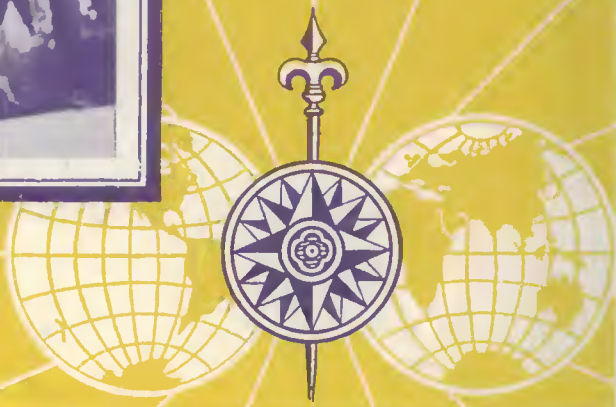
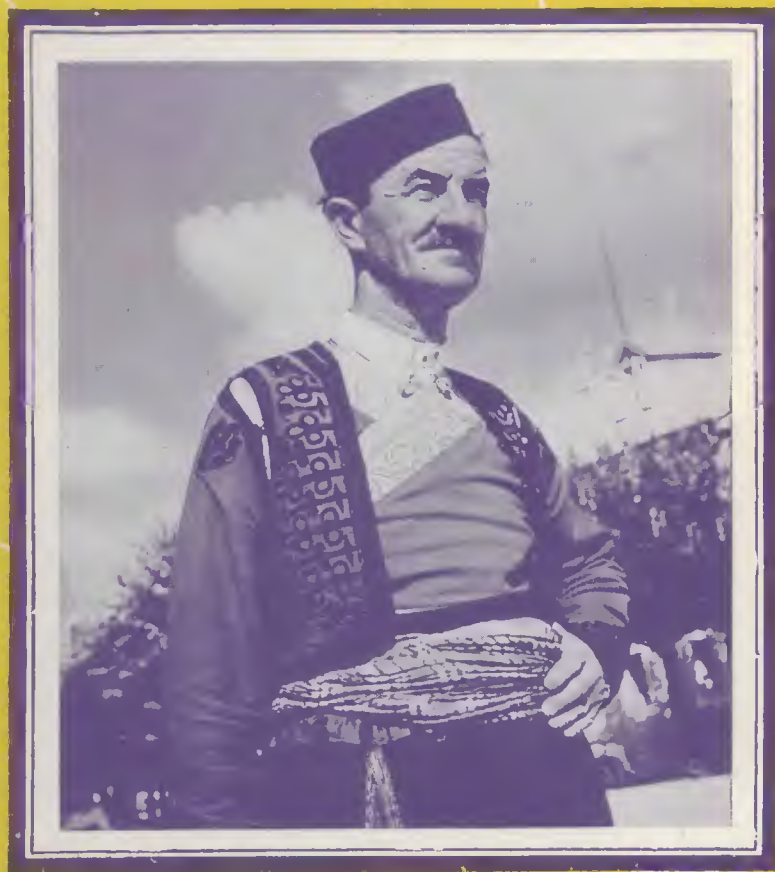


The **AMERICAN
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VOL. 16

AUGUST, 1939

No. 8



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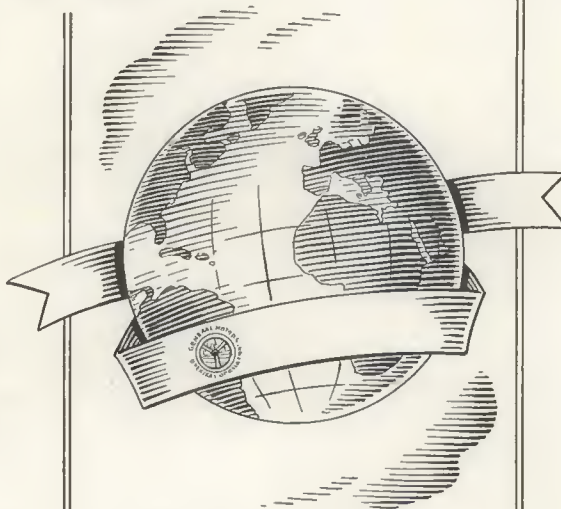
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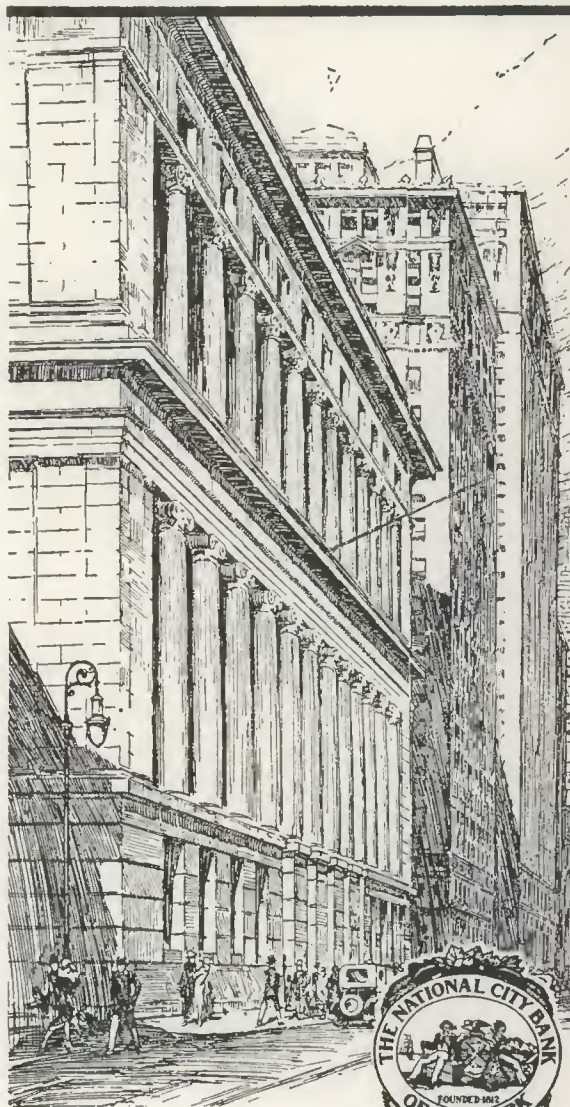
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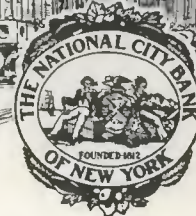


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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 16, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1939

Program for the British Royal Visit

BY STANLEY WOODWARD, *Assistant Chief, Division of Protocol.*

WHEN, in Washington at eleven o'clock on the morning of June 8, 1939, Mr. Hull announced to President Roosevelt in the State Reception Room at Union Station, "Mr. President, I have the honor to present Their Britannic Majesties," the work of the Department of State on the British royal visit was almost over. Four months of preparation lay behind this dramatic statement.

By an interesting quirk of fate preparations had actually started at the same spot, the State suite at the eastern end of Union Station. Once it had been chosen, late in January, as the site where the President of the United States would welcome the British Sovereigns for the first time on American territory, the redecoration of this room had become a material concern of the Department. The manner in which the work was undertaken is of interest as it proved indica-

tive of the spirit of cooperation which carried throughout the preparation for the entire visit.

Through the good offices of the Department of the Interior a lease was drawn up and signed by the

Washington Terminal Company and the United States Government whereby for the nominal sum of one dollar a year the premises of the State Reception Room were added to the list of government buildings in the District of Columbia under the Interior Department's management. This seemed a logical move, since the State suite had been used only for official functions and had brought in no revenue to the Company. The Department of the Interior then further extended its good offices by obtaining funds from the Public Works Administration for the badly needed renovation of the suite, and in due course of time the room became a fitting background for the his-



Welcome at Niagara Falls. Left to right: Sir Ronald Lindsay, Mrs. Hull, the Secretary of State, the King, the Queen.



toric meeting which took place there, as well as a permanent addition to the assets of the Government in Washington.

The Department of the Interior was the first of the Government agencies to extend its cooperation to the Department of State in the preparations for the royal visit, but by no means the only one, and before the program was complete the Department of State had called on at least five other executive departments for assistance as well as on four municipal Governments, five railroad companies, and had itself assisted hundreds of representatives of the American, British and Canadian press, radio and motion picture companies, as well as innumerable public and private agencies and individuals.

Some kind of a record in human relations must have been established when it can be reported that in so far as the Department is aware, not an acrimonious word nor show of ill will passed between any of the agencies, public or private, during this entire period.

Early in the preparations it was found that one of the most difficult features to contend with was the shortness of the visit. While working on the first draft of the program it became apparent that not only would the King and Queen be greatly circumscribed in the scope of their activities in the United States, but that the most detailed schedule would be necessary to allow them to carry out even a limited program. Seven drafts were finally pre-

pared before the Department was satisfied with the proposed arrangements, and the care and precision exercised during these early stages later stood all concerned in good stead.

The success of Their Majesties' visit to the United States is now a matter of history and familiar to all, from the cordial welcome extended by the Secretary and Mrs. Hull at Niagara Falls, to the farewell of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park to the strains of Auld Lang Sync. Into the preparation of the program had gone that effort and team-work which, coupled with Their Majesties' own very considerable talents, made it possible for their progress through four arduous days in the United States to seem almost effortless.

PROGRAM
STATE VISIT OF
THEIR BRITANNIC MAJESTIES
JUNE 1939

TUESDAY, JUNE 6

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull, with the British Ambassador and the following committee, will proceed by train to Buffalo, New York:

The Honorable George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol,
Major General Hugh A. Drum, United States Army,
Military Aide to the King

Rear Admiral James O. Richardson, United States Navy,
Naval Aide to the King

Captain L. C. A. St. J. Curzon-Howe, M. V. O., R. N.,
Naval Attaché, British Embassy

Colonel R. V. Read, D. S. O., M. C., Military Attaché,
British Embassy



In Washington the President and the King on a sight-seeing tour of the city, Mount Vernon and Arlington.



Farewell at Hyde Park to the strains of Auld Lang Syne.



Group Captain G. C. Pirie, M. C., D. F. C., Air Attaché, British Embassy
 Mr. Cecil W. Gray, Assistant to the Secretary of State
 Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State
 Mr. Robert C. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent, Department of State
 Mr. George W. Renchard, Department of State

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7
 Eastern Standard Time
 8:00 P. M.

The welcoming committee will proceed to the Canadian border at Niagara Falls to receive Their Majesties the King and Queen on their arrival in the United States.

9:35 P. M.

The Royal train will arrive at the Suspension Bridge Station, Niagara Falls, New York. The King and Queen will descend from the train and be welcomed on the station platform by the committee. The British Ambassador will present the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull to the King and Queen. The Secretary of State will present the other members of the committee to Their Majesties. Immediately thereafter the Royal party and the welcoming committee will board the train.

Dress: Informal

THURSDAY, JUNE 8
 11:00 A. M.

The King and Queen will arrive at Union Station, Washington. Their Majesties will be escorted through a double line of marines by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador to the President's reception room, where they will be received by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Their Majesties' suite will be presented to the

President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The members of the reception committee will then be presented to the King and Queen. The members of the reception committee will be:

The Vice President and Mrs. Garner
 The Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes
 The Speaker and Mrs. Bankhead
 The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau
 The Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring
 The Attorney General
 The Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley
 The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Swanson
 The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes
 The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace
 The Secretary of Commerce
 The Secretary of Labor
 Senator and Mrs. Pittman
 Representative and Mrs. Bloom
 The Chief of Staff and Mrs. Craig
 The Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Leahy
 The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Holcomb
 The Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Welles
 The Counselor of the Department of State

The British Ambassador will then present Lady Lindsay and the members of the Embassy staff. Mr. Mackenzie King will present the Minister of Canada and Lady Marler. Sir Herbert Marler will present his staff. Lord Eldon will present the Minister of the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Close. Mr. Close will present his staff. Lord Eldon will present the Secretary of the Irish Legation and Mrs. Healy.

Dress: Uniform or formal.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will escort the King and Queen to the guard of honor, drawn up in front of the station. Military honors will be rendered, including the

(Continued on page 466)

USPHS

The Governmental Guardian of the Public Health

Specially written for the *Foreign Service Journal* by ROBERT OLESEN
Assistant Surgeon General, Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics

THE United States Public Health Service exists today to protect the health of the American people by study directed toward the cause and prevention of human disease; by checking importation of dangerous communicable diseases from foreign countries, and the spread of such diseases from one State to another; and by cooperating with the States in health matters.

It had its origin in the Marine Hospital Service, established in 1798, when the President, John Adams, was authorized to nominate and appoint medical officers to furnish care to sick and disabled seamen at such ports and places in the United States as presented need for services of this nature. A deduction of 20 cents per month was made from the wages of each seaman on the merchant ships of the nation, engaged in coastwise trade, and the monies received toward the first public health financing plan in America were duly turned into the United States Treasury—the Public Health Service continuing as a bureau of the Treasury Department even to the present time.

With the funds collected, hospitals were built in the principal ports and thus was begun a Federal Medical service. From this grew the first health insurance system,—for after operating nearly one hundred years on a payroll check-off system this plan of finance was replaced by a tonnage tax—"employer payments" and later supported by general taxation. In spite of the fact that the terms *health insurance* and *State medicine* had not been coined, it will be seen that they were thus in existence almost from the beginning of our national history.

In time, tradition was sifted by practice and from a disconnected system of hospitals there first evolved a Marine Hospital Service. Doctors in such stations were frequently first to diagnose and treat exotic diseases, and it was to these physicians local authorities turned when yellow fever or cholera outbreaks threatened the safety of the communities roundabout.

Early in its course of achievement (1878) the Service was given authority to impose quarantine to prevent the entry of disease into the United States from abroad.

The point of closest contact between the Public Health Service and the Foreign Service of the State Department is at the time applicants for immigration visas are examined in the American Consulates. A number of Public Health Service medical officers are stationed abroad as technical advisers to the Consular officials. The physical and mental examination of prospective immigrants constitutes a major function of their foreign detail.

Other efforts directed toward protection against entry of disease are today particularly active, since the development of aerial navigation has again brought us the menace of yellow fever. With regular running schedules for travel by air so shortened—the Southern States may at any moment be invaded by a human case still within the incubation stage, and consequently presenting no suspicious clinical symptoms at the time of arrival. There has been demonstrated to exist a widespread reservoir of the fever-causing virus in monkeys and possibly in other animals of the South

American jungles, which probably cannot be wiped out for many years. The hazard will undoubtedly extend well into the time when air travel becomes universally utilized as a means of rapid transportation.

Yellow fever has been demonstrated to be present in all the Brazilian States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, as well as in Matto Grosso, Goyaz and Amazonas in the interior of Brazil. Cases have been found in Bolivia and Paraguay, and in the interior of Colombia within easy reach by plane of Cartagena and Barranquilla. It is probable that infection exists in the interior of Venezuela and possibly in the Guianas. Protection tests made by Rockefeller foundation apparently eliminate recent yellow fever infection in West Indies, Bahama Islands, Mexico and Central America, but suggest its presence in the





southern portion of the Republic of Panama.

It is obvious that the traveling public will countenance only *essential delays* of quarantine detention—so efforts are being put forth in this country to bring under control the *vector* of yellow fever (*Aedis Aegypti*) wherever it is prevalent, in order to preclude any great spread of yellow fever if a chance mosquito “deadheads” by plane between hemispheres. Our local mosquitoes also must have

no chance to visit a person in the incubation stage. Cities serving as terminals for air traffic from South America must be protected; breeding areas throughout the Southern States must be wiped out—and a plan of action formulated in the event yellow fever actually passes the quarantine barriers and is introduced into the United States.

Overseas transfer of bubonic plague is nearing a solution. A recent survey of ships entering Atlantic coast ports has shown that slightly over 8 per cent are now rat-infested as compared with the 50 per cent rat-infested only ten years ago. Eradicative procedures, consistently practiced, produced this marked improvement.

In 1890 authority was given to impose quarantine to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and plague, and provision was made for cooperation with state and municipal health agencies.



Precautions are taken to preclude importation of disease by air traffic. Careful searches are made en route for insect vectors.

In the recent past, the chief activities toward preventing the *interstate spread* of disease have been concerned largely with the control of water supplies used by interstate carriers,—the safe guarding of shellfish produced for marketing in interstate commerce,—the suppression of outbreaks of communicable diseases within the States and, more recently, with the control of interstate shipment of parrots, as a protection against the spread of psittacosis.

In view of the continued sporadic occurrence of small outbreaks of psittacosis in various localities of the United States, as well as in other countries of the world, there seems to be an existing need for consideration of regulations restricting importation of birds of the parrot family—which may in time lead to actual prohibition of importation of these birds. Other birds subject to the disease are believed to have acquired it by contact with psittacine birds,—and health authorities are certain that if members of the parrot family can be eliminated from the bird population of this country, parrot fever will be removed as a danger to life and health of the human population.

Present day problems having to do with the modern manner of living, include the control of communicable diseases among transients, and keeping

(Continued on page 443)



U. S. Public Health Service, Administration Building, Washington, D. C.

The Project for a Jewish Settlement in Cyrenaica, 1909

By MORRISON B. GIFFEN, *Division of Near Eastern Affairs*

THE present world-wide search for lands where colonization of refugee families would be feasible lends interest to the early attempts which were made by the Jewish Territorial Organization (I. T. O.) to find a national Jewish home. One of the first searches of this kind took place in 1909, when the organization sent a commission to North Africa to investigate the possibilities of a Jewish settlement in Cyrenaica.

Apparently the germ of the idea for this project came from Sir H. H. Johnston, who seems to have suggested it to Mr. Israel Zangwill, leader of the Jewish Territorial Organization. About 1906 it was given practical impetus by a Dr. Slousch, who visited Tripoli in that year and was astonishingly successful in winning the sympathy and support of the Turkish Wali, Redjeb Pasha, to whom he unfolded a plan for the settlement of Russian and

Rumanian Jews in Cyrenaica. Redjeb Pasha so far encouraged the scheme that he promised military protection to the proposed Jewish colony, and gave assurance of its religious and economic independence although he rejected the word autonomy.

The good will of the local Wali, added to the current pseudo-liberal ferment in Turkey which afterwards culminated in the Young Turk revolution, created circumstances so propitious to the enterprise that Mr. Zangwill was prepared to launch it at once. But prudence called for delay until a careful survey could be made of the proposed site for settlement. Accordingly Professor Gregory of Glasgow was asked to head a small expedition to visit Cyrenaica under the auspices of I.T.O. His report, published in 1909, is available at the library of the University of Michigan. Accompanying the report is an excellent prefatory note which deserves to be



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Photograph by Vittorio Diment.

Domes and minarets relieve the flat-roofed sky line of modern Benghazi



Photograph by Vittorio DImani.

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A DETACHMENT OF MEHARISTS PAUSES ON THE DESERT

The modern Camel Corps plays an important part in policing the Cyrenaican hinterland. Its mounts are speedy, beautiful and generally docile creatures, quite unlike the notoriously ill-tempered and unkempt camels which are used as burden bearers

read in its entirety.

Cyrenaica, or Barca, lies on a projection of the Tripolitan coast between the Gulf of Sidra on the west and the Gulf of Bomba on the east. From a narrow, sandy coastal plain, the country mounts quickly by two precipitous steps, each of about one thousand feet, to the high plateau of the interior, which in turn merges before long into the barren wastes of the great desert. The area under consideration for a Jewish settlement extended an indeterminate distance southward, and was expected to contain about 6,000 square mile. Only the general characteristics of the region were known at the time of the Gregory expedition, but the greatest hopes were entertained that it would prove suitable for Jewish settlement. The climate was reputed mild and healthful, the winter rainfall was believed to be sufficient, and the nomad population was sparse. The few travelers who had visited the region in modern times were unanimous in praise of its beauty and the richness of its soil, and only lamented its neglect under Ottoman rule. Moreover, it was generally believed that in classical times the country had supported a dense population, a belief that was borne out by traces to be found everywhere of an ancient civilization.

Professor Gregory did, indeed, find the soil excellent, the climate agreeable even in summer, the scenery beautiful, the inhabitants apparently not

numerous, the coast fronting close upon one of the world's great commercial thoroughfares. In every respect save one Cyrenaica seemed to fulfill the conditions necessary for successful agricultural settlement on a large scale. But unhappily the exception was decisive. Cyrenaica lacked water. It had been known that the rainfall was light—probably less than fifteen inches in the year, but it had also been supposed that a system of water-storage could be cheaply built to make good a possible deficiency in rainfall. It was a very great disappointment, therefore, to discover that the whole of northern Cyrenaica was a vast block of porous limestone which was totally unfitted for the building of storage-works, and which absorbed the rainfall so quickly that the run-off with which to fill reservoirs was quite insignificant. The essential aridity of the country was also proved by observation. In an overland journey of 250 miles, from Derna to Benghazi, the expedition found eight of its ten camping places entirely waterless. And Professor Gregory remarks that it is significant that the most impressive remains of ancient Roman occupation are the ruins of water reservoirs. He was forced to the conclusion that, owing to the scarcity of water, the country never had, and apparently never would, support a dense population. Moreover, the existing population was by no means inconsiderable, and this

(Continued on page 454)



The Michoacan Trio at "El Patio," Mexico City.

Courtesy William B. Go

Foreign Service Officers from the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture

Executive Nominations Received by the Senate June 30,
and Confirmed July 6, 1939

The following-named persons, officers of the Foreign Commerce Service, are now Foreign Service Officers of the United States of the classes herein indicated, effective July 1, 1939, without change in compensation. These nominations were submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939, and of reorganization plan No. 11, approved June 7, 1939:

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS I

Julean H. Arnold	Thomas L. Hughes
Henry M. Bankhead	Sam E. Woods
Alexander V. Dye	

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS II

William E. Dunn	Lynn W. Meekins
H. Coit MacLean	Lacey C. Zapf

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS III

Ralph H. Ackerman	Thomas H. Lockett
H. Lawrence Groves	Daniel J. Reagan
George C. Howard	Ashley B. Sowell
Charles A. Livengood	Earl C. Squire

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS IV

Don C. Bliss, Jr.	Thormod O. Klath
Merwin L. Bohan	Clayton Lane
Clarence C. Brooks	Albert F. Nufer
Samuel H. Day	Karl L. Rankin
Charles E. Dickerson, Jr.	Gardner Richardson
Walter J. Donnelly	James T. Scott
Julian B. Foster	Jesse F. Van Wickel
Homer S. Fox	Frank S. Williams

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS V

A. Bland Calder	Oliver B. North
George R. Canty	Harold M. Randall
Archie W. Childs	J. Bartlett Richards
Robert G. Glover	James Somerville, Jr.
Julian C. Greenup	Paul P. Steintorf
Malcolm P. Hooper	Robert M. Stephenson
Leigh W. Hunt	Howard H. Tewksbury
Edward B. Lawson	Osborn S. Watson

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS VI

DuWayne G. Clark	John A. Embry
Basil D. Dahl	A. Viola Smith

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS VII

Barry T. Benson	C. Grant Isaacs
Charles E. Brookhart	J. Winsor Ives

Carl E. Christopherson	Edward D. McLaughlin
Charles H. Ducote	Avery F. Peterson
Wilson C. Flake	Harold D. Robison
Leys A. France	Donald W. Smith
Paul S. Guinn	Jule B. Smith
R. Horton Henry	William P. Wright
Elisabeth Humes	

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS VIII

Fritz A. M. Alfsen	George E. Miller
Carl H. Boehringer	Paul H. Pearson
Frederick J. Cunningham	Archibald R. Randolph
B. Miles Hammond	Henry E. Stebbins
Coldwell S. Johnston	Joe D. Walstrom
George L. Jones, Jr.	Rolland Welch
Charles F. Knox, Jr.	

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, UNCLASSIFIED

John L. Bankhead	Aldenc B. Leslie
F. Lestrade Brown	Minedee McLean
Thomas S. Campen	Eugene A. Masurct
David M. Clark	Kathleen Molesworth
Edward A. Dow, Jr.	Jack B. Neathery
John L. Goshie	Katherine E. O'Connor
Theodore J. Hadraba	E. Edward Schefer
John P. Hoover	William L. Smyzer
Hungerford B. Howard	Earle C. Taylor
Frederick D. Hunt	Charles O. Thompson
Donald W. Lamm	William Witman, 2d

The following-named persons, officers of the Foreign Agricultural Service, are now Foreign Service officers of the United States of the classes herein indicated, effective July 1, 1939, without change in compensation.

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS III

Lloyd V. Steere

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS IV

Owcn L. Dawson	Paul O. Nyhus
Erwin P. Keeler	Clifford C. Taylor
Paul G. Minneman	

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS V

Charles L. Luedtke	Lester D. Mallory
--------------------	-------------------

TO BE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS VII

Alton T. Murray

Statistical Survey of the Foreign Service

By DANIEL GAUDIN, JR., American Vice Consul, Alexandria

There follows the second series of statistical tables on the Foreign Service, compiled by Vice Consul Gaudin. The first series, appearing in the July, 1939, issue of the JOURNAL, dealt with the "Background" of the Service. This series covers "The Rate of Progress through the Classes of the Foreign Service," and deals with Total Years in Career Service according to classes, distribution of F.S.O.'s by age and length of career service, total years of career service according to highest and lowest classes in which they occur. This series also covers "Preparation of Foreign Service Officers" and shows figures on the Foreign Service School in the Department of State and attendance of officers, officers with language training, university degrees of Foreign Service Officers, and distribution among classes according to total years in career service of officers without university degrees.

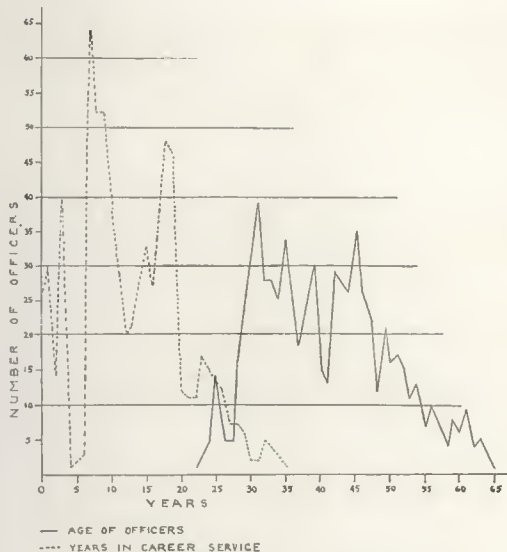
TABLE IV
TOTAL YEARS IN CAREER SERVICE* ACCORDING TO CLASSES

Class	YEARS OF SERVICE																					
	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
I	1			3		1	1	4	1	4		3	4	2	1	1	4	1				
II					1	1	2	3		1		1	3	2	2	3	9	9	2			
III									3	1		3	4	4	2	2	5	4	8	3	1	
IV				1	1		1		3	4		7	1	1	1	2	10	14	8	4	3	
V				1			2			1			2	2	1	4	12	11	6	4	9	3
VI										1			2		3		5	6	9	12	14	14
VII												1	1				1	3	4	4	6	8
VIII															1							2
Uncl. A.																						
Uncl. B.																						
Uncl. C.																						
Total	1			5	2	2	6	7	7	12		15	17	11	11	12	46	48	37	27	33	27

TABLE IV (Continued)
TOTAL YEARS IN CAREER SERVICE* ACCORDING TO CLASSES

YEARS OF SERVICE													Under	Total No. of Officers	Median No. of Years of Serv.	Maximum and Minimum Number of Years in Career Service
13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1				
												1		33	24	35—2
					1									40	19	31—8
						1								41	19	27—7
									1					63	18	32—4
												1		70	18	32—1
														96	15	26—9
														94	11	24—7
														91	9	21—7
														88	7	9—3
														47	3	9—2
														56	1	8—under 1
														719	12	35—under 1

*Taken from the biographies in the Register of The Department of State, October 1, 1938. The date of entry into the career service was that which followed the words "appointed after examination" or "appointed Foreign Service Officer."



DISTRIBUTION OF F.S.O.'S
BY AGE AND LENGTH OF CAREER SERVICE

TABLE V
TOTAL YEARS OF CAREER SERVICE ACCORDING TO
HIGHEST AND LOWEST CLASSES IN WHICH THEY
OCCUR*

Years of Career Service	Highest and Lowest Classes Represented
35	I—
32	I—V
31	II—IV
30	I—II
29	I—V
28	I—II
27	I—IV
26	I—VI
24	I—VII
23	I—VII
22	I—V
21	I—VIII
20	I—V
19	I—VII
18	I—VII
17	II—VII
16	III—VII
15	III—VII
14	V—VIII
13	IV—VII
12	V—VIII
11	VI—VIII
10	VI—VIII
9	VI—Unclass. B
8	VII—Unclass. C
7	VII—Unclass. A
6	Unclass. A—
3	Unclass. A—Unclass. B
2	Unclass. B
1 & under	Unclass. C

*Appointments to career service by Executive Order are omitted. This table is based on information in Table IV and the biographies in the Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1938.

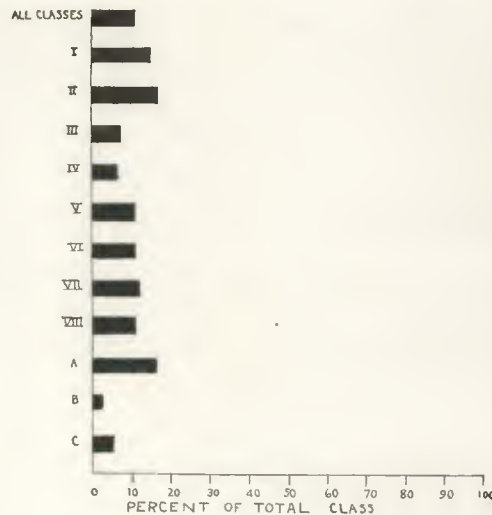
TABLE VI
FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE AND ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS*

Class	Total Officers in Class	Attended Foreign Service School	%
I	33	---	---
II	40	---	---
III	41	---	---
IV	63	---	---
V	70	1	1%
VI	96	10	10%
VII	94	39	41%
VIII	91	72	79%
Unclass. A	88	71	81%
Unclass. B	47	42	89%
Unclass. C	56	10	18%
All Classes	719	245	

Percentage of F.S.O.'s, *exclusive* of those in unclassified C, who have attended the F.S.

$$\text{School: } \frac{235}{663} = 35\%$$

*Taken from biographies in Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1938. "Unclassified C" officers were omitted in computing the percentage of the total because forty-six of them have not yet had the opportunity to attend the school.



OFFICERS WITH LANGUAGE TRAINING

(Continued on page 452)



"As the Consul raised his hand for quiet, one could sense the relief that came from the feeling of security under the leadership of a strong man."

The Secret Life of Oswald Manners, American Consul

(With apologies to James Thurber and the New Yorker)

By PAUL C. DANIELS, Second Secretary of Embassy, Rio de Janeiro

Illustrated by John Awtrey

PANDEMONIUM reigned. Men, women and children were running frenziedly, spurred on by the desire to achieve relative safety inside the walls of the compound before the attacking horde took over the city. Some carried a few of their choicest belongings, others had dropped all in their mad haste. At the narrow entrance to the compound there was a horrifying jam of massed and crazed humanity. A mixture of races and classes, all impelled by the overpowering instinct of self-preservation. Women shrieked, children cried for their mothers, the panic-stricken natives trembled with fear. As the mass slowly crowded through the narrow entrance into the courtyard of the compound, the agony of terror was somewhat abated. There was a continuous hum of excited voices, punctuated

intermittently by the deafening crash of an exploding aerial bomb in the adjacent city. Suddenly all voices were stilled, and the crowd drew back respectfully as an erect, commanding figure strode through it and assumed a dominating position on the Chancery steps. The whisper passed electrically through the refugees: "It's Consul Manners!" As the Consul raised his hand for quiet, one could sense the relief that came from the feeling of security under the leadership of a strong man. In a calm, firm voice that reached all present, the Consul spoke:

"I want you, Jones, to form a Defense Committee with all able-bodied American men. The machine guns are in the rear of the compound. My wife will—"

Suddenly Consul Manners remembered that his

wife had asked him to leave some films to be developed on his way to the office, and realized that his bus had already passed the corner where he should have descended. He elbowed his way with difficulty through the crowded occupants, and descended at the next corner. As the bus pulled away with its full load of native and foreign office-workers, Consul Manners crossed the street and turned back in the direction of his office. Having duly deposited the films at a photographic shop on the way, requesting two copies of the good ones of the children, he continued onward toward the Consulate. At the next street he saw the figure of a bearded man disappear around the edge of the corner building. He thought he recognized the figure . . .

Shortly afterward two foreign looking gentlemen entered the café and took places adjacent to the bearded man with the swarthy complexion. From his usual seat in the dark corner to the left of the door Consul Manners could command their every move, although the distance was too great to overhear the words spoken. After a few minutes, apparently to be sure that they were not followed, the two foreigners moved over and joined the bearded gentleman. Having ordered *apertifs*, the three men engaged in an animated conversation, albeit in subdued tones. The continuous hum of their excited voices was punctuated intermittently by an expletive



"I'll take charge here, Captain."

in some foreign tongue. Consul Manners casually sauntered over to the far end of the bar, bringing him barely within earshot of the earnest conversation.

Stimulating a hiccough, he spoke to the bartender, an old friend whom he knew he could trust. "Another double whiskey, Josef." As he downed the drink at a gulp, he strained to catch a few words uttered by the strangers at the nearby table. Suddenly he started slightly with amazement. His strained ear, educated through long years of arduous schooling in the Foreign Service, not only confirmed his suspicion that these men were Moriatics, but he recognized unmistakably the the Indo-Roenean accent of the interior

(Continued on page 468)



". . . he strained to catch a few words uttered by the strangers at the nearby table."

Press Comment

State Department Keeps a Finger on the Pulse of World Affairs

Radio Program to U. S. Diplomats in Foreign Posts Keeps Them Informed on Latest News from Home

By WILLIAM V. NESSLY

CALCUTTA—it's 5:33 a. m. A new day is breaking over the "city of palaces." In the American Consulate a Navy radio operator tunes his receiver on Washington.

London—there it's 2 a. m. In the American Embassy another radio is made ready.

Around the world the same scene is being enacted simultaneously, in Paris, Rio, Sydney, Berlin, Geneva, Rome, Cairo, Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Peking, Panama, Santiago, Lima, Pretoria and aboard the ships of the Navy everywhere, no matter what the time may be in their longitude.

They're standing by for Washington.

The State Department is calling.

Six days a week, the year around, the same thing occurs.

Promptly at 7 p. m., Washington time, there goes on the air through the Navy's powerful broadcasting service across the river, a news bulletin program through which the State Department keeps its far-flung representatives informed of what the day has brought at home in the way of activities that would interest them or contribute to expediting or facilitating their tasks.

"President Roosevelt said at his press conference today that the matter of national defense now had become one of hemisphere defense, that—"

"Secretary Hull announced a reciprocal trade agreement will be signed next week with—"

"The House accepted Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill and the measure was sent to the White House for signing—"

"Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, was arrested in Pennsylvania on a New York indictment charging larceny and forgery involving funds raised at a bund rally—"

"Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced that the State Department had issued invitations to a dozen cotton-producing countries for a conference here September 5 to consider dividing the world market on an equitable basis."

UP TO THE MINUTE INFORMATION

Business news . . . trade activities.

For an hour and a half or more the program continues.

No Hollywood divorce cases, perhaps, and no race results, but otherwise it's much as if America's agents out in South Africa, or India, or in the more sedate capitals of Europe, were scanning the headline news of the first night editions here in Washington.

The more than 700 foreign service officers who constitute the "first line of defense" of the United States, on constant duty in 400 spots throughout the world, are being kept informed to the minute. And the variety of the news that comes to them through the air from Washington each evening is no wider than the variety of services they perform in the interest of their homeland.

Oldest and highest ranking department of the Government, with its chief officer the first officer of the Cabinet, the Department of State, in the words of one of its high officials, "has perhaps been the least highly appraised, the least understood and the least appreciated. It has, as a consequence, frequently lacked that popular, moral and financial support so necessary to the effective functioning of a vital department."

DEPARTMENT GAINING MORE RECOGNITION

There are indications now that the situation complained of is being remedied. A measure of realization of the all-important role played by the department in the Nation's welfare has been burned into the public consciousness by the impact of Munich, Czecho-Slovakia and Albania. Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program likewise has forced attention upon the inevitable hook-up between profitable, unrestricted trade and peace, and expanded authority and additional funds for the department are materializing.

Overcoming much of the popular suspicion of the department, as a place of mystery, hidden secrets, and diplomatic conduct foreign to the lives of humble citizens, the Foreign Service in the past few years has reached out to every section of the country to recruit its workers—changing itself entirely, in the space of a few years, from a loosely organized political group into a highly trained career service, dedicated to defending and promoting American interests in the far corners and forming



an impregnable line against forces threatening the welfare or the institutions of American democracy.

Primarily the department is charged with the conduct of foreign relations—but expanding national interests have so closely linked foreign relations with almost every form of domestic activity that it is difficult to conceive of an enterprise or a situation here in which the department is not concerned.

MULTITUDE OF SPECIAL DIVISIONS

Witness the many divisions, offices and bureaus within the Department and the wide range of subjects with which they deal—such as Division of European Affairs, Division of American Republics, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Division of Foreign Service Administration, Office of the Legal Adviser, Office of Advisers on Political Relations, Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, Board of Foreign Service Personnel, Division of Current Information, Office of Coordination and Review, Consular Commercial Office, Passport Division, Treaty Division, Division of Communications and Record, Division of Trade Agreements, Office of Arms and Munitions Control, Division of International Conferences, Division of Cultural Relations, Division of Protocol, Division of International Communications, Office of the Editor of the Treaties, Office of Philippine Affairs, and others.

Thousands of words might be written of the fascinating duties of each. But performance of those duties requires, first of all, a detailed, current knowledge of all the world's affairs, social, economic, political, that can be obtained, and be kept current, only through the functioning of such an organization as the Department's Foreign Service, including diplomats and consuls, observing closely and reporting in detail the activities, the aspirations, the daily living of peoples in every part of the globe.

FOREIGN SERVICE IS EYES AND EARS

The service constitutes the eyes and the ears of the Department. Its concerns, as do those of the Department, encompass such fields as abstract principles of Government, crop surpluses, intellectual and cultural development, implement production, babassu nuts and countless other products which the heat of a political campaign has never forced upon the American public's attention.

The service, formed in 1924 by union of the Diplomatic Service and the Consular Service, has had to overcome evil days. It was compelled, first, to rid itself of most of those drawn into the predecessor services for political or social reasons or because of lack of other interest. Salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$4,000 restricted the service to men of indepen-

dent means, men who did not have to work. The Diplomatic Service to such figures was a pleasant experience and little more. Most of them disliked the ways of commerce.

The Consular Service had similar ranking, so far as efficiency and incentive of its politically appointed personnel was concerned; that is, until it was taken over by Wilbur J. Carr, for many years director of the Consular Service, later Assistant Secretary of State, and still later Minister to Czechoslovakia, to whom is credited largely the vision and the accomplishment of a career consular service.

DIPLOMATS DO EVERYTHING TODAY

The 1924 Rogers act brought a thorough revision, combining the services, providing for interchangeability between the diplomatic and consular branches, promotions on merit, making possible advancement of the ablest men to the rank of Minister, and establishing a range of salaries, \$2,500 to \$10,000, that permitted recruiting of personnel along democratic lines.

A painful process of weeding out much of the old-time personnel was followed by a complete revision of training and activity. Searching written and oral examinations narrow strikingly the field of those who aspire to appointments. Of 456 candidates who started a recent examination only 23 finally were accepted for the service.

New officers are first assigned as vice consuls, later are tried out on the diplomatic side, and may also be assigned to the Department of State here for a few years, in order to give them all, as rapidly as possible, experience in all fields of the Department's activity. Senior officers are transferred from one branch to another and from post to post, as are the juniors.

Of 17 Ambassadors, a recent compilation showed that 10 had been promoted from the classified service. Of 36 Ministers 15 had risen from the ranks. The idea that a diplomat does only political work and a consul only economic or commercial work has been ended.

Such is the Foreign Service which gathers for the Government of the United States the detailed information of the world on which the President and the Secretary of State determine the Nation's day-by-day relations with sister powers.

Here in Washington, in the gray, ungainly, ancient structure just to the west of the White House, is the heart of the Department. In a multitude of offices there the advices and reports from the ends of earth roll in, their information is studied, correlated, weighed in the light of known background by experts, each long and thoroughly familiar with

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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Vol. 16

AUGUST, 1939

No. 8

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1940

The State Department appropriations for the 1940 fiscal year are obviously of primary interest to all members of the Foreign Service. Space does not permit a full discussion of these appropriations or of the hearings thereon before the Congressional Committee on Appropriations. Every officer in the Service should read the printed hearings before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, a copy of which is sent to each field office, in order to obtain a clearer understanding of operation of the Service. They would then realize the amount of time and labor expended by certain officers of the Department in explaining and justifying the increasing fiscal needs of the Service. Thus, before entering into a brief description of certain interesting aspects of the appropriations, the JOURNAL believes it only fitting to express the sincere thanks and appreciation of the entire Service to Mr. Messersmith and his principal assistants in this work for their painstaking and tireless efforts on behalf of the welfare and advancement of the Foreign Service, as again manifested in their work on the 1940 appropriations.

It will be noted, first of all, that there is an increase of \$10,000 in the item "Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers." This increase is included in order to provide for the salaries of the three new ambassadors, formerly ministers, to Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Although such an increase actually amounts to \$22,500, a saving of \$10,000 is effected by the elimination of the salary of a minister to Czechoslovakia and a saving of \$2,500 on lapses between appointments.

Secondly, an increase of \$74,900 for salaries of Foreign Service officers is contained in the appropriation in order to provide for an increase of \$49,900 in automatic promotions as required by law and to meet the salary requirements incident to the appointment of ten additional Foreign Service officers.

A third increase, under the heading "Representation Allowances," amounts to \$15,000 and is of considerable interest, as it is the first increase the Department has been able to obtain for this expenditure since 1932. This increase was requested in order to make readjustments in the interest of uniform treatment in the allotment of those allowances and to make more adequate provision for official entertainment required by heads of missions. It is planned to grant annual allowances to 23 consular posts which have semi-diplomatic status and for

(Continued on page 461)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

Secretary Hull on June 20 received the Mexican Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Señor Ramon Beteta, and on the following afternoon he and Mrs. Hull attended the "at home" given annually for employees of the Department by former Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss at their home in Georgetown, "Dumbarton Oaks." On June 22 he attended a luncheon at the White House in honor of the Brazilian Army Chief of Staff, General Goes Monteiro, and that night he attended a dinner at the Brazilian Embassy in honor of General Monteiro. On June 27 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull attended a garden party given by Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Berle at their home, "Woodley," residence of Henry L. Stimson while Secretary of State.

On the night of June 27 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull extended a welcome at the Union Station to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway. Others from the Department were George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol; James C. Dunn, Adviser on Political Relations, and Mrs. Dunn; and John D. Hickerson, Acting Chief of the Division of European Affairs, and Mrs. Hickerson. On June 28 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull entertained at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel in honor of the royal visitors, and that night they dined at the Norwegian Legation at a dinner honoring the visitors. They also were at the Union Station to bid farewell to their Royal Highnesses on June 30.

On June 29 the Secretary received the Swedish Minister of Commerce, Gustav Möller. The Secretary worked in his office during the greater part of the Fourth of July week-end, and on July 5 lunched

at the White House with President Roosevelt upon the latter's return from Hyde Park. On July 7 he received General Rafael Trujillo, until recently President of the Dominican Republic, and also Postmaster General Brown, of Liberia. On July 10 the Secretary attended the state funeral of Secretary of the Navy Swanson at the Capitol, and on the following day he received Dr. Carlos Noel, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives of Argentina.

* * *

The Under Secretary

Under Secretary Welles on June 16 presented diplomas to members of the graduating class of the Oxon Hill (Maryland) High School.

On June 19 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University and later delivered an address at the annual meeting of the Brown University Alumni Association on the subject of trade relations between the 21 independent nations of the Western Hemisphere.

On July 11 Mr. Welles was host at a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of Dr. Carlos Noel, of Argentina.

* * *

The Counselor

The Counselor, Judge R. Walton Moore, was an invited guest among a list of notables who journeyed on the Pan American Airways "Yankee Clipper" on a round trip from Port Washington, Long Island, to Southampton, England, which began on June 24 and ended on July 1.



Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered an address over the Columbia Broadcasting Company network from Washington on July 2 on the subject "American Commercial Policy and the Trade Agreements Program."

* * *

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle represented the Department in extending a formal welcome to General Goes Monteiro, Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, upon his arrival at Annapolis on June 20 aboard the U.S.S. *Nashville* from Rio.

Assistant Secretary Berle on July 1 received a group of graduate students of Chilean engineering schools who have come to the United States to spend several months in some of the important industrial plants to obtain advanced instruction and practical experience in certain branches of technology. They came under the sponsorship of the University of Chile, and of a number of Chilean and American banks, transportation companies and industrial concerns.

* * *

Division of Cultural Relations

Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, delivered an address before the National Convention of the National Education Association at San Francisco on July 6 on the subject "The Role of Education in International Cultural Relations." On July 8 the Assistant Chief, Charles A. Thomson, delivered an address before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia on the subject, "The Profits of Cultural Interchange."

* * *

Ambassador Frank P. Corrigan

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Venezuela, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, accompanied by Mrs. Corrigan and two of their sons, Edward and Kevin, arrived at New York City on June 20 on the S.S. *Santa Clara* from their last post at Panama. They arrived in Washington on the following day, Dr. Corrigan remaining in the city until immediately prior to their scheduled departure from New York City on July 28 for Venezuela. Mrs. Corrigan visited their home in Cleveland for about two weeks. During their stay they were entertained at dinner by the Ambassador of Venezuela and Señora de Escalante.

* * *

Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson

The Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, was among 10 notables receiving honorary

degrees from Yale University in commencement exercises there on June 21. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws with the following citation: "For a career devoted to the national interest, in which you have manifested rare capacity in achieving the noble purpose of diplomacy, the protection and advancement of that interest by means of peaceful negotiation, your university expresses its intense appreciation, proudly confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws."

* * *

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, following his arrival in the United States on June 12 to receive treatment for a shoulder ailment, dined with President Roosevelt at the White House on June 15 and on the following day left for a week-end cruise with the President on Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. On June 18 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth University. The citation termed him "a counsellor of progressive democracy, a fearless and enlightened worker for peace."

Ambassador Bullitt sailed from New York City on June 21 on the S.S. *Queen Mary* and was accompanied by his daughter, Anne, who has been attending school in Virginia. On July 4 he delivered an address in participating in ceremonies at Chalons-sur-Marne in dedicating a plaque there at the spot where America's Unknown Soldier was chosen 18 years ago.

* * *

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The recently-appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, accompanied by Mrs. Steinhardt and their child, sailed from New York City on July 12 on the S.S. *Washington*. The Ambassador spent some time in Washington following his arrival from Lima on May 17, and was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on July 7.

* * *

Ambassador Norman Armour

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Norman Armour, presented his credentials at Buenos Aires on June 19 and assumed charge.

* * *

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, on behalf of this Government signed the agreement between the American Government and that of the United Kingdom for the exchange of



cotton and rubber at ceremonies in London on June 23. The Ambassador on the same day participated in the ceremonies at London's Guildhall when King George delivered an address in connection with his welcome home from his American-Canadian tour. The Ambassador and the Duke of Kent were principal speakers at the annual Fourth of July dinner of the American Society of London, and on July 11 the Ambassador and Mrs. Kennedy were hosts at dinner honoring Queen Mary.



J. Butler Wright

Ambassador J. Butler Wright

The Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. J. Butler Wright, arrived in Washington by plane on July 13 from Havana and remained several days before returning to his post.

Ambassador William Dawson

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Panama, Mr. William Dawson, accompanied by Mrs. Dawson, arrived in New York City on June 26 on the S.S. *Brazil* from their last post at Uruguay. After a brief stay in Washington and New York City the Ambassador proceeded to Panama, arriving there on July 10.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew

The Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, and Mrs. Grew held a family reunion in July at their home in Hancock, New Hampshire, where they have planned to spend the greater part of their leave in the United States. They were joined by their son-in-law and daughter, Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division of European Affairs, and Mrs. Moffat on June 18; by their daughter, Mrs. Robert English, wife of the Third Secretary of Legation at Ottawa; and Mrs. Cecil Lyon, wife of the Third Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, who arrived with their two children on July 12 in New York City.

Ambassador Joseph E. Davies

The Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Joseph E. Davies, arrived in New York City on the S.S. *Queen Mary* on July 17 from his post, having been preceded in early July by Mrs. Davies. They planned to spend part of their stay in the United States at their summer camp in the Adirondaeks.

Ambassador Claude G. Bowers

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, accompanied by Mrs. Bowers and their daughter, Patricia, arrived in New York City on June 23 on the S.S. *Manhattan* from the temporary Embassy at St. Jean de Luz, France. The Senate had confirmed his nomination as Ambassador to Chile on June 19 and he took his oath in the Department on June 29 while on a brief visit to Washington. The press quoted him as stating that he might write a book some day on the subject of the recent Spanish conflict.

* * *

Minister Douglas Jenkins

The nomination of Douglas Jenkins, Consul General at London, as Minister to Bolivia was confirmed by the Senate on June 19.

* * *

Minister Edwin C. Wilson

The nomination of Edwin C. Wilson, Counselor at Paris, as Minister to Uruguay was confirmed by the Senate on June 19.

* * *

Minister Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.

The nomination of Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Counselor at Lima, as Minister to Iran was confirmed by the Senate on June 29.

* * *

Minister John Cudahy

The Minister to Ireland, Mr. John Cudahy, journeyed to the United States on the Pan American Airways' "Yankee Clipper" which left Foynes, Ireland, on June 30. He spent several days in Washington and had a long talk with President Roosevelt at the White House on July 5. He left Washington on July 7 to spend about two weeks at his home in Milwaukee before sailing from New York City about July 29 for his post.

* * *



J. F. Montgomery

Minister John F. Montgomery

The Minister to Hungary, Mr. John F. Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery, arrived in New York City on July 6 on the S.S. *Washington* on home leave, and visited Washington for several days.

(Continued on page 455)

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
BARNES, WILLIAM—*Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay*
BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Norway, Sweden*
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.—*U.S.S.R.*
BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.—*Belgium, Holland*
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.—*Venezuela, Colombia*
BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.—*Yugoslavia*
ENGLISH, ROBERT—*Eastern Canada*
FERRIS, WALTON C.—*Great Britain*
FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
GROTH, EDWARD M.—*India*
HALL, CARLOS C.—*Panama*
HICKOK, THOMAS A.—*Philippines*
KENNAN, GEORGE F.—*Bohemia*
KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Baltic countries*
LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Turkey*
LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.—*Central America*
MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
MILLS, SHELDON T.—*Rumania*
PLITT, EDWIN A.—*Northern France*
REAMS, R. BORDEN—*Denmark*
SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.—*Tokyo area*
SERVICE, JOHN S.—*Central China*
SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Nairobi area, Kenya*
WASSON, THOMAS C.—*West coast of Africa*
WINSLOW, ROLLIN R.—*Brazil*
American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
American Consulate General, Algiers—*Algeria*
American Consulate, Yokahama—*Yokahama area*

BERGEN

Bergen has been much interested in President Roosevelt's recommendation that America take part in the Polar Exhibition, to be held here next year. This was first announced to the press through Mr. Hugh Cumming, Junior, recently passing through on vacation, in connection with a tour of his Scandinavian territory. If the recommendation is approved the United States will spend \$35,000 on our exhibit.

Mr. Cumming was shown the site of the Fair and seemed pleased with the place to be allotted for the United States section. The place is conveniently located and, it is hoped, will attract many American tourists in 1940.

An item as to the Fair was noted by a Norwegian with astonishment—in the *Paris Herald - Tribune* on May 12, 1939—referring to the fact that the exhibition will be held in *Spitzbergen*, approximately a thousand miles north of Bergen.
MAURICE P. DUNLAP.

LAGOS

During the early part of June we had the pleasure of entertaining one of our colleagues, Francis B. Stevens, Secretary of the Legation in Pretoria, who was visiting various West African ports en route to the United States on home leave.

The American Flying Boat "Guba", after completing a survey flight of the Indian Ocean for the Australian Government, flew across Africa to Lagos, arriving on June 25. The owner and commander, Mr. Richard Archbold, and the five members of

the crew were entertained at a cocktail party at the Consulate, which was attended by the Acting Governor, Americans in Lagos, a large number of officials and their wives, and members of the commercial community. The plane left the following morning for Dakar and expected to arrive in New York on July 1.

Mrs. L. B. More will spend the summer months at Lagos with her son, Vice Consul Bolard More.
THOMAS C. WASSON.



Photograph by W. Perry George.

The YANKEE CLIPPER resting on the lake at Biscarosse (Bordeaux), after her first crossing of the Atlantic.



SANTIAGO, CHILE

On May 10 Ambassador and Mrs. Armour, accompanied by the latter's private secretary, Miss Miriam Cruikshank, departed by Panagra aeroplane for the Ambassador's new post at Buenos Aires. The enormous crowd which gathered at the field, in spite of the early hour, to wish them bon voyage was ample proof of the esteem in which the Armours were held here. Their departure followed upon a round of entertainments, official and private, including a dinner by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, luncheons by the members of the *Club de la Unión*, the American Society and the Chile-American Association, and receptions by the Chamber of Deputies and the newspaper, *El Imparcial*.

CECIL B. LYON.



Ambassador and Mrs. Norman Armour leave Los Cerrillos Airport, Santiago, for their new post at Buenos Aires.



Ambassador Josephus Daniels receives from General Eduardo Hay, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, a cheque for \$1,000,000, initial payment under the terms of an agreement regarding Agrarian claims of Americans with expropriated properties in Mexico concluded by an exchange of notes in November 1938. The photograph was taken at the Foreign Office in Mexico City on May 31, 1939.

OSLO

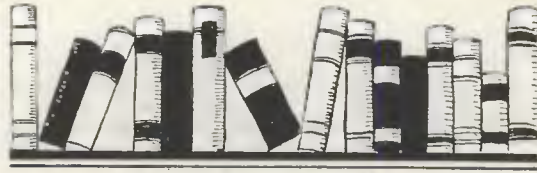
Consul and Mrs. A. R. Preston journeyed to Bergen on June 17th to meet the SS *Stavangerfjord*, bringing their son, Austin, Jr., from Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut, where he has been a pupil the past year. Austin will spend the summer in Norway.

WILLIAM H. BECK.

TOKYO

Among the visitors to the Embassy during June was the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. McNutt and their daughter, who arrived in Tokyo June 10, 1939. The McNutts who were passing through Japan on their way to the United States from Manila on leave were met at Tokyo Station by the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Eugene H. Dooman, and members of the Embassy staff. The High Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Dooman was received in audience by the Emperor at 10:00 A. M. Later in the day Mr. McNutt together with Mrs. McNutt, their daughter, and other members of the party, were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita and Mrs. Arita. Despite the High Commissioner's crowded schedule, he made it a point to meet all the mem-

(Continued on page 463)



A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

INTRODUCTION TO ARGENTINA. by Alexander Wilbourne Weddell. 301 pages. The Greystone Press, New York, 1939. Price, \$3.00.

Ambassador Weddell's "Introduction to Argentina" is far more than the title implies. It is not only a fairly detailed guide to Buenos Aires and the Argentine countryside but it is also a keen and sympathetic interpretation of a great country, its history, folk ways, sports and pastimes.

From the opening chapter, "Ways to Argentina" through the erudite and succinct, "By Way of Background" the visitor to Argentina is conducted on a delightful tour of the country. Nor is the armchair traveler forgotten as the book is as good reading as it is practical. To the stranger, Mr. Weddell gives kindly hints on hotels and clubs, manners, clothing, and what to see and when to see it. In addition to an appreciative discourse on Argentine cooking, there is an appendix describing dozens of restaurants and cafés from the Plaza Grill to El Pescadito, with almost lyric descriptions of such dishes as the "chicken of seven perfumes" at Conte's and the "Vica" or milk-fed duck to be had at Los Patitos.

Having now been so well fed, the reader may shirk starting out to see Buenos Aires and the countryside, but in such skillful hands he has nothing to fear. He is taken to the Cathedral, down Florida, past the skyscrapers of modern Buenos Aires, to the Jockey Club and to the Opera.

These rambles about Buenos Aires are interspersed with charming asides about the peanut vendor, chimney sweeps and a gentleman whose pastime appears to have been to dye pigeons in patriotic color schemes. And there is the poignant and beautifully done story of Camila O'Gorman and her tragic romance in the days of Rosas.

After a brief general description of the countryside and life on the great haciendas, there follow chapters describing nearby excursions to La Plata, Luján (to the festival of Our Lady of Luján) and to the Tigre and then farther afield to Mar del Plata, the southern lake region and to Mendoza.

Perhaps one of the most interesting chapters in this section is that describing river trips, up the Paraná to the Falls of Iguazú and from there to

Asunción in Paraguay. Mr. Weddell quotes from several days' records in his diary, taking the traveler from the bustle of modern Argentine life to the primitive grandeur of the great falls.

The northern central region of Santa Fé, Córdoba, Tucumán, Rosario and Salta is given considerable attention in Chapter XVII. On every page Mr. Weddell shows his intimate knowledge of Argentine history, its pastoral economics and life on its haciendas. To the ordinary traveler this may not be a region of special interest, but these graceful pages give it new life and to the traveler, a new perspective for viewing it.

A separate chapter describes the charms of the Province and city of Mendoza, a city ". . . nestling just under the foothills of the Andes whose peaks crowned with eternal snow look down in really benign fashion over the country below . . ." Irrigation and fertile valleys have led Mr. Weddell to call Mendoza "an inland California," and his description of its rich vineyards and pleasant countryside certainly justifies this name.

Hunting and fishing, with a special appendix on dorado fishing in the Upper Paraná, are subjects of still another chapter, while, for the less vigorously inclined, there is a chapter on Argentine birds, flowers and trees. In this latter chapter, Mr. Weddell describes his efforts in transplanting mint from George Washington's mint bed at Mount Vernon to the Embassy garden in Buenos Aires and mentions a famous recipe—unfortunately not given to the reader—a really grievous oversight!

The kindly and sympathetic tone of this book is indicative of the pleasant and fruitful years which the author spent in Argentina. It has become his hail and farewell to that pleasant land, a land which he in turn has made pleasant for the reader.

ANDREW E. DONOVAN.

THE WORLD OVER, 1938; A CHRONOLOGICAL AND INTERPRETIVE SURVEY OF THE YEAR OF TENSION. Edited by Joseph Hilton Smyth and Charles Angoff. *A Living Age Annual*. New York, Harrison-Hilton Books, Inc., 1939. 590 p. \$4.00.

This is the first of a projected series of annual volumes recording the political, economic, social,



and cultural events of the year throughout the world, edited by Joseph Hilton Smyth, editor and publisher of the *Living Age* and the *North American Review* and publisher of *The Saturday Review of Literature*, and Charles Angoff, contributing editor of the *North American Review*, with the assistance of Lamar Middleton, Walker G. Matheson, Samuel Dashiell, Allan Angoff, and William D. Allen.

It is divided into two parts; the first, an interpretive summary, month by month and country by country, of the year's significant events; the second, a chronological record, also month by month and country by country.

The interpretive summary succeeds in being objective without being dull. It is well-informed, has much more continuity than one would expect in a work of this kind, and is entertainingly presented in a distinguished style. The chronology is well chosen and carefully written.

The editors have attempted to present "a clearer and better focused picture of the year than may be gained from the nervous and often disconnected narration of the press of the world," and think that, if war comes, the value of the book will lie in the service it will render in giving to the historian the "nature of the civilization that provoked it as well as the imponderable values that were at stake or were sacrificed." They have succeeded in their attempt and are justified in their thought. They have produced a unique and valuable reference work.

YALE O. MILLINGTON.

USPHS, THE GOVERNMENTAL GUARDIAN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH

(Continued from page 425)

in good order the situation presented by enormous increase in the number of automobile trailers serving as living accommodations of persons engaged in interstate travel.

In 1935 and 1936, concentration of tuberculous transients in the Southwest created a serious situation. The transient venereal disease patient is almost as serious a problem. Large numbers of sick transients are citizens of other States which, presumably, should be responsible for their care. In many instances individuals have lost their rights of citizenship in their home States. Problems of trailer sanitation need only be considered in the light of Interstate Quarantine regulation when transportation of actually infected persons is attempted. Other health measures such as provision of safe milk and water and for the sanitary disposal of

human waste falls within the province of local and community health officers. However, under guidance of United States Public Health Service, consideration is being given formulation of certain standards of construction and regulation of tourist and trailer camps for possible recommendation to the several States.

Interstate transportation of persons suffering from leprosy is controlled by procedures comparable with those affecting persons with other communicable diseases. There is maintained at Carville, Louisiana, as a national leprosarium, a special hospital unit of the United States Public Health Service which is today extending expert medical care to 349 patients. Such care includes dental, dermatologic, orthopedic, neuropsychiatric, eye, ear, nose and throat services, together with nursing, dietetic and pharmaceutical facilities. Within a generation improved therapeutic measures and more concentrated and rational consideration from scientists have led to the conclusion that the lot of sufferers from leprosy is not necessarily hopeless. During observation and treatment their isolation at Carville is made more pleasant through inclusion of amusement aids in the physical equipment of the institution. These include a golf course, tennis court, baseball grounds, volley ball courts, within the grounds, as well as indoor arrangements for radio, moving picture projectors and sound machines.

There are two hospitals designed for the treatment of drug addicts and for research. The first, at Lexington, Kentucky, is designed to accommodate 1,000 male patients and has been operating at approximately full capacity for the past eighteen months. The second hospital, at Fort Worth, Texas, expects by the end of this year to increase its capacity to 1,000 patients. There are no facilities for the treatment of women at either hospital but a unit for women will be opened at Lexington early in 1940. Any citizen of the United States who is addicted to opium, cocaine, cannabis indica or peyote, or any preparation of these four drugs is eligible for treatment as a voluntary patient. Many of the patients at these hospitals are Federal prisoners and persons placed on probation by courts having competent jurisdiction.

In July, 1939, the work of organizing the medical and psychiatric service for Federal prisoners was begun, through the Division of Mental Hygiene of the United States Public Health Service. The magnitude of this work in penal institutions under the control of the Department of Justice is reflected in the increase of Public Health Service personnel employed, the progress made in equipping hospital units, the organization of certain divisions



or services within the medical departments and in the services rendered to individual prisoners and to prison personnel.

In its study of the cause and means of propagation and spread of diseases of mankind,—and the development of methods of prevention and control, the United States Public Health Service maintains several research laboratories, the most important of which is the widely-known National Institute of Health in Washington, D. C. On foundations laid as the Hygienic Laboratory by Dr. Joseph W. Kinyoun in 1887, when bacteriology was a young science, new to America,—through successive stages of growth the laboratory, now under the name of the National Institute of Health, has become a laboratory of the people, where hundreds of problems affecting their health are brought for solution.

Among the functions legally assigned the Public Health Service, which have affected the nature and direction of bacteriological studies carried on in this and other research centers, are the following:

The Federal quarantine service,—which has demanded firsthand information leading to the detection of quarantinable diseases, and to the prevention of their dissemination;

The medical inspection of alien immigrants,—which has made similar demands, concerning an even greater range of disorders;

The Federal control of biologic products,—which has required much original research, since all biologic products before they are sold must be licensed, and must conform to minimum standards of potency, safety and purity, from the Public Health point of view,—which is only another phrasing of what we mean by consumer interest;

The extension of aid to State Health agencies,—calling for much epidemiological and bacteriological work;

The study of stream pollution and purification,—which is mainly an interstate and hence, a Federal problem.

Today's workers are continuously adding to the important contributions which have been made since the Institute's founding. It is impossible in this limited space to mention all the discoveries involved by Institute workers. Some have been world-wide in application and have caused rewriting of medical texts. Among these may be mentioned the discovery of anaphylaxis (simultaneously with R. Otto, of Vienna), the etiology of tularemia, hookworm studies, the close relationship between contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever of man, the standardization of a number of biologic products, the infectious period of measles whereby quarantine for this disease has been greatly shortened, the etiology of pellagra, etiology of endemic typhus fever, epidemiology of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and the production of a protective vaccine for the disease.

Through the years as new problems have arisen, and as old ones have become more apparent, the Institute has taken on broader responsibilities not related to *communicable* disease. The National Can-

cer Institute has been formed within the framework of the National Institute of Health to further our knowledge of this important disease. Health hazards of industrial employment are at last taking their rightful place among problems in urgent need of investigation. It is important, for example, to know just what medical facilities are available to workers, what factors influence fatigue, and to what chemical and physical hazards workers are exposed, in view of the fact that 20,000,000 of our citizens are classed as "industrial workers" by the Census Bureau.

The Institute has undertaken numerous statistical studies in an attempt to ascertain the actual health needs and deficiencies of our population. Such surveys are most helpful in discovering how we can better use the knowledge accruing in our laboratories. Maternal and infant death, syphilis and tuberculosis, unchecked loss of life from pneumonia and cancer are known to be pressing problems of today, national in scope. For each of these conditions science has afforded weapons of power.

Prevention was the watchword of the Hygienic Laboratory at the time of its beginning in America, and prevention continues to be the central objective in the plans and activities of the 537 scientists and technicians who are at work to bring the people of the nation better health.

In the field,—the United States Public Health Service cooperates with other Government Departments in matters within its scope, and with local health agencies in various educational services. It assists State Health Departments in improving conditions affecting environmental sanitation and, in addition, administers Title VI of the Social Security Act with specific reference to financial grants-in-aid to states in development of State, District, County and Municipal health services.

The affairs of the Public Health Service are administered by the Surgeon General and assistant surgeons in charge of administrative divisions from offices in Washington, D. C. Under their supervision and direction is employed a small army of trained personnel, including physicians, dentists, pharmacists, sanitary engineers, nurses, dietitians, laboratory technicians and other employees. Career officers of the Public Health Service are commissioned by the President, and they constitute a mobile sanitary corps, whose members are available for service anywhere in the United States or in foreign countries. Such a mobile corps is indispensable for the control of epidemics, for quarantine duty, and the prosecution of investigative studies.

In time of war, the United States Public Health Service may become a part of the military forces of the Government.



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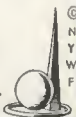
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PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 435)

conditions, precedents and national psychology in a portion of the globe.

Through them the advices are transmitted to Secretary Hull. Undersecretary Sumner Welles, Counselor R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary George S. Messersmith and Assistant Secretary Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the six top-ranking officers of the Department.

In times of international stress, nerve center of the department is the obscurely placed Division of Communications and Records, where the staff of genial 60-year-old David A. Salmon (in the department since the days of Elihu Root) receives, decodes and transmits the messages that flood in from the scene of discord. During the Munich crisis from 45,000 to 50,000 words and code symbols were handled in the division daily, to say nothing of the trans-ocean and domestic telephone calls.

From over the world the messages come, each bearing information that will add to the entire picture of world affairs up-to-the-minute information without which the highest officials might be required to act blindly in gravest issues.

VITAL NEWS RUSHED TO HULL

Out of the communications office go reports. If they deal with European matters, they are shot to the office of Jay Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the Division of European Affairs, long skilled in appraising the significance of each new activity in any European state. To Secretary Hull, Moffat takes them for a conference regarding their effect on this Nation's policy. Into the conferences may be summoned the advisers on political relations, James Clement Dunn and Stanley K. Hornbeck. Or there may be called in Herbert Feis, adviser on international economic affairs.

Wallace Murray, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs will get the reports dealing with that portion of the globe. News of Japan, China and the rest of Asia go to Maxwell M. Hamilton's Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Pan-American matters will be referred to Laurence Duggan, specialist on affairs of this hemisphere and Chief of the Division of American Republics.

Important matters will be taken up by each of them with Secretary Hull or Under Secretary Welles. Conferences, conferences, conferences, result. The Secretary and his assistants appraise every fresh bit of important news.

HULL BRINGS DATA TO PRESIDENT

Across the street Secretary Hull will go, laden with the most momentous matters, to lay them be-



fore the President. His burden represents the cream of all the word that has come from to 700 to 800 Foreign Service Officers in the field, as well as advice from the other Government departments on what application developments abroad may be expected to have on domestic affairs.

All this accumulated knowledge is placed before the President. There in his White House offices are worked out the decisions that will guide the nation's course through the troubled seas.

Meanwhile, entirely apart from the developments that bring tension and fear, in many other offices within the forbidding State Department building, staffs are working on problems and tasks with less striking appeal to public attention but of equal importance in the day-to-life of the nation.

In the Office of Arms and Munitions Control, Joseph C. Green and his aides are carrying out the provisions of the neutrality law. In the Division of Trade Agreements, under Harry C. Hawkins, details of Secretary Hull's key program of reciprocal trade agreements as a basis for international order and peace, are being worked out. The Division of Cultural Relations, with Ben M. Cherrington as chief, is promoting intellectual co-operation between nations, particularly among the American republics.

The Division of International Communications, where Thomas Burke is chief, is charged with carrying into effect programs involved in international aspects of aviation, radio, motion pictures, cables and shipping. There all the preliminary diplomatic work was done that put American trans-Atlantic airliners into service ahead of all other nations.

Passport and visa divisions are operating, research and publication work is being carried forward, international conferences are being arranged, new regulations for dealing with the Philippines after they attain independence are being formulated.

Over all the world-wide workings of the Department presides Cordell Hull, Tennessean of soft speech and manner but capable of great anger and marvelous expletive if his department is subjected to what he considers unjust criticism; skilled in the ramifications of politics and congressional procedure through his service in House and Senate; and, in the minds of many, a strong possibility for the 1940 presidential nomination of his party.—*Washington Post, June 4, 1939.*

COVER PICTURE

A Montenegrin Guide, photograph by Miss Peggy Lane.

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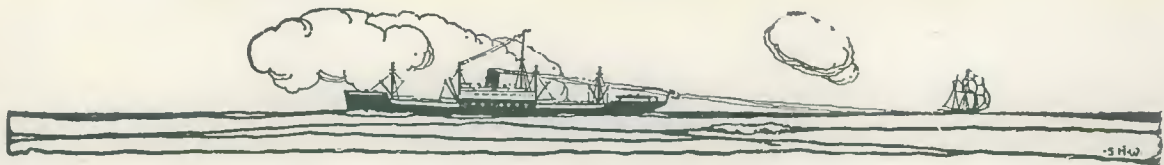
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Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 9, 1939:

Samuel Reber of New York, New York, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Ralph C. Busser of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Consul General at Leipzig, Germany, will retire from the Foreign Service effective February 1, 1940.

The following Foreign Service Officers, American Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Department of State for the Foreign Service School beginning on September 5, 1939:

Leon L. Cowles of Salt Lake City, Utah; Ciudad Juarez.

Vernon L. Fluharty of Worthington, Ohio; Ciudad Juarez.

Robert Grinnell of New York, New York; Mexico City.

John Goodyear of Springfield Center, N. Y.; Vancouver.

Randolph A. Kidder of Beverly Farms, Mass.; Montreal.

Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Montreal.

David T. Ray of Arcadia, California; Veracruz.

Roger L. Heacock of Baldwin Park, Calif.; Toronto.

G. Lybrook West of San Francisco, Calif.; Windsor.

Norman L. Christianson of Fargo, North Dakota; Winnipeg.

Richard H. Davis of Ashville, New York; Hamburg.

William L. Kreig of Newark, Ohio; Stuttgart.

Outerbridge Horsey of New York; New York; Naples.

A. David Fritzland of Wilmore, Kentucky; Naples.

William H. Cordell of Ward, Arkansas; Warsaw.

H. Francis Cunningham of Lincoln, Nebraska; Budapest.

Philip M. Davenport of Chevy Chase, Maryland; Berlin.

Carl F. Norden of New York, New York; Berlin.

David M. Smythe of Memphis, Tennessee; Paris.

John Evarts Horner of Denver, Colorado; Dublin.
Parker T. Hart of Medford, Mass.; Vienna.
William Belton of Portland, Oregon; Habana.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 16, 1939:

Morris N. Hughes of Champaign, Illinois, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Tirana, Albania, has been assigned American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

John J. Muccio of Providence, Rhode Island, Second Secretary of American Legation at Panama, Panama, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Panama.

Ware Adams of Savannah, Georgia, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

J. Kenly Bacon of Newton, Massachusetts, American Consul and Third Secretary of American Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been designated American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Robert Y. Brown of Dothan, Alabama, American Consul and Third Secretary of American Legation at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at San José and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

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

Everett F. Drumright of Drumright, Oklahoma, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Nanking, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Nanking.

Hugh Corby Fox of New York, New York, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

Robert Newbegin of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul.

Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Cleveland, Ohio, Third



The John Campbell Whites recently visited Tibet, entering by the 14,000 foot pass at the summit of Natu la. Mrs. White appears here with Gyantse friends.



Vice Consul Moessner at Caracao enacts "Truegate of Mogador" (See Consular Bulletin of May, 1922).



The Ambassador admires Mrs. Daniels' birthday cake on May 1st. The official family greeted Mrs. Daniels with a hearty "Happy Birthday to You." Nan Lockett, daughter of the Commercial Attoché, and Mary Aguirre, daughter of the Third Secretary, "ladies in waiting", presented the lei. Photograph by Con. Gen. Stewart.

◆ SERVICE GLIMPSES ◆



Mr. Eberhardt spent last winter with friends at their Colombian plantation. He traveled by mule-back to reach communication with the railway. The paved highway is now being extended to the Finca, Mr. Eberhardt laments.



Dr. W. G. Nelson of the U. S. P. H. S. at Moscow became a Tartar Khan for the masked ball at the Italian Embassy.



Virginia Barnes and Consul General and Mrs. Davis view the rolling hills of Tandil in the Province of Buenos Aires.



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Secretary of American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Peiping.

Arthur R. Ringwalt of Omaha, Nebraska, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Peiping.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 24, 1939:

John G. Erhardt of Brooklyn, New York, American Foreign Service Officer detailed as Inspector, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul General at London, England.

William M. Cramp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been assigned American Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

William C. Trimble of Baltimore, Maryland, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Douglas Flood of Kenilworth, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Robert C. Strong, of Beloit, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia.

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The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 1, 1939:

Robert D. Murphy of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Paris, France, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Paris.

Rollin R. Winslow of Grand Rapids, Michigan, American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul at Quebec, Canada.

John Randolph of Niagara Falls, New York, American Consul at Quebec, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Marcel E. Malige of Lapwai, Idaho, American Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned American Consul at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

Archibald E. Gray of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Helsinki, Finland, has been assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Charles L. De Vault of Winchester, Indiana, American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, will retire from the American Foreign Service effective October 22, 1939.



George M. Graves of Bennington, Vermont, American Consul at Vigo, Spain, has been assigned American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Fred W. Jandrey of Neenah, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

David K. Caldwell, of Washington, District of Columbia, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Walter Smith of Oak Park, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Livingston Satterthwaite of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Orray Taft, Jr., of Santa Barbara, California, American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

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

John F. Melby of Bloomington, Illinois, now assigned for duty in the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Aaron S. Brown of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, now assigned for duty in the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

NEW FAR EASTERN DIVISIONAL ASSISTANT

Miss Ethel G. Christenson was on May 16 appointed Divisional Assistant of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Miss Christenson has served under several former chiefs of the Division including Ambassador Johnson, Ambassador MacMurray and Counselor Lockhart.

Her experience and knowledge of precedent have combined with a fine spirit of cooperation to make her a most helpful friend of the Foreign Service Officers who are from time to time assigned for duty in the Far Eastern Division.

IN MEMORIAM

Frederick T. F. Dumont, retired Foreign Service Officer, on June 4 at his home near Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Clara Wilkinson, mother of the late Vice Consul Stanley L. Wilkinson, in June at Winnipeg.

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STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 431)

TABLE VII
OFFICERS* WITH LANGUAGE TRAINING
(STUDENT INTERPRETERS AND LANGUAGE OFFICERS)

Class	Eastern Europe	Near East	Far East Japan	China	Total	Percent of Class
I		1	1	3	5	15%
II		1	3	3	7	18%
III		1		2	3	7%
IV			2	2	4	6%
V	1	1	1	5	8	11%
VI	2	3	2	4	11	11%
VII	1	1	4	5	11	12%
VIII	2	1	3	4	10	11%
Unclass. A	1	1	9	4	15	17%
Unclass. B				1	1	2%
Unclass. C			2	1	3	5%
All Classes	7	10	27	34	78	11%

Percentage of officers with language training in each geographical division: 9% 13% 35% 44% 100%

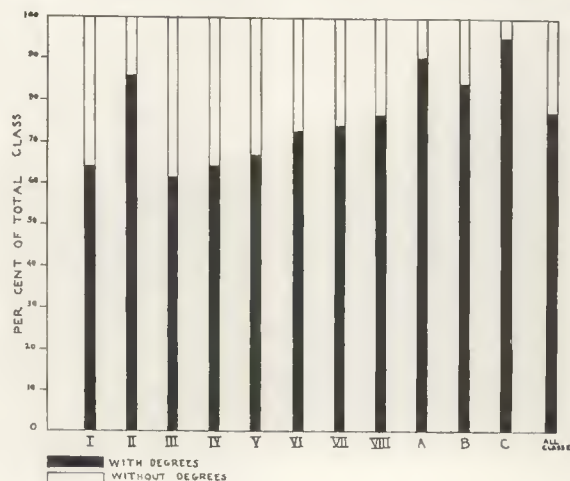
Percentage of Foreign Service Officers, who are officers with language training, exclusive of Unclassified B and C (who have not had sufficient time to choose language study): 12%.

*Taken from the biographies in the Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1938.

TABLE VIII
UNIVERSITY DEGREES* OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Class	Total Officers in Class	Degrees	
		No.	Percent
I	33	21	64%
II	40	34	85%
III	41	25	61%
IV	63	40	63%
V	70	46	66%
VI	96	69	72%
VII	94	69	73%
VIII	91	69	76%
Unclass. A	88	79	90%
Unclass. B	47	39	83%
Unclass. C	56	53	95%
All classes	719	544	76%

*University degree or graduation from the U.S.M.A. or U.S.N.A. only. Taken from the biographies in the Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1938.



F.S.O.'S AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES

TABLE IX
DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE CLASSES
ACCORDING TO
TOTAL YEARS IN CAREER SERVICE OF OFFICERS*
WITHOUT UNIVERSITY DEGREES

Years in Service	Classes											Total No. of Officers
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	A	B	C	
35	1											1
32	1				1							2
31				1								1
30	1											1
29					1							1
28		1										1
27			1	3								4
26	1											1
24			1	5								6
23	2		3	1		1	1					8
22	1		1		1							3
21	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				7
20		1		1	2							4
19	2	3	3	3	5	2						18
18	1		2	3	4	3	3					16
17			3	4	2	2	3					14
16						3	1					4
15					3	9	3					15
14						3	2	2				7
13					2							2
12						2	2	1				5
11						1	3	3				7
10							2	3				5
9							4	5	1			10
8							1	5	1	1		8
7								2	5			7
6									2			2
3										3		3
2										4		4
I											1	1
†											2	2
Total	11	6	15	22	22	27	25	22	9	8	3	170

†Under one year.



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R. L. POLLIO, MANAGER

THE PROJECT FOR A JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN CYRENAICA, 1909

(Continued from page 427)



Photo by Harriet Chalmers Adams. Copyright, National Geographic Society. Reproduced With Special Permission From The National Geographic Magazine.

Desert folk bring their goods to sell at the caravansaries on the outskirts of Benghazi

discovery was one of the surprises of the expedition's journey. The inhabitants were a warlike race, well armed and ready to dispute with any newcomers the possession of the few precious springs and seepages in that parched land.

It is clear that Mr. Zangwill found the Gregory Report a tragic disappointment. Cyrenaica was demonstrably a false hope. "In the most painfully literal sense of that much abused metaphor, the project did not hold water." But he evidently gave it up with regret; and it is interesting to note that on one point especially he challenged Professor Gregory's views, namely the suggestion that the Arab inhabitants might be hostile. Mr. Zangwill argued that, after the Jews peaceful experience of the Arab as a neighbor in Palestine, there should be no apprehension on that score—a truly startling argument when read thirty years later.

Mr. Zangwill admitted, however, that all such objections to Professor Gregory's conclusions were practically platonic. For the unanimous decision of the I.T.O. Council was that "no further action should at present be taken regarding Cyrenaica, as the prospects of colonization in that country in accordance with the principles and object of the I.T.O. do not appear to be sufficiently favorable to warrant the costly experiments suggested in the report."



NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 439)

Minister Robert G. Caldwell

The retiring Minister to Bolivia, Mr. Robert G. Caldwell, accompanied by Mrs. Caldwell, arrived in New York City on July 11 on the S.S. Santa Lucia from La Paz.

* * *

Minister R. Henry Norweb

The Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. R. Henry Norweb, accompanied by Mrs. Norweb, arrived in the United States late in June from Ciudad Trujillo on home leave. He arrived in the Department on July 5 on a detail of about 10 days, during which he participated in the welcome accorded General Rafael Trujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic, on a visit here. Following this detail, the Minister resumed leave at his home in Cleveland.

* * *

Minister Lincoln MacVeagh

The Minister to Greece, Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh, accompanied by Mrs. MacVeagh, arrived in New York City from Athens late in June. He spent the first week of July in Washington and returned on July 12, being received at that time by President Roosevelt at the White House. He resumed leave with Mrs. MacVeagh at Dublin, New Hampshire, and planned to sail early in August for Athens.

* * *

Foreign Service Officers

James W. Gantenbein, recently appointed Second Secretary at Buenos Aires, spent about 10 days in the Department in late June and early July following the conclusion of a year's study detail in economics. He spent the first term at New York University (Wall Street Division) and the second term at Princeton University. He planned to sail for his new post on August 11 on the S.S. Brazil.



J. W. Gantenbein

David Williamson, until recently Second Secretary at London, served on temporary detail in the Division of European Affairs from June 19 to July 17. He planned to resume leave in the United States before proceeding to his new post as Second Secretary at Rome.

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W. M. Cramp

William C. Trimble, following completion of his study detail at Princeton University, has divided his time between his home in Baltimore and the Department. He planned to have sailed from New York City with Mrs. Trimble and their two children on the S.S. *Manhattan* on July 26 for Paris, where he will serve as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

* * *

William M. Cramp, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Tegucigalpa, sailed on June 26 from New York City on the S.S. *Manhattan* en route to his new post as Consul at Warsaw.

* * *

Aaron S. Brown, Vice Consul who has been on duty temporarily in the Visa Division following the completion of studies in the F. S. Officers' Training School, entered upon a temporary detail in the Secretary's office on June 30. He was scheduled to serve there until late September, after which he will proceed to his new post at Warsaw.

* * *

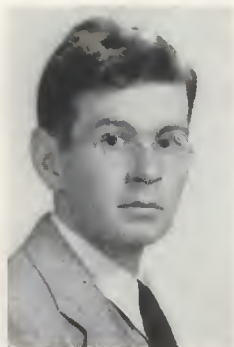
Raymond A. Hare concluded a four years' assignment in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on July 10 and left on July 14 with Mrs. Hare for Buffalo, New York, the latter's home city. They planned to spend two months' leave at Buffalo and in New England before proceeding to Cairo, where Mr. Hare will serve as Second Secretary.

* * *

Andrew B. Foster, Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Athens, accompanied by Mrs. Foster and their two children, arrived at Boston from Athens on the S.S. *Excalibur* on June 18 and proceeded to Alstead, New Hampshire, on home leave. Mr. Foster began a month's detail in the Visa Division on July 11, at the conclusion of which he will join his family in New Hampshire.

* * *

Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., divisional assistant in the Division of European Affairs, in May and June made an extended trip in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark



A. B. Foster

and the Netherlands. He sailed from New York City on May 2 on the S.S. *Oslofjord* and conferred with Foreign Service Officers at Oslo, Bergen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Copenhagen, The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, journeying in Europe principally by plane. He was met in the Netherlands by Mrs. Cumming, and together they spent about three weeks on vacation in Southern England, arriving in New York City on July 29 on the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam*.



Shiras Morris, Jr.

* * *

Shiras Morris, Jr., Vice Consul at Montevideo, accompanied by Mrs. Morris and their three children, arrived in New York City on June 13 on the S.S. *Argentina* from their post. They visited Washington for one week in late June-early July, and returned July 17 for Mr. Morris to begin a detail of several months in the Division of Current Information.

* * *

George H. Butler, until recently Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, and Mrs. Butler plan to sail from New York City on August 11 on the S.S. *Santa Maria* for their new post at Lima following the conclusion of leave.

* * *

Herschel V. Johnson, Counselor at London, served as chairman of the American delegation of three at the International Conference for the Regulation of Whaling, which opened at London on July 17.

* * *

John N. Hamlin, recently appointed Consul at Seville following service in the Division of European Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Hamlin and their two-year-old son, John, sailed on July 12 from New York City on the S.S. *Washington* for their new post. Mrs. Hamlin was naturalized on July 5 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Until that time she had been a French national.

* * *

Mrs. William E. Beitz,



H. V. Johnson



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Right: Girls in national costumes on a maize-covered balcony in Yugoslavia. Photographed by Rudolph Balogh for NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC.



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

widow of Consul Beitz, who died at his post in Rio on February 3, was naturalized on July 5 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Until that time she had been a German national. Mrs. Beitz is now making her home in this city.

* * *

Allan Dawson, recently appointed Consul and Second Secretary at La Paz, accompanied by Mrs. Dawson, sailed for their post from New York City on June 30 on the S.S. *Santa Maria*.

* * *

Paul H. Alling, Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, was reinstated in the Foreign Service by action of the Senate on June 29 in confirming his nomination as a Foreign Service Officer of Class IV. Mr. Alling resigned from the Service on November 30, 1930, to accept the position of divisional assistant in the Department on the following day.



Allan Dawson

John K. Caldwell, Consul General at Tientsin, was the subject of a complimentary article, illustrated by his photograph, which appeared in the *Washington Evening Star* of June 21. Devoted principally to describing incidents in his long career, it declared at the outset: "The 'hot spot' of the world's diplomatic map today is Tientsin. Such places, the State Department has learned by long experience, are best filled by cool men. Therefore, American diplomats are congratulating themselves that the Tientsin post is presently held by Consul General John K. Caldwell, a 57-year-old veteran of the United States Foreign Service, who has spent the major part of the last 35 years in the Orient." In conclusion, the article stated: "A jovial, active person, Mr. Caldwell keeps fit by tennis and badminton. He has a deep love of music, and, according to his colleagues, his greatest extravagance is in buying radio-phonographs, of which he always has the latest and most expensive model."

* * *

Henry S. Villard, on duty in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, represented the Department at the Third Africa Dinner held in New York City on June 19 in connection with the visit to the United States



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of Count Lippens, honorary Governor General of the Belgian Congo and Belgian Minister of State, in connection with Belgian Congo Day on June 16 at the World's Fair. The speakers included Mr. Villard, the Belgian Ambassador, Count Lippens, and Belgian Minister of Colonies de Vleeschauwer.

* * *

George A. Armstrong, until recently Consul at Colombo, sailed from New York City on July 6 on the S.S. *President Harding* for Southampton with his two children and sister en route to Lisbon, where he will serve as Second Secretary. He arrived in New York City on June 6 on the S.S. *President Adams* from Colombo, and spent several days in the Department in late June.

* * *

Arthur C. Frost, Consul General at Zurich, spent the greater part of his home leave on the Massachusetts North Shore following his arrival at New York City on June 8 on the S.S. *Washington*. He visited the Department on June 10 and sailed for Zurich on June 28 on the S.S. *Manhattan*.

* * *

Leonard G. Dawson, Consul at Lille, with Mrs. Dawson, spent the greater part of their leave at his former home in Staunton, Virginia, and at her former home in Louisville, Kentucky, following their arrival in New York City on June 3 on the S.S. *President Harding*. They planned to return to Lille in early August.

* * *

Eugene H. Dooman, Counselor at Tokyo, was the subject of a complimentary paragraph in Frederic William Wile's column in the *Washington Evening Star* of June 23. In commenting on Mr. Dooman Mr. Wile stated in part, "He speaks Japanese with cultural fluency—better, the late Ambassador Saito once told me, than many Japanese."

* * *

Tom Davis, son of Consul General Monnett B. Davis at Buenos Aires, was the subject of an interesting article illustrated by his photograph, which appeared in the *Washington Evening Star* in June. It related how Tom, a collector of turtles, was himself almost collected by a python in Sumatra two or three years ago.

* * *

Edward S. Crocker, First Secretary at Tokyo, visited the Department on June 21 at the beginning of home leave. Later he joined Mrs. Crocker at "Bayberry Rocks," his home at Kittery Point, Maine.



Eric C. Wendelin, on duty in the Division of European Affairs, received the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts from Brown University at commencement exercises on June 19.

* * *

Charles William Wright, Foreign Minerals Specialist of the Bureau of Mines, who has served as Vice Consul at several European posts in connection with studies of foreign minerals, recently assumed his duties as Vice Consul at La Paz.



Hallett Johnson

Hallett Johnson, Consul General at Stockholm, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson and their three children, arrived in New York City on June 28 on the S. S. *Kingsholm*. He visited the Department on July 1 before proceeding on home leave to New England.

* * *

H. Freeman Mathews, First Secretary and Consul at Paris, concluded a temporary detail at San Sebastian, Spain, on June 30. He returned to his post at Paris.

* * *

James S. Moose, Jr., Second Secretary and Consul at Tehran, spent the greater part of his home leave at Morrillton, Arkansas, following his arrival at New York City on June 5 on the S. S. *American Farmer*. He visited the Department on June 14 and planned to sail for his post early in August.

* * *



G. B. Shaw

George B. Shaw, Consul at Mexico City, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw and their son, Donald, spent the greater part of their leave on the Gulf Coast following his arrival by plane in Washington on June 12. They planned to return to Mexico City in early August.

* * *

Robert W. Rinden, until recently Vice Consul at Montreal, began a temporary detail in the Visa Division on July 11 prior to entering the next class of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School in September.



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Tyler Thompson, Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Paris, visited the Department on June 24 following his arrival at New York City. He spent the greater part of his home leave at Elmira, New York, and at Hancock Point, Maine, and planned to sail for his post on the S.S. *Ile de France* on August 24.

* * *

Walter N. Walmsley, Consul at Pernambuco, visited the Department for about one week in mid-June, following his arrival with Mrs. Walmsley at New York City on June 3 on the S.S. *President Harding* via Europe. They spent the greater part of their leave at Pokono, Pennsylvania, and planned to return to Pernambuco in August.

* * *

Warden McK. Wilson, Consul General at Genoa, spent a week in Washington during the middle of June and visited the Department on June 19.

* * *

Harold L. Williamson, Consul at Hamilton, visited the Department on July 6 on leave.

* * *

Edmund B. Montgomery, Consul at San Luis Potosi, visited the Department on June 26. He spent most of his leave in New York City, Poland Springs, Maine, and Cape May, New Jersey. He returned to Washington on July 15 to remain until August 1 and then to return to his post via San Francisco.

* * *

Walter H. McKinney, recently appointed Consul at Sheffield, England, arrived from Guatemala at New York City on June 16, being met by Mrs. McKinney, who had preceded him. They spent most of their leave at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and planned to proceed to Sheffield at the end of August.

* * *

David H. Buffum, Consul at Leipzig, spent the greater part of his home leave in Maine, and visited the Department in late June and early July. He planned to return to Washington during mid-August before returning to his post on the S.S. *Manhattan* on August 23.

* * *

Carl Breuer, Vice Consul at Lima, arrived at New York on home leave in early June and visited the Department on June 12. He planned to have sailed during July in returning to his post.



William P. Bloeker, Consul General at Ciudad Juarez, spent home leave in the United States during June and visited the Department on June 17.

* * *

Waldo E. Bailey, Vice Consul at Nairobi, arrived at New York on June 18 on the S. S. *Robin Grey*. He remained in New York for five days visiting the World's Fair and visited the Department on June 24 just before proceeding to his home in Jackson, Mississippi. He planned to return to Washington during late July before returning to his post.



W. E. Bailey

ATTENTION OF VICE CONSUL PERKINS!

Over at the State Dept. they're reading a piece in the [June] FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL about an American in London who stops in to get a flint for his cigarette lighter. He and the clerk can't understand each other's English, so they talk French and get along famously.

And they accuse our diplomats of being pro-British!—*Washington Post*, June 21, 1939.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

(Continued from page 436)

the first time to grant a small representation allowance to the second ranking officer at the most important diplomatic posts.

The JOURNAL feels sure that the Service will greet with special satisfaction the increase of \$190,980 under the item "Salaries of Foreign Service Clerks." This increase will enable the Department to make some seven hundred promotions among the clerical personnel of the field which, generally speaking, has not enjoyed promotion since 1931. American clerks will be particularly benefited. The increase also provides for fifty-eight additional permanent clerks. A change of language in the provisions for this appropriation is worthy of notice, for by the addition of the words "while under instruction in the United States" the Department has obtained authorization for the first time in the appropriation for clerk hire in the Foreign Service to pay salaries of clerks for a period of instruction in the United



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States. Formerly, clerks were appointed and sent directly to the field as there was no authority to detail them to the Department. This change of language will make it possible to give a selected group of American clerks a period of departmental training before sending them to the field, which cannot but have a beneficial result on the efficiency of the Service.

Increases in several other appropriations represent normal expansion of the activities of the Service which require no explanation. An appropriation of \$750,000 has been made for carrying forward the Foreign Service building program.

In conclusion, it is the considered opinion of the JOURNAL that the 1940 State Department appropriations have contributed to no mean extent to the interests of the Foreign Service and that those officers of the Department who have labored so successfully over the appropriations deserve our gratitude and thanks.

CHANGES IN THE JOURNAL STAFF

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association announces with pleasure the appointment of Mr. George V. Allen as Assistant Business Manager of the JOURNAL. Mr. Allen is working in collaboration with Mr. Harry McBride, who has kindly continued to give his valuable assistance to the JOURNAL since his resignation from the Foreign Service last March.



George V. Allen

Before his appointment in the Foreign Service, Mr. Allen had considerable newspaper and editorial experience, a fact which will make him especially welcome on the JOURNAL staff. After Foreign Service assignments in Shanghai, Patras and Cairo, Mr. Allen is now assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the Department.

* * *

The Editorial Board of the JOURNAL announces with pleasure the appointment of Miss Jane Wilson as Secretary to the Editorial Board. She replaces Mr. Richard H. Post, who recently resigned from this work, having passed the Foreign Service examinations.

Miss Wilson has active charge of the editorial desk and of JOURNAL correspondence. She has her headquarters in Room 121, the room assigned for the use of visiting officers, to be of any possible assistance to officers on leave who are members of the Association.

Miss Wilson attended Hollins College and Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Virginia, also private schools in Paris and New York City. In 1934 she was appointed Foreign Service Clerk at the Consulate General at Buenos Aires, being later assigned to the Embassy there. She also served as Delegation Clerk at the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees at Evian-les-Bains in 1938 en route to her new post at the

Legation in Copenhagen. Miss Wilson began work on the JOURNAL April 1 and assumed her duties permanently on July 1.



Jane Wilson

BIRTHS

A daughter, Christine Pennell, was born on April 21, to Mr. and Mrs. William P. Snow in Stockholm, where Mr. Snow is Vice Consul.

A son, Alan Paul, was born on April 30 to Mr. and Mrs. E. Paul Tenney at Shanghai, where Mr. Tenney is Vice Consul.

A daughter, Nancy, was born on May 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Austin Acly in Johannesburg, where Mr. Acly is Consul.

A son, Michael Paul, was born on May 25 to Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Dutko in Dresden. Mr. Dutko is Vice Consul at Leipzig.

A daughter, Alice Kennedy, was born on May 29 to Mr. and Mrs. William T. Turner at Dairen, Manchuria, where Mr. Turner is Consul.

A daughter, Dorothy Walters, was born on June 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron S. Brown in Washington where Mr. Brown was assigned to the Department.

A daughter, Patricia Ann, was born on June 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Ivan B. White in Toyko. Mr. White is Vice Consul at Yokohama.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 441)

bers of the Embassy staff and to chat with them at some length.

Mr. Thomas Anderson Hickok, American Consul at Tokyo, departed for his new post at Manila, Philippine Islands, June 17, on the American President liner *S. S. President Cleveland* after an enthusiastic series of parties in his honor lasting well over a month. The day before Mr. Hickok's departure he was the guest of honor at a large farewell luncheon given by Consul General C. R. Cameron. Mr. Hickok's sister, Miss Mary Hickok, who has acted as his hostess during his stay in Tokyo, and who will shortly leave the Japanese capital for the United States, was also a guest of honor at the luncheon.

FRANK A. SCHULER, JR.

BUENOS AIRES

The new Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Norman Armour, presented his credentials to the head of the Argentine nation on June 19, when accompanied by the Embassy staff, he proceeded in a carriage escorted by mounted grenadiers to Government House, where a guard of honor awaited him. After the ceremony of presenting his letters of credence, the Ambassador and President Ortiz chatted for half an hour.

* * *

An American book exposition, made possible through the co-operation of twenty-nine publishing houses with the Department's Division of Cultural Relations, was inaugurated in Buenos Aires on June 21, 1939 for a period of two weeks. The object of the exposition was to acquaint the Argentine public with the subject matter, makeup, binding and typography of the modern American book, as ex-



Ambassador and Mrs. Davies photographed when leaving Moscow for Brussels.



Photograph submitted by John H. Madonne.

Leland Harrison, American Minister at Bern, was runner up in the Golf Championship of Eastern Switzerland held at Ragaz Spa in May. Mr. Harrison, who was captain of the team from the Bern Club, battled through for second place. The winner, John Knittel (on the right), is a well known Swiss author.

emplified in ordinary, current editions. Over 2000 volumes, classified under such headings as novels, history, philosophy, art, economics, sociology, children's books, and technical publications were placed on display in the exposition rooms of the Sociedad Amigos del Arte on Calle Florida, which were graciously made available for the purpose. The exposition was in charge of Mr. Allen Haden, Third Secretary, assisted by the diplomatic and consular staff.

At the exposition's opening, which was attended by a representative of President Ortiz, Dr. Cantilo, the Foreign Minister, members of the American community and Argentines prominent in educational and intellectual circles, Ambassador Armour made a speech in Spanish in which he expressed the hope that the exhibit would serve to strengthen cultural bonds between the two countries. The exposition was very well received by the Argentine public, the number of visitors running well over 1,000 a day. An additional feature was a series of lectures given by Argentine specialists on the history of American literature, the American novel, and American book-binding and typography.

WILLIAM BARNES.



The staff of the American Legation combined office, at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Left to right, Front row: Merritt N. Cootes, Harold D. Finley, Minister Ferdinand L. Mayer, J. Kenly Bacon, Joseph H. White. Second row: Thomas H. Henderson, Margaretta A. Kroll, David K. Hammond, Lilia R. Steer, Lena C. Scott, Pascal A. Stines. Third row: Eugene Roe, Horatius Petion, Jose Martinez, Pierre Delmas, Louis Pierre-Louis.

STOCKHOLM

The American Minister and Mrs. Frederick A. Sterling and their children have taken a summer house on the west coast of Sweden, where there is good bathing.

Consul General Hallett Johnson and his family have left for home leave in the United States.

Mr. Hugh Cumming, Jr., paid a recent informal visit to Stockholm.

Most of the staff of the Consulate General witnessed an exhibition at Stockholm of the Swedish children and men gymnasts going to the New York World's Fair.

Our Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Charles E. Dickerson are expected back shortly from home leave.

Preparations are being made under the auspices of the Swedish American Society and the Vasa Lodges "Mälardrottningen" and "Stockholm" for a luncheon at Skansen, the outdoor museum in Stockholm, at the Fourth of July, where 60 student singers from the Yale Glee Club, under the leadership of the composer and director, Mr. Marshall Bartholomew, will be guests.

LYNN W. FRANKLIN.

OTTAWA

The Honorable Daniel C. Roper attended the

Third Conference on Canadian-American Affairs which was held at The St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, June 19-22. The Minister met there a number of his friends from the Department of Commerce who were taking part in the very interesting debates on various phases of the relationship between the two countries.

Among the visitors of note to Ottawa were the Honorable Joseph Clark Grew and Mrs. Grew who visited their daughter and son-in-law.

John Farr Simmons recently attended the graduation exercises at Princeton University in order to be present when the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred upon his brother, Donald MacLaren Simmons. David McK. Key, who was temporarily detailed to the Department in connection with the Royal Visit, returned to Ottawa with glowing accounts of his experiences with the press correspondents who were covering the visit of the King and Queen.

Consul General Wesley Frost of Santiago, Chile, spent a few days of his vacation at his old post in Montreal. Before leaving he arranged to be present at Sherbrooke, Quebec, at the time the Royal party passed through that city.

Robert F. Hale is receiving warm congratulations from his many friends on his successful passing of the Foreign Service entrance examinations.

ROBERT ENGLISH.



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PROGRAM FOR THE BRITISH ROYAL VISIT

(Continued from page 423)

British and American national anthems, and a salute of twenty-one guns. Photographs will be made following the honors.

Members of the reception committee and others will enter their automobiles at the side of the reception room, while the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the King and Queen are receiving the honors and the photographers.

From the station there will be a procession with military escort to the White House, over the following route:

Delaware Avenue to the Capitol, passing before and turning around in front of the Capitol thence down Constitution Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue right on Pennsylvania Avenue to Treasury Place thence south of the Treasury across East Executive Avenue to the southeast gate of the White House.

12:00 M.

The procession will arrive at the White House. Immediately following the arrival at the White House, there will be a diplomatic circle in the East Room for the chiefs of diplomatic missions and their wives. The British Ambassador, as dean of the diplomatic corps, will present the chiefs of mission and their wives to the King, and Lady Lindsay will present them to the Queen.

Dress: Uniform or formal day.

1:00 P. M.

Small luncheon at the White House.

Dress: Informal.

2:30 P. M.

The King and Queen will drive around Washington for an hour's sightseeing, visiting the Lincoln Memorial, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rock Creek Park, and other points of interest.

Dress: Informal.

4:00 P. M.

Garden party at the British Embassy.

Dress: Formal.

4:45 P. M.

Their Majesties will leave the White House, passing through lines of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts drawn up on South Executive Place.

5:00 P. M.

The King and Queen will arrive at the British Embassy.

8:00 P. M.

State dinner at the White House, followed by a reception and musicale.

Dress: Uniform or formal evening.

Their Majesties will remain at the White House for the night.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9

10:00 A. M.

The King and Queen will leave the White House for the British Embassy.

10:10 A. M.

Their Majesties will receive members of the British community at the Embassy.

10:45 A. M.

The King and Queen will leave the Embassy for the Capitol.

11:00 A. M.

Their Majesties, accompanied by their suite, will arrive at the Capitol and be received by a joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which will escort them to the Rotunda, where the King and Queen will be received by the Members of the Senate and the House.

Dress: Formal.



11:45 A. M.

The King and Queen, with their suite, will leave the Capitol for the Washington Navy Yard.

12:00 M.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will receive Their Majesties, accompanied by their suite, on board the U.S.S. *Potomac*. Luncheon will be served during the sail to Mount Vernon.

1:30 P. M.

Arrival at Mount Vernon.

1:45 P. M.

The King will lay a wreath on Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon.

2:30 P. M.

Departure from Mount Vernon by automobile.

2:40 P. M.

Visit to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Fort Hunt, Virginia.

3:00 P. M.

Departure from Fort Hunt.

3:25 P. M.

Arrival at Arlington Cemetery, where the King will lay wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and on the Canadian Cross. Representatives of United States veterans' organizations will be present at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

3:45 P. M.

Departure from Arlington.

3:55 P. M.

Arrival at the White House.

4:30 P. M.

Informal tea at the White House.

Dress: Informal.

7:55 P. M.

The King and Queen will leave the White House for the British Embassy.

8:05 P. M.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave the White House for the British Embassy.

8:15 P. M.

Their Majesties will give a dinner at the Embassy in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Dress: Formal evening.

10:45 P. M.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave the Embassy for the White House.

11:30 P. M.

Their Majesties, accompanied by their suite and American aides, will entrain at Union Station, proceeding directly from the Embassy to the station.

No ceremony.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10

Daylight Saving Time

9:00 A. M.

The Royal train will arrive at Red Bank, New Jersey, where the King and Queen will be received by the Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of Red Bank.

Dress: Formal.

9:10 A. M.

The King and Queen and other members of the Royal party will leave Red Bank station by automobile and proceed to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook.

9:40 A. M.

The Royal party will embark on board a destroyer from the wharf at Fort Hancock and proceed with Naval and Coast Guard escort up the bay to Pier No. 1, North River, the Battery, New York City.

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11:15 A. M.

The Governor of New York and Mrs. Lehman and the Mayor of the City of New York and Mrs. La Guardia will receive the King and Queen at the Battery (Pier No. 1, North River).

Dress: Formal.

11:30 A. M.

The Royal party will leave the Battery by automobile and proceed from Battery Place to West Street and the West Side Highway to 72d Street; east on 72d Street to Central Park; through the Park to East Park Drive; north on East Park Drive to 96th Street; east on 96th Street to East River Drive; north on East River Drive to 125th Parkway to World's Fair Boulevard and the entrance to the New York World's Fair.

12:00 M.

Their Majesties will arrive at the New York World's Fair and proceed to Perylon Hall, where they will be received by the President of the New York World's Fair and Mrs. Whalen and sign in the Fair's Guest Book. The King and Queen will then drive to the square in front of the United States Federal Building, where a guard of honor will be drawn up and will render military honors.

12:40 P. M.

Their Majesties will proceed to the Federal Building, where they will be received by the United States Commissioner General and Mrs. Flynn.

12:50 P. M.

The United States New York World's Fair Commission will give a luncheon in honor of the King and Queen in the Federal Building.

Dress: Formal.

1:50 P. M.

The King and Queen will visit the Canadian, Southern Rhodesian, Irish, and British Pavilions, including the Australian, New Zealand, and Colonial exhibits.

Dress: Formal.

3:40 P. M.

Their Majesties will leave the Fair for Columbia University, returning over the same route as earlier to 96th Street and Central Park, entering the Park at 96th Street north on East Park Drive to 110th Street, leaving the Park at the corner of 110th Street and Central Park West; west on 110th Street to Amsterdam Avenue north on Amsterdam Avenue to 116th Street; west on 116th Street to Columbia University.

4:00 P. M.

The King and Queen will be received by the President of Columbia University and make a brief visit to the University.

Dress: Formal.

4:15 P. M.

Their Majesties will leave Columbia University, proceeding west on 116th Street to Riverside Drive; south on Riverside Drive to 96th Street; right on 96th Street to Henry Hudson Parkway; north on Henry Hudson Parkway to the city limits; and thence to Hyde Park.

6:15 P. M.

The King and Queen will arrive at Hyde Park.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11

Their Majesties will spend the day at Hyde Park, where they will attend divine services with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt in the Church of St. James.

11:00 P. M.

The King and Queen and their suite will leave Hyde Park by train for Canada, crossing the border during the night.

THE SECRET LIFE OF OSWALD MANNERS, AMERICAN CONSUL

(Continued from page 433)

provinces. This was all he needed to know. Downing another double whiskey, he sauntered casually from the café, and immediately entered a nearby emporium where he telephoned his close friend in the *Securité*. As he turned back toward the café he noted with satisfaction that Smithers of Foreign Intelligence had maintained his post opposite the entrance, but refrained carefully from greeting him. . .

"Hi, there, Oswald!" Consul Manners stopped abruptly, and, then aback, forced a cordial smile of greeting. Mr. Smithkins of the National Bank, a good friend of his, was walking down the street in the opposite direction. "Where are you going at this time of morning, Oswald?" Consul Manners realized with a start that he had already walked two blocks past the Consulate, and mumbled something about having business all over the town. "How about some bridge tonight with the missus?" Oswald Manners said "O.K." and continued walking. After Smithkins was safely out of sight, he turned around and retraced his steps to the Consulate. Tossing his hat on a filing cabinet, he turned to his desk, adjusted his glasses and looked at the pile of papers in his basket. Another circular instruction on animal disinfection, revised immigration visa regulations, 17 trade letters, and a new batch of required W.T.D.'s. He sighed, and started going through the papers again. . .

"We are placing our trust in you, Manners, and we believe that you can do the job." The tall, distinguished looking gentleman with the carefully trimmed gray moustache and steel blue eyes rose from behind his massive desk. He unlocked the top drawer of his desk and took out some documents in a heavy brown manila envelope which he handed to Special Agent Manners.

"These are the papers; we expect you to guard them with your very life, if necessary. We have been watching your record, Manners, and know we have the right man for this job. I need not tell you of the danger. Good luck, and God be with you!"

Special Agent Manners deposited the envelope with the papers in a secret inside pocket of his waistcoat, and, erect and clear-eyed, spoke in a calm, firm voice: "You can count on me, Sir!"

When Manners reached his home he immediately went to his private study, pressed a button under one of the less obtrusive pictures, and a sliding panel revealed a substantial built-in safe. He toyed with the dial, the door swung back. . .



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"If you don't mind, Mr. Manners," interrupted the Clerk. "When I opened the safe this morning and checked up I found that we are short one 50 cent fee stamp. Miss Piddleson thinks it might have been that notarial we did yesterday for Mrs. Karbenstein. And I borrowed fifteen cents from the cash box. The inventory is all right except that the Department has not yet authorized us to drop that old cuspidor in the storeroom. And just before you arrived a steward from the last ship came in and wanted his wages which we have in the safe—\$13.37. He seemed dissatisfied when I told him the proper papers hadn't yet been filled out and signed."

"Oh, he did, did he?" replied Consul Manners . . .

The ship was in complete confusion. It was an old tramp freighter, bearing a strange cargo of spices, balsa wood, tonka beans and wet salted hides, which had been buffeted by heavy seas for thirty-two days. Water had run low, the biscuits and hardtack has become mouldy, and the grumbling of the ill-assorted crew had grown into an ominous rumble. Hardly had the anchor been dropped in the roadstead when the master sent his third officer, whom he knew he could trust, for the Consul. (The Chief Officer had been confined to his bunk for the past two weeks with a high fever and the Second Mate was still suffering from a broken arm.) Presently the small motor launch bearing the Consul drew alongside. As Consul Manners clambered rapidly aboard, and proceeded to the master's cabin, he could see that matters had been allowed to proceed too far and that the crew was completely out of control. After a few brief words with the Master, Consul Manners proceeded with him to the after well deck, where the Second Mate was attempting to speak to the undisciplined men. It was apparent at a glance that the ship's officers could exact no obedience from the crew, and judging from the latter's menacing attitude there would soon be bloodshed unless prompt steps were taken.

"I'll take charge here, Captain!" Consul Manners spoke in a calm, firm voice that reached all present. There was a hum of excited voices, punctuated intermittently by a sailor's raucous oath. Consul Manners strode forward to the rail. The rough crew drew back sullenly, dominated. In a tone accustomed to command, he cried: "Now get to work, all of you, and clean up this mess on deck!" . . .

"Can I have some more soap to clean out the lavatory, Mr. Manners?" The Janitor had timidly approached, carrying a bucket in one hand and an old mop (A13.34c) in the other. The Consul stared blankly for a moment, then reached in his pocket and gave the Janitor twenty-five cents. He resumed

his work at his desk, and for the balance of the day his time was consumed signing consular invoices, issuing visas, writing letters on the local market for baking powder and electric shavers and trying to puzzle out the new accounting system. At six-thirty, tired out after the day's routine chores, he took his hat from the filing cabinet, closed the office, and started home. After descending from the crowded bus near his home, he bought an evening newspaper, and walked wearily two blocks to the pleasant suburban house which his rent allowance barely enabled him to enjoy. Entering the house, he replied perfunctorily to his wife's perfunctory greeting, stretched himself out in his favorite easy chair from Macy's, and began glancing through the paper. "WAR CRISIS IMMINENT," he read, and "PRIME MINISTERS GATHER HURRIEDLY TO AVERT CATASTROPHE" . . .

"Now is the time to strike, Sir, and strike hard!" Secretary of State Manners, his fist clenched with controlled emotion, had half risen to his feet. The President leaned forward in his chair, listening intently. The Secretary of War and the other Cabinet members summoned hastily to this secret conference nodded approval. "Manners has hit the nail on the head again," they whispered. Secretary Manners continued in a calm, firm voice that reached easily all present. "Our air force is standing by awaiting orders. Our intelligence service tells us that the enemy mobilization has been concluded, and that our advance naval bases are practically isolated." As Secretary of State Manners continued the atmosphere became tense, charged with emotion. He paused for a moment to let the full import of his words sink in. There was a low hum of excited voices, punctuated intermittently by the nervous scratching of matches lighting cigarettes. The Secretary drew himself up to his full height, and, addressing himself directly to the President, concluded: "We can't lose a moment, Sir. The time has come!" . . .

"Time for dinner, dearie." Oswald Manners blinked, looked up, arose and slowly entered the dining room. He stared for a moment pensively at the plate of cold ham and potato salad set before his place at the head of the table. Pausing impressively, he gazed silently into the upturned faces of Mrs. Manners and the two children, Georgie and Tootsie. Then he slowly took his seat. Little did Georgie, Tootsie and their mother realize the dramatic significance of that moment; little did they know that history was being written as President Oswald Manners, Chief of the American Delegation to the Peace Conference, having completed his immortal words before the Upper Council, affixed his signature to the Treaty that was to end all War.



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P. T. GALANTE, Gen. Manager



VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past two months:

	<i>May</i>
W. Garland Richardson, Tokyo	12
James W. Riddleberger, Berlin	12
James Barclay Young, Lisbon	12
Thomas B. Webber, Mexico City	13
Henry S. Waterman, Bombay	15
John P. McDermott, Budapest	15
George Atcheson, Jr., Peking	15
Mary C. Boudinot, Riga	15
E. Stuart Parker, Köln	15
Walter Thurston, Moscow	15
Julian L. Pinkerton, Jerusalem	15
Leonidas L. Parker, Vienna	15
Alfred R. Thomson, Dresden	16
Thomas Smith, London	16
Clifton P. English, Buenos Aires	17
Francis R. Stewart, retired	17
José de Olivares, retired	17
Francis M. Nufer Dabell, Cairo	17
George E. Seltzer, St. Michaels	18
Charles Roy Nasmith, Edinburgh	18
R. M. Scotten, Madrid	18
H. Moss, Genoa	20
Douglas Flood, Barcelona	20
Robert R. Patterson, Cork	20
Lucien Menninger, Copenhagen	22
D. K. Caldwell, Kobe	22
Edward P. Lawton, Habana	22
Frederick E. Farnsworth, Montreal	22
C. S. Millet, Harbin	22
W. T. Costillo, Moscow	23
Harold D. Clum, Rotterdam	24
William E. Flournoy, Jr., Sao Paulo	24
Julius Wadsworth, Danzig	24
Allan Dawson, La Paz	25
Marshall M. Vance, Windsor	25
Cavendish W. Cannon, Athens	25
William M. Cramp, Tegucigalpa	26
John C. Fuess, Mexico City	29
John Corrigan, Durban	29
Eric M. Albrecht, Berlin	29
D. T. Laing, Tokyo	31
Carl F. Deichman, retired	31
E. L. Eslinger, Halifax	31
H. D. Finley, Department of State	31
	<i>June</i>
G. Frederick Reinhardt, Department of State	1
John P. Hurley, Marseille	1
E. A. Dow, Santiago, Chile	5
Penelope Royal, Paris	5
Leland W. King, Jr., Prague	5
Lawrence Higgins, Paris	5
Alvin Mansfield Owsley, Copenhagen	6
A. Dana Hodgdon, Berlin	6
Marion Arnold, Tokyo	6
F. W. Jandrey, Naples	7
W. Quincy Stanton, Casablanca	7
Ernest J. Dempster, Tangiers	7
Henry T. Unverzagt, Puerto Cortes	7
George Platt Waller, Brussels	8
Curtis C. Jordan, Madras	10
Arthur Chester Frost, Zürich	10
Gordon P. Merriam, Cairo	12
Joseph C. Crew, Tokyo	12
W. N. Walmsley, Pernambuco	12

Paul L. Gross, Ankara	12
Edward T. Wailes, Department	12
Carl Breuer, Lima	12
George P. Shaw, Mexico City	12
William P. Blocker, Ciudad Juárez	14
F. R. Lineawcaver, Habana	14
James S. Moose, Jr., Tehran	15
William C. Bullitt, Paris	15
Carmel Offie, Paris	15
Thomas S. Ilorn, Surabaya	15
Merwin L. Bohan, Santiago	15
John R. Wood, Paris	15
Andrew Gilchrist, Prague	16
S. J. Dalferes, Hamburg	17
Andrew W. Edson, Bucharest	17
Charles C. Eberhardt, retired	17
Walter H. McKinney, Guatemala	19
William B. Murray, Niagara Falls	19
George Whittinghill, Milan	19
Erkke I. Kapy, Helsinki	19
Tevis Wilson, Dublin	19
Wesley Frost, Santiago	19
Warden Wilson, Genoa	19
H. Merle Cochran, Paris	19
E. S. Crocker, Tokyo	21
Leonard G. Dawson, Lille	21
Frank P. Corrigan, Caracas	21
Frederick J. Lindow, Hamburg	22
George H. Butler, Department	23
Theresa C. Welch, Iahana	23
Waldo E. Bailey, Nairobi	23
Edward A. Dow, Jr., Brussels	23
James E. Brown, Monrovia	23
James W. Gautenbein, Buenos Aires	23
William Witman II, Caracas	23
Lincoln MacVeagh, Athens	23
George A. Armstrong, Colombo	24
Tyler Thompson, Paris	24
David H. Buffum, Leipzig	26
Edmund B. Montgomery, San Luis Potosi	26
William Dawson, Panama	27
Cavendish W. Cannon, Athens	28
Jean MacDonald, Buenos Aires	28
Philip S. Cheney, Moscow	29
Hallett Johnson, Stockholm	29

	<i>July</i>
G. Frederick Reinhardt, Department	1
W. Quincy Stanton, Casablanca	1
Gerhard Gade, Quito	5
Shiras Morris, Jr., Montevideo	5
R. Henry Norweb, Ciudad Trujillo	5
Jack D. Neal, Tampico	6
M. Elizabeth Hill, Santiago	6
Harold L. Williamson, Hamilton	6
Andrew B. Foster, Athens	6
William C. Trimble, Paris	6
R. J. Clark, Victoria	6
Robert W. Rinden, Department	7
John F. Montgomery, Budapest	7
Romeyn Wormuth, Nuevo Laredo	8

MARRIAGE

Delahousse-Stauffcr. Miss Mary Stauffer, step-daughter of Consul Thomas McEnelly, and Ensign Paul Delahousse of the French Navy, were married on May 12 in Paris.

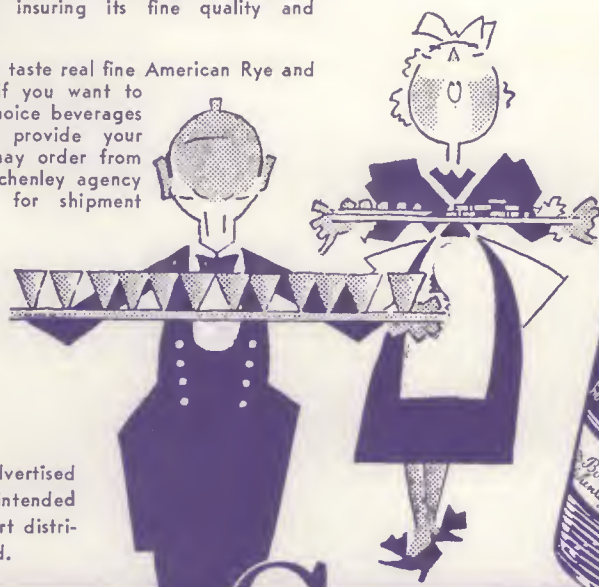
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