preparing instructions for the field in regard to the new retirement law and the questions will be covered authoritatively in these instructions.

It would serve no useful purpose to include here the details in regard to the responsibility which the Government has assumed under the new law with respect to the accumulated actuarial deficit in the retirement fund. It is felt, however, that if Foreign Service officers will read carefully the printed hearings before the Committee on Appropriations for this year and for next year, they will obtain a thorough understanding of these matters and will be convinced of the deep interest of the President and of the Congress in our Service.

The inclusion in the new law of the provisions for widows and the authority to make additional voluntary contributions for other benefits, may be said to be a unique accomplishment. So far as can be learned, it is the first legislation ever to be passed by this Government to provide annuities or pensions for the widows of members of one of its services. It is true that pensions have been provided for the widows of many who have served in our armed forces during wars or other hostilities, but no cases are known where such benefits have been provided for widows of the members of any Government service on any other basis.

It is believed that it will be of interest to many in the Foreign Service to know that studies made in

connection with the drafting of the new retirement law indicate that within a very few years the average number of officers who will retire each year will increase quite materially. At the same time the Rogers Bill went into effect in 1924, the age distribution of the members of the Foreign Service was very definitely abnormal and there were in fact relatively few officers in the Service at that time between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five. As a result of this situation there has never been as yet a normal number of retirements in proportion to the total personnel in the Service. This age distribution has been gradually corrected and by the time the 1924 Act has been in effect a period of twenty years there will begin to be a very noticeable increase in the number of retirements, which will eventually reach a figure that will provide increased opportunities for advancement within the Service.

There will always be further improvements in our Foreign Service legislation to which we can aspire and that is as it should be, but the Act of April 24, 1939, is a major accomplishment in this field, which should elicit the deep appreciation of the members of the Foreign Service.

---

### BIRTHS

A son, John, was born on April 10 to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Jr., in Marseille, where Mr. Bingham is Vice Consul.

A daughter, Martha Durstine, was born May 1 in Washington to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Butler. Mr. Butler is Assistant Chief of the Division of The American Republics.

A daughter, Katherine Jeanne, was born April 25 to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Busser, in Buenos Aires, where Mr. Busser is Vice Consul.

A daughter, Barbara, was born on March 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Francis Heiler, at Winnipeg, where Mr. Heiler is Vice Consul.

---

### IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Ona Bell Brett, wife of Consul General Homer Brett, in Norfolk, Virginia, on April 18.

George Stanton Sickles, former Foreign Service Officer, on February 16, in Madrid.

Henry Leverich, father of Henry P. Leverich who is now Third Secretary at Berlin, on April 18 at Montclair, New Jersey.

## Helsinki, Scene of the Twelfth Olympiad

By DOUGLAS R. SCHOENFELD

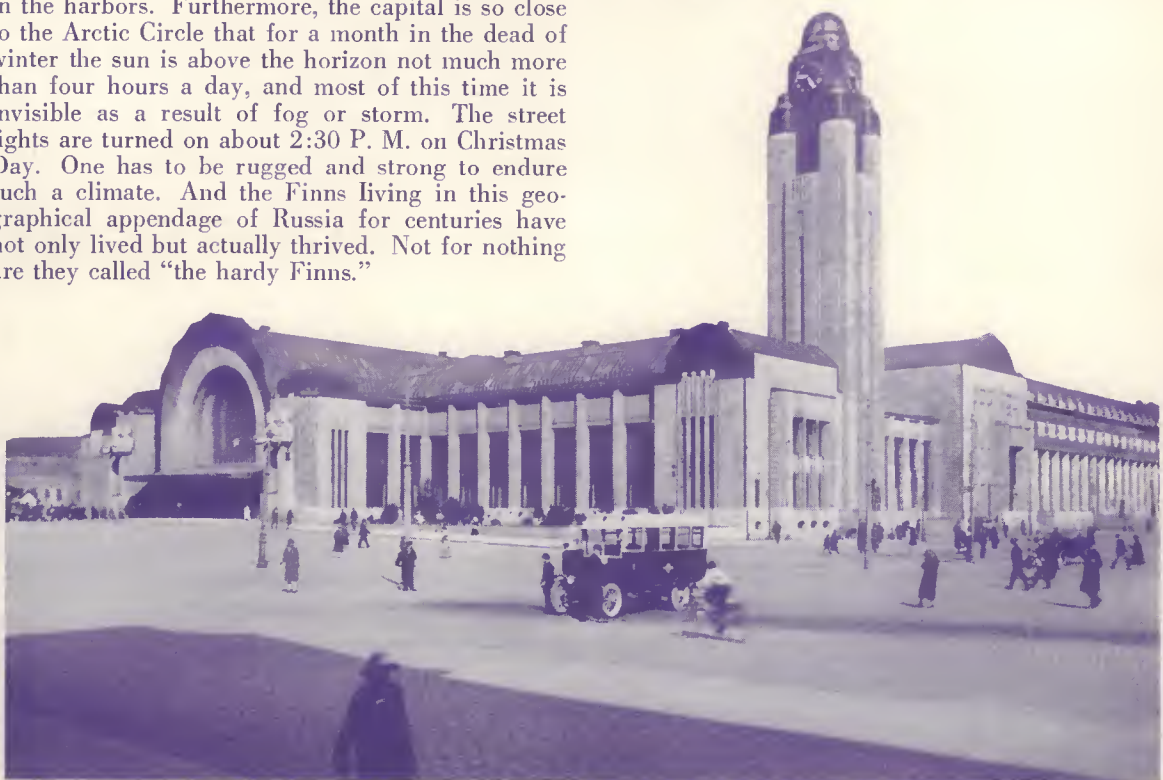
WHEN the Olympic authorities in June 1938 awarded the XII Olympic Games to Helsinki they did a great favor not only to the Finns but also to the many, many thousands in the world who believe in sport for sport's sake. For, though it is true that Helsinki can not put on an Olympic show the equal of the last two at Berlin and Los Angeles, nevertheless the Games promise to be one of the most enthusiastically promoted and participated in of the eleven that have preceded it.

Probably of chief interest to the thousands of tourists who will arrive at Helsinki in July 1940 is the type of people promoting the Games. The outstanding characteristic of the Finns, and one that is marked throughout their entire history, is that of endurance.

Presumably it is the climate that has developed this quality into a national characteristic. From September until late May Helsinki is one of the chilliest places in the world. For the greater part of this time there is snow on the ground and ice in the harbors. Furthermore, the capital is so close to the Arctic Circle that for a month in the dead of winter the sun is above the horizon not much more than four hours a day, and most of this time it is invisible as a result of fog or storm. The street lights are turned on about 2:30 P. M. on Christmas Day. One has to be rugged and strong to endure such a climate. And the Finns living in this geographical appendage of Russia for centuries have not only lived but actually thrived. Not for nothing are they called "the hardy Finns."

However, the fact that winter is such a long siege makes the few months of summer a very real and keen delight. On any evening within two weeks of midsummer day one can read a book in the streets at midnight. The visitor in 1940 will find for the few weeks that he is in Finland weather such as he had not dreamed existed. The sun will be shining about twenty hours a day and yet it will be hot only in its direct rays. In the shade, even on the warmest days, one can detect the fact that the Arctic Circle is only a few hundred miles to the north. There are no "scorchers" yet one enjoys swimming to the utmost. Perhaps in June the water is a trifle on the chilly side, but by July the temperature of the water surrounding Helsinki is in the high sixties.

The people having been without any real sun for several months take it in as completely as possible when they do get it. It is not an uncommon sight to see men, women and children lying on the scores of small islands and rocks that dot the waters surrounding Helsinki.



Railway Station, Helsingfors. Designed by Eliel Saarinen.



With all the bright weather prevailing there will be many who will want to see the sights that the city itself offers. Helsinki is one of the most modern cities architecturally that exists, but one need only take a short drive into the country to see how the real peasant lives. The

little huts that seemingly will collapse in a strong breeze and yet have lasted through the snows and storms of many winters far more severe than most Americans have undergone, together with the almost primitive methods of cultivating the land, will instantly bring back to any one the fact that Finland by and large is a new country. So new indeed that outside of the capital city modernism has not prevailed to any real extent over the ancient and time-honored methods of building and living close to the soil.

However, to return to modern Helsinki. This city, the northernmost capital in the world, has no slums. This is really not an unusual matter since almost all Scandinavian cities have no slums, but to Americans it will probably seem miraculous. Even the fact that Finland as a nation has existed a bare twenty years and that before that it was a part of Tsarist Russia does not make any difference. There simply are no slums. True the standard of living may not be so high as that of the United States. There are not nearly so many radios, automobiles or electric refrigerators per thousand as in this country, but on the other hand there are no such sections as the tenement district of New York City.

For the visitor interested in modern architecture at its best the Helsinki railroad station is a rare example. Designed by a truly great architect, a Finn, Eliel Saarinen, it stands as a living example of the future. Not so modernistic as the buildings at the New York World's Fair, it is nevertheless completely modern. Likewise the new Post Office is modern, constructed in the interests of utility and need rather than beauty and superficiality.

One thing that all foreigners take sooner or later and which is an old Finnish standby is the "sauna" or Finnish bath. The "sauna" is really nothing but



Helsinki Olympic Stadium, showing the tower and a section of the grandstand.

a room in which the temperature has been raised to about 170° by means of pouring water over stones that have been heated to extremely high temperatures. The resulting steam bath is not nearly so much like the ordinary Turkish bath as one might expect. After several

minutes of steaming an attendant or a friend belabors one with sweet-smelling birch twigs. A few minutes of this and one is ready for a dip in the pool or lake as the case may be. When once again dressed and ready for the world the effect created does not easily wear off. The ultra-clean sensation, the tingling of one's skin, and the bracing shock of cold water are invigorating. It has been said that one of the reasons for the great endurance and stamina of the Finnish athletes is that this bath is a daily ritual at their training camps.

In any sketch of what the visitor may expect in Helsinki there should not be omitted its geographical situation with water on three sides and the numerous little trips that one may take for practically nothing. Indeed that phrase "practically nothing" is typical. One of the great charms of Finland is that everything is extremely cheap. A several-mile trip through many of the tiny islands which form the archipelago around the capital costs not more than ten marks, or twenty-two cents in American money. These short trips lasting only a couple of hours are made on small steamers which ply back and forth between the capital and the numerous islands. Although there is nothing particular to see on most of the islands the trip itself is worthwhile—one will seldom see more islands crammed into such a short space of time.

The focal point in 1940 will naturally be the Olympic and the center of this will be the Helsinki Olympic Stadium. Situated in the Töölö district of the western part of Helsinki the Stadium is a mere fifteen minute walk or five minute bus ride from the center of the city. In fact one of the most noteworthy features of the XII Olympic Games can be summed up by the word *compactness*. The sites

(Continued on page 350)

# Inside the Foreign Office\*

## *A Visit to 9 Downing Street*

**ONE** of the favorite conundrums of the Victorian era was this: "Why do the officials of the British Foreign Office resemble the fountain on Trafalgar Square?" And the answer: "Because they play from ten to four!" At that time the joke was justified because a diplomat was not overburdened with work except in time of war. The young gentlemen of the Foreign Office had at their disposal, and spent a considerable part of their working time in a recreation room called the "nursery," which boasted a piano, fencing and boxing equipment and the like. Then a story is told about the three Imperial couriers, who were supposed to be constantly on call in case some urgent matter arose. One day something did come up but none of the couriers could be found. It was discovered that one was attending a hunt, another had gone to the races, while the third was busy discharging his social obligations in Mayfair.

In those days the young diplomats did not begin work until after lunch and they were seldom fully occupied. Before 1870, when the present building at No. 9 Downing Street was completed, the Foreign Office was located in a house opposite a dress-maker's shop, and the young diplomats sometimes diverted themselves by reflecting the sun's rays with mirrors onto the faces of the seamstresses. Complaints were made to Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Minister, who posted a notice requesting the gentlemen of the staff "to refrain from casting reflections upon the young ladies during working hours."

Today all this has changed, and midnight oil is burned in the offices between the Horse Guards and Westminster. The Foreign Office is busy day and night; some younger officials, the so-called "resident clerks," even live in the building, in constant readiness for emergency duty. Their schedule is so arranged that one of them is always available to forward a message from an excited Ambassador to the Foreign Minister, even in the dead of night, or to decode a cablegram and awaken some higher official. Evening is the busiest time in the Foreign Office, because diplomatic reports, particularly from the Continent, normally reach London late in the afternoon.

During an emergency the heaviest burden falls upon the second highest man in the Foreign Office: the Permanent Under-Secretary. His is one of the most important posts in the entire British Civil

Service. Once it was held by a former Viceroy of India, and several Permanent Under-Secretaries have been raised to the nobility. The Permanent Under-Secretary is the actual chief of the Foreign Office, and he has usually been an Ambassador already, or will leave his post to become one. He is responsible for the organization and discipline of the staff. He seldom emerges from a comparative anonymity. The present Permanent Under-Secretary is Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, until recently Ambassador in Peiping, who succeeded Sir Robert Vansittart on January first. His large office is connected by an elevator with the still larger office of the Foreign Minister. He is constantly surrounded by a multitude of those red morocco dispatch-cases which the Imperial couriers carry around Whitehall. Documents are sent in these cases from one room to another and from one bureau to another. This method seems more awkward and outmoded than it really is. Most of the work in the Foreign Office is done in writing and is distributed in writing. Cases are not as easily soiled or mislaid as envelopes. Each bears a label, the color of which is significant. A red label on a dispatch-case, for example, means that the contents require urgent attention.

## II

**THE** Foreign Office is organized along the following lines: at the top is the Foreign Secretary; the head of the permanent staff, the Permanent Under-Secretary, comes next; there follow the Deputy Under-Secretary and five Assistant Under-Secretaries, each of whom is responsible for a department; in addition there are about ten advisers. The political departments are arranged geographically: there is a Far Eastern department for Japan and China, the Northern department for Russia and Scandinavia, etc. There are also non-political departments, for instance that of the Establishment Officer, and non-geographical ones like the Press Bureau. Passports are issued by a special department outside the Foreign Office, but under its supervision.

The chief of a political department has five or six assistants, beginning with a first secretary who is usually around forty years old, and proceeding down to third secretaries of twenty-four. Not included in this arrangement are the important posts of the legal advisers and librarians. The latter are also custodians of the records. Most of the departments, in addition, have experts of their own. Another important person is the Foreign Secretary's

\*Reprinted from "The Living Age" for February, 1938, pages 491-494. Translated from the *Weltwoche*, Zurich Independent Weekly.



Nelson's Column from the National Gallery

Photograph by Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen



private secretary, who has the difficult and responsible task of being the intermediary between his chief and the Office. An army of minor officials and clerks completes the staff. The older officials have their own offices, the younger work three or four together.

Not only during the whirl of international crises, but at all times, the Foreign Office must be minutely informed about Great Britain's relations with other countries and about the relations of other countries with each other. It must be in a position to give an immediate answer to any question asked by the Foreign Minister or in the House of Commons. For this reason all reports from diplomatic and consular agents abroad must be constantly and thoroughly studied, compared and brought up-to-date.

The mass of the people learns little of the multitude of British interests abroad which the Foreign Office has to safeguard. Who, for instance, cares about a change in the statute of the international administration of Tangier, a problem which only recently made life very hard for certain Foreign Office officials? Or about agreements concerning British land leases in Japan, the complaint of a British citizen in Liberia, that of a sugar planter in Cuba, that of an unpaid British creditor in Italy, or the anxious inquiry of the mother of a missionary in China about the safety of her son? The latest domestic events in Yugoslavia, Turkey, Guatemala, Finland and sixty other countries must be studied, and the attacks on Great Britain in the Italian press, and perhaps an alleged affront of some foreign envoy in a British cinema, must be straightened out.

In 1934, no less than 155,081 documents were registered; thirty years earlier, the correspondence amount to only 49,556 documents. . . .

Decoding is a tiresome occupation and one that is hard on the eyes. But sometimes, during a crisis, for instance, it is an exciting sport, as some important dispatch reveals its content. Coding and decoding is done today by the Imperial couriers† when they are not engaged in errands. All incoming documents are registered and forwarded to the proper departments; all except the most important and urgent ones come first into the hands of minor officials. Most of the documents are attended to by them, while the others are forwarded with marginal comments to the proper higher official. Comparatively few reach the Assistant Secretaries, and even fewer reach the Permanent Under-Secretary. Incoming and outgoing cablegrams are usually printed and distributed to everybody. Younger officials are encouraged to write reports about the special

†Coding and decoding are done by a special Communications Department, in which the "King's Messengers" assist when they are not traveling about Europe with the confidential correspondence for Embassies and Legations abroad.

problems with which they are concerned. Relations between them and the older officials are informal and retain something of the club-like atmosphere of yore, despite the immense increase in personnel and the inevitable tendency toward bureaucracy that goes with size and integration.

At the beginning of this century, when the Foreign Office was modernized in earnest, the Foreign Secretary had a staff of about one hundred employees. Today there are more than four hundred. The first woman worker, a typist, appeared in 1889; today there are more than a hundred women.

### III

For a long time a diplomatic career was reserved for the upper classes. Not only the battles of the Duke of Wellington but also Britain's diplomatic struggles were won on the playing fields of Eton. Until the beginning of the 19th century there were no trained diplomats. The King, the Prime Minister or some other influential Minister secured the appointment of his friends to Ambassadorial posts; these, in turn, chose their staffs from among their friends and relatives. Only in the last hundred years has the diplomatic service become an actual career, though the upper class still retains a privileged *entrée*. The Foreign Secretary was always an aristocrat; with the exception of the first Foreign Secretary, Charles James Fox (1782), and the great Canning, every Foreign Secretary had his seat in the House of Lords‡ until the Liberal Government of 1906, when Sir Edward Grey took over this office. He, and Lord Balfour after him, were members of the House of Commons, although they were noblemen.

Balfour was succeeded by Lord Curzon, an aristocrat of aristocrats, a brilliant but pompous and unpopular statesman. When he appeared in the Foreign Office, all the bells in the corridors rang so that the elevator could be waiting for him and all the proper doors could be opened in advance. One day the elevator got stuck in such a way that Lord Curzon's head was just visible above the floor. Those who rushed to his rescue reported later that they had never before realized the wealth of abusive words possessed by the English language.

The Marquis, as he was called in the Office, once rang for his Private Secretary, Sir Robert Vansittart, a few minutes past one, but Vansittart had gone out for lunch. For lunch? At one o'clock? "Unbearable Philistinism!"

When Ramsey MacDonald became Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary in 1924, a hitherto un-

‡Every Foreign Secretary was either a peer or the son of a peer, and most of them had their seat in the House of Lords.

(Continued on page 334)

# The Mother Tongue

By TROY L. PERKINS

Illustration by James Meese

*(The scene is a tobacconist's shop in Piccadilly Circus, London. An American enters, a cigar-lighter in his hand. He looks around the shop uncertainly and then advances to the counter. He is greeted by an expectant bow from the Englishman on duty in the shop.)*

*Each speaks with what is, of course, an extreme accent.)*

THE AMERICAN: Wyve gotta lighter yearat dunt click, nawanta getsum filler fewve gotny.

THE ENGLISHMAN: Ehbegy'pahdon?

THE AMERICAN: I thought mebbe yuddava machine in year—some sorta gadget—(shows lighter).

THE ENGLISHMAN: (Sees lighter.) Aoh, y'lightah! Quait. Deseh it wants petrol.

THE AMERICAN: (Thinking the other doesn't understand.) Alla wanta getusum filler — sforma lighter, see. Fadsum plain gas attuddo.

THE ENGLISHMAN: (Uncomprehending.) Desehts a bit dry. Wants a bit of petrol. We've gawt it in tins — ehmentseh tisnt trailly petrol—f'yoadd like—

THE AMERICAN: (Not understanding a word.) I dunt thinkya get thydy. (Looks around.) Fewadsum canza filler — gasisokay innapinch — ya see—

THE ENGLISHMAN: (Decides it isn't petrol his customer wants.) Of coahse, tmight be the flint wants changing — asmeffact tisnt toll likeleh —

THE AMERICAN: (Helplessly.) This swatawawt see—

THE ENGLISHMAN: Ehbegy'pahdon?

THE AMERICAN: (Waving his hand in desperate resignation.) Sokay. Letutgo. (He starts to leave, wearily.)

THE ENGLISHMAN: (Feeling so frightfully unnecessarily disobliging.) Eh — railly cahnt quait, ehmentseh, as the French seh, je ne comprends pas —

(The American turns quickly on hearing this and walks rapidly back to the counter.)

THE AMERICAN: Parlez-vous francais?

THE ENGLISHMAN: Un peu, oui — mais —

THE AMERICAN: Ah, quelle chance! Parlons francais!

THE ENGLISHMAN: Alors, qu'est-ce qu'il vous faut?

THE AMERICAN: Ce qu'il faut, c'est un peu d'essence pour mon briquet.

THE ENGLISHMAN: Ah, ouiouiouiouioui! (He produces a can of lighter fluid from beneath.)

THE AMERICAN: Ah, bonbonbonbonbon! (They became very French.)

THE ENGLISHMAN: Comme c'est rigolo! Je vous ai



demandé tout-à-l'heure si vous vouliez de l'essence— en anglais —

THE AMERICAN: En anglais? Vraiment! (They shake with laughter.) Ça, c'est drôle, vous savez!

THE ENGLISHMAN: (Filling the lighter.) Un peu plus?

THE AMERICAN: Assez, assez! C'est très bien. (He tries the lighter.) (It works.) Bon! Ça marche!

THE ENGLISHMAN: Oui, ça marche très bien.

THE AMERICAN: Et, maintenant, combien je vous dois, monsieur?

THE ENGLISHMAN: Rien, absolument rien!

THE AMERICAN: Mais, vous êtes trop gentil!

THE ENGLISHMAN: Pas du tout, pas du tout, mon vieux!

THE AMERICAN: Alors, je vous dirai bon jour, monsieur.

THE ENGLISHMAN: Bon jour, monsieur! (They shake hands, bowing.)

THE AMERICAN: J'espère que madame, votre mère, va bien.

THE ENGLISHMAN: Très bien, merci! Et votre famille?

THE AMERICAN: Très bien, merci! (Bowing politely.) Alors, mes remerciements! (Tipping his hat and bowing profusely.) Bon jour, monsieur!

THE ENGLISHMAN: (Bowing courteously.) Bon jour, monsieur!

(They shake hands again. The American goes out humming happily and turns down the Haymarket toward the office of the American Express Company.)



Courtesy, Bureau of Animal Industry

Formalin gas fumigation performed upon leaving a premise where infection exists.

## War on Imported Animal Disease

By W. STRATTON ANDERSON, JR.,  
*Foreign Service School*

PICTURE for yourself a large barn in a dairy state. It is evening, and three hundred cows who have grazed all day are rounded up in this barn for milking. A pleasant industrial scene, and one often used to exemplify orderliness and placidity. A laborer notices one cow at the far end standing with her back somewhat arched. She is not feeding. Alarmed, the handler calls the boss. The cow is segregated and her temperature is taken. It is found to be rather high, and by this time everyone concerned is thoroughly alarmed.

The next morning the cow is drooling and commencing to smack her lips. By noon a state veterinary officer is on the spot, and within a few hours he has called in assistants. This and every one of the other two hundred and ninety-nine cows is taken out and slaughtered. That night they are buried, and disinfection of every square inch of the barn and the yards is under way. For two months or more that dairyman will not be permitted to restock his premises. Aside from the loss of fine stock, the owner also faces the loss of business and the probability of great difficulty in regaining his trade when eventually he is again operating. To say that a disaster has struck him is to put it moderately.

What has struck without warning in his herd, as it might in any herd, is the most communicable disease of either man or animal: foot-and-mouth disease.

This, and other aspects of animal diseases and the measures taken by the United States Govern-

ment to prevent the introduction into and spread within this country of animal diseases, was clearly and forcefully outlined in a day-long lecture by Dr. Severin O. Fladness, Chief of the Field Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, before the Foreign Service Officers' Training School in the Department on February 2.



Courtesy, Bureau of Animal Industry

Good clinical case. Note inspector's complete rubber outfit which can be disinfected.



Foot and mouth disease is undoubtedly the most feared of all the scourges of animals, Dr. Fladness stated, not only because it is the most communicable, but also because the filtrable virus which causes it cannot be cultivated in the laboratory and no vaccine has ever been discovered which would safely protect against it. Furthermore, even an actual case of the disease does not render an animal immune from subsequent attacks. While the disease is fatal in only about one case in 15 or 20, an attack destroys the milk and breeding value of many of its victims.

The United States is one of the handful of countries which is entirely free of foot and mouth disease, (aphthus fever, aftosa, fièvre aphteuse). But it is chronically free only because of such drastic measures as those described above, and because of the vigilance of the Department of Agriculture and various state agencies in smothering occasional outbreaks, and of the Foreign Service in rapid reporting of outbreaks abroad and care in the documentation of animals and their by-products which might bring the virus into the United States.

The loss to American cattle and dairy men in the past through destruction of stock infected with foot-and-mouth disease has run into staggering figures. The 1924 outbreak in California is estimated to have resulted in a \$100,000,000 loss, of which interference with commerce was the greatest factor.

The North American continent is happily entirely free of the disease, but it has battered on Europe and Asia and despite heroic measures to control and eradicate it, this may never be done. Since the virus crossed from North Africa into France in May, 1937, the United States has been obliged to blacklist nearly every country of the world for the purposes of this commerce. Every now and then foot-and-mouth disease shows up in the United States, and when it does, there is plenty of hustling to wipe it out while localized. In some cases, new centers of infection



Courtesy, Bureau of Animal Industry

**The slaughter completed. Carcasses will be slashed and covered with quicklime before burial.**

have turned up hundreds of miles away within a few days. Usually it is not known exactly how the virus travelled. It can resist intense cold for long periods, but heat and light are inimical, and ordinary exposure will kill it within 60 days. However, it may travel on the feet or hooves of poultry, animals and man, on automobile tires, in garbage, or in scores of other ways — and when it reaches another herd or flock, it breaks out with renewed virulence. The importation of this virus, even for laboratory use, is barred.

There are a good many other contagious animal diseases against which the Federal Gov-

ernment takes measures of protection, among them glanders, dourine, anthrax, contagious pleuropneumonia, splenic or tick fever, tuberculosis, rinderpest, surra, scabies, hog cholera and Bang's disease. Rinderpest is more destructive than foot-and-mouth disease, but it is less communicable, is not indigenous to the temperate zone, and may be prevented by the use of an existing vaccine. Anthrax is another scourge, being fatal to man as well as to animals, and the bacteria enjoys tremendous longevity. There is a test tube in which it has been living eighteen years. But the bacterium can be cultivated in the laboratory, and a vaccine has been developed. Insect borne diseases, such as tick fever, are not so hard to control.

Only cloven-hoofed animals are susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease. Horses, happily, are exempt.

Ruminants and swine, as well as their fresh, chilled or frozen meat, from countries in which rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease exist, are prohibited entry into the United States under the Act of June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 689) and various orders thereunder, including Bureau of Animal Industry Order 366, as amended. However, it is not the purpose of this brief account to list all the quarantine restrictions and orders.

It has been mentioned that the foot-and-mouth

*(Continued on page 343)*



## SCREEN AND STAGE

In the film story, "Juarez," Maximilian presents his successor to the Mexican throne.

### JUAREZ

All of the diplomatic missions of the American republics in Washington were invited to attend the "world premiere" of Warner Brothers new film "Juarez" in New York city last month, and a member of the JOURNAL staff was privileged to accompany them. Among the prominent guests were a great-grandson of Benito Juarez, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires in Washington, Dr. Luis Quintanilla, and Amhassador Josephus Danels.

"Juarez" is a fine dramatic piece, of compelling realism and great beauty. It deals with the tragic story of Maximilian and Carlotta who were persuaded by Napoleon III to accept the untenable throne of the Aztecs, and the action deals with their bewildered efforts to establish a benevolent absolutism on a people united under the patriot leader, Benito Juarez. For a time, with the support of French troops, Maximilian appears to succeed. But when the fall of the Confederacy brings Union troops to the Rio Grande, the game is clearly up, and Napoleon III orders the withdrawal of his force from Mexico. The story ends with the frantic, futile appeal of Carlotta at Versailles, and with Maximilian against the adobe wall at Queretaro.

The picture is excellently cast with Paul Muni as Juarez, Brian Aherne as Maximilian, and Bette Davis as Carlotta. Although some liberties are taken with history and perhaps also with the ideology of

the conflicting forces, "Juarez" is a satisfying dramatic production, of which Warner Brothers can well be proud. It is moreover gratifying to note that Warner Brothers contemplate the production of a series of motion pictures based on leading characters and historical events in the other American republics. Among those scheduled for early release is a film on the life of Simon Bolivar.

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### MEXICANA

Warner Brothers' guests at "Juarez" were invited by Mr. Celestino Gorostiza, producer of "Mexicana" (known in Mexico as "Upa y Apa") to attend that show at the 46th Street Theatre.

While lacking some of the splendor of Roberto Soto's "Rayando el Sol" the current production exceeds it in imaginative quality, in naturalness and in interest for the non-Mexican. In a number of scenes a very large troupe presents typical Mexican customs, costumes and music with charm and appeal. The cast does not have a professional touch, and this, in a production of this character, adds to its fascination. The scenes run from gay to tragic. The mass finales of the two acts are especially impressive. All who see this attempt to introduce the Mexican theatre to the United States will wish it entire success.

## LETTER

Athens, Greece  
13 March, 1939.

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Department of State,  
Washington.

SIRS:

The proposal for the establishment of a club room I think excellent. On all of my visits at the Department I have found the old room 109 being used by numerous visiting officers, and I recall perhaps a dozen officers with whom my only meeting has been for a few brief moments in its inhospitable interior; not to mention the number of old friends that I encountered there. I believe the number of such agreeable encounters would be greatly increased by making the room comfortable; and by providing it with current information on what is going on in Washington, what visiting officers are in town, what retired officers are in the vicinity, what accommodations and rates are available for Foreign Service officers in clubs, hotels, furnished apartment buildings, et cetera.

Younger officers suggest that the Association send officers in the field a mimeographed sheet of information about accommodations and rates. They say they would like to have this *before* they arrive at the Union Station with wife, child, a taxi-load of baggage and a knowledge of Washington dimmed by three years' service in East Africa.

Although all this information may be available now, it can't be found in one place, nor in compre-

hensive form. The list of officers on home leave should be expanded to include the names of those en route, and when they are expected to arrive, lest you miss by a day, as I have done, old friends from some other part of the world you are anxious to meet again. And there should be an up-to-the-day list of officers on duty in the Department. An officer who is en route six weeks from India or China can't keep abreast of changes.

A more spacious room, I believe, would be justified for use as a club room, but a location equally as central as the old one is essential to its usefulness.

Surely the carry-out of this proposal should go a long way to alleviate the feeling often expressed by younger officers of disappointment with their visits to Washington after some years of service abroad.

Respectfully yours,

HAROLD SHANTZ,

*First Secretary of Legation.*

EDITORS' NOTE: *A list of Foreign Service officers currently assigned to the Department, as well as a list of retired Foreign Service Officers in the U. S., is now posted in Room 121, which has taken the place of Room 109 for the use of visiting officers. There is also a list of those officers who are expected to arrive in Washington in the near future, in so far as such information is available. Steps are being taken to prepare a list of hotels, clubs and apartments offering accommodations to Foreign Service officers, while a list is also maintained of real estate agents in the Washington area.*

Maximilian and Carlotta  
arrive at Veracruz—from  
the film "Juarez."





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### The American Foreign Service Association

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

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## EDITORS' COLUMN

### RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

Reference was made in this column in the November, 1938 issue to work on a bill to provide for the revision of the retirement system of the Foreign Service. The signature by the President on April 24th of Public—No. 40—76th Congress marks the successful completion of that work. The provisions of the legislation become effective July 1, 1939.

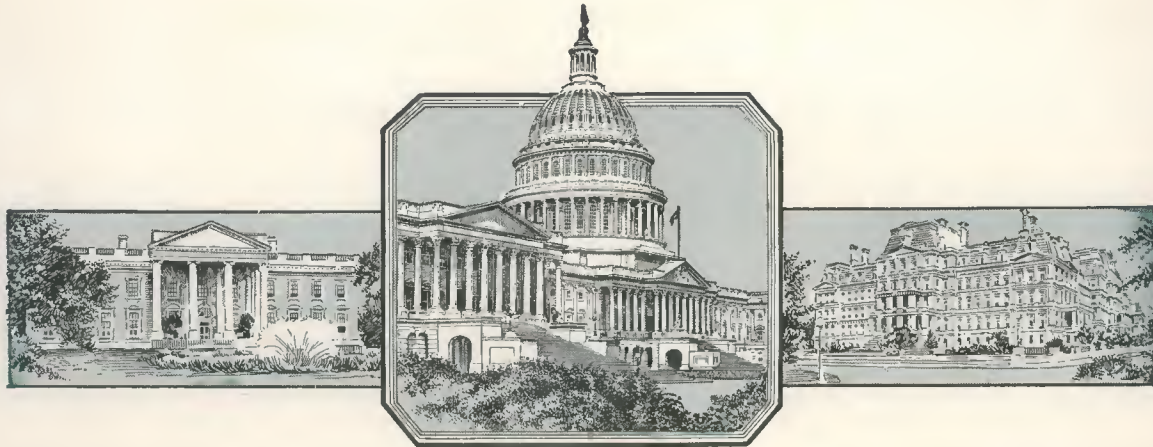
Section 1 of the Act authorizes, within available appropriations, additional compensation to clerks and to other employees in the Foreign Service who are American citizens to help them to meet unusual or excessive costs of living. Section 2 deals with the grades, classifications and salaries of officers in the Foreign Service. Section 3, the central portion of the Act, contains the principles for the establishment of the retirement and disability system of the Foreign Service. Section 4 is devoted to automatic annual salary increases; promotion in salary for especially meritorious service, but within the salary range of the various classes; and provisions with respect to separation from the Foreign Service.

The enactment of this legislation will be of especial interest to members of the Service as another evidence of the fine work that is being done by officers who share the responsibility for the Service's efficient organization. Assistant Secretary Messersmith and Charles Hosmer are entitled to great credit and appreciation for their thorough and painstaking accomplishment in this case. The great majority of Foreign Service Officers are devoting themselves to an exacting profession upon which they and their families are dependent for a livelihood. This legislation is of real value in aiding them to plan for that economic security upon which all efficient work depends. The retirement system as worked out is eminently fair and offers a choice to meet individual needs. Family status, length of service, age at retirement, and other pertinent factors have been taken into consideration.

Mr. Messersmith's untiring efforts in behalf of the Service are nowhere more evident than in the passage of this important legislation. Without his constant attention, his sincerity of purpose, and his deep personal interest, such contributions to the welfare of the Service would be slow and difficult of attainment. The Department is fortunate in having him in the responsible key post of legislative officer, where he never loses sight of opportunities to improve conditions in the Service.

Mr. Hosmer, who drafted the legislation in question and on whom devolved the responsibility of following it through to enactment, consulted many

(Continued on page 349)



## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

Secretary Hull lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House on April 17. On April 19 he received George Hager, president of Rotary International, and on April 21 he received the 17 members of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, who were introduced by its director, J. Klahr Huddle. He delivered an address at the annual dinner held in connection with the annual convention of the American Red Cross at the Mayflower Hotel on April 25 and on April 27 he received Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, retired. On April 28 he read a brief statement for a sound film recording on the theme, "Liberty, Democracy and Peace," for use in the Science and Education Building of the New York's World Fair.

On May 2 he received Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, introduced by Ambassador Ronald Lindsay, and on the following day he received six Finnish leaders in export, import and industrial circles, introduced by Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland. On the same date he received James Brown Scott, former President of the American Society of International Law, and George A. Finch, its secretary, who informed Mr. Hull that he had been elected president of that organization. On May 4 he attended the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held at the Willard Hotel.

On May 5 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull were present at the Union Station, together with President and Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the Cabinet and their wives, to formally welcome the President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza upon

their arrival in Washington on an official visit. It was the first time that President Roosevelt had left the White House to receive a visiting foreign Chief of State since he assumed office in 1933. The welcome was staged amid scenes of unusual military pageantry, with field artillery 75's giving a 21-gun salute; 5,000 soldiers, sailors and marines lining the route and supplemented by hundreds of police and firemen; a fleet of Army "flying fortresses" and pursuit planes roaring overhead; and crowds estimated by the press as larger than that of President Roosevelt's first inaugural parade.

On the same date the Secretary and Mrs. Hull attended an afternoon tea and subsequently a dinner at the White House in honor of the Nicaraguan visitors, and on May 7 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull entertained the visitors at a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel. The guests from the Department were the Undersecretary and Mrs. Welles, the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Messersmith, the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Berle, George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol, and H. Charles Spruks, Ceremonial Officer.

On May 6 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull extended a welcome at the Union Station to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and Iceland. Others at the station from the Department for the welcoming ceremonies were George T. Summerlin, Mr. and Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Moffatt. They attended a dinner at the Danish Legation that night in honor of the visitors, and on May 8 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull entertained for the visitors at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel. The



guests from the Department were Ambassador and Mrs. Weddell, the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sayre, George T. Summerlin, Mr. and Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and Stanley Woodward, Assistant Chief of Protocol.

On May 9 the Secretary received the Polish Ambassador, Count Jerzy Potocki, who introduced Antoni Roman, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Alexander Bobkowski, Vice Minister of Communications, of Poland. On May 10 he received Ambassador Lindsay, who introduced R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade of Great Britain.

\* \* \*

*Assistant Secretary Sayre*

Assistant Secretary Sayre made five public speeches during the month ending May 10. He spoke in Washington on April 17 while acting as chairman of the second general session of the National Parole Conference. On April 20 and 21 he delivered a series of three lectures on the subject, "The Protection of American Export Trade," at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri. The lectures constituted the annual John Finley Green memorial lectures and, as has been done for the memorial series for speakers during preceding years, will be published in book form. On May 5 he delivered an address on the subject, "The Special Significance of the Trade Agreements Program Today," at the luncheon of the National Council of American Importers, Inc., held at the Astor Hotel in New York City. On May 3 he spoke on the radio program sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs on the subject of the reciprocal trade agreements. The statement was broadcast over a National Broadcasting Company network.

\* \* \*

*Assistant Secretary Messersmith*

Assistant Secretary Messersmith represented Secretary Hull in reading an address prepared by the latter at the inaugural session of the Tenth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy held in Washington on May 9. The address conveyed a greeting extended by President Roosevelt.

\* \* \*

*Assistant Secretary Berle*

Assistant Secretary Berle delivered an address on the subject, "The Policy of the United States in Latin America," at the meeting of the Academy of Political Science in New York City on May 3.

*Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell*

The Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, was nominated on April 19 by President Roosevelt as Ambassador to Spain to succeed Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, who in May was at St. Jean de Luz, France, incident to the closing of the Embassy there. The Senate confirmed the nomination on April 27. The Ambassador and Mrs. Weddell planned to sail from New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington* en route to the present Embassy at San Sebastian.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador William C. Bullitt*

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, was the subject of a very complimentary article in the column, "Man of the Week," which appeared in the *New York Evening Post* on April 22.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Norman Armour*

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, was nominated on May 4 by President Roosevelt as Ambassador to Argentina to succeed Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Jefferson Caffery*

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, following his arrival at Rio on April 20 after home leave, made a three-day visit to the state of Sao Paulo as the guest of that state in early May. On May 6 he was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Carol H. Foster, Consul General at Sao Paulo.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson*

The Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, following home leave spent latterly with his family at Cody, Wyoming, sailed from San Francisco on May 6 on the S.S. *President Coolidge* for Shanghai en route to the Embassy located at present at Chungking.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy*

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, was host at dinner in London on May 4 in honor of their Majesties, the King and Queen, prior to their departure for the United States and Canada. Ambassador Bullitt also attended the dinner, having made the round trip from Paris by plane especially for the occasion.

\* \* \*

*Ambassador Joseph C. Grew*

The Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, partici-



A. W. Weddell

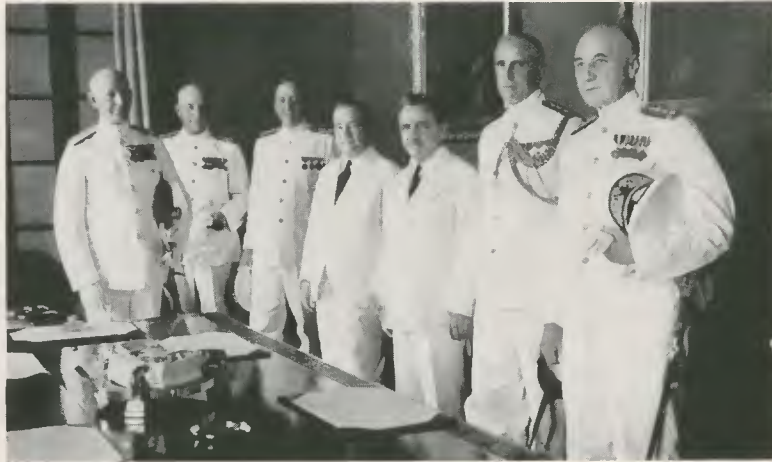


J. C. Grew



pated in the various services and ceremonies held in Tokyo during the latter part of April in connection with the funeral of Ambassador Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, whose remains were borne to Japan on the U.S.S. *Astoria*.

Ambassador Grew spoke on the occasion of the funeral on April 18 and on April 24 he presented Captain Turner, of the *Astoria*, to the Emperor in a private audience.



Minister Frank P. Corrigan introduces ranking officers of the United States Fleet to President Arosamena of Panama on April 29. Left to right: Admiral C. C. Bloch, Commander in Chief of the Fleet; Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, in Command of Battleships; Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of Scouting Force; Juan Demosthenes Arosamena, President of Panama; Minister Frank P. Corrigan; Rear Admiral Fairfax Leary and Rear Admiral W. C. Watts of Admiral Bloch's staff.

*Ambassador Josephus Daniels*

The Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, proceeded by plane from Mexico City to Goldsborough, North Carolina, on April 15 on account of the illness and death of his brother. He subsequently visited the Department and attended the 39th annual luncheon of The Associated Press held on April 24 in New York City. He left Washington on April 26 by train and resumed charge in Mexico City four days later.

*Minister John C. Wiley*

The Minister to Latvia and Estonia, Mr. John C. Wiley, accompanied by Mrs. Wiley, sailed from New York City on April 26 on the S.S. *Manhattan* en route to their post at Riga following home leave.

*Minister Florence J. Harriman*

The Minister to Norway, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, made an exceptional two-day trip in mid-March to the Lofoten Islands, above the Arctic Circle and center of the Norwegian cod-fish industry. Accompanied by her granddaughter and several other persons, the Minister left Trondheim and visited several points on the islands, the highlight of the trip having been a day at sea with the fleet of 4,000 cod boats. During the trip she made a radio talk broadcast over all Norwegian stations and at Trondheim she made a speech before the

British - American Society.

*Minister Daniel C. Roper*

The nomination of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, a native of South Carolina and until recently Secretary of Commerce, as Minister to Canada was sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt on May 1. The Senate confirmed the nomination on May 3. Mr. Roper conferred on May 2 with officials

in the Department and announced to the press that he would remain as Minister only temporarily, possibly only two or three months, and then return to the practice of law in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Roper left Washington on May 11 for Ottawa.

*Minister Fay Allen Des Portes*

The Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Fay Allen Des Portes, visited the Department on April 27 upon arrival from his post. He subsequently visited New York City and his home at Winslow, South Carolina, prior to his scheduled sailing from New York City for his post on May 20.

*Minister Frank P. Corrigan*

The Minister to Panama, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, on April 29 presented to President Juan Arosamena, of Panama, several of the highest ranking officers of the United States Navy during the transit of the fleet through the Panama Canal en route to the Pacific coast. The group of officers presented to President Arosamena was headed by Admiral C. C. Bloch, commander in chief of the fleet.

The Minister and Mrs. Corrigan were hosts at a buffet supper at the Legation on April 30 for 40 persons in honor of Fayette J. Flexer, Secretary of the Legation, prior to his departure for Washington en route to his new post at Santiago, Chile.

(Continued on page 354)



## News from the Field

### SHEFFIELD

Mr. James Roosevelt arrived at the Firbeck Aerodrome on Sunday evening, April 23rd, for a brief stay on his way to Leeds, where he spent the night, before continuing his visit to the Yorkshire Moors which figures so prominently in the film "Wuthering Heights", for which Mr. Roosevelt is largely responsible.

Mr. Roosevelt was met at the landing field by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, the Master Cutler of Hallamshire, newspaper editors, and the writer. He was escorted to the nearby Firbeck Hall Country Club where a reception was given in his honor. Mr. Roosevelt expected a car from London to take him to Leeds, but as this did not turn up, the writer offered to drive him over. The offer was graciously accepted. My wife accompanied us. We drove to the Queens Hotel at Leeds where the three of us had dinner.

HENRY O. RAMSEY.

### COST RICA

On horse-back Third Secretary John B. Ocheltree has climbed two of the three highest volcanos in Costa Rica—Irazu and Turrialba. The third, Poaz, will be done in due course.

Ocheltree says that from those great heights—eleven thousand



H. J. Staines, Managing Director of *The Sheffield Telegraph and Daily Independent*; Vice Consul Henry O. Ramsey; the Lord Mayor of Sheffield; Mr. James Roosevelt; the Master Cutler of Hallamshire.

feet and more—he can see two oceans and all the boundaries in Central America.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.

### RIO DE JANEIRO

Since the beginning of the year the visits to Brazil of various American naval vessels have been occasions for numerous extra-duty activities on the part of Foreign Service Officers and local American naval and army officers.

The U.S.S. *Davis* visited Rio de Janeiro on a shakedown cruise between February 9th and 15th, followed by Cruiser Division Seven (U.S.S. *San Francisco*, U.S.S. *Quincy* and U.S.S. *Tuscaloosa*) from April 22nd to 29th and the submarine *Sargo*, also on shakedown, from April 29th to May 5th. The latter vessel also visited Pernambuco en route and is scheduled to visit Bahia and Pará on the homeward voyage. Consuls Janz and Green being at present engaged in making arrangements for their reception.

At Pernambuco "Newbie" and Mrs. Walmsley were genial hosts at an official dinner for 23 guests, including leading Brazilian officials, the Commander and officers of the *Sargo* and members of the American colony. "Newbie's" after-dinner speech in Portuguese was a model of brevity and good taste. The Walmsleys



were also hosts at a reception for 125 guests.

Ambassador and Mrs. Cafery returned from the United States on April 19th and, notwithstanding the press of official matters, they found time to put their home in order to entertain the officers of Cruiser Division Seven, Brazilian officials, members

of the diplomatic corps, and local Americans when the cruisers arrived three days later.

The American Society of Rio de Janeiro (would that every post had such a proud and energetic American organization) was host at a tea-dance at the Country Club where the Ensigns and younger officers astounded the Brazilians by dancing the "Samba" and "Maxixe."

The numerous social events which attended the visit of the ships were characterized by an unaffected fraternization between American and Brazilian officials of various services. Add to this the splendid impression made by efficient looking "gobs" in spotless whites as they sauntered (but did not weave) up the Avenida Rio Branco in company with Brazilian sailors and civilians and you have a fair picture of what the visit



Stopping for lunch, Vice Consul and Mrs. John Peabody Palmer encounter fellow travellers on the remote Nam U River in Laos. The spot at which this picture was taken was reached after traveling four days by ship, three days by automobile, two days on horseback, and five days by pirogue, from Saigon.

tinguished passengers, among whom were Counselor and Mrs. Robert M. Scotten who, with characteristic dynamic energy, had pulled up in barely two weeks the roots sunk in Brazilian soil after three years here and are now en route to Madrid. There were also "Bill" Flournoy and his family en route to their new post at Managua, Ambassador and Mrs. Steinhardt from Lima, and lastly Carmen Miranda—the toast of Brazilians—who is proceeding to the United States to give the American public her original interpretation of true Bahiana songs, including: "O que que a Bahiana tem?"



American Consulate at Amoy, China. The building is a reproduction of Thomas Jefferson's home, "Monticello." Photograph by Karl deG. MacVitty.

accomplished.

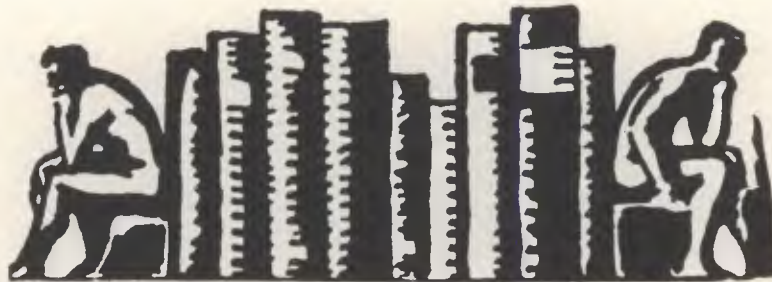
Advices have now been received to the effect that the U.S.S. *Nashville*, with General George Marshall aboard, is expected to arrive later this month — and so the good work goes on.

The S.S. *Uruguay*, which sailed yesterday for home, carried some interesting and dis-

#### HONG KONG

Mrs. Willys R. Peck, wife of the Counselor of Embassy at Nanking, arrived on the S.S. *President Taft* and departed two days after for Haiphong en route to Kunming and from there by air to Chungking.

(Continued on page 345)



## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK, by Max Lerner. 260 pages. The Viking Press, New York, 1939. Price, \$2.50.

The subtitle of this book is *The Need for a Militant Democracy*, and in the Epilogue, which is entitled *History is Written by the Survivors*, the author observes:

"If there is a note of urgency in what I have written, it is because time, as the lawyers say, is of the essence of our problem. Before the crisis-democracies can be transformed into socialized collectivisms they must first survive. They must survive against the anarchy of unplanned capitalism, the concentration of corporate power, the sabotaging efforts of reactionary business, the incipient fascist movements within, the aggressive fascist imperialism without."

This passage is an indication of the tone of the book.

Dr. Lerner, until recently editor of *The Nation* and now a professor at Williams College, expresses his purpose in the Foreword as being an effort to help liberalism change from "a body of ideals on an impossible economic and political base" to a more vital and constructive force. He sees the great political battle of our generation as one "over what democracy means and how it can survive." The author writes with deep conviction and strong feeling. He is frankly partisan, but sound and generally fair. There will be violent disagreement with many of his views, but it will be difficult, I believe, to refute his principal arguments as to the course that democracy should pursue. In a world shaken by ideological strife, the book should be stimulating reading for Foreign Service Officers.

The author thinks that the new type of liberal, upon whom the continued existence of liberalism de-

pends, is the democratic collectivist; that liberalism once was a fighting world movement, and it must be so again in the form of democratic collectivism; and that democracy has the youthful energies and fascism is a throwback to decadence and feudalism. He is of the opinion that fascism is not a new weapon of capitalism, but that it was inherent in capitalist culture from the start; that Hitler's manipulation of the masses was borrowed from the capitalist system; and that fascism is a revolt against the wider implications of the democratic system and results from economic collapse, political paralysis and psychological hysteria. Alternative courses of action, from the point of view of war or peace, are seen as appeasement of the fascists in order to use them as a bulwark against radicals of the Left, or restraint of the fascist dictators so that the democracies may have a chance to work out their own salvation. Dr. Lerner believes that the latter is the lesser of two evils.

The chapter on Marxism includes an examination of what the author considers the errors of Marxists to have been. The Left is found to be in retreat. Popular Front experiments in many countries receive comment. The conclusion reached is that the future will bring a fusion of the proletarian and nationalist concepts. Dr. Lerner ventures the opinion that that future will belong to Russia, China, and, he hopes, the United States.

The chapters on democracy and on majorities and minorities are the best in the book. The author formulates his platform for democracy in the following terms: (1) democracy must mean political and civil liberties for all, with constitutional protection of both majority and minority rights; (2) democracy must be economic as well as political; (3) democracy must mean majority rule; (4) democracy must provide freedom for social change

(Continued on page 348)



WOODROW WILSON, *LIFE AND LETTERS*, by Ray Stan-  
nard Baker. Volume VII, "War Leader, April 6, 1917-  
February 28, 1918" (New York, 1939), pages xix, 604.

The earlier six volumes of the *Life and Letters* of Woodrow Wilson have been read mostly to satisfy curiosity about the man, to gain information about the President's actions and policies and the controversies swirling about them, and to clarify the remembered picture of the tremendous 'teen years of the century. The events and forces and the influences of men then living still concern us deeply: the past is not past, but part of the present and future. When we were reading those volumes, we were enjoying one of the most outstanding biographies of the time, and superb literature—to which Mr. Baker brought the skill, the attractive style, and the insight that were harvested from his several decades of writing as "David Grayson," New England philosopher and genial neighbor to Americans everywhere.

Volume VII is no longer biography. The warm touch of the interpreter is missed; his probing analysis and meaningful synthesis of Wilson's thought and domestic and world forces are cut out. Nor is what we now read history. We read the letters and chronology of events and developments from which biography could be written and which a history would use. Nonetheless, from this array of source materials, for the most part essentially complete, one can by careful study secure the information and understanding sought. But study carefully the reader must. To say so is not to criticize the author's reasons for altering his procedure; it is simply to say that the new method—a proportioned, chronological presentation of selected letters and historical facts—limits the readability of the book to those who will do the necessary thinking and make a patterned arrangement of the facts. The loss of biographical charm and critical comment will be regretted, though the honesty of approach, the detached selection of materials, and the persistent effort of Mr. Baker to complete the wearing task he undertook fifteen years ago will be fully appreciated.

The four chapters cover the period April, 1917, through February, 1918—before American troops sailed to France until after the first American casualty lists filtered home and America really caught the mood of war. This was the period of getting organized to fight effectively: ships to build, troops to raise and train, loans to float and money to lend to our associates to sustain their stability, food to conserve, fuel to move, national organizations to form and staff. It was the period too when the Executive had to struggle for single control and cen-

tralized action at home, while struggling to coordinate our policies with those of the Allies as to peace maneuvers and war movements abroad. The President's courage and soundness, and his calmness, in the conduct of this multitude of duties are only to be adequately appraised by a study of the record here presented. In relations abroad he was sturdily American and persistently independent; in relations at home he urged cooperation—and gave it in return—and strove for the efficiency compulsory in war without sacrificing any integral democratic principle. He delegated authority and as far as possible chose to guide rather than control. It is amazing how intimately he understood the problems and how well he succeeded in the difficult task of producing harmony amongst officials and organizations. Sometimes the question of priority of this need over that was baffling; but the problems of censorship and of criticism of the work of the Administration (which he believed were in certain instances quite partisan) plagued him throughout. Yet he remained unusually well, and in his home life he was happy—but there was less of humor and laughter in his days.

Specifically on foreign problems, this volume reveals much about his attitude toward Russia before and after the November Revolution in 1917, and about his decisions on rights of neutrals, the Lansing-Ishii notes, the Monroe Doctrine, war missions, and participation in Inter-Allied Councils. He would accept no tutelage from our Associates and make no formal alliances to any degree.

He insisted upon independence for the American military command, with cooperation in action. Political and military international matters were kept separate. The book contains much information upon the positive and negative influences of the secret treaties. The causes and nature of the address containing the "fourteen points," in the setting of the time, give added meaning to that move. And the role of Congress in regard to the extension of our war with respect to Austria Hungary is also of much interest. The assistance of Colonel House in this period is seen to have been extremely valuable to the President; the development of "the Inquiry"—a group of experts to "prepare our case" at the Peace Conference (page 254)—is but one illustration.

Publication of the more important private papers of the War years is rapidly becoming complete. In addition to the publications of the earlier post-War years, Mr. Lloyd George has quite fully written of his role, and Mr. Baker is nearing the end of his task. Perhaps by next autumn, as is expected, Vol-

(Continued on page 349)



## Assignments of Members of F. S. O. Training School



**FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL: CLASS OF APRIL, 1939**

Front row, left to right: Edmund A. Gullion, Aaron S. Brown, G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel; Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State; J. Klahr Huddle, Director of the School; Elim O'Shaughnessy and John F. Melby.

Second row: Harlan B. Clark, Roy M. Melbourne, W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., G. Frederick Reinhardt, William E. Cole and Milton C. Rewinkel.

Third row: Herbert V. Olds, Paul Paddock, David A. Thomasson, Jule L. Goetzmann, Gordon H. Mattison, Charles W. Thayer and Ray L. Thurston.

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., appointed Vice Consul at Johannesburg, planned to remain in Washington until sailing on June 3 on the S.S. *City of New York* from New York City for his post.

Aaron S. Brown was assigned temporarily to the Visa Division.

Harlan B. Clark, appointed Vice Consul at Birmingham, spent part of his leave at his home in Brookfield, Ohio, before returning to Washington prior to sailing for his new post from New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington*.

William E. Cole, Jr., appointed Vice Consul at Naples, remained in Washington until May 3, and then proceeded with Mrs. Cole to his home in Worthington, Ohio. They planned to sail from New York City on May 20 on the S.S. *Exeter*.

Jule L. Goetzmann, appointed Vice Consul at Yokahama, planned to spend the entire month of May at his home in Moline, Illinois, and to sail with Mrs. Goetzmann on June 2 on the S.S. *President Cleveland* from San Francisco for his post.

Edmund A. Gullion, appointed Vice Consul at Salonika, sailed on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington* from New York City for his post.

Gordon H. Mattison, appointed Vice Consul at Baghdad, sailed on May 20 on the S.S. *Exeter* from New York City for his post.

Roy M. Melbourne was assigned temporarily to the Passport Division.

John F. Melby was assigned temporarily to the Passport Division.

Herbert V. Olds, appointed Vice Consul at Rotter-



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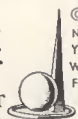
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dam, spent early May with Mrs. Olds at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts, and planned to sail from New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington* for his post.

Elim O'Shaughnessy, appointed Vice Consul at Rio, spent the greater part of May at Washington and New York City and was scheduled to fly to his post in late May or early June.

Paul Paddock, appointed Vice Consul at Batavia, left Washington on April 29 en route to his home in Iowa for a brief stay before proceeding to San Francisco to sail on May 5 on the S.S. *President Coolidge*. He planned to spend two weeks in Japan and to sail from Kobe for Batavia.

G. Frederick Reinhardt, assigned temporarily to the Visa Division, took leave during the greater part of May at his home in Oakland, California, and was scheduled to return to the Department on May 31.

Milton C. Rewinkel, appointed Vice Consul at Budapest, sailed from New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington* for his post.

Charles W. Thayer, appointed Vice Consul at Hamburg, spent the first two weeks of May at his home in Villa Nova, Pennsylvania, and sailed from New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington*.

David A. Thomasson, appointed Vice Consul at Tokyo, visited his home in Henderson, Kentucky, until May 25 and planned to sail from San Francisco on June 2 on the S.S. *President Cleveland*.

Ray L. Thurston, appointed Vice Consul at Naples, and Mrs. Thurston remained in Washington until May 15 and were scheduled to sail from New York City on May 20 on the S.S. *Exeter*.

## INSIDE THE FOREIGN OFFICE

(Continued from page 318)

known difficulty arose. Agreements had been traditionally sealed with the coat-of-arms of the signatories. MacDonald had no coat-of-arms and there was both perplexity and embarrassment when it became necessary for him to sign his first agreement. A signet with letters "JRM" was hastily ordered and the honor of the Foreign Office was saved.

Even before the War the composition of the diplomatic service had begun to be less aristocratic. Entrance examinations, which were introduced in the middle of the last century, have become more and more difficult, in order to avoid nepotism. Yet until 1919 an applicant had to prove that he possessed a private income of at least £400 a year;



since then the salaries have been raised so that young men without means of their own can live on them. The average salary of a young diplomatic official is £300 in London and £500 abroad. The top salary of a Counselor is £1,200. But he can be Minister at fifty, and well off; or he can become an Ambassador, in which case he need not worry about money. Pensions are generous. So there are good financial prospects as well as prestige in following the difficult and responsible diplomatic career, even if one passes over the reason given by one young man who was asked why he was so fond of the diplomatic service. "Because," he said frankly, "one gets such marvelous seats in the first row whenever anything important is going on!"

### U. S. NAVY PERSONNEL 99% NATIVE BORN

The following notice appeared in the *New York Times* for September 26, 1938:

"The 10,250 officers and 105,000 enlisted men of the navy for the first time in history are almost 100 per cent American born, it was disclosed today in nativity tables just completed by the Bureau of Navigation.

Of the enlisted men, 103,154 were born under the American flag, 100,571 of them in the continental United States. Of the line officers, whose total number is 6,536, all but seventy-eight were born in the United States, while of the staff officers, including the Construction Corps, Civil Engineers, Medical Corps, Dental Corps and Supply Corps, who number more than 3,500, only fifty-six were born in foreign countries. Add twenty-five Marine and thirty-nine warrant officers and the total for the navy shows that only 198 officers were born under foreign flags.

"Of the seventy-eight line officers born in other lands, thirty-five were born under the British flag, fifteen in Canada, twelve in England, three in Scotland, one in Ireland, one in British Guiana, one in India, one in the British West Indies and one in Australia.

"The other forty-three officers of the line were born under twenty-two foreign flags, four of them in Germany, five in Mexico, three each in Sweden, China, Russia and Japan, and two in Denmark. Other countries which gave to the navy one line officer each include France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Turkey, Greece and Panama."

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## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 15, 1939:*

Robert M. Scotten of Detroit, Michigan, Counselor of American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Counselor American Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

Alexander C. Kirk of Chicago, Illinois, Counselor of American Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been designated Counselor of American Embassy, Berlin, Germany.

Walter C. Thurston of Phoenix, Arizona, assigned as Counselor of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Counselor of American Embassy at Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Earl T. Crain of Huntville, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

John H. Morgan of Watertown, Massachusetts, American Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

William C. Burdett of Knoxville, Tennessee, American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Counselor of American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, and will serve in a dual capacity.

Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Norwalk, Connecticut, American Consul at Naples, Italy, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

The officers who have been assigned to the Foreign Service School since January 17, 1939, have now received the following assignments:

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Carlinville, Illinois, assigned as American Vice Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

Harlan B. Clark of Brookfield, Ohio, assigned as American Vice Consul at Birmingham, England.

William E. Cole, Jr., of Fort Totten, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Jule L. Goetzmann of Moline, Illinois, assigned American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan.

Edmund A. Gullion of New Castle, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Salonika, Greece.

Herbert V. Olds of Lynn, Massachusetts, assigned as American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Paul Paddock of Marshalltown, Iowa, assigned as

American Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Milton C. Rewinkel of Minneapolis, Minnesota, assigned as American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.

Elim O'Shaughnessy of New York, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Charles W. Thayer of Villa Nova, Pennsylvania, assigned as American Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

David A. Thomasson of Henderson, Kentucky, assigned as American Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

Ray L. Thurston of Madison, Wisconsin, assigned as American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 22, 1939:*

Robert T. Cowan of Dallas, Texas, American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia.

John McArdle of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, now on leave of absence in the United States, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective at the close of business July 21, 1939.

The assignment of Harris N. Cookingham of Red Hook, New Jersey, American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, as American Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been cancelled. Mr. Cookingham will retire from the Foreign Service effective July 1, 1939.

Robert F. Woodward of Minneapolis, Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

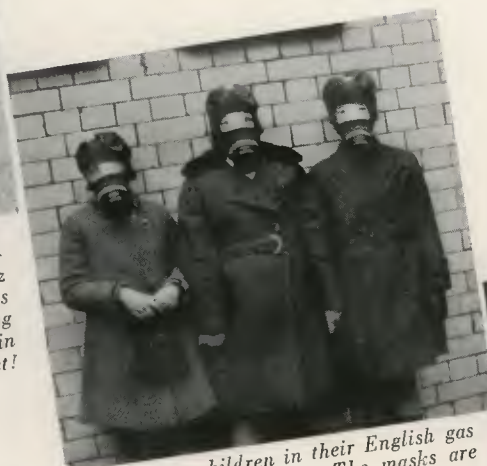
Arnold Van Benschoten of Providence, Rhode Island, American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective June 20, 1939.

Gordon H. Mattison of Wooster, Ohio, now assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq.

Philip W. Bonsal of Washington, District of Columbia, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned for duty in the Department of State, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective at the close of business April 17, 1939 to accept the posi-

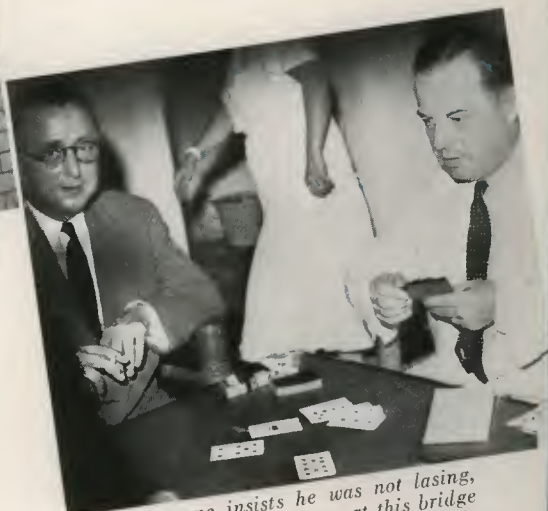


Vernon Fluharty passing the customary cigars to Consul General Blocker and Leon Cowles at Ciudad Juarez to celebrate the arrival of Dennis Michael Fluharty on the preceding day. Note: goodly supply of cigars in Vice Consul Fluharty's coat pocket!



The Converse children in their English gas masks issued last August. The masks are now stored in their Landon flat.

# SERVICE GLIMPSES



Bill Gwynne insists he was not losing, as his face would indicate, at this bridge game with his chief, Eliot Palmer, in the latter's beach cabin, Beirut. Eliot, the latter's beach cabin, Beirut. Eliot, with the air of winner, was not. Photo by J. L. Park.



At the Perth airport Consul General Thomas M. Wilson ponders the names of some of the places he is about to visit in the goldfields of Western Australia. Not satisfied with "Kalgoorlie" and "Coolgardie" as names, he is here shown on his way to take a look at "Maunt Magnet," "Wiluna" and "Leonora," not to mention "Cue" and "Meekatharra."



Ambassador Grew in Tokya enjoys lunch between rounds of golf at the Asaka Club with Secretaries Cracker and Andrews.



Allan and Susie Dawson inspecting Fredericksborg while week-ending in Denmark.



## Entente Cordiale

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tion of Senior Divisional Assistant in the Department of State.

James K. Penfield of San Francisco, California, Language Officer assigned to the American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

## "THE CAMELS ARE COMING"

(Continued from page 311)

camel," or words to that effect.

Wayne and Porter wanted to leave Tunis at once. Much had to be learned about the behavior of the desert animal on the high seas, they felt, before they could buy any more of them. Diplomatic courtesy dictated, however, that they remain in the harbor until they heard from His Highness, the Bey of Tunis.

One morning while Wayne was impatiently pacing the deck, waiting to hear from the Bey of Tunis, he was surprised to see not one but two camels headed toward the docks. They were led by a dragoman, who bore the following note:

"Tunis, August 9, 1855.

"My dear Major:

"I have just received two camels from His Highness. One is of the finest quality and full-grown. The other is a young one. I send them both with my dragoman. You must do the best you can with them as it will be impossible to refuse.

"W. P. Chandler."

Both camels were hoisted aboard, and the *Supply* sailed for Malta. Thus were laid the foundations for the future camel corps of the United States Army.

The port of Tunis had hardly disappeared on the horizon when Porter discovered that the camel bought in the market place had developed the itch and had to be separated from the others. An isolation ward was improvised and the afflicted camel given the necessary attention to bring about his cure.

When the *Supply* arrived in Malta the camel had completely recovered and Wayne and Porter went ashore to seek more companions for the corps. They found to their surprise that the natives had already become acquainted with their mission through other channels.

"News of my coming," wrote Wayne in one of his reports, "flew before me on the wind and every sore-backed superannuated camel in Asia Minor was doctored up and hurried to the coast to be generously offered upon the United States at a grievous sacrifice of ten times its value."

The expedition proceeded to Smyrna where Wayne hired two Turks, one who called himself a camel doctor and the other just a "camel atten-



dant." To the crew they became known as "Hi Jolly," an adaptation of his correct name, Hadji Ali, and "Greek George," whose real name was neither spellable nor pronounceable.

The ship continued its itinerary around the seaports of the Levant and finally arrived at Constantinople where two of the camels which were taken ashore for exercise developed the itch again.

When the *Supply* left Smyrna for the United States, February 15, 1856, it had thirty-three camels aboard; twenty camels of burden, corresponding to the draft-type horse, nine dromedaries or speed camels to be tried in the role of cavalry; three, simply classified as "camels" and a twenty-four day old "calf" whose type was undetermined. The breeds represented were Tunis, Senaar, Muscar, Siout, Mount Sinai, Bactrian, Booghdee and Arab.

The camels did not take kindly to the rolling waves. They had to be secured to their stalls in a kneeling position when the ship rocked excessively, which was most of the time.

The expedition finally arrived in Indianola, Texas, with thirty-four camels, but not all who left Smyrna were present. There had been six births and four deaths. Two Bactrians, the most highly prized camels in the cargo whose presence necessitated the raising of the *Supply's* decks to accommodate them, had died en route. With the exception of a few boils and swollen legs the other camels were apparently in good health.

Texans turned out in great numbers to watch the unloading of the camels. The animals, led by their American and Oriental guides, marched down the gang-plank in a most docile manner. As soon as they hit the solid earth, however, their demeanor suddenly changed. They became excited and uncontrollable. They reared, kicked, cried, broke their halters, tore up the picket lines and engaged in other fantastic tricks such as pawing and biting each other. The Texans, at first amused at these antics became panic-stricken and fled.

Their pranks seemed to have no effect on their Oriental guides, who in a cool and deliberate manner assembled them after they had had "their little fun," as Hi Jolly called it.

None of the American soldiers detailed from the infantry, cavalry and quartermaster corps knew anything about packing camels so they had to get their instructions from the Orientals. They did not understand the Oriental and he did not understand them. Some of the recruits were afraid of the beasts, much to the amusement of the dark-skinned Arabs. When the soldier made a mistake in packing, the foreigner either laughed at him or corrected his error in a tactless manner. The American soldiers never like to take instructions



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from any foreigners and they minced no words in telling the Orientals just how they felt about them and the outlandish beasts they had brought with them. The soldiers swore at the camels and swung their fists at their instructors. When the camel was finally packed, the frightened Oriental, rather than arouse the soldier to a frenzy, would allow his mistakes to go unnoticed. As a result the camels developed sore backs, became unruly and nipped at their American keepers. The animals began to disappear and a number were found dead in their stalls with fractured skulls and no amount of investigating could disclose the cause. Many an unmanageable animal carried on the morning report as A. W. O. L. was said to have had a special pass from his American attendant. There were also a number of desertions among the attendants.

As the camels and the American soldiers became better acquainted an armistice was called and camel wagons became a common sight in Texas. Wayne frequently brought the animals from Camp Verde, where they were located, to Indianola and San Antonio to haul supplies and forage back to the military reservation. The teams usually attracted as much attention as a circus.

Whenever the camels arrived, the town wits would gather at the market place and ridicule the animals as well as their keepers.

One day Wayne brought one of his camels to the market place and ordered the animal to kneel. He placed on it two bales of hay, each weighing 314 pounds.

"How're ye goin' to git him up now?" asked one of the skeptics.

"The camel is getting ready to die. He can't stand up under that load," suggested another.

Major Wayne nonchalantly ordered two more bales, of equal weight and volume, placed on the camel's back. When the additional load was packed, he gave the signal. The camel stood up and walked off, after his master.

Wayne found that the camel needed less food and no more attention than a mule, besides proving a more efficient draft animal. At one time he moved his camp to Green Valley, sixty miles from San Antonio, and tested the relative draft ability of the mules and camels. He sent into the city three six-mule teams and their wagons and six camels to bring back a load of oats.

In going toward San Antonio, the camels were moving at a much faster gait than the mules but had to be held back. After the animals were loaded up in the city each column was allowed to set its own pace. The camels returned in two and one-half days while it took the mules almost five.

As for the load, the camels brought back 3,648

pounds of oats, while the mules and wagons returned with 5,400.

The camels usually behaved on their trips, but all other animals fought shy of them. Their appearance frequently was a signal for a stampede.

Training the dromedaries or the speed camels to become the "cavalry of the desert" was even a more difficult task than breaking in the draft animals. Major Wayne had expected a great deal from their ability to cover ground rapidly and their moral value as a lightning charge against unsuspecting Indians, but the dromedaries seldom moved at a gait faster than a walk. The fault was not the dromedary's, however. As long as he walked the soldier stayed on his back. When he increased his gait he usually paced by himself, with the soldier stretched out on the ground. When he galloped, only Hi Jolly and Greek George could stay on. The poorer riders tumbled off while the most expert ex-cavalrymen who were fortunate enough to be able to hang on became "seasick" and had to be taken down.

The army, therefore, never learned what moral effect a charge of dromedaries would have on hostile redskins.

The camels were multiplying in numbers and experimentation continued in trying to test their value. One expedition crossed Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to the Colorado River and the successful performance was highly commended by the officer in charge, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Beale, later brigadier general and minister to Austria under President Grant.

By 1860, the United States Army had established a caravan system in the Southwest, comparable to the most efficient chain of communications in the Oriental deserts. Between Texas and California, every military post of any significance on the main highway had been supplied with camels. Lieutenant Beale, who was in charge of their distribution, had taken twenty-eight of them as far as Drum Barracks, near Los Angeles, to become the western terminus of the Texas-California Camel Route.

Most of the army officers to whose care the camels were entrusted failed to show any enthusiasm for the experiment. Many of the beasts were allowed to remain idle and as a result they became difficult to manage when they were needed. Civilian firms had, however, begun to see their value as pack animals and an organization was formed in San Francisco, known as the Camel Importing Company, to introduce them for use in western mines.

The company sent an expedition to the high table lands of Central Asia and brought back twenty Bactrians. Most of these were marched overland to Nevada and employed in packing salt to the

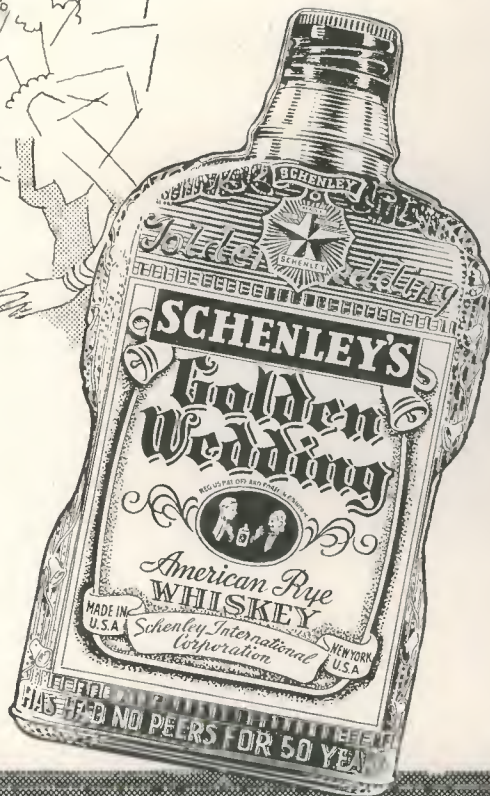


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silver mines. They consistently covered fifteen to twenty miles a day and carried 600 pounds without any difficulty. Their packer, L. Metral of Virginia City, Nevada, boasted of their superiority to mules even over steep trails.

Just as the camel experiment showed its greatest promise, it was dealt a death blow by the Civil War. Major Wayne, whose enthusiasm was chiefly responsible for their introduction, resigned his commission and became a major-general in the State forces of Georgia. Congress became too occupied with more serious matters than camels. The army officers at Camp Verde were too anxious to get into action to bother with the experimental farm.

After the war, the Federal Government took Camp Verde back. Forty-four camels still remained at their station. The Government held a public auction and sold them to Colonel Bethel Coopwood at \$31 each, who sold them to zoos and menageries.

As late as May, 1903, the *San Antonio Express* speaks of having observed in one of the midway shows, exhibited in that city, a camel with a U. S. brand and the counterbrand of a successive purchaser.

The pack camels in Nevada fell into disrepute at the same time. As long as they remained on the private trails and came into contact with no other animals, they proved satisfactory, but as soon as they came face to face with horses and mules on the public highways, the familiar scenes of the Texas plains were duplicated. Horses ran away, mules turned over their wagons and the docketts of the courts of Nevada became crowded with damage cases resulting from the presence of camels in its midst. The legislature finally passed a law prohibiting their appearance on the public highways.

All sorts of weird and impossible tales have grown up about these camels in Arizona. Today their ghosts still haunt certain peaks and canons. Along the edge of the desert, it is gravely told that wandering up and down, always keeping away from inhabited sections, an old prospector who has lost his reason leads three camels, on which he has packed a fortune of nuggets. Some Arizonans believe that many of the creatures wander about even now in the uninhabited wastes of that State and that there is a herd not far from the delta of the Colorado in Mexico. Several years ago, one hunter reported seeing a red camel in the wilds of the desert with a saddle on his back to which was lashed a human skeleton.

The United States Government has nothing to show for the camel corps of the Army except a few crumbling stables of old Camp Verde, west of San Antonio, and the bones of one of the beasts killed at a California post, which now rest at the National Museum of Washington.



## WAR ON IMPORTED ANIMAL DISEASE

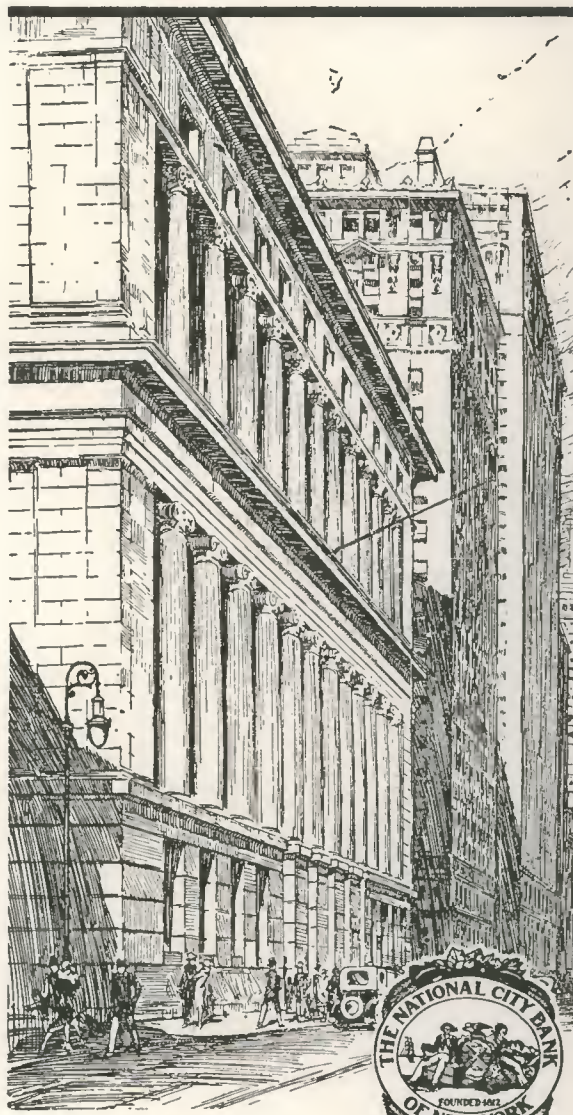
(Continued from page 321)

disease virus thrives on cold. Therefore canned and cooked meats cannot carry the living virus, but difficulty arises in the borderline case of cured meats. The virus may live in the bones of cured meats, and for this reason the bones must be removed from such meats for infected countries. In the curing process the main factor which kills the virus is simply time: a sixty-day period will allow it to die.

Exotic and freak animals from Asia and Africa have caused a good deal of trouble to everyone concerned in many cases. "Bring 'em back alive" strikes the average man as a thrilling achievement, but it is only another headache to the Department of Agriculture man who has to greet the circus or zoo acquisition when it arrives in the United States. Much is not yet known of the diseases to which rare animals may be subject and the danger of importation of such diseases. It has been found necessary to have such animals held at the port of embarkation for sixty days in quarantine under the supervision of a veterinary officer or the American Consul. It may be said that the latter is called upon in the absence of a national veterinary officer to certify that the immediate district is free of communicable animal diseases and that the animal intended to be exported to the United States has been held in isolation for at least 60 days.

This country is indeed fortunate in that its neighbors are free from the worst and most communicable diseases of animals. The Canadian Government enforces a rigid control, and with the aid of good management and good luck has kept foot-and-mouth disease stamped out. Mexico, too, has escaped foot-and-mouth disease, and both countries may ship livestock to the United States without first obtaining a permit, except that shipments from Mexico by water require a prior permit. Cattle from Central America and the West Indies are practically excluded because of ticks and tick fever in those areas.

Animal by-products imported from abroad are just as troublesome as livestock, and the picture is complicated by the fact that research has not yet established to what extent by-products may carry bacteria and viruses. Anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest may just as easily ride in on "hides, skins, fleshings, hide cuttings, parings, glue stock, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, and hay and straw" (as B.A.I. Order 341 precisely, if not poetically, puts it).



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Left: Main Salon; the casement doors at end open onto the rear terrace and garden

Central Hall and Staircase



The exterior of the Minister's Residence, 18 Righillis Street, Athens



Right: The Library-Salon; built in book-cases at rear end are not shown in picture





For this reason, a certificate is required of the shipper from the American Consul to the effect that the three above-named diseases are not found in the district of origin of the merchandise. In addition, other certificates are set forth in various orders.

The United States requires a period of quarantine for ruminants and swine of from seven to thirty days at the port of arrival (except in the case of shipments from Canada and Mexico), depending on the species of animal and the country of origin. There is no such quarantine for properly certified horses. Dogs and cats may also enter without delay, except sheep and cattle-herding dogs, which are held under observation for a few days.

The next time that you are driving along in the United States, and are stopped at a barricade and made to drive through disinfectant troughs, don't feel that it is just somebody's idea of showing his zeal. Instead, remember that were it not for the efforts of this sort, it would be only a question of time until you couldn't buy a bottle of milk at the corner store.

### NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 329)

Monroe Hall, Consul at Shanghai, recently passed through the colony on a trip to Saigon.

Mrs. Norman E. Mack arrived on the S.S. *Empress of Britain* and transferred to the S.S. *Empress of Japan* in order to visit Japan as the *Empress of Britain* is not calling at Shanghai or Japanese ports. During her sojourn here she was entertained by Consul General and Mrs. Southard. She is very much in love with Hong Kong and hopes to return here in the not too distant future for the purpose of a temporary stay and will probably take up residence at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Mr. Ha Wing Kwong came down from Canton on the USS *Mindanao* during the latter part of February for the purpose of witnessing his son's wedding. Dr. Ha Yut-wah, who married Miss Hoh Ching-yue at the St. Paul's Church, Hong Kong, on March 1, 1939. The bride, who was gowned in white satin, looked charming, and was given away by her mother.

ROBERT C. COUDRAY.

### MEXICO CITY

Consul Lewis V. Boyle, Agua Prieta, and his youngest daughter, Phyllis, met with an automobile accident on April 20th while Mr. Boyle and Phyllis were en route to Nogales to spend the weekend with Consul and Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. Boyle had his collar bone broken but Phyllis received only two or three superficial scratches. Mr. Boyle was able to resume his duties the following Monday. J. B. S.



A Story Told in Rhythmic Pantomime Is the Dance Classic of the Balinese. Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.



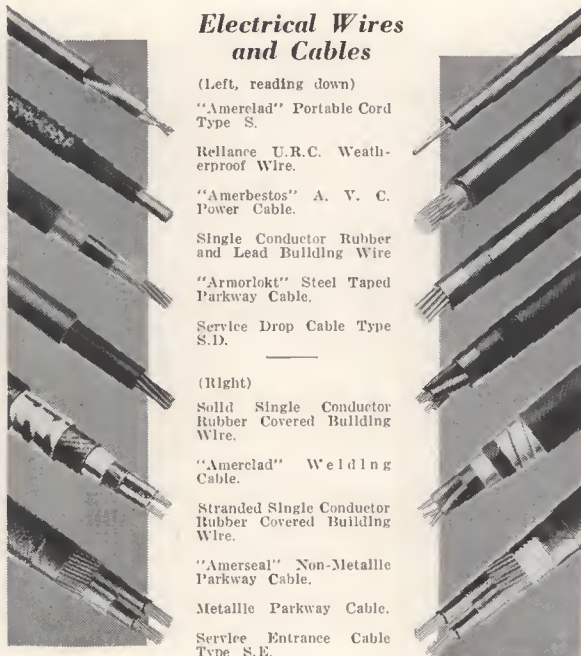
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Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

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 (Right)  
 Solid Single Conductor Rubber Covered Building Wire.  
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 Stranded Single Conductor Rubber Covered Building Wire.  
 "Amerseal" Non-Metallic Parkway Cable.  
 Metallic Parkway Cable.  
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Captain Francis Cogswell, formerly American Naval Attaché in Paris and Madrid and now appointed to the command of the U.S.S. *Houston*, was promoted from Chevalier to Officer in the Legion of Honour, contingent on Congressional approval of the Award, required for all foreign decorations. He is shown being congratulated by the managers of the Hotel George V, where Captain and Mrs. Cogswell made their home while in Paris.

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John M. Cabot, recently designated Second Secretary at Guatemala City, spent a few days in Mexico City with Mrs. Cabot's mother while en route with Mrs. Cabot and the children from Stockholm to his new post.

ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR.

**SALONIKA**

Vice Consul and Mrs. James E. Henderson and their two daughters sailed April 17th for their new post at Beirut. In addition to the usual excess baggage, they took with them considerable tangible evidence of the affectionate regard of their many friends in Northern Greece. At a reception in their honor given by the Italian Consul General (as Dean) and Mrs. Zimolo, the Consular Corps gave them a beautifully engraved silver tray of Greek workmanship; at a buffet supper for them at the home of the American Consul and Mrs. Keeley, their British and American friends gave them an exquisite hand-wrought silver cigarette box of Greek design lined with mahogany; and at a farewell din-



ner the Staff gave a handsomely monogrammed leather bill-fold to Mr. Henderson and a lovely embroidered handbag from the Island of Crete to Mrs. Henderson, in memory of their pleasant association here.

JAMES H. KEELEY, JR.

HAMILTON

In April the Consulate at Hamilton received a visit for some twelve days from Mr. John R. Minter of the Department, who came on official business. Mr. Lewis Clark and Mr. Sydney B. Smith also flew down for one night here. Mr. Arthur Garrels, Foreign Service Officer retired and former Consul General at Tokyo, was in Bermuda and in the early winter the Honorable William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, passed three weeks of his vacation in these Islands. HAROLD L. WILLIAMSON.



The furniture of the Paul C. Squires arrives at their new apartment on the Grand Canal, Venice. The palace to the left was the home of Robert Browning.

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## A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF It Is Later Than You Think

*(Continued from page 330)*

through the procedures of majority will; and, (5) democracy must mean a sense of the dignity and responsibility of the common man, and of his capacity to fashion his own political destiny. The risk involved in the attempt to carry out such a platform is admitted, but the author believes that the risk must be taken unless we are to give up the art of government and submit to dictatorship.

The following passage from the section on civil liberties is of timely interest:

"We must extend even to the Nazis and the vigilantes all the traditional civil liberties. To do otherwise would be mockery of the tradition. But the tradition is concerned only with propagating an idea through verbal persuasion and through organization. It does not extend to political uniforms and drill and semi-military organization. There is urgent need for federal legislation banning the latter. There can be no toleration, even in the libertarian tradition, for the setting up of a state within a state. The concept of a militant democracy does not include a suicide-urge as an imperative."

It is fair criticism to point out that the foregoing statement does not give the entire picture, in that "political uniforms and drill and semi-military organizations" are not the only means of setting up a state within a state. Other methods in current use by different factions may be just as dangerous and impermissible.

Chapter 6, *Planning as an Imperative*, includes a discussion of the economic theories of the New Deal; and Chapter 7, which is devoted to an examination of the career of the crisis state, contains a bitter attack upon the alleged tactics of those who oppose the measures of the present Administration. The author makes the point that crisis government is essentially executive and administrative government, and necessarily involves a movement away from both the legislative and judicial powers. As the crisis is successfully met, judiciary and legislatures will perform their healthy and normal functions. The conduct of foreign affairs is cited as a special field in which the democracies have been at a disadvantage in comparison with the dictatorships, since survival here depends upon quick decisions and requires the suppleness and decisiveness of which the executive alone is capable.

The last two chapters deal with the problems that must be solved if power is to be successfully transferred to such a democratic collectivist government



as the author envisages; and with the thesis that politics must not be separated from humanism in a very broad sense—that the State should not only be power and order, but that it should be creativeness and comradeship and warm human decency.

Dr. Lerner presents a strong case for his views. Perhaps he generalizes too much in some instances and allows feeling rather than reason to sway his judgment in others. In his discussion of middle class thought and action, for example, he makes allowances for differing individual interests and opinions. The middle class may be used by the fascist element; it is cooperating to some extent with popular front governments; it may support capitalist reactionaries, or it may decide that its interests lie with democratic collectivism. On the other hand, the capitalist oligarchy is condemned in sweeping terms, with little recognition of commendable qualities. Forms of dictatorship other than fascism also are not treated with the same critical analysis that is applied to the latter. On the basis of the author's own standards for democracy, it is not made clear why any particular brand of dictatorship should merit substantially less severe condemnation than another. These are comparatively minor criticisms, however. The book is highly recommended.

GEORGE H. BUTLER.

### Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters

(Continued from page 331)

ume VIII of Mr. Baker's series will be available, carrying the *Life and Letters* through the final months of the War to that Peace Conference of 1919 which, from contradictory and seemingly irresolvable human desires, or from some obscure destiny of mankind, appears in 1939 to have left the construction of a settled world order in the category of unfinished business.

Foreign Service officers will unquestionably wish to read this volume to adjust their impressions and supplement their information in the light of these important documents.

HARLEY NOTTER.

### EDITORS' COLUMN

#### Retirement Legislation

(Continued from page 324)

members of the Service in order to obtain representative opinions and ideas. The results obtained should be of far reaching and lasting benefit to the Service. Enactment of the legislation also is encouraging as a further evidence that Congress continues to approve of an efficient career Service based upon merit and democratic principles.

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## HELSINKI, SCENE OF THE TWELFTH OLYMPIAD

*(Continued from page 315)*

for the various sports, swimming, riding, rowing and yachting, etc., are all near the Stadium and any event is only a mile or so from the heart of Helsinki. The Stadium itself is on a scale with everything else concerning this Olympiad. It seats only sixty thousand but has one of the best running tracks in the world. Since the size of the Stadium is small, in comparison with Berlin's hundred thousand seating capacity, the Finns expect a somewhat smaller influx of people than in Berlin in 1936. However, even the number expected will be large enough to cause complications in the housing situation.

This was probably the most serious problem to be met when Finland was notified a mere two years ahead of time that it was to be host to the 1940 Games. However, it is being settled in characteristic fashion. Arrangements have been made for ocean liners bringing visitors to the Games to remain for several days and serve as floating hotels. The city has reserved anchorage in its various

harbors for no less than twenty-one such passenger ships, and it seems that this rather novel plan will work out very satisfactorily probably adding rather than detracting from the festivities.

One of the least tourist-frequented and therefore the most natural of all the Scandinavian countries, Finland, a nation which will probably put on the best of all Olympic Games, from the track and field point of view, and above all a country which looks upon the United States as its guide, perhaps even as its big brother—not only in athletics but in thought, spirit and government—is staging the show. All in all it may confidently be stated that the American visitors to the XII Olympic Games in July 1940 will have a grand experience.

---

### COVER PICTURE

This photograph of a Greek temple at Agrigento, Sicily, was submitted to the JOURNAL by Paul J. Reveley.



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## Trade Agreement Notes

By GRANVILLE WOODARD

ACCORDING to figures recently released by the Department of Commerce, during the three years 1936, 1937, and 1938, imports into sixteen countries with which trade agreements have been concluded showed a much larger average rate of increase from the United States over the two pre-agreement years 1934-35 than imports from Germany, the chief exponent of barter, clearing, compensation, or similar trade programs. Asked to comment on the figures released by the Department of Commerce, Secretary Hull said:



"I have naturally been most interested by the memorandum released by the Department of Commerce which compares the trends of imports of American products and German products into the countries with which the United States concluded reciprocal trade agreements effective prior to 1938. This memorandum, which deals with one aspect of the results of the trade-agreements program, clearly suggests that the United States, with its reciprocal trade-agreements program, has been far more successful in restoring its trade with this group of countries than has Germany with its policies of heavily subsidized barter and compensation trade. The sixteen trade-agreement countries increased their purchases of American goods 39.8 per cent between the periods 1934-35 and 1936-38. Meanwhile, these countries increased their purchases of German goods by only 1.8 per cent.

"I have frequently had occasion to point out that regimented foreign trade based upon the principle of bilateral balancing, implemented by barter or compensation arrangements, is fundamentally unsound and that such practices, when adopted as a general policy, not only constitute a highly disruptive influence in world commerce but are injurious to the very countries which utilize them. While

there may be circumstances under which special types of barter arrangements may be considered necessary to supplement other methods of trade promotion, the substitution of a general policy of barter or compensation trade for normal, non-discriminatory, trade methods inevitably leads to a curtailment of total trade and a reduction of living standards in the countries pursuing such policies.

"The figures compiled by the Department of Commerce serve to emphasize this general truth. They also focus attention upon the fact that

our trade-agreements program has proven to be an instrument of policy more than able to hold its own in world markets against the most aggressive trade policies yet devised."

The following table, prepared by the Department of Commerce, indicates imports into sixteen trade-agreement countries from all countries, the United States and Germany, 1934-38:

### IMPORTS INTO 16 TRADE-AGREEMENT COUNTRIES FROM ALL COUNTRIES, THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY, 1934-38

(Values shown in thousands of dollars—official foreign, import statistics converted at average annual rates of exchange)

Country	1934	1935	1936 <sup>1</sup>	1937 <sup>1</sup>	1938 <sup>1,2</sup>
Total	4,651,804	4,519,845	4,900,022	6,074,323	5,158,213
U. S.	738,966	755,538	876,561	1,167,954	1,090,480
Germany	733,032	656,013	651,471	777,097	691,734

—Annual average— Change in 1936-38 over 1934-35

Country	1934-35	1936-38	Amount	Per cent
Total	4,585,825	5,377,519	+791,694	+17.3
United States	747,252	1,044,998	+297,746	+39.8
Germany	694,523	706,767	+12,244	+1.8

<sup>1</sup> Honduran imports not included—figures not yet available by calendar years.

<sup>2</sup> Calculations include estimates of 1938 imports into Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Costa Rica as complete statistics are not yet available for those countries.



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## NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

*(Continued from page 327)*

### *Minister Ferdinand L. Mayer*

The Minister to Haiti, Mr. Ferdinand L. Mayer, arrived in Washington on May 9 by plane from Port-au-Prince for a brief period of consultation in the Department.

\* \* \*

### *Chief, Division of Cultural Relations*

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, delivered an address on the subject, "Cultural Ties that Bind in the Relations of the American Nations," at the national convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 19 in Washington. On April 29 the Department issued for May 1 release the text of an exchange of correspondence between Dr. Cherrington and Dr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, concerning the association's program for facilitating the exchange of books between American libraries and those in the Latin American Republics and certain European nations.

\* \* \*

### *Special Assistant to Secretary*

Lynn R. Edminster, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, delivered an address on April 20 before the League of Women Voters, the Y.W.C.A., and the Council of Jewish Women at Minneapolis on the subject, "A Non-Partisan Tariff Program in the National Interest." On April 22 he delivered an address on the subject, "Labor's Stake in Trade Agreements and Foreign Trade," before the Cook County League of Women Voters in Chicago.

\* \* \*

### *Foreign Service Officers*

Loy W. Henderson, Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, was called as a witness for the prosecution in the so-called Rubens passport fraud case heard in April and early May in the Federal Court in New York City.

\* \* \*

Gerald A. Drew, Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Division of the American Republics, represented the Department in extending a formal welcome to the President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza upon their arrival at New Orleans on May 1 on an official visit to the United States. Mr. Drew accompanied them to Washington and participated in various events in their behalf.

\* \* \*

John R. Minter, Divisional Assistant in the Division of European Affairs, arrived in New York City on May 2 on the S.S. *Brazil* from Port of Spain, Trinidad, at the conclusion of an extended official tour throughout the West Indies.



E. M. Hinkle

Eugene M. Hinkle, Second Secretary at Ciudad Trujillo, arrived in New York on the S.S. *Leif* on April 26, meeting Mrs. Hinkle, who had preceded him several weeks earlier. They spent their leave principally in Ohio, visiting Mrs. Hinkle's family, and also in New York City.

\* \* \*

Fayette J. Flexer, until recently Secretary at Panama, arrived in New York City on May 7 on the S.S. *Talamanca* from Panama. He visited the Department on May 8 on leave prior to sailing later for his new post as Consul at Santiago, Chile.



F. J. Flexer



F. C. Lee

Frank C. Lee, Consul General at Amsterdam, arrived with Mrs. Lee in New York City on the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* on April 28. They will divide their leave between Mrs. Lee's home in Washington and Mr. Lee's home in Colorado. Mr. Lee planned to visit both Fairs during his leave, to return to Washington the first part of June, and leave for his post about July 1.

\* \* \*



S. W. Washington

S. Walter Washington, Second Secretary at Riga, with Mrs. Washington and their two children, arrived in New York City on the S.S. *Washington* on April 14. They planned to spend their leave in Philadelphia, New York and Charles Town, West Virginia. Mr. Washington visited the Department during the first week in May.



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Troy L. Perkins

Manson Gilbert, Vice Consul at Brussels, visited the Department on April 29. Most of his leave was spent at his home in Evansville, Indiana.

Troy L. Perkins, Vice Consul at Shanghai, and Mrs. Perkins arrived in San Francisco on March 30 on the S.S. *President Cleveland*. While there they visited the Fair. They spent part of their leave at Mr. Perkins'

home in Kentucky, in New York and Washington. They planned to sail for Shanghai early in June.

Homer M. Byington, Consul General at Montreal, accompanied by his mother, visited Washington on May 4 and 5 after motoring from Montreal. While here they stayed with Mr. Byington's daughter, Mrs. Jean McMillan. He returned to Montreal via New York.

Wesley Frost, Counselor at Santiago, returned to the United States on home leave via Habana to Miami. He spent a short time in Florida and then visited the Department on April 21. He planned to visit his home in Berea, Kentucky, and later in Wisconsin, sailing for his post on June 23 on the S.S. *Santa Clara*.



Wesley Frost

Dr. Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, sailed from New York City on the S.S. *Washington* on April 20 en route to Geneva as the American representative to the Twenty-fourth Session of the Opium Advisory Committee. Dr. Fuller had been very ill recently.



B. Gotlieb

Bernard Gotlieb, Consul at Trieste, accompanied by Mrs. Gotlieb and their two children, arrived in New York City on April 13 on the S.S. *Saturnia* on home leave. He visited the Department on April 18 and returned to New York City, his home, to spend the greater part of his

leave. They planned to sail for Trieste about June 8.

Montgomery H. Colladay, Third Secretary at Tallinn, accompanied by Mrs. Colladay and their twin daughters, visited the Department on May 4 after his arrival on April 14 on the S.S. *Washington*. He remained in Washington until May 13 and returned to his home at West Hartford, Connecticut.



M. H. Colladay

Max W. Schmidt, Third Secretary at Tokyo, visited the Department on May 8 on home leave. He planned to visit the World's Fair in New York and to visit in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa and at his home in Gravette, Arkansas.

Miss Margaret M. Hanna, who has just retired as Consul at Geneva, registered at the Department on April 25 upon her return from Geneva. She informed the JOURNAL that she planned to remain indefinitely in Washington.



M. M. Hanna

Alexander C. Kirk, until recently Counselor and Consul General at Moscow, arrived in Berlin on May 7 and assumed his new duties as Chargé d'Affaires.

Roy E. B. Bower, Consul at Munich, arrived in New York City on April 20 on the S.S. *Queen Mary* and visited the department on April 24. He spent a week in Washington before proceeding to his home in Berkeley, California, to spend most of his leave. He planned to sail from New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Aquitania*, after visiting the Golden Gate and New York World's Fairs. While in Washington he was the house guest of Dr. Fuller of the Public Health Service, with whom he was associated for several years at Southampton, England.



Roy E. B. Bower

(Continued on page 358)



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J. M. MacVeagh

John H. MacVeagh, Second Secretary at Dublin, proceeded from Dublin to Foynes and met the plane, "Yankee Clipper," on its arrival at the Irish seaplane base on April 11.

\* \* \*

Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., recently appointed Consul at Lourenço Marques, spent the greater part of his leave at his home in Ashland, Virginia, latterly on sick leave. He sailed from New York

City for his post on April 29 on the S.S. *West Isleta*.

\* \* \*

Leslie A. Davis, Consul General at Glasgow, visited the Department on May 1 while on home leave. He planned to sail for his post on May 24.

\* \* \*

North Winship, Counselor at Warsaw, was approved by President Roosevelt early in May as Chairman of the American Delegation to the meeting of the Sub-Committee for the Study of Intercontinental Connections, scheduled to be held May 19-22 at Cracow, Poland.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Irene Yost, wife of Charles W. Yost, former Foreign Service Officer and now assistant Chief of the Division of Controls, was naturalized as an American citizen on May 2 in the United States Court for the District of Columbia. Mrs. Yost was a citizen of Poland.

\* \* \*

John Carter Vincent concluded his assignment in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in late April and took leave prior to his scheduled sailing with his family on May 17 on the S.S. *Washington* for his new post at Geneva.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Ralph Miller, wife of Ralph Miller, Second Secretary at Habana, was naturalized as an American citizen on May 2 in the United States Court for the District of Columbia. She was a citizen of Germany. Mr. Miller



J. C. Vincent

arrived in Washington on April 25 and was present for the occasion, leaving for Habana on May 3.

## NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 356)

Ware Adams, one of the four Foreign Service officers on study detail in American Universities, concluded his duties at the University of Chicago recently and visited the Department for several days in early May. He planned to sail with Mrs. Adams and their young son from New York City on May 19 for his new post as Third Secretary at Rio.

\* \* \*

Homer Brett, Consul General and First Secretary at Callao-Lima, left his post on April 21 and proceeded by air to the United States to attend the funeral services in Washington on April 25 of Mrs. Brett, who died suddenly on April 18 at Norfolk, Virginia, where she had been visiting and assisting in preparations for the forthcoming wedding of their daughter.

## VISITORS

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Elim O'Shaughnessy, Rio de Janeiro .....	2
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