

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

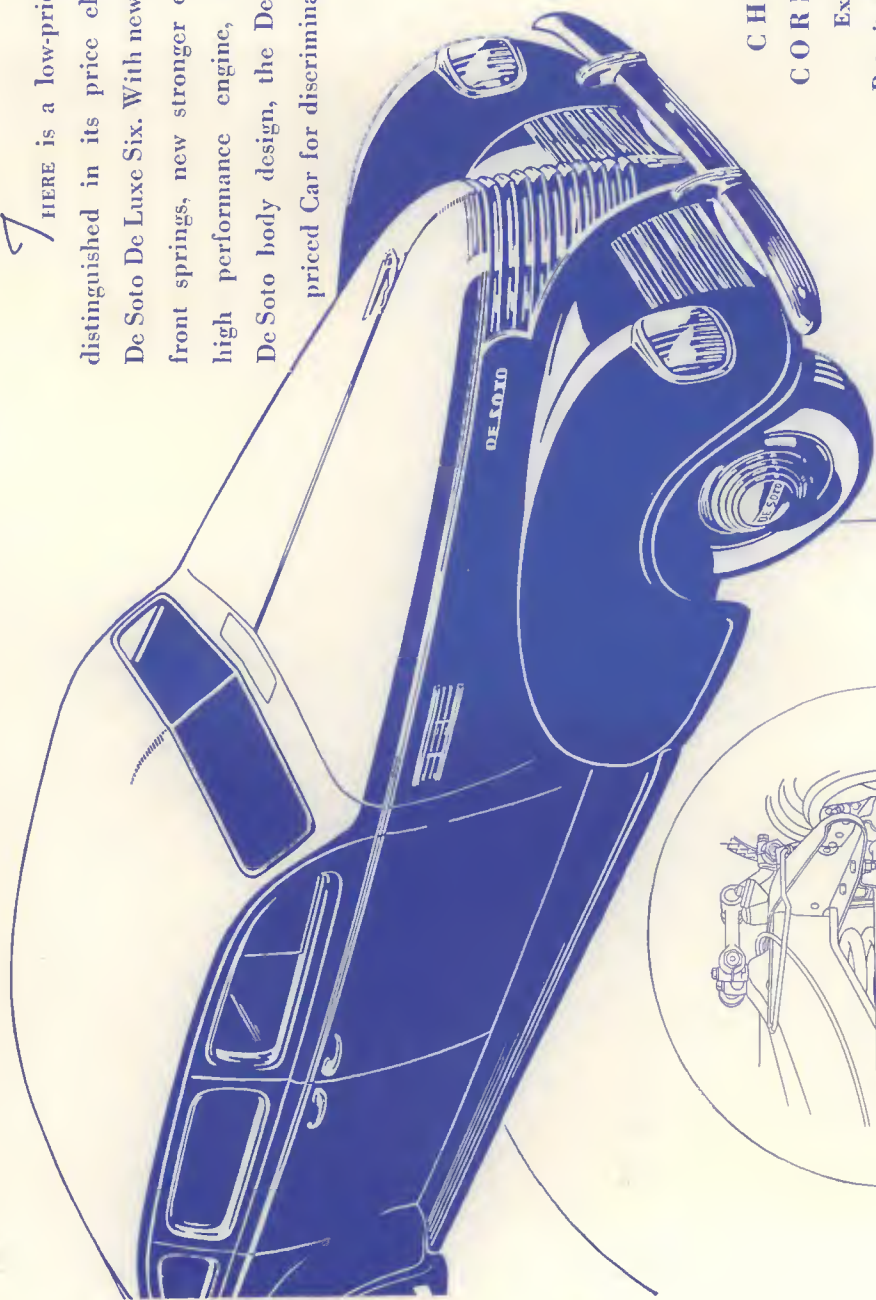


Vol. 16

SEPTEMBER, 1939

No. 9

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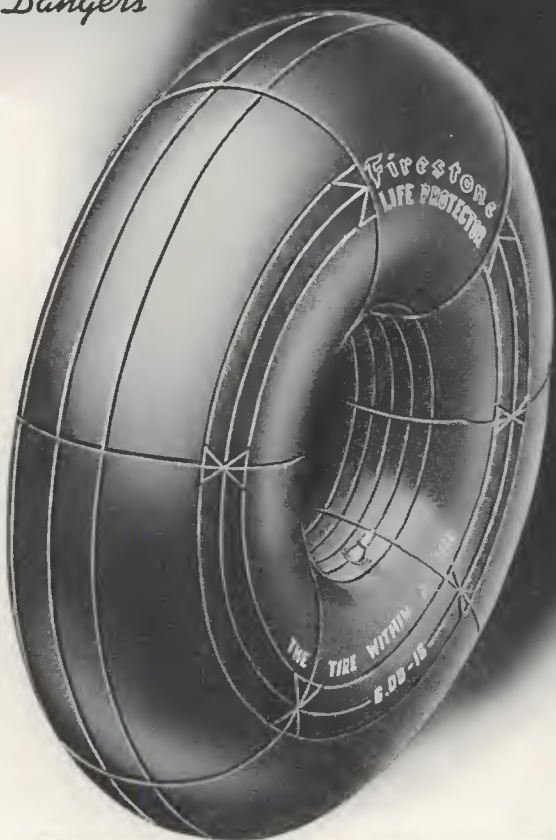
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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SEPTEMBER, 1939

A Soldier in Mufti

By NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, *Department of State*

THOMAS ADAMSON, Junior, never wore his country's uniform and never fired a shot in its defense, but in the war between the States he served the Union to the best of his ability and with his pen fought its battles against the might of the Confederate Navy; a gallant fight albeit a losing one.

Adamson, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was appointed Consul at La Guayra on November 14, 1861, by President Lincoln. Apparently the post was not to his liking and he must have had a friend in the right place, for eleven days later the appointment was canceled and he was offered Pernambuco, which he accepted. He served there until 1869. His voluminous despatches, verbose and

couched in terms that today sound quaint, were written in his own hand. They show him to have been a red hot patriot, a man of energy and resourcefulness, devoted to furthering the interests of his country, and fully conscious of the dignity and importance of his office.

The problems he was called upon to solve, his reports to the Secretary of State, his recommendations, requests and complaints, all have a familiar ring to the 1939 model Foreign Service officer and bring out clearly how, despite change and progress in methods and equipment, the consular service of the mid-nineteenth century had much in common with the Service today.

We can see him standing at his high desk labo-



C. S. Cruiser "Alabama"

From "The Confederate States Navy"



Courtesy Mr. Harold Sims

RUA DA IMPERATRIZ

The main shopping street during Mr. Adamson's incumbency in Recife

riously writing with pen and ink and copying verbatim in his copy book despatches which with a little stream-lining of the language might have been dictated by a twentieth century officer and typed with any number of carbon copies. He asked "with becoming modesty" for a transfer to a better post. He found himself "in a state of the most painful embarrassment" for lack of adequate allotments. Again and again he asked for a clerk to assist him with his heavy duties. (He never got to first base with that). He repeatedly pointed out that Pernambuco was a most important post meriting a higher salary. (He never got to first base with that one either.) And he protested that only his loyalty and devotion to duty kept him from resigning. But he did not resign. Instead, when repeated complaints went unanswered he returned to the attack once more and wrote:

"I am satisfied that my health has been injured from the necessity of living in town—my salary barely affording me a meagre support in the city, and to live within my means I have been compelled to sleep at the Consulate."

But it was all in vain. No increase in salary and no clerk were forthcoming; and almost no leave. For when, in 1864, he asked for leave the Department hard-heartedly turned his own words against him and denied the request on the ground that the

post was so important that he could not be spared. Is it too difficult to picture a frock-coated clerk in FA penning that one with tongue in cheek? But did Mr. Adamson take it lying down? Not he. He broke out a fresh pen and replied:

"Pernambuco has the reputation abroad of being a very unhealthy post. It certainly is a dangerous place for persons of intemperate habits, but it suits my constitution and mode of life . . ."

"The remains of five of my predecessors rest, I am told, in the British Cemetery of this place, without anything to mark the grave of either (sic) of them. For a time there seemed to be a great probability that I should add another to the number . . ."

He got his leave and made a free voyage to Rio de Janeiro and back as guest of the Captain of a sailing vessel.

His war service arose from the activities of Confederate commerce raiders and his efforts to combat them. The first mention of this subject in his despatches is found in one addressed to Secretary of State Seward on April 10, 1863, dealing with the prosaic subject of consular invoices. Some question had arisen as to the Consul's authority to administer an oath to the maker of an invoice, and the Department had instructed him to make inquiry of the local authorities as to his rights. Consul Adamson demurred and then went on to point out that Amer-



ican vessels making the voyage around the Horn, as well as those "bound to and from ports around the Cape of Good Hope" pass within a few miles of Pernambuco. "There are very few places where privateers could do our commerce more damage than in this vicinity, and in the case of their appearance South of the Equator they would probably attempt to obtain supplies here."

"I am perfectly aware", the despatch continues, "that my power to prevent them doing so is very limited—but if the provincial authorities should happen to have any exaggerated ideas as to the powers of foreign Consuls—it would perhaps be well not to destroy the illusion."

That Consul Adamson's views on naval strategy were sound was soon shown. On April 27, 1863, he wrote to General James W. Webb, American Minister at Rio de Janeiro reporting "the detention by the pirate *Alabama* of six American vessels."

Throughout the correspondence the Consul almost without exception refers to the Confederate cruisers as pirates, and in a letter to the Provincial President he speaks of the "pirate *Florida* referred to by Your Excellency as a stean vessel of war of the Confederate States of North America."

On April 29, 1863, a detailed report was sent to the Secretary of State, which is quoted in part:

"It becomes my painful duty to report to the Department of State a series of outrages perpetrated

on our commerce by the pirate *Alabama* within the five weeks last past.

"On Sunday the 26th inst. the Brazilian schooner *Sergipano* of 54 tons burden arrived in this port from the Island of Fernando de Noronha, which is one of the dependencies of this province. On board the *Sergipano* were sixty-one passengers—who claimed the protection of this Consulate.

"They stated that they were the officers and crews of four American vessels recently captured and destroyed by the pirate *Alabama*, Semmes, Commander, viz. the Schooner *Kingfisher* of Fairhaven; Ship *Charles Hill* of Boston; Ship *Anna* of Boston; and Ship *Louisa Hatch* of Rockland; and that they had been landed on the Island of Fernando de Noronha by Captain Semmes.

"I was also informed by these persons that two other American vessels—viz. the Barque *La Fayette* and the Brig *Kate Cory* had been captured by the *Alabama* within the waters adjacent to the Island of *Fernando de Noronha*, and that their crews to the number of 48 persons had been landed on the Island by their captains—where they remained for want of any means of leaving. . . .

"The unusual press of business caused by this affair, with my want of means to pay a clerk out of my salary, will prevent me from giving as careful a statement of the affair in question as I could wish to. I have, however, taken the depositions of



Courtesy Mr. Harold Sims

RECIFE HARBOR IN THE '60s

The building whose second story window is outlined by the ship's rigging is believed to be the site of the Consulate during Adamson's time there.



a part of the officers and crews of the captured vessels and through lack of time in which to prepare a summary of all the evidence adduced before me, I am compelled to refer you for a history of the transaction of which I write—to the enclosed copies of 'Sworn Statement' of the officers and crew of the late Schooner *Kingfisher*, Lambert, Master, and of Franklin Percival, late Master of the Ship *Charles Hill*. . . .

"On the 27th instant I sent to the Minister of the United States at Rio de Janeiro a brief statement of the capture of the six American vessels referred to.

"On the same day I visited the President of this province and stated to him the facts of the case so far as I was then informed. This interview was in the highest degree satisfactory to me. His Excellency the President evinced the greatest concern at the violation of the rights of the United States within the waters adjacent to Brazilian territory. He had already received information of the affair from the 'Commandante' of the Island of Fernando de Noronha and informed me that the . . . 'Commandante' would bear with him an order to the Commander of the *Alabama* to depart within twenty-four hours from the waters of the island. A copy of this order was sent to me on the following day enclosed in an official note from the President (copies herewith).

"The President further stated that there was no force on the island sufficient to prevent the outrages committed by the pirate *Corcario Alabama*, and that (as I well knew) there was no force in this port sufficient to drive the *Alabama* from the waters of the Island. He also expressed on the part of his government, as well as on his own part, the warmest feeling of good will (*boa vontade*) towards the government of the United States, and his profound regret that the neutrality of Brazil should have been thus outraged, and promised that the strongest measures should be taken to compel obedience to the order which he was about to dispatch to the commander of the *Alabama* (Enclosure No. 5).

"In reply I expressed my great satisfaction with the friendly sentiments of the government of Brazil—as expressed by His Excy.—and my firm convictions that these friendly feelings were as warmly reciprocated by the government of the United States, as they were by myself individually.

"In view of the great amount of business thus thrust upon me, I have to beg the indulgence of the Honorable the Secretary of State, should it appear that I have omitted to bring to his notice all the facts of the case"

A despatch to the Secretary of State dated May 1, 1863, contains the first reference to the *Florida*, in part as follows:

"I have again to report the outrages of pirates

pretending to be vessels of war of the so-called Confederate States. . . .

"Two persons called on me a few minutes since representing themselves as masters of American vessels recently captured by the *Florida*. . . .

"These persons with 12 or more others have just arrived in a *French transport ship* the master of which demands that I receive them. I have this moment answered . . . that I do not recognize his right to disembarass a pirate by taking off his prisoners.

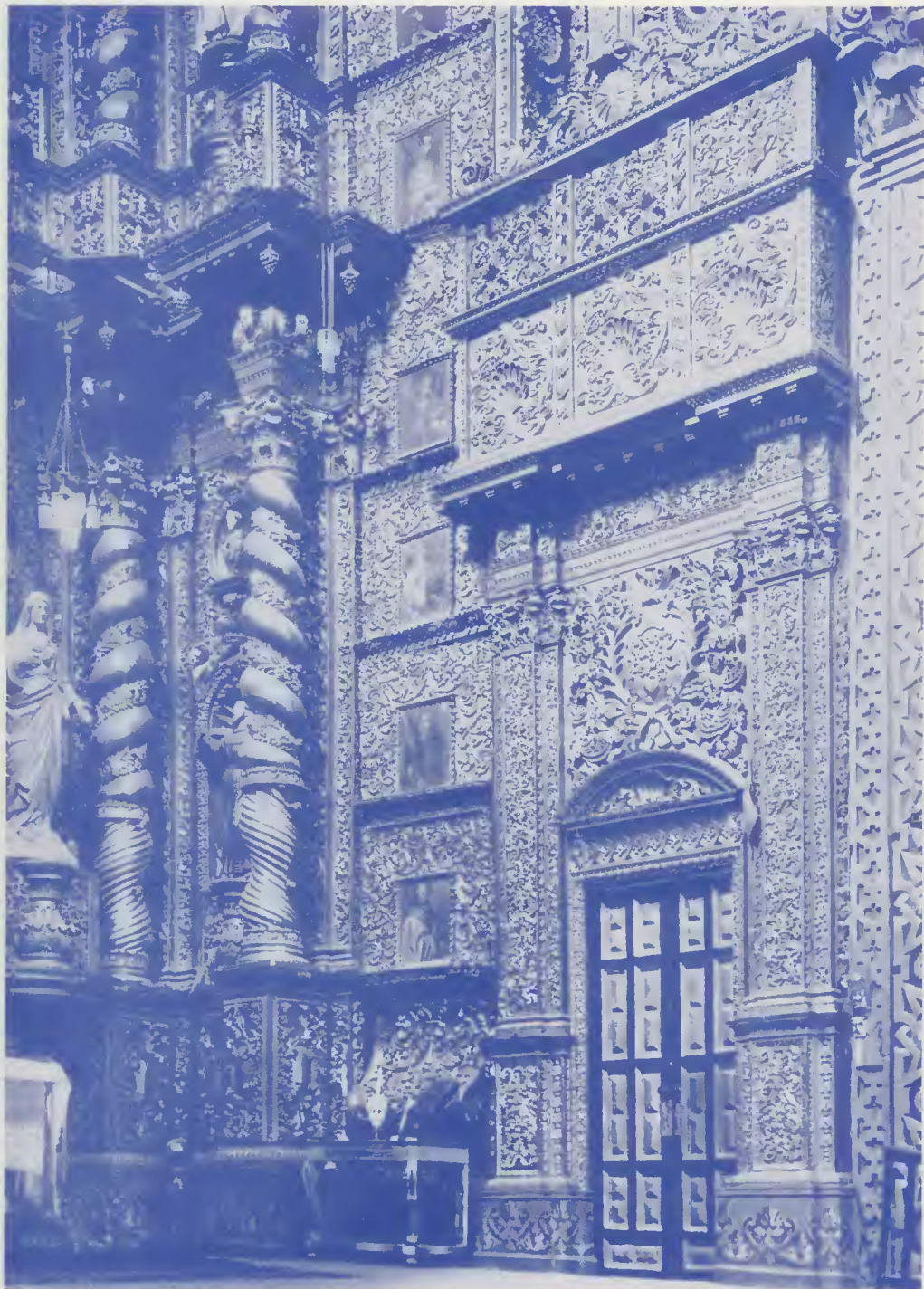
"He answers that he believes—had he not done so—the *Florida* would have sunk him. To which I say, that would have been very unfortunate for you (him), but as your vessel is by your own admission a French vessel in the employ of the government it would have been for that government to avenge the act of the pirate."

After delivering this broadside the Consul closes his despatch with the docile remark, "He will no doubt land the persons, and it is probable that I will recognize them as my countrymen in distress."

The Captain of the *Oneida*, one of the two American vessels referred to, reported that his ship was captured and burned just south of the equator; that the ship was "indiscriminately plundered" and he and the crew forced to leave all their possessions behind; and that all hands were put in irons except himself. He says that Captain Maffit of the *Florida* was much harder on his men, being off a Massachusetts vessel, than on the crew of the barque *Henrietta* of Baltimore, whose officers were not ironed and were permitted to take their trunks with them on board the *Florida*. Regarding the incident with the French transport he says ". . . we came up with the *Bremontier* and the Captain consented to take six of the prisoners, myself included, but fifteen were forced on board with 60 lbs of beef and six tins of crackers. The B. was forcibly brought too, and the captain considers it a violation of neutrality and national laws, and thinks Louis Napoleon will take notice of it. Captain Brown and officers with eight passengers are here, my two mates and a man from the *Commonwealth* with myself making 15. There remains on board the Pirate 50 more prisoners, all in irons waiting their liberation."

On May 7 the Consul reported the arrival from Fernando de Noronha of 79 destitute American seamen, being members of the crews of six vessels captured by the *Alabama* and three by the *Florida*. Among the men was one Duff Darrnhall, a deserter from the *Florida*, concerning whom Mr. Adamson remarks "I am satisfied that he has no claims to the protection of the Government of the United States, and furthermore that he is not of sufficient importance to claim my attention. Unless otherwise

(Continued on page 515)



Courtesy Bulletin of the Pan American Union

IN THE JESUIT CHURCH, QUITO

A burst of glory greets the visitor entering this church, for the carvings here shown are entirely covered with gold leaf, as are the many altars and the traceries on ceiling and pillars.

Open Air Democracy

By PERRY LAUKHUFF, *American Vice Consul, Milan*



The Landesgemeinde listens, bareheaded, to the speech of the retiring chief executive.

ONLY a few years ago when I was teaching omnisciently about Government in academic halls in Virginia, I used to come to a point in the course where it became appropriate to discuss the nature of a Swiss Landesgemeinde.* From the depths of my book-learning, I would hold forth on the virtues of that ancient democratic institution and I usually managed to fish out some illustrative photographs, particularly of the much photographed Glarus assemblage.

On a recent Swiss holiday, Vice Consul Hamilton at Zürich arranged for us to visit that self-same gathering. On the appointed Sunday, however, the clouds were hanging low, with an occasional shower, and "Auskunft," at the telephone exchange, said the men of Glarus had postponed their meeting. After pestering "Auskunft" three or four times, we learned that the hardier men of Appenzell, scornful of a little rain, had decided to hold their Landesgemeinde at high noon, whatever the weather, and therefore Hamilton, Vice Consul and Mrs. Strom

and I set out for Appenzell. Our way led along the Lake of Zürich to Rapperswil and thence across country, through the canton of St. Gall into that of Appenzell. The scenery was not precipitously mountainous but it was most satisfying to one who loves clean green beauty.

Appenzell itself is only moderately picturesque, as Swiss towns go. It is a small village of some two or three thousand people, the chief town of the half-canton of Innerrhoden. The canton of Appenzell is subdivided into two half-cantons, Innerrhoden and Ausserrhoden, and it was the Landesgemeinde in the former which we were to witness. Such a gathering of the electors is possible only in the smaller cantons. Several miles out of town we began to pass farmers, dressed in their best black suits, trudging in to fulfill their duties as citizens of a free state. The irregular shaped Landesgemeindeplatz in the center of town sloped gently down towards the rostrum which had been erected under a sturdy oak tree. The square could easily have accommodated five thousand persons or more but we were

**Landesgemeinde*—Rural assembly.



The approach of the Landamann (with the silk hat, behind the flag bearer).

told the crowd might be smaller than usual because an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease among the cattle was keeping some farmers at home.

Having arrived in good time we could observe all the preliminaries. The local fire brigade, wearing brass helmets which were so bright and shiny as almost to introduce an element of artificial sunshine into the gray gloom, moved busily about roping off the center of the square. Slowly the crowd gathered. Outside the ropes stood the women, the children, visitors from other cantons, rank outsiders like ourselves. Into the center dribbled the responsible citizens—the men—each one carrying a sword as the symbol of his determination to defend his ancient liberties. This is a custom peculiar to Appenzell and some of the swords looked as if they might have been handed down from generation to generation. A more modern note was struck by some of the younger men, who, lacking swords, carried their army bayonets. In times like these, with Swiss

nerves a bit raw, the symbolism of the bayonets seemed even clearer.

While waiting for the ceremonies to begin we engaged in observing the quiet Swiss who gathered in neighborly groups, doubtless discussing the probable outcome of the elections. For the most part the women were dressed in the rather unstylish but more or less modern garb characteristic of women in the Germanic lands. Some of the older women were arrayed in a fashion which can only be characterized as eighteen ninety-ish. On a wall, overlooking the square, stood a line of schoolboys, "the new crop," as some one observed, out to get their annual lesson in practical democracy. They clung to their high perch throughout the long proceedings, quiet and attentive.

Promptly at twelve, the square now full of expectant people, the sound of a band was heard and a procession slowly approached down the main street. Headed by a judicial officer in flowing cape and flag-bearers in cocked hats and satin knee breeches, with small boys as color guards in the same costume—all marching with grim mien and solemn tread to music which came near being funereal—the authorities of the canton filed into the enclosure and took their places before the conclave. All the men had uncovered and remained uncovered "for the duration."

(Continued on page 502)



Determined to defend their liberties, two of the more aged voters, carrying their symbolic swords.

The Tropics Vs. The Desert

(Words written to a friend who sees great beauty
in the tropics)

By HORATIO MOOERS, Consul, Mexicali

AMIGO, I do not say your jungle moon and those stars burning and throbbing just over the palm tops are *not* beautiful, or those dense acres of wild green savagery where only the *machette* can hew a path. But to me there is nothing of the Eternal about it. One of those deadly electric storms will crumple that lush paradise into a pitiful wreck, leave those soft palms a mass of battered pulp, and your red and yellow parrots, like wet hens, will hide in fear. True, Nature can grow it all up again, over night, but like a forest of toadstools it will be no more stable than before. The tropics possess no commanding personality. Fecund, verdant and ardent, yes. Spiritually enduring with a sweet song high in the air—No!

Give me the desert. It has a face of honest tan, a cheek as rough as a lion's tongue, and though, without the movement of a single muscle, it can drive a man crazy for one swallow of water, yet in its stolid glare there swims a kind of sympathy not to be won by flattery but to be approached with humility and understood. Come to it thus and behold the undying beauties of its golds, browns, and sagebrush purples—royal purples at times, that creep in boldly at nightfall and noiselessly steal away at dawn. All these are the lasting colors of great age; the heraldic tones of ancient Egypt.

To the errant painter, hugging his square of canvas, the desert does not cry (like your jungle may):

"Quick! Make haste! paint me *now* before I fade, change, or am blown away!"

Rather, it whispers:

"Stranger, stay about here at your own risk. I have no real interest in you. I do not need you. My colors are too much for your daubs of oil. I ask no favors. What I have to give you must know how to find. Take care or I will strike you down with my heat. Watch the back of your neck. You are all as ants to me. Be careful where you step, which way you turn, or you will be lost. *Then* you will run in circles, cast yourself down, get up, stumble, fall, claw the sand, scream, and I will look on unsmilingly but will not help you. So, if you must try to paint what you see here, remember this: there is no need to become frantic over

your sticky little brushes. I will sit for you through the ages, be here a thousand years from today, just as I am now, were you to come back and see (but you wont come back then)."

That to me is the voice of the desert.

Much of the life that crawls and wiggles across it has eluded age and fatality. Horny reptiles, lizards, scarab-like beetles, things that resist the span of years; primitive beings, born to perish long ages since, the desert has brought them through and in her world they live.

Soft drink and commercial catch-word signs do not venture very far into the desert. They are ill at ease there. The eye finds them laughably out of place. The Kingdom of the Desert is too long, too deep, too wide, too hot to have room for their fussy business of a day. Above all, there is no place for a calendar. What is more silly in the desert than the smugness of a calendar? What are 365 days here?

But great as is its strength the desert is not invulnerable.

It knows a cursed thirst, and alone by that weakness can it live. Let it drink deep and long, and like the might of Sampson that vanished with the loss of a curl, it becomes stupidly gentle, impotent, docile and at length (if it continues to drink deeply), a mucky garden. In short, amigo, it reverts to *your* plan for beauty. Artificially fertile, sappy, bloated, with a meekness and abandon about it not honest and with no premium on water or spiritual color. As it fattens and expands the breath it exhales is less wholesome than the wind-driven sand or the burn of its heat.

So, when you dream over your jungle and your tropical stars, burning so fiercely just out of reach (like little lamps on wires let down from heaven), and as you brood over your sweeping acres of motley green, *remember*, friend, when all but the stars has been swept away twenty times, and twenty times replaced, this desert will be ever as now, as it was, as it ever will be: crouched hard to earth, thirsting, silently enduring, asking nothing, waiting in supreme grandeur for something that may never come.

And by the grace of some Divine Power it knows it not.

Photographs courtesy
of "American
Forests"



"... in its stolid glare there swims a kind of sympathy not to be won by flattery but to be approached with humility and understood."



"Give me the desert. It has a face of honest tan, a cheek as rough as a lion's tongue ..."

The Last Voyage of the Cyclops

By ROLLIN R. WINSLOW, *American Consul, Rio de Janeiro*

"Dear Gottschalk hearty congratulations and sincere best wishes on joining your regiment."

THE above telegram addressed by a friend to Consul General Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk at Rio de Janeiro on February 25, 1918, spells one of the many tragedies of the Great War.

Following the entry of the United States into the War, Consul General Gottschalk, like many others, chafed under the relative tameness of his consular work though he carried it on with the energy and efficiency so characteristic of him. Finally he could stand it no longer and addressed a letter on February 6, 1918, to the "old Commanding Officer" of his regiment ("H" Company, Seventh National Guard Regiment of New York) proffering the services of "a portly person growing grey at the temples but who still can ride a little (and who has ridden much)."

Before there was time to receive a reply to the above letter, Mr. Gottschalk accepted the invitation of Admiral Caperton, U.S.N., to proceed to the United States on leave aboard the U.S.S. *Cyclops*—"a one-eyed but certainly a very practical way of traveling," as he wrote to a friend. The last person outside the ship's company to see Mr. Gottschalk was Vice Consul Richard F. Momsen, now head of the well known legal firm of Momsen and

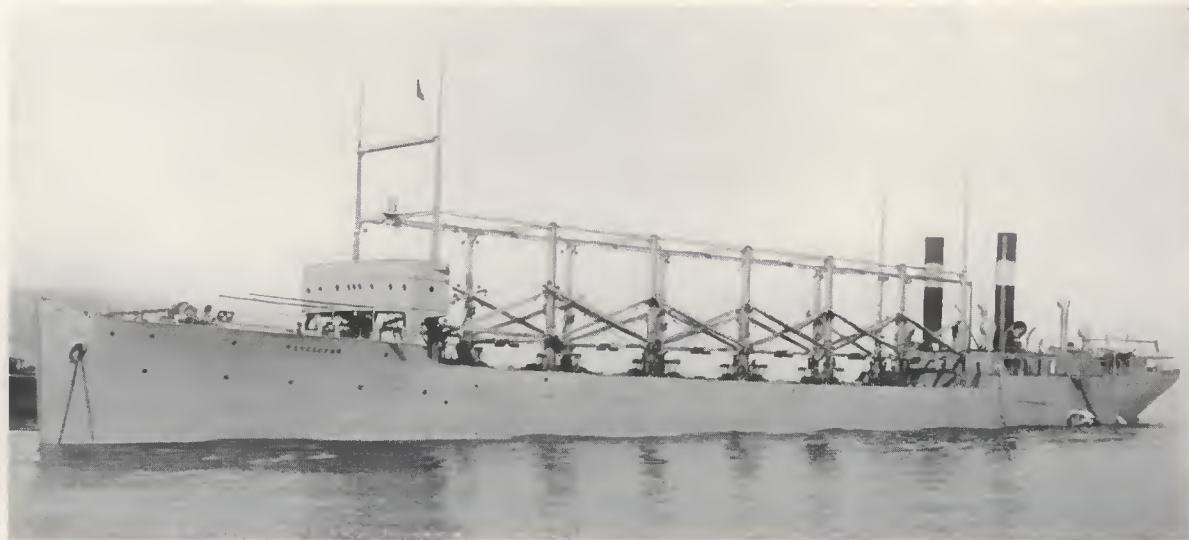
Harris, at Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Momsen had gone aboard the *Cyclops* to present a gold-headed cane to Mr. Gottschalk as a token of esteem from the staff of the Consulate General.

The U.S.S. *Cyclops* left Rio de Janeiro late in the afternoon of February 15, 1918, with a cargo consisting of 10,000 tons of manganese. The ship had been constructed in 1910, having a gross tonnage of 9,700, a length of 117 meters, a beam of 14½ meters, and engines capable of developing 7,200 H.P. and a speed of 14 knots. It had aboard some 235 persons, including Mr. Gottschalk.

The *Cyclops* stopped at Bahia on February 20, 1918, and then proceeded north, having been expected to arrive in New York on March 13 or thereabouts. The ship was last heard of on March 4, 1918, when she sailed out of Barbados after having some work done on one of her engines.

The fate of the U.S.S. *Cyclops* remains to this day one of those unfathomable mysteries of the deep. Some have maintained that the ship was "cranky" and simply went down with all on board when she ran into a storm in West Indian waters; others that she was sunk by a German submarine, the wireless having been destroyed by shell-fire before there was an opportunity to send out a signal; and others that her cargo of manganese was badly

(Continued on page 506)



U.S.S. *Cyclops*, Photographed in 1911

Courtesy Navy Department

Statistical Survey of the Foreign Service

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

There follows the third and last series of statistical tables on the Foreign Service, compiled by Mr. Gaudin. The first series, appearing in the July issue of the JOURNAL, dealt with the "Background" of the Service. The second series appeared in the August issue and covered "The Rate of Progress through the Classes of the Foreign Service" and "Preparation of Foreign Service Officers." This series covers "Assignments" and deals with the total number of different foreign posts held by each officer, the number of officers having one or more unhealthful posts since entering career service, and the total time at unhealthful posts compared with total service abroad.

TABLE X
TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT FOREIGN POSTS* HELD BY EACH OFFICER

Class	No. Officers	Number of Different Posts													Median No. of Posts Held	Maximum and Minimum No. of Posts Held	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14
I	33	1	1	1	2	4	6	3	6	5	2	1	1	1	7	1-14	
II	40	2	4	6	5	5	7	2	2	1	2	1	3	6	2-13		
III	41	2	4	1	8	6	5	5	6	2	1	1	7	2-14			
IV	63	1	2	1	5	9	10	8	6	10	4	3	1	7	1-13		
V	70	1	2	2	12	11	12	10	10	3	2	3	1	6	1-13		
VI	96	2	12	14	18	21	8	12	7	1	1	1	6	2-13			
VII	94	10	13	22	13	17	12	1	3	2	1	5	2-11				
VIII	91	6	15	26	23	13	4	2	1	1	4	2-12					
Unclass. A	88	7	10	26	27	11	4	3	4	4	1-7						
Unclass. B	47	2	30	8	3	3	1	2	2	2	1-7						
Unclass. C	56	42	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1-3						
All Classes	719	54	79	84	121	98	96	62	44	36	16	13	6	8	2	5	1-14

*Taken from the biographies in the Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1938. All assignments, whether temporary or not, were included; but only career service. Current assignments were included. Assignments as inspector were omitted. Assignments to conferences were ignored.

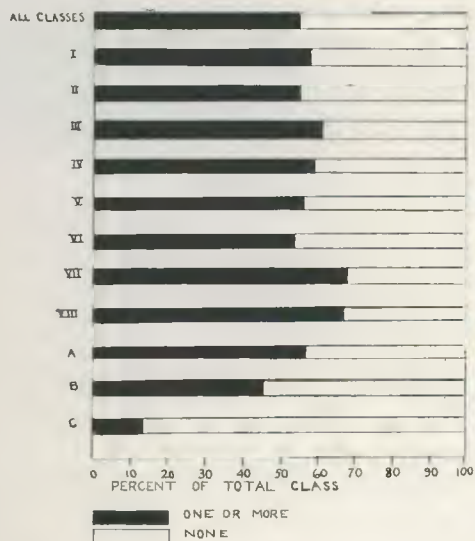
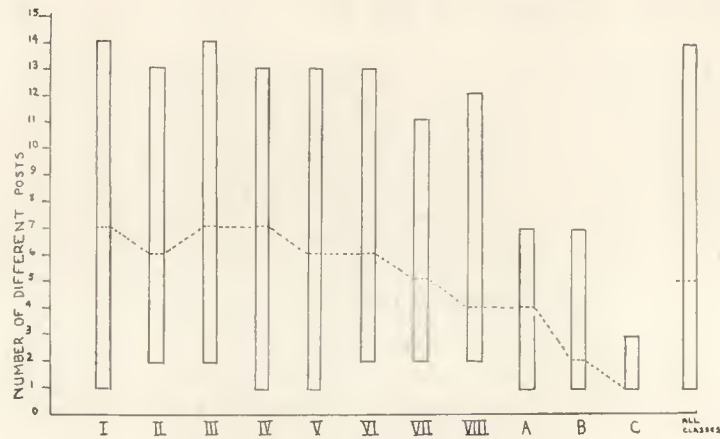


TABLE XI
NUMBER* OF OFFICERS HAVING UNHEALTHFUL POSTS SINCE ENTERING CAREER SERVICE

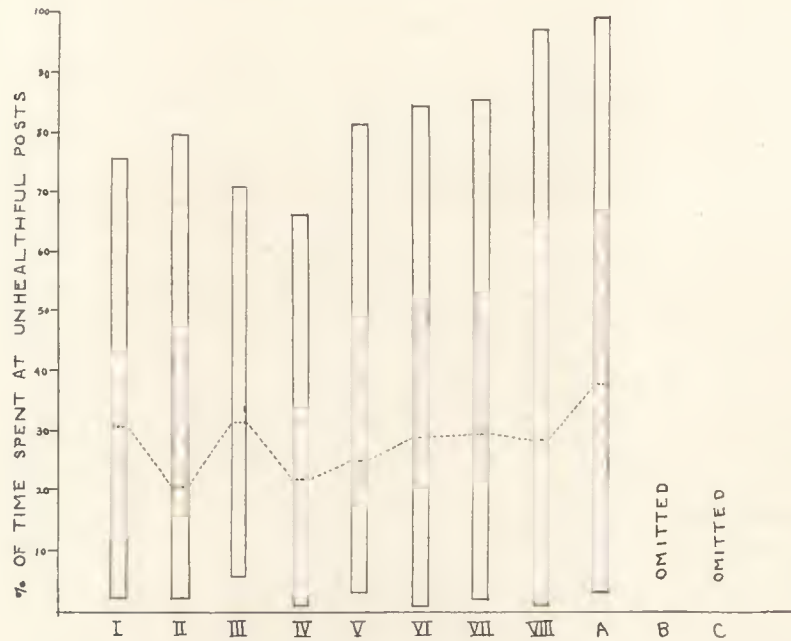
Class	Officers with one or more unhealthful posts.	
	Number	Percent of Class
I	19	58%
II	22	55%
III	25	61%
IV	37	59%
V	39	56%
VI	52	54%
VII	64	68%
VIII	61	67%
Unclass. A	50	57%
Unclass. B	21	45%
Unclass. C	7	13%
All Classes	397	55%

*Taken from the biographies of the Register of the Department of State, October 1, 1938. Unhealthful posts were so classified from the list in the Foreign Service Regulations.



UPPER LIMIT OF EACH BAR: MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSTS HELD BY ANY OFFICER
 ----- LINE ACROSS BAR: MEDIAN NUMBER OF POSTS HELD
 LOWER LIMIT OF EACH BAR: MINIMUM NUMBER OF POSTS HELD BY ANY OFFICER

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT FOREIGN POSTS HELD BY EACH OFFICER



UPPER LIMIT OF EACH BAR: MAXIMUM % OF TIME AT UNHEALTHFUL POSTS
 ----- LINE ACROSS BAR: MEDIAN % " " " " "
 LOWER LIMIT OF EACH BAR: MINIMUM % " " " " "

OFFICERS HAVING HAD UNHEALTHFUL POSTS: TOTAL OF SUCH ASSIGNMENTS COMPARED WITH TOTAL SERVICE ABROAD

The Relations Between the Navy and the Foreign Service*

By REAR ADMIRAL CLARK H. WOODWARD, U.S.N.
Former Minister to Nicaragua

IN THE conduct of foreign policy and the participation of the United States in international affairs, the relation between the Navy and the Foreign Service is of vital importance, but often misunderstood. The relationship encompasses the very wide range of coordination and cooperation which should and must exist between the two interdependent government agencies in peace, during times of national emergency, and, finally, when the country is engaged in actual warfare. The relationship involves, as well, the larger problem of national defense, and this cannot be ignored if the United States is to maintain its proper position in world affairs.

The Navy's primary mission is to defend the nation in war and to prevent invasion. In times of peace its main purpose is the potential service it renders as the silent supporter of our national policies and our maritime commerce. Its policy and functions are well set forth in the last Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy in these words:

Operations of our naval forces during the past year have been conducted in accordance with the United States naval policy to maintain the Navy in sufficient strength to support the national policies and commerce and to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States. They have been disposed to operate with a minimum expenditure of funds.

In adhering to the naval policy the employ-

ment of forces has been effected with the following in view:

- (a) To exercise and train the units of the fleet to the highest state of efficiency;
- (b) To organize the Navy for operations in either or both oceans so that expansion only will be necessary in case of national emergency;
- (c) To protect American lives and interests in disturbed areas;
- (d) To cooperate fully with other departments of the Government and with the States; and
- (e) To cultivate friendly international relations.¹

Admiral Leahy, Chief of the Naval Operations, testifying before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on the 1938 Naval Bill, expressed the proposition in these words:

The Navy of the United States is maintained for two general reasons. One is the prevention of war, the other is readiness to wage war effectively so that, if forced upon us, war may be brought to a close as quickly as possible with a minimum loss of men and economic resources.

The Navy insures our national integrity, supports our national policies, guards the continental United States, and our overseas possessions, and gives protection to our citizens abroad. The Navy can do this effectively only if it is maintained at a strength which will prevent a serious challenge by any nation or nations to any of America's vital national policies which will insure respect by



Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward

*Printed with special permission of *The American Journal of International Law* and of the author. This article was originally delivered as a lecture at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Mass.

¹Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy for the Fiscal Year 1937 (Washington, 1937), p. 7.



foreign states and their people for our citizens abroad, and which will make an attack on any part of our territory too costly and too hazardous for any foreign nation or nations to attempt.²

Regarding the precise meaning and implications of the naval policy of protection of the commerce of the United States, Admiral Leahy stated at the same hearing, "That is another question to which it is almost impossible to make an accurate reply, because, until conditions arise which necessitate protection of our commerce, it is not possible to say just what we will do."³

On the third phase of policy, to wit, protection of nationals, Admiral Leahy said, "Protection to citizens abroad by the Navy extends just as far as national policy requires us to go."⁴

The Navy must be ever ready for instant action if and when the international scene undergoes a sharp or unexpected change. It must make strategic plans for all conceivable wars and, in conjunction with the Army, make recommendations for the behavior of the whole nation under war conditions, such as mobilization of industry, procurement of basic war materials, utilization of the maritime commercial facilities, and so forth. Naval officers feel that the existence of a "Navy second to none" not only would prevent an attack upon the vital interests of the nation, but would also act as a deterrent of war, as other less powerful potential enemies would abstain from an unequal duel. As the success of our national and foreign policies depends upon our ability to defend them, and such defense is proportional to the armed support given to them, it is necessary, therefore, either to increase the size of the armed forces to a point commensurate with the policies pursued, or to reduce the importance of our policies. First-class policies cannot be upheld with a second-class Navy. The expansion of the political and commercial interests of the United States throughout the world in recent decades has materially increased the risk of conflicts with the national interests of other countries. Diplomacy and a Foreign Service cannot alone adequately support, advance, and protect national policies and interests.

It is a common error to think of the Navy wholly as an instrument of war. Contrariwise, it is as great an organization of peace as it is of war, an instrument of public policy in peace, and a public works project of primary magnitude. Not only does

the Navy represent the power and dignity of this nation abroad and on the high seas, and protect our national interests and citizens in foreign countries, but it cultivates friendly relations and aids in the development of sea-borne commerce. It has made contributions to the welfare of overseas regions where problems of health, sanitation, and education have been under its guidance. On numerous occasions it has brought law and order, peace and safety to regions torn by civil strife.

Every naval officer when abroad, is a representative of the Government. On many occasions, naval officers have been called upon by the Government to perform diplomatic functions and to act for the country in ways other than those customarily associated with naval activities. They have demonstrated fitness for statesmanship and have acquitted themselves with credit. The foreign policy of the United States has been sponsored by and often promulgated by naval men. Much of our early diplomatic history reads like the collective biographies of naval officers. It is necessary to recall only by mention the termination of the tribute levied by the Barbary States in 1815, the negotiations of trade treaties by naval officers with Hawaii in 1826, Samoa in 1839, China in 1840, Japan in 1854, and Korea in 1882. As stated by Charles O. Paullin in his book entitled *Diplomatic Negotiations of American Naval Officers, 1778-1883*,⁵ "A naval officer rather than a civilian was chosen for such diplomatic tasks because he could best unite force with persuasion, a combination always regarded as a requisite in dealing with these peoples, because he often possessed a special knowledge of their governments and customs, and because it was most convenient to select him since he visited every quarter of the globe in the line of his profession."

The relationship of the Navy to American diplomacy has been equally intimate in recent times, although it has been affected by the development of the present efficient Foreign Service, and by radio communications, thus diminishing to a large degree the initiative and independent action of the officers abroad. After 1905 naval officers played an active part in stabilizing the Dominican Government and supervising the collections of customs. For eight years after 1919 Rear Admiral Bristol conducted the affairs of the United States Government in the entire Near East, displaying rare diplomatic ability. For seven years following 1923 Brigadier General Russell, a Marine officer, was High Commissioner in Haiti. American naval officers were appointed with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Nicaragua in 1930 and

²Hearings before the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess., on H. R. 9218, p. 1940.

³*Ibid.*, p. 1955.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 1963.

⁵Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1912.



again in 1932 to supervise the Presidential elections there and to insure justice in their conduct. In the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and at the London Naval Conference in 1909, naval officers were among the plenipotentiary delegates of the United States and participated in the drafting of the rules relating to naval warfare which were drawn up and signed at those gatherings. Naval officers also represented the United States both in technical and plenipotentiary roles at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Needless to say, they played a part quite equal to that of the regular diplomatic officials at the Naval Armaments Conferences in Washington in 1921-1922, Geneva in 1925, London in 1927, 1930, and 1935. Reference to the annual publication of the Department of State, *American Delegations to International Conferences, Congresses, and Expositions and American Representation on International Institutes and Commissions*,⁶ reveals the designation of naval officers as representatives of this country at a large number of varied diplomatic gatherings since 1931, including the 15th Congress of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses (Venice, 1931), 3rd International Hydrographic Conference (Monaco, 1932), General Disarmament Conference (Geneva, 1932-1935), International Radio Conference (Madrid, 1932), 3rd International Conference on Rheumatism (Paris, 1932), 7th International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy (Madrid, 1933), International Congress on Sanitary Aviation (Madrid, 1933), 5th Pacific Science Congress, International Office of Military Medical Documentation (Liège, 1934), International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications (Lisbon, 1934), Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine (Nanking, 1934), International Congress of Photogrammetry (Paris, 1934), Ibero-American Oceanographic Conference (Madrid, 1935), 16th International Congress of Navigation (Brussels, 1935).

All of these activities, briefly mentioned, are over and above the routine tasks faced by the Navy in insuring proper protection of American life and property in other countries, duties which have involved many delicate diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments. While many have argued that the foreigner present in a disturbed area is there at his own risk and should not be given protection, this view finds acceptance neither in international law nor in the foreign policy of the United States. Section 722 of the *Navy Regulations*⁷ specifically provides that:

⁶Published by the Department since 1932 in its Conference Series.

⁷United States Navy Regulations (Washington, 1932).

On occasions where injury to the United States or to citizens thereof is committed or threatened, in violation of the principles of international law or treaty rights, the commander in chief shall consult with the diplomatic representative or consul of the United States, and take such steps as the gravity of the case demands, reporting immediately to the Secretary of the Navy all the facts. The responsibility for any action taken by a naval force, however, rests wholly upon the commanding officer thereof.

Section 723 amplifies the preceding one:

The use of force against a foreign and friendly state, or against anyone within the territories thereof, is illegal. The right of self-preservation, however, is a right which belongs to States as well as to individuals, and in the case of States it includes the protection of the State, its honor, and its possessions, and the lives and property of its citizens against arbitrary violence, actual or impending, whereby the State or its citizens may suffer irreparable injury. The conditions calling for the application of the right of self-preservation cannot be defined before-hand, but must be left to the sound judgment of responsible officers, who are to perform their duties in this respect with all possible care and forbearance. . . .⁸

Chapter X, Section 113, of the printed *Consular Regulations*⁹ advises foreign service officers that under certain conditions they are to communicate directly with naval officers with a view to the display or use of force for the protection of American rights and interests.

**When Naval Force May be Asked.*[†] The Navy is an independent branch of the service, not subject to the orders of the Department of State, and its officers have fixed duties prescribed for them; consuls will, therefore, be careful to ask for the presence of a naval force at their ports only when

(Continued on page 522)

⁸Sec. 724 (2) requires commanding officers to communicate with the Navy Department in Washington before taking forceful action, except in "extreme cases where such action is necessary to save life." Sec. 726 adds the duty of protecting all merchant vessels of the United States engaged in lawful occupations, as well as advancing the commercial interests of the country.

⁹Consular Regulations of the United States (Washington, 1930).

^{*}EDITOR'S NOTE: Sec. IX-F of new Foreign Service Regulations as established by Executive Order No. 8196 of July 8, 1939.

[†]The Regulations contain a footnote quoted from John W. Foster's *Practice of Diplomacy*, to the effect that "The American minister in foreign countries is sometimes called upon to act in concert with a commander of our naval forces. While in cases of emergency or threatened danger to American interests the naval officer is instructed to put himself in communication with the diplomatic representative of the country, he does not thereby come under his orders. . . ."



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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
SCHOLARSHIPS

The Board of Editors of the JOURNAL announces in this issue the winner of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL Scholarship for the scholastic year 1939-40. (See page 499.) The Editors note with pleasure that a greater number of applications for this scholarship were submitted this year than ever before, indicating an augmented interest in this subject. Due to this wider interest, the competition was closer this year than at any time in the history of the award and the many excellent records submitted made it very difficult for the Editors to make a final decision.

In this issue of the JOURNAL is also announced the winner of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship (See page 499). The names of the winners of the two scholarships offered separately by the Foreign Service Association will appear in the October issue.

Notices are published in the JOURNAL some time prior to the expiration date of the acceptance of applications for these scholarships and explanations are set forth as to the required general form of the application.

In order that JOURNAL readers may better distinguish between these scholarships, the Editors take this opportunity to give a brief resumé of the history and purpose of the awards.

Journal Scholarship

One of the objectives of the JOURNAL since 1933 was the accumulation of a reserve fund sufficient to protect the magazine against possible decline in revenue. That objective was attained in 1936 and at Mr. Harry McBride's suggestion the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association adopted a resolution that a JOURNAL Scholarship fund of not to exceed \$300.00 annually be established. This is financed from the *income* from the JOURNAL's reserve fund. This scholarship is intended primarily for students attending the regular course in *preparatory schools in the United States*, preference being given to those entering the final year of such schools, and is open to the children of members of the American Foreign Service who are also members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within the above categories.

This scholarship of \$300.00 is awarded as soon as practicable after July first of each year, the final date for receipt of applications.

Association Scholarship

In 1932 the Foreign Service Association adopted

(Continued on page 517)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

At his press conference on July 11, Secretary Hull informed correspondents that he had felt throughout each stage of the consideration of peace and neutrality legislation during the current session of Congress that the interests of peace and the security of the United States require that the Department should continue to urge the adoption of the principles of the following six-point program: 1. To prohibit American ships, irrespective of what they may be carrying, from entering combat areas; 2. To restrict travel by American citizens in combat areas; 3. To provide that the export of goods destined for belligerents shall be preceded by transfer of title to the foreign purchaser; 4. To continue the existing legislation respecting loans and credits to nations at war; 5. To regulate the solicitation and collection in this country of funds for belligerents; and 6. To continue the National Munitions Control Board and the system of arms export and import licenses.

On July 14 a statement by Secretary Hull on peace and neutrality was transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt.

On the same date the Secretary received the Argentine Ambassador, Señor Don Felipe A. Espil, who introduced Senator Alberto Figueroa, of Argentina, and on July 19 he received six European delegates to the Baptist World Alliance Convention held at Atlanta, Georgia.

On July 21 the Secretary received the Counselor of the Chilean Embassy, Señor Don Guillermo Gazitua, who introduced Senator Michels and Representative Benjamin Claro, of Chile.

On July 26 the Department released for publication the text of a note addressed on that date by

the Secretary to the Japanese Ambassador giving notice of the Government's desire that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911 be terminated, effective six months from that date.

Ceremonies were held in the Secretary's office on July 27 upon the occasion of the exchange of ratifications between the Secretary and the Ambassador of Panama, Señor Dr. Don Augusto S. Boyd, of the General Treaty of 1936 between the United States and Panama, providing for a revision in certain particulars and supplementation of the Convention for the Construction of the Panama Canal concluded between the two nations in 1903. On the same occasion the Secretary and the Ambassador exchanged ratifications of a Convention Regarding the Construction of a Trans-Isthmian Highway between the cities of Panama and Colón.

On July 31 the Secretary received the Danish Minister, Mr. Otto Wadsted, prior to the latter's departure for his new post in Rome.

On August 1 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington by train for White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, for a vacation of several weeks.

The Under Secretary

Under Secretary Welles, who served as Acting Secretary during Mr. Hull's absence, made public on August 4 for release on the following day the text of notes exchanged at Moscow between Mr. Stuart E. Grummon, as Chargé d'Affaires, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, renewing for another year the commercial agreement of 1937 between the two nations.

On August 14 the Under Secretary issued a statement concerning the Mexican oil situation.



Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre was nominated by President Roosevelt on July 26 as High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, succeeding Mr. Paul V. McNutt, and the Senate confirmed the nomination on July 29. Mr. Sayre took his new oath of office on August 8 in ceremonies held in the executive offices of Secretary of the Interior Ickes. Among those present were Secretary and Mrs. Ickes, Vice President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth, Attorney General Murphy, Social Security Administrator McNutt, Admiral H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, former Attorney General Homer Cummings, and about 100 personal friends and administrative heads from the State, Justice and Interior Departments.

Mr. Sayre was the subject of numerous complimentary editorials and on August 10 the White House announced that President Roosevelt had sent a letter congratulating him on his service as Assistant Secretary of State and wishing him success in his new position.

Following a vacation at their cottage at Martha's Vineyard, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre planned to return to Washington in early September and to sail from San Francisco, possibly on the S.S. *President Cleveland* on September 22.

Two persons from the Department will join the staff of Mr. Sayre. Woodbury Willoughby, of the Division of Trade Agreements, has been appointed his executive assistant. In addition, Mr. Sayre will take as a stenographer, Miss Anna Belle Newcomb, who has been in the Department since about 1927.

On July 18, Macmillan Company, publishers, announced publication of a book by Mr. Sayre, "The Way Forward," described as a discussion of the trade agreements program.

* * *
Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle was the principal speaker at a dinner of the National Conference of Catholic Charities held at Denver on August 10.

Assistant Secretary Grady

Dr. Henry F. Grady, vice chairman of the Tariff Commission and Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements of the Department from 1934 to 1936, was nominated by President Roosevelt on August 2 to succeed Mr. Sayre as Assistant Secretary. He was confirmed by the Senate on August 4 and was sworn in at the Department on August 8, assuming his new duties immediately and occupying the offices vacated by Mr. Sayre.

* * *

Ambassador Norman Armour

The Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Norman Armour, was named by President Roosevelt as his special representative at the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of General José Felix Estigarribia, until recently Paraguayan Minister to the United States, as President of Paraguay on August 15.

* * *

Ambassador Frank P. Corrigan

The Ambassador to Venezuela, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, sailed from New York City with Mrs. Corrigan and their son, Edward, on the S.S. *Santa Rosa* on July 28 for his post.

* * *

Ambassador J. Butler Wright

The Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. J. Butler Wright, returned to Habana by airplane on July 19 after a stay of six days in Washington for consultations in the Division of the American Republics.

* * *

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The recently-appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, accompanied by Mrs. Steinhardt and their daughter, arrived in Moscow on August 8 after journeying from Washington via Paris, Berlin and Riga. He presented his credentials to M. Kalinin, president of the executive committee of the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin on August 11.



High Commissioner Sayre



Ambassador Joseph E. Davies

The Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. Joseph E. Davies, visited the Department on July 18 and 19 following his arrival from his post. He returned to Washington on July 28 and was received by President Roosevelt at the White House, after which he resumed his vacation at his summer camp in the Adirondacks. In early August Ambassador and Mrs. Davies boarded their yacht, *Sea Cloud*, on the Rhode Island coast and started on a cruise along the Long Island coast. With them was Mr. Davies' son-in-law and daughter, Senator and Mrs. Millard E. Tydings.

* * *

Ambassador Claude G. Bowers

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, accompanied by Mrs. Bowers, sailed for their new post from New York City on August 11 on the S.S. *Santa Maria*.

* * *

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson

The press reported that the Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, was host to members of the Embassy staff at Chungking at luncheon on August 9 upon the first anniversary of the establishment of the Embassy there and that they reminisced on the difficulties of working at the outset there in the cramped confines of four rooms.

The Ambassador was quoted as recalling: "We used empty cigarette cases to put the typewriters on; we sat on bamboo chairs and had to canvass the community to get enough desks to go around. One of my clearest recollections was that in the midst of our tribulations we received a copy of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL with pictures of the luxurious new U. S. Embassy in Paris. My experiences of the first days in Chungking were only equalled when many years ago I established a consular office in an operating room in the Yale-in-China Hospital at Changsha and worked in a tent in Yokohama after the Japanese earthquake in 1923."

Minister Douglas Jenkins

The recently-appointed Minister to Bolivia, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, accompanied by Mrs. Jenkins, arrived in New York City on August 3 on the S.S. *Washington* and remained there for two days visiting the World's Fair. Mr. Jenkins proceeded to the Department and spent 10 days on a period of instruction in the Division of the American Republics, and left by automobile on August 17 for his home in Charleston, South Carolina, where he was joined by Mrs. Jenkins, who meanwhile visited a sister in Atlanta, Georgia. They planned to spend part of their home leave visiting relatives in South Carolina and Georgia before returning to Washington on early September and proceeding to La Paz possibly on the S.S. *Santa Lucia* sailing from New York City on October 6.

* * *

Minister John Cudahy

The Minister to Ireland, Mr. John Cudahy, returning from a brief stay at his home in Milwaukee, visited Washington on July 28 and lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House. He sailed from New York City on August 2 on the S.S. *Normandie* en route to Dublin. The press stated on August 14 that Miss Anne Bullitt, daughter

of Ambassador Bullitt, was visiting the Minister and Mrs. Cudahy at the Legation in Dublin and that she was received by the President of Ireland, Dr. Douglas Hyde, on that date.

* * *

Minister Edwin L. Neville

The Minister to Thailand (Siam), Mr. Edwin L. Neville, accompanied by Mrs. Neville, visited the Department in early August, following their arrival from Bangkok. They planned to spend part of their home leave at the home of Mrs. Neville's father, Mr. Charles Baird, in Conway, New Hampshire.

(Continued on page 511)



Assistant Secretary Grady

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.— <i>Union of South Africa</i>	HALL, CARLOS C.— <i>Panama</i>
BARNES, WILLIAM— <i>Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay</i>	HICKOK, THOMAS A.— <i>Philippines</i>
BECK, WILLIAM H.— <i>Norway, Sweden</i>	JOSSELYN, PAUL R.— <i>British Columbia</i>
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.— <i>U.S.S.R.</i>	KENNAN, GEORGE F.— <i>Bohemia</i>
BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.— <i>Belgium, Holland</i>	KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.— <i>Baltic countries</i>
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.— <i>Venezuela, Colombia</i>	LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.— <i>Turkey</i>
BUTLER, GEORGE— <i>Peru</i>	LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.— <i>Central America</i>
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.— <i>Yugoslavia</i>	LYON, CECIL B.— <i>Chile</i>
DICKOVER, ERLE R.— <i>Netherlands Indies</i>	MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.— <i>Mexico</i>
ELBRICK, C. BURKE— <i>Poland</i>	MILLS, SHELDON T.— <i>Romania</i>
ENGLISH, ROBERT— <i>Eastern Canada</i>	PLITT, EDWIN A.— <i>Northern France</i>
FERRIS, WALTON C.— <i>Great Britain</i>	REAMS, R. BORDEN— <i>Denmark</i>
FULLER, GEORGE G.— <i>Central Canada</i>	SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.— <i>Tokyo area</i>
GADE, GERHARD— <i>Ecuador</i>	SERVICE, JOHN S.— <i>Central China</i>
GROTH, EDWARD M.— <i>India</i>	SMITH, E. TALROT— <i>Nairobi area, Kenya</i>
	WASSON, THOMAS C.— <i>West coast of Africa</i>
	American Embassy, Berlin— <i>Germany</i>
	American Consulate General, Algiers— <i>Algeria</i>
	American Consulate, Yokohama— <i>Yokohama area</i>

PANAMÁ

News of the ratification of the new treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panamá by the United States Senate on July 25, 1939, revising the treaty of 1903, was received by the Panamanian people with one of the most enthusiastic and spontaneous demonstrations of public approbation ever witnessed in the history of the country. The news spread quickly in Panamá City during the afternoon, and was welcomed with the clamor of church bells and fire sirens. Instructions were issued for the closing of public offices and schools.

COLÓN

The ratification of the Panamá Treaty was wildly celebrated in Colón on the night of July 26th, culminating in a demonstration in front of the Consulate. Over 3,000 persons, including the Bombero Band and most of the Fire and Police Departments were led in "vivas" and the singing of the National Anthems by the Governor of Colón, Inocencio Galindo, Jr.

CARLOS C. HALL.

YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA IS NOT GREYNA GREEN

Filled with civic pride, so to speak, the writer made an attempt to prove the Consulate at Yokohama to be a rival of Greyna Green, and if possible to claim preeminence in marriage assists among our consular establishments. When the statistics were completed, from the 1923 earthquake to date, it was found that only 151 marriages, or less than 10 a year, had been "solemnized," as the newspapers say, with our blessing. That isn't so hot for a Greyna Green, and there are probably other consular offices with more to talk about. October is the favorite month, with June in eighth place. Since hostilities began in the Orient, weddings have declined. Of the 302 participants in holy matrimony, 63 were not Americans. Twenty-three of the alien spouses were British, 18 were Japanese, 9 were Philippine and the rest were "scattered." If other officers have more interesting details, Yokohama would be glad to hear them.



Consul George Gregg Fuller greets Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway during their recent visit to Winnipeg. The Crown Princess wears her national costume in celebration of a Norwegian holiday.



BORDEAUX

In April, 1938, the JOURNAL published an article by W. Perry George entitled "Degustation." This article, which deals with wine tasting, now appears with translation and a few changes in a publication of the "Société de l'Annuaire de la Gironde," which is a subsidiary organization of the Havas Agency. The article has caused comment all over Europe and Mr. George, since its publication, has received letters from far and wide asking his advice on wines.

The head of the "Société de l'Annuaire de la Gironde" considers it the best article on wine tasting that he has seen, and M. Fernand Ginestet, owner of Chateau Margaux and head of one of the great wine organizations of the Bordeaux region, made a speech about the article at a banquet of the Consular Corps at Bordeaux some months ago which was a very flattering tribute to Mr. George's knowledge of wines.

MONTREAL

According to the Montreal Star, "Homer" M. Byington, the American Consul General, stepped to the plate recently and knocked out a "homer" for the Consular team against the St. Margaret All-Stars. Victory was thus had by a margin of 9 to 3. Dick Ford got high recommendation for "snappy all round play," while the fielding of Bob Cavanaugh and Joe Touchette was a notable feature. The game featured a farewell party given by the Fords for the Boernsteins, who leave shortly for their new post at Leghorn.

ROBERT ENGLISH.



Consul General and Mrs. Caldwell entertained the McNutts upon their visit to Tientsin. Left to right: Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss McNutt, Mrs. McNutt, Consul General Caldwell.



Photograph by Knowlton V. Hicks

Consul General Clinton E. MacEachran receives the salute from the U.S.S. *New York* which visited Halifax in June.

HALIFAX

During June the U.S.S. *New York*, *Texas* and *Arkansas* entered Halifax harbor for an eight-day visit. The 4,000 officers, midshipmen and men on board the three ships were given an enthusiastic welcome by officials and individuals.

The American Consul General, Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran, and Mrs. MacEachran gave a reception at the Nova Scotian Hotel attended by the Admiral, several officers and 75 midshipmen and approximately 300 Haligonians.

Although the British royal visit in Halifax was limited to seven short hours, Their Majesties were given a royal welcome by the population of Halifax and the several thousand visitors who had journeyed from all over the Maritime provinces and from the United States to see the farewell party when Their Majesties sailed.

At the official reception in Province House (Nova Scotia's Parliament Building) and at the luncheon given at the Nova Scotian Hotel, the American Consul General and Mrs. MacEachran were presented to Their Majesties. Commander Raymond McEligott, in command of the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Champlain*, then in port, was also a guest at the luncheon.

KNOWLTON V. HICKS.

(Continued on page 518)



A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

INSIDE ASIA, by John Gunther. Harpers, 1939, pp. 598, index and bibliography. \$3.50.

A journalistic primer of facts and trends. The author, whose years of experience went to the making of the deservedly popular *Inside Europe*, has attempted to do the same for Asia after some months spent in traversing the fringes of that continent. According to the dust cover the book "covers everything that is happening in the Orient" . . .

If you are content with information at second or third hand you will find the book gossipy and readable, a kind of Washington Merry-Go-Round of the Asia with which the West is in contact. Some of the interpretations and conclusions, as would be expected in any Asiatic omnibus, are either inadequate or even faulty.

J. RIVES CHILDS.

WORLD ECONOMY IN TRANSITION, by Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Published by the Council of Foreign Relations, New York. \$3.00.

Professor Staley adduces considerable statistics and charts to show that the interdependence of various sections of the world is ever-increasing through technological advances. The manufacture of such a relatively simple and universal object as the telephone, for instance, requires raw products from some thirty-seven countries. The trend of technology is directly opposed to restrictions on international trade.

The trend of politics, however, in many nations today is towards greater restrictions on international trade. This trend towards economic nationalism makes war seem the only means of obtaining raw materials. Secretary Hull's trade agreement program is the one favorable element opposed to economic nationalism in the world today. "A policy of economic nationalism by the United States would lessen its own productivity and that of the world, and would promote conflict and war all over the world by giving support to the view that with peaceful trade blocked, military conquest is the only path to economic opportunity."

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY IN THE SPANISH CIVIL STRIFE, by Norman J. Padelford, Professor of International Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. 710 pages, including index. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1939. Price, \$6.00.

In the first sentence of the Preface to this work Dr. Padelford remarks that "insurrections and civil wars in Spain customarily have been productive of international complications." If history has shown the truth of this statement in the past, the events of the last three years have amply demonstrated its current applicability.

In this hook the author presents a factual survey of the varied and complex problems of international law and diplomacy to which the recent Spanish conflict gave rise. Foremost among them was the problem of intervention with which 27 European nations wrestled month after month in the Non-Intervention Committee at London. Most important for the student of international law and relations are the numerous notes, declarations, laws, decrees, and regulations constituting the basis of the non-intervention system and governing its application by the member states. The full texts of these documents, now for the first time assembled and made available together to the public, occupy nearly 400 pages of Appendices.

Other international problems arising from the Spanish conflict make an impressive list, and are analyzed by the author in a refreshingly objective and unbiassed manner.

ERIC WENDELIN.

FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION NOTICE

With a view to affording an opportunity for Foreign Service Officers to meet informally, the American Foreign Service Association has reserved space in the basement of the Hourglass Restaurant, 732 14th Street, Washington, D. C. (next to Trans-lux Theatre), on Wednesdays at 1 o'clock. There is no need to make advance reservations, there will be no speeches or other formality, and each person will order individually from the regular menu. Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department, as well as those passing through or temporarily in Washington are invited to attend. Officers of the Department of State are also welcome.



PRESS COMMENT

EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT

In naming Dr. Henry F. Grady as Assistant Secretary of State to replace Francis B. Sayre, recently appointed High Commissioner to the Philippines, President Roosevelt has made a wholly logical appointment.

Dr. Grady is exceptionally well qualified for his new post, which will place him in direct charge of reciprocal trade agreements policy. His interest and experience in matters involving American foreign trade is of many years' standing. He has seen service in the field as trade commissioner and commercial attaché. He was for a time head of the research division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and during the early years of the present Administration was chief of the trade agreements division of the Department of State. For nine years professor of international trade and dean of the College of Commerce of the University of California. Dr. Grady has, since 1937, been vice chairman of the Tariff Commission.

Few policies of the Roosevelt Administration have won more thoughtful support than the carefully managed trade agreements program. In this constructive endeavor Dr. Grady has throughout played a very important rôle. His new post will increase the sphere of his usefulness and permit him to devote his energy, tact and keen intelligence to the important task of clearing the channels of international trade.—*Washington Post*, August 3, 1939.

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
SCHOLARSHIP

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL Scholarship for the scholastic year 1939-40 has been awarded to Miss Alice Winslow, daughter of Mr. Rollin R. Winslow, recently appointed Consul at Quebec.

Miss Winslow attends Salem Academy at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and during the last semester, made a good average on her studies. The Academy reports that she is "exceedingly conscientious and thorough, talented in art, and has made outstanding achievements in her particular field." Her average on English, Algebra, History and Art, for the first term at Lynchburg High School, which she previously attended, was 93.

The JOURNAL wishes Miss Winslow continued success.

COVER PICTURE

This photograph of a family scene in Liberia was sent to the JOURNAL a number of years ago from an anonymous source.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN
SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship has awarded one-half of the Scholarship for the year 1939-40 to Mr. Damon C. Woods, Jr., and has divided the other half equally between Miss Natalie Louise Boyle and Mr. Caleb W. Davis.

Mr. Woods is the son of the late Damon C. Woods; Miss Boyle is the daughter of Mr. Lewis V. Boyle, American Consul, Agua Prieta, Mexico; and Mr. Davis is the son of Mr. Leslie A. Davis, American Consul General, Glasgow, Scotland.

ANNUAL HANDICAP GOLF TOURNAMENT

The Department of State Recreation Association announces the Annual Handicap Golf Tournament to be held 9:30 A. M., Saturday morning, September 16, at the Loudoun Golf and Country Club, Purcellville, Virginia, one hour's drive from Washington.

It is expected that a number of Foreign Service Officers and other officers of the Department will participate.

August 9, 1939.

Secretary,
American Foreign Service Association,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

The Military-Naval Club of New York is housed in the very commodious and beautiful quarters of the Columbia University Club, at 4 West 43rd Street, New York.

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Communications with reference to the foregoing may be addressed to Colonel C. Sidney Haight, Secretary, 4 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y., or to the undersigned at same address.

Very truly yours,

ROBERTSON HONEY,
Foreign Service Officer, Retired.



THE STAFFS OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE GENERAL, MEXICO CITY

Reading from left to right: Front row: Consul Charles L. DeVault; Edward D. McLaughlin, Assistant Commercial Attaché; Commander Wallace M. Dillon, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air; Consul General James B. Stewart; The Ambassador, Josephus Daniels; Pierre de L. Boal, Counsellor of Embassy; Consul Geo. P. Shaw; Consul Joseph F. Burt (temporarily assigned with the Agrarian Commission); George H. Winters, Second Secretary.

Second row: Consul Robert C. McGregor, Jr.; Consul Willard Galbraith; Vice Consul S. Roger Tyler, Jr.; Stephen E. Aguirre, Third Secretary; Hugh Corby Fox, Third Secretary; John Willard Carrigan, Third Secretary.

Third row: Leon Gaithe; J. Worth Banner; Roger P. Carlson; Vice Consul Fulton Freeman; Vice Consul George F. Scherer; Vice Consul Oscar Frederickson; Vice Consul Robert Grinnell; Vice Consul V. Harwood Blocker; Hugo V. Newell; John W. Hill; Vice Consul W. John Wilson, Jr.

Fourth row: Miss Rosa E. Cabanes; Mrs. Dorothy C. Sharp; Miguel Esciza y V.; Mrs. Latta J. Webber; Belden S. Howell; Mrs. Helen Hall; Miss Auriel C. Friedrich; Mrs. Kathleen C. Taylor; Mrs. Annette Flgger.

Fifth row: Miss Juanita Smethurst; Miss Margaret Crowley; Mrs. Elizabeth Eistetter; Mrs. Lee Bohan Douglas; Miss Lonise Carnes; Miss Herma Pulvermacher; Roberto S. Solis.

Sixth row: Miss Cecilia Kays; Miss Katharine B. Knox; Standlee L. Rank; Miss Eleanor M. Struck; Flavio Cortés (Chief Chancery Messenger); Alejandro Malo, Messenger.

Seventh row: Mrs. Mary B. de Martinez Rico; Miss Elizabeth Beers; Mr. Hector Sanchez-Azeona.

Eighth row: Ana Maria Hernandez; Mariano Dominguez, messenger; Santiago Ramirez, watchman; Fernando Cortés, chauffeur; Trinidad Osornio, messenger.

Ninth row: José Flores; Cornelio Gonzalez, gardener; Francisco Hernandez (Chief Messenger); Antonio Villanueva, Chancery Guard; José Valléjo, messenger; Ernesto Monnier, porter.

Tenth row: Pablo Gomez, messenger; Juan Angel Diaz, messenger; Segundo Fernandez, valet; Manuel Franco, messenger; Miguel Ugarte, porter; Patricio Suarez, gate keeper.

Absent: Colonel W. M. Freehof, Military Attaché; Thomas H. Lockett, Commercial Attaché; Raleigh A. Gibson, Second Secretary; John C. Fuess, Vice Consul; Victor H. Loftus, Vice Consul in charge of District Disbursing; Thomas B. Webber, Clerk, Office Consulate General; Miss Roberta Duncan, Clerk, Office Consulate General; Miss Carlota Constantine, Clerk, Office of Naval Attaché; Miss Klara Koesis, Clerk, Embassy; J. Garcia Luchichi, Clerk, Office of Commercial Attaché.



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OPEN AIR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 483)

The Landamann, chief executive, stepped forward and launched into a long speech, which to our relief was in high German instead of "Schwyzertütsch." Seriously he reviewed the alarming events of recent European history and their potentially sinister portent for this little people, this free and liberal people in the heart of Europe. He touched on the hopes which had been stirred by the American President, "who spoke with the heart of all Americans," in launching his appeal to Hitler and Mussolini for guarantees and a conference. When the Landamann had concluded his sober speech, there was only a stir in the audience, no applause, let alone the shouts with which any peroration would have been greeted in Switzerland's southern neighbor.

So we came to the real business of the day, the election of officers, for in this canton the Landesgemeinde does not pass upon the year's activities, nor consider taxes or other projects of law. The two nominees for the high office of Landamann had been chosen by a nominating committee and though other nominations were called for, none were heard. The voting was by show of hands and proved to be very close, a fact which brought a murmur from the crowd and repeated requests for a vote since the officers could not make up their minds as to the winner. Only after a candidate withdrew, saying he did not wish election save with the unanimous voice of the electors, did his opponent carry the day.

Now came perhaps the most solemn moments of all. The retiring Landamann, who had previously held up his seal of office before the sight of all and returned to the people the powers with which they had invested him, read to the new chief executive the oath of office. The latter repeated the oath phrase by phrase and holding aloft the seal in his turn, promised the people to serve them as faithfully as he could. Having thus affixed his signature to the social compact, as it were (how John Locke or Rousseau would have enjoyed being present!) he called upon the people to affix theirs. Phrase by phrase he read them a solemn oath whereby they promised to obey the laws and behave as good citizens, supporting their newly chosen leaders. Phrase by phrase the oath rumbled back to him, the words quite indistinguishable, but the upraised hands and the reverberating seriousness making it perhaps the most impressive act I had ever witnessed.

With precision and thoroughness the rest of the officers were then chosen, nominations having previously been made in every case. Frequently, for these subordinate offices, additional nominations



were called out from the crowd and were all accepted, no matter how long the list became. Election was arrived at by elimination, and there was a subdued roll of laughter whenever some unfortunate citizen, nominated by an overzealous friend, got only two or three hands in his favor. Several elections were close but the decisions of the chair were never questioned and ill-feeling appeared totally absent.

After an hour and a half of immobility in that chill air, we were a little relieved to have the Landsgemeinde brought to a close for another year. Not a cheer or a handclap had been heard from beginning to end. The procession re-formed and marched out with the same painful slowness. The free men of Appenzell melted slowly out of the square, having performed an ancient duty, having relieved the oldest known example of direct democracy. To me as a political scientist, and to all four of us as Americans, it had been a scene of quiet reassurance in a part of the world where too many men no longer speak their own minds and it is widely assumed, indeed, that the common man has no mind.

MARRIAGES

Rupprecht-Prado. Mrs. Mercedes Prado and Mr. William G. Rupprecht, Vice Consul at Port Limon, were married on June 28.

Hopper-Hayes. Miss Sue Cushing Hayes of Chipewewa Falls, Wisconsin, and Mr. George D. Hopper, Consul General at Winnipeg, were married in Chipewewa Falls on July 8.

Mr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, served from August 5 to 18 as a lieutenant colonel of the Military Intelligence Reserve Corps at Manassas, Virginia.

I. Q.'s HAVE A MARKET VALUE

One does not hear so many dirty cracks about white spats nowadays from the strong and brave. The career men in the State Department kept their shirts on during the recurring war crisis when some of the bone and sinew succumbed to the moaning trembles. We seem to be returning to the old idea of training men for diplomatic work, instead of closing our eyes and picking them by touch.

Secretary Cordell Hull has been running the applicants for State Department jobs through a fine mesh lately. Out of 400 plus candidates in a recent examination only 20 plus got jobs.—*Nation's Business*, June, 1939.

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Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 8, 1939:

Stuart E. Grummon of Newark, New Jersey, First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Moscow, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

David Williamson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Edward J. Sparks of New York, New York, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Mr. Sparks will serve in dual capacity.

Allen Haden of Memphis, Tennessee, Third Secretary of Embassy, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. Mr. Haden will serve in dual capacity.

Julius Wadsworth of Middletown, Connecticut, American Consul at Danzig, now on leave of absence in the United States, will resign from the Foreign Service effective September 6, 1939.

Robert M. McClintock of Altadena, California, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland. Mr. McClintock will serve in dual capacity.

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

Donald C. Dunham of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective upon the expiration of authorized leave of absence.

Samuel J. Fletcher of Kittery Point, Maine, American Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned American Consul at Tientsin, China.

Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Cleveland, Ohio, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping,

China, has been assigned American Consul at Saigon, French Indochina.

Harry E. Stevens of Alameda, California, American Consul at Hankow, China, has been assigned Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

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

Lampton Berry of Columbia, Mississippi, assigned American Vice Consul at Durban, Union of South Africa.

Roland K. Beycr of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, assigned American Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Robert P. Chalker of Pensacola, Florida, assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Meredith Weatherby of Waco, Texas, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Alfred T. Wellborn of New Orleans, Louisiana, assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Ralph C. Getsinger of Detroit, Michigan, assigned American Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

George D. Henderson of Palo Alto, California, assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

R. Kenneth Oakley of Fort Smith, Arkansas, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

M. Robert Rutherford of Missoula, Montana, assigned American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

J. Kittredge Vinson of Houston, Texas, assigned American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

Non-Career

Walter T. Costello of San Francisco, California, American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been appointed American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.

Erich W. A. Hoffman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Tirana, Albania, has been

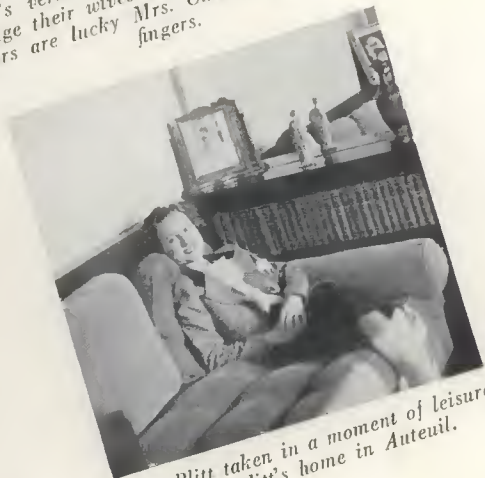




Consuls Prescott Childs and Claude Hall occupy the cheering section on Vice Consul Smith's veranda in Port of Spain and encourage their wives at badminton. If crossed fingers are lucky Mrs. Childs leads by four fingers.



Charlotte Reams in Copenhagen has the Scandinavians beat at their own game and makes the most beautiful multi-colored articles on her loom.



Jane Plitt taken in a moment of leisure at the Plitt's home in Auteuil.



The Robert Wilsons enjoying an outing near Buenos Aires.

◆ SERVICE GLIMPSES ◆



Vice Consul and Mrs. Olds and Vice Consuls Ellis and Goetzmann celebrated a winter day on the beach at Varadero, Cuba.



Consular vardeville al fresco at Florence. Vice Consul Washbourne performs with Vice Consul Withey and Mrs. Washbourne as audience.



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appointed American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R.

The appointment of Stephen B. Vaughn of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, now American Vice Consul at Breslau, Germany, as American Vice Consul at London, England, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Vaughn has been appointed American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Casimir T. Zawadzki of Buffalo, New York, American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at London, England.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 28, 1939:

H. Merle Cochran of Tucson, Arizona, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of W. Perry George of Gadsden, Alabama, now American Consul at Bordeaux, France, as American Consul at Calcutta, India, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. George has been assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Leonard N. Green of Minnesota, American Consul assigned to the Department of State, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective upon the expiration of authorized leave of absence.

Joseph F. McGurk of Paterson, New Jersey, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned First Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, France.

Gordon H. Mattison of Wooster, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation there, and will serve in a dual capacity.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE CYCLOPS

(Continued from page 486)

stowed so that it suddenly shifted in heavy weather and capsized the vessel. Greatest credence is given to a belief that the ship ran suddenly into a heavy localized storm which was later reported to have occurred in that vicinity.

Late in the summer of 1918, the Consulate General received an anonymous letter reporting the conversation of a German who maintained that on July 26, 1918, the U.S.S. *Cyclops* was being held in German waters as a prize, all on board having been made prisoners and said he: "you can tell your friends that as regards Mr. Gottschalk he is a prisoner in Berlin and the Germans are laughing well at the Americans and consider them fools to think that a ship of that size with so many people on board could disappear in a disaster and not

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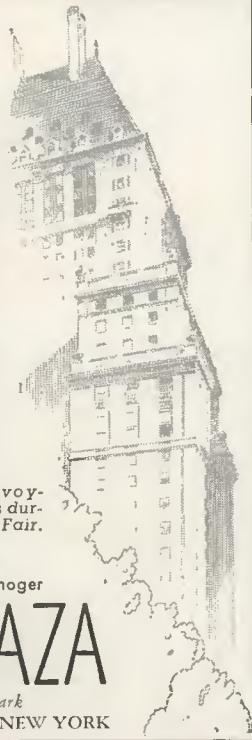
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leave a trace." It later developed that the German referred to was the son-in-law of a local Brazilian and was considered a person entitled to some credence. A similar unsubstantiated report was made by an American bluejacket who had been a prisoner in German waters. However, these stories never received verification and merely served to keep burning a faint gleam of hope that the much beloved and respected Consul General and his companions were still alive. It was later reported that after the War the German Admiralty denied any knowledge of the fate of the *Cyclops*.

Another mystery connected with the loss of the U.S.S. *Cyclops* took the form of an advertisement which appeared in the columns of the local *Journal Do Commercio* on April 16, 1918, a translation of which reads as follows (published names of the persons have been replaced by fictitious names):

"MORITZ GOTTSCHALK"

"John Doe, Richard Roe and Charles Smith having received the sad news of the death of their esteemed friend Moritz Gottschalk invite his friends to attend a mass which will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, at the Candelaria Church at 10 o'clock in memory of his soul."

Every effort to determine the identity of the person or persons who inserted the above advertisement met with failure but the investigation indicated that their names were not as written in the notice. No mass had been requested at the Candelaria Church.

What was the purpose of that notice? Apparently we shall never know. As delivered to the newspaper, it was written in good Portuguese on coarse paper apparently with a typewriter of a kind similar to those manufactured in Germany.

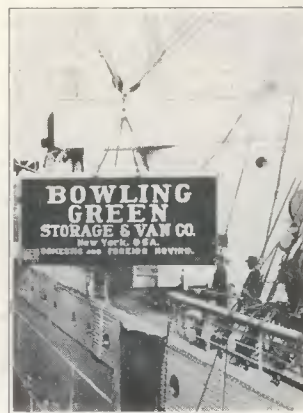
Volume III, file 123, of the official correspondence of the Consulate General in 1918, represents one of the finest obituaries ever written for an American consular officer. The flood of condolences received from personal friends and officials in all parts of the world bear ample testimony to the warmth of Mr. Gottschalk's personality and his general efficiency. If the volume above-mentioned represents a fitting obituary, then likewise does the American Chamber of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro represent a fitting and enduring monument to Mr. Gottschalk's memory since he took a leading part in its foundation. It is one of the most energetic and efficient of the American Chambers of Commerce in foreign lands and so reflects enduring credit upon its unhappy founder whose fate remains so obscure.

EDITOR'S NOTE: On the Memorial Tablet erected by members of the American Foreign Service Association in honor of the diplomatic and consular officers who while on active duty lost their lives under tragic circumstances, and located in the north entrance hall of the department of State Building, appears this inscription: "Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, Lost at sea, 1918."

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- Herbert C. Biar, Esq.,
% Leland Hotel,
Leland Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
- The Honorable
Robert Woods Bliss,
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Washington, D. C.
- Frank Bohr, Esq.,
516 N. Seventh Street,
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Serikova 4,
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% Mrs. Mary A. Bucklin,
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NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 495)

Minister John F. Montgomery

The Minister to Hungary, Mr. John F. Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery, left New York City at the beginning of August and planned to visit in New Haven, Connecticut, and later to sojourn in Manchester, Vermont, before returning to Budapest.

* * *

Minister Alvin M. Owsley

The Minister to Denmark, Mr. Alvin M. Owsley, visited the Department on July 24 after arrival from Copenhagen. The White House made public on July 26 that the Minister had tendered his resignation two weeks previously and that it had been accepted by President Roosevelt on July 26 in a letter expressing the latter's appreciation of Mr. Owsley's services.

* * *

Minister Ray Atherton

The nomination of Mr. Ray Atherton, Minister to Bulgaria, to be Minister to Denmark was sent by President Roosevelt to the Senate on August 4. The nomination was confirmed on August 4.

* * *

Minister Bert Fish

The nomination of Mr. Bert Fish, Minister to Egypt, to be also Minister to Saudi Arabia, was sent to the Senate by the President on July 26. The nomination was confirmed on August 3.

* * *

Foreign Service Officers

John B. Ocheltree, Third Secretary and Consul at San José, arrived in Washington by airplane on July 23 from San José via San Salvador, where he spent two days, and Tegucigalpa, where he spent five days. He left Washington by plane on August 3 for Port-au-Prince on a temporary detail of two or three months at the Legation, at the conclusion of which he was scheduled to return to his duties in connection with the boundary dispute between Honduras and Nicaragua.

* * *

Harold D. Finley, who recently assumed his new duties in the Division of the American Republics upon arrival from his last post at Port-au-Prince, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division on July 17 to fill the position vacated by George H. Butler, now Second Secretary at Lima.



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F. B. Stevens

Francis B. Stevens, Third Secretary at Pretoria, arrived in New York City on July 20 on the S.S. *Manhattan* on home leave after having been en route from Capetown since his departure on April 26. Proceeding on official business he visited 13 points along the west coast of Africa, including stops in Angola, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, French Guinea and Morocco.

He proceeded via Marseille and Paris to Le Havre. He reported at the Department on July 24 for a detail of 30 days in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, at the conclusion of which he and Mrs. Stevens, who preceded him to the United States, planned to motor through New England and eastern Canada.

* * *

Samuel Reber, until recently Second Secretary at Rome, arrived in New York City on July 20 on the S.S. *Manhattan*. Following a 10-day vacation at his home in Tyringham Valley in the Berkshires in Massachusetts he reported for duty on July 31 in the Division of European Affairs.

* * *



S. Reber

Edward P. Lawton, Second Secretary at Habana, concluded a brief detail in the Division of the American Republics on July 15 while on home leave and left with Mrs. Lawton for a visit with the latter's parents in New Canaan, Connecticut, returning to Habana during the first week of August.

* * *

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., Consul at Pernambuco, entered upon a temporary detail of approximately three weeks in the Division of the American Republics on August 8 while on home leave.

* * *

Raymond H. Geist, Consul and First Secretary at Berlin, was the subject of a lengthy illustrated article entitled "Trouble-Shooter in Berlin," which appeared in the July 23 issue of the *New York Times* magazine.

Walter C. Thurston, recently appointed as Counselor at Moscow, has purchased "Sully," one of the most interesting Colonial houses of northern Virginia and proposes eventually to make his home there, according to the Washington press. The house, located in Fairfax County near Chantilly, is famous as the birthplace of Richard Bland Lee and is one of the few Lee homesteads still in private hands. The press stated that Mr. Thurston's mother would remain to supervise the elaborate restoration contemplated for the home. Mr. Thurston sailed for Moscow from New York City on the S.S. *Washington* on August 9.

* * *

Gerhard Gade, Second Secretary at Quito, was on temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics for three weeks in July, subsequently resuming leave.

* * *

Allen Haden, until recently Third Secretary at Buenos Aires, accompanied by Mrs. Haden, arrived from their last post on July 24 at New York City on the S.S. *Argentina*. They proceeded on a motor trip in New England and spent a short time on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, before continuing to Washington, where Mr. Haden entered upon short detail in the Division of Cultural Relations on August 14.

* * *

Livingston Satterthwaite, until recently Vice Consul at Caracas, arrived at New York City on August 1 on the S.S. *Santa Paula* from his post, accompanied by Mrs. Satterthwaite and their son. He assumed his new duties in the Division of the American Republics on the following day.

* * *

James J. Murphy, Jr., Chief of the Consular Commercial Office, was confirmed by the Senate on July 31 as a Foreign Service Officer of Class 3, a Consul and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, an action which restored him to the Service following his resignation in 1931 to assume his present Departmental position.



J. J. Murphy, Jr.



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Left: Geography through photography, by Borg Mesch, portraying a Laplander and children with bells — in case they stray.

Harold H. Tittman, Jr., until recently Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Tittman, sailed from New York City on August 9 on the S.S. *Washington* for their new post at Geneva.

* * *

Leonard G. Dawson, Consul at Lille, visited the Department on August 7 and planned to have sailed for his post on the S.S. *American Banker* from New York City on August 11.

* * *

Gerald Warner, Consul at Taihoku, accompanied by Mrs. Warner and their two children, arrived in Washington from their post in late July. He entered upon a temporary detail of about six weeks in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on August 7, at the conclusion of which they planned to resume leave and visit Florence, Mass., before returning to the Orient.



G. Warner



J. F. Huddleston

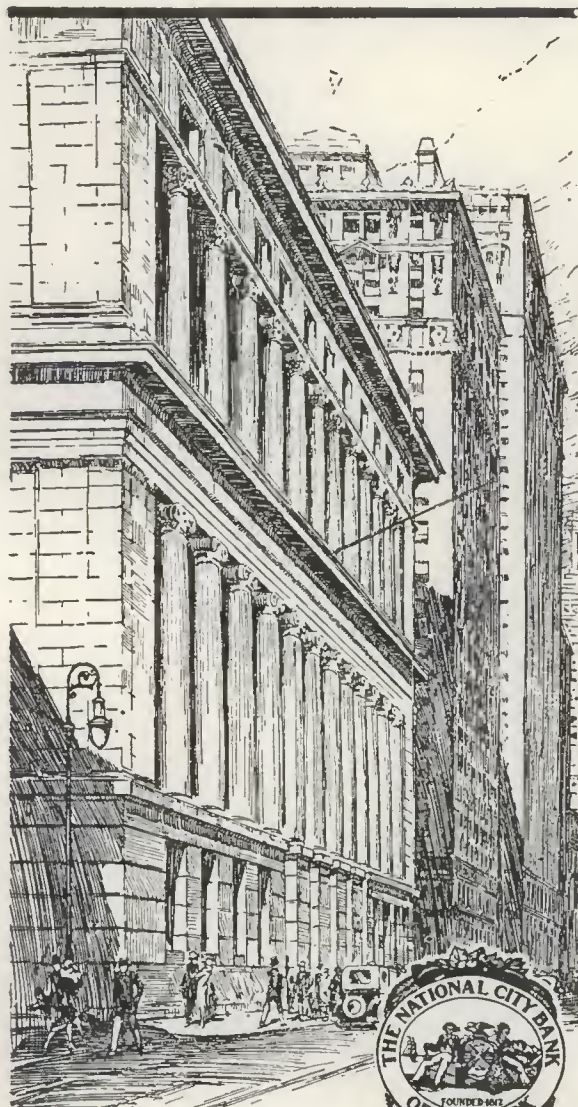
A. Dana Hodgdon, Consul and Second Secretary at Berlin, sailed from New York City on August 9 on the S.S. *Washington* en route to Berlin following home leave.

* * *

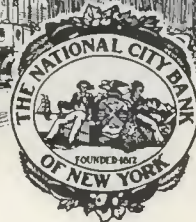
John H. Bruins, until recently Consul at Praha, arrived on July 20 at New York City on the S.S. *Manhattan*. Mr. and Mrs. Bruins and their son planned to spend about three weeks in northern Wisconsin and to sail from San Francisco for their new post at Hong Kong, where he is due to arrive on September 15.

* * *

John F. Huddleston, Consul at Dresden, spent July and August on home leave in United States. He arrived in Washington during the latter part of July and visited the Department on July 27 after having spent some time at Lakewood, Ohio. He



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planned to sail from New York City for his post on the S.S. *American Merchant* on September 23.

George L. Brandt, who has been on special detail at Manila in connection with immigration activities for more than six months, returned to the Department in late July and resumed his duties in the Visa Division.

Morris N. Hughes, until recently Consul at Tirana, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes and their daughter, arrived at New York City on July 26 on the S.S. *Exorchorda* from their post. They visited Washington for several days and then proceeded to Chicago and to Mrs. Hughes' home in Nebraska. They planned to motor during early October to their new post in Mexico City.

William D. Moreland, Jr., Vice Consul at Bordeaux, arrived in Washington on home leave on August 7. After spending several days here he proceeded to Portland, Oregon, planning to return to Washington early in October.

James H. Wright, Consul and Third Secretary at Bogatá, accompanied by Mrs. Wright, arrived at New York City on the S.S. *Santa Elena* on July 18, and visited the Department on July 24. They planned to spend most of their leave at Chillicothe, Missouri, and to return to their post in late September.

Gilbert R. Willson, Consul at Piedras Negras, arrived by train in Washington on July 25. After spending a few days in Washington he left for Nova Scotia to join Mrs. Willson and spend most of their leave. He planned to return to the Department in late September and to motor with Mrs. Willson to Mexico.

Lewis V. Boyle, Consul at Agua Prieta, arrived in Washington from his post on July 28, after spending a short time in El Paso en route. He left on August 1 to visit a ranch in Susanville, California, and then to visit the San Francisco Fair. He intended returning to his post about the first of September.

Paul C. Squire, Consul at Venice, visited the Department on August 10 and proceeded to Boston to spend home leave.

Ralph A. Boernstein, until recently Consul at Montreal, arrived in Washington with Mrs. Boernstein and visited the Department on August 4. They planned to have sailed for their new post at Leghorn on August 19.



SOLDIER IN MUFTI

(Continued from page 480)

ordered I will leave him in the hands of the Brazilian authorities." Apparently that was done as there is no further mention of this man in the records, and his ultimate fate remains obscure.

On May 8, 1863, the *Florida* appeared off Pernambuco, showed the flag of the "so-called Confederate States," and made signals for a pilot. The local pilots refused to bring her inside without specific instruction from the authorities, and an officer was sent ashore in a boat to ask the Provincial President for permission to come inside for coal, provisions, and repairs. In spite of Mr. Adamson's vigorous written and verbal protests, the President granted the *Florida* 24 hours, later extending it to four days. Mr. Adamson reminded the President that, in discussing the violation of Brazilian neutrality, he had himself referred to the *Alabama* as a pirate and that the case of the *Florida* was identical, but to no avail.

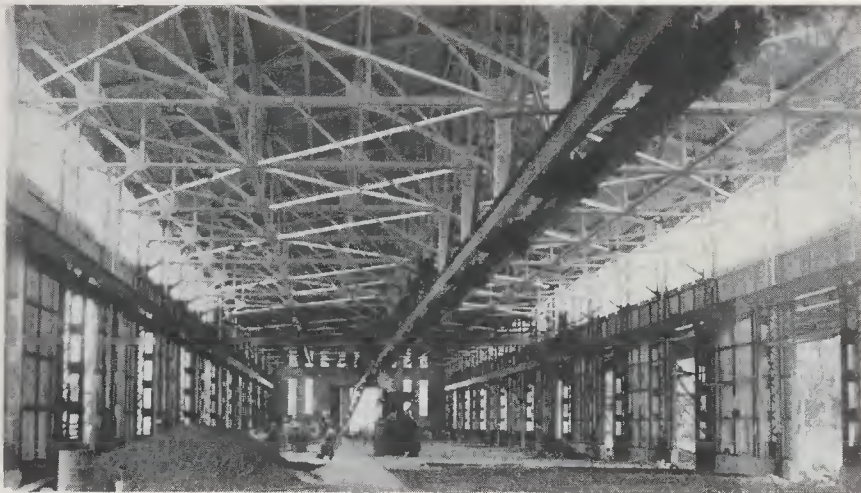
Upon her arrival inside the harbor the *Florida* sent ashore more prisoners, including the master of the brig *Clarence* of Baltimore, who reported that when his vessel was captured a prize crew of 20 men "with one brass swivel gun and sundry small

arms" was placed on board and "she was sent off to cruise as a privateer."

The following incident is reported in a despatch to the Secretary of State under date of May 27, 1863:

"On the evening of the arrival of the *Florida* here, a Mr. Wilson, British Merchant of this city, of the firm of Wilsons and Melt, and holding the position of Vice Consul of Italy, called upon me at the Consulate, he informed me that the firm of which he is a member . . . have a contract with the Government of the United States to supply vessels of War of the United States with coal in these three ports. This person had the refreshing coolness to ask me if he should supply the *Florida* with coal, application having been made to him for that purpose. Being a colleague I did not kick him downstairs, but merely told him that if he did supply the *Florida*, as he evidently intended to do, I would use every exertion in my power to prevent him ever making another sale to the Government of the United States. He left my office after repeatedly declaring that he would not sell any coal to the *Florida* and immediately sent 140 tons of coal alongside that vessel."

When the U.S.S. *Mohican* was at Pernambuco shortly after this incident the consul told the story to Captain Glisson, who thereupon purchased his



The picture shows the interior of a one-story cargo wharf shed at Iloilo, Philippine Islands. The shed is 59 feet wide and 460 feet long, and consists of 23 bays, each 20 feet. An 18-foot canopy extends along the land side. Within the shed are two crane runways. All of the steelwork for the Guimaras Straits wharf shed was fabricated by American Bridge Company.

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coal from "the loyal American firm of Messrs. Henry Foster & Co." Mr. Wilson entered a protest at the British consulate against Captain Glisson and the Government of the United States for breach of contract.

The *Florida* remained in port until May 12. During her stay no visits were exchanged between her officers and the local authorities. Her commander called on the British consul but the latter refused to receive him.

On November 30, 1864 Mr. Adamson reported the capture by the *Shenandoah* of the American ships *Charles Oak*, *Susan*, and *Kate Price*. The latter was ransomed by giving a bond for \$40,000, after which she took aboard the crews of the other two and proceeded to Bahia.

Other captures were reported at frequent intervals. Each new arrival of prisoners added to the consul's troubles, and on several occasions he had more destitute seamen on his hands than he could take care of. In May, 1863 for instance, he wrote:

"The arrival of these persons (79 men) placed me in a most embarrassing position. Unlike North American towns this city is almost destitute of either boarding houses or hotels. The previous arrivals had filled every house. Owners of property refused to allow their premises to be occupied by persons so liable when released from discipline, to the committal of disorderly acts.

"The entrance to the Consulate and the street in front of it was crowded with hungry sailors and curious lookers on. Some persons having mistaken views of kindness gave these unfortunate men the means of gratifying their taste for intoxicating drinks, and the disorder gave promise of ending in serious affrays.

"In this emergency I repaired to the President of the Province and obtained from him permission to send these people to the quarantine station . . . until an opportunity offers for sending them from here. . .

"This arrival increases the number of destitute seamen under my charge to 144 . . . There are no American vessels in port and the presence of piratical vessels on the coast renders it probable that but few arrivals will be made. . . I am therefore in treaty for a vessel to convey at least 100 of these unfortunates to the United States . . ."

Due to the presence of Confederate men of war, American ships were few and far between and foreign ships were loath to carry the seamen to the United States. One reason for this reluctance was uncertainty as to how the passage money would be paid. Mr. Adamson reports at one point that he chartered the British brig *Mary Garland* to take 100 destitute seamen to New York at fifty dollars a head. The master stipulated that the certificate of trans-



portation call for payment in gold or silver currency as he would not consider greenbacks.

On July 14, 1863 Mr. Adamson drew on the Secretary of State for \$5448 in gold in settlement of the balance due him on account of relief of destitute seamen during the quarter ended June 30. He explains that he was compelled to stipulate payment in gold before anyone would negotiate his draft, even "the two mercantile houses or capitalists to whom an American consul can look for assistance in a pecuniary way. All the other merchants of any means are Englishmen who sympathize with the rebels."

By 1868 Adamson had apparently given up hope of getting a salary increase by merely asking for it, so he tried a flank attack. On October 28 of that year he wrote:

"I beg leave, most respectfully to present my request for temporary leave of absence from my post of duty, and have the honor to submit my reason therefore as follows:

"The salary of this consulate is insufficient for the decent support of any gentleman fit to hold the honorable position of United States Consul, but, as my health is better in a warm climate than in a cold one I do not feel prepared to resign. I desire to visit the United States for the purpose of procuring the means of support—by completing the sale of certain real estate in Memphis, Tenn., in which my wife has a joint inheritance; and which cannot be sold without the presence of both of us—because the would-be purchaser refuses to accept a deed signed by attorney. With the permission of the Department of State, I would prefer leaving Pernambuco in the spring as the second and third quarters of the year are those in which there is the least business at this consulate, and therefore the least probability of my absence being detrimental to the public service. I make the request thus early so that I may have time to dispose of my household goods to the best advantage, in order to secure a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the voyage. . .

"Before closing this dispatch, I have yet another request to make, which I desire to do with becoming modesty. If any vacancy exists, or should soon occur, at a better consulate than this, I would be glad to be considered as a candidate for promotion—provided that the record of my services for nearly seven years is such as would justify the Honorable the Secretary of State in honoring me with the nomination."

(On the margin of the office copy of this despatch is a note in another handwriting: "Well done, Mr. Thomas Adamson, Junior!")

He got the leave. Whether he sold his Memphis lots, and if so whether he made a profit, the record does not disclose. It also does not disclose what

arguments or influence he was able to bring to bear on the Department, but whatever they were, they were effective. For instead of returning to Pernambuco he was transferred to Honolulu.

He ended his consular career by resignation in 1893, having performed the feat, rare in those days, of serving continuously for 32 years, through the administrations of eight Presidents, seven of them Republicans and one a Democrat.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 492)

a resolution establishing an Association Scholarship Fund. This fund, the administrative details of which were entrusted to the Executive Committee of the Association, was deducted from the savings account of the Association and the resolution stipulated that the interest on this amount would be used in granting scholarships to children of active members of the Association or to children of persons who were at the time of their death active members of the Association. It was also stipulated that additions to this scholarship fund be accepted from individual members of the Association or from individuals or legal persons interested in the purpose for which the fund was established.

In 1937 the Executive Committee, due to the very favorable condition of the finances of the Association, approved a proposal to increase the one scholarship, which was formerly \$150, to two awards of \$200 each.

These scholarships may be used only for expenses in connection with a *regular undergraduate course* of a college or university, in the *United States*, designated by the successful applicant.

Applications are submitted to the Executive Committee by mail prior to August 22 as the award is made during the last part of August.

Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship

The Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship is open to children of present or former Foreign Service officers. The amount available for the scholarship in any year is in the neighborhood of \$1,200, more or less, and may, in the discretion of the Advisory Committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under this scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. The school may be selected by the recipient. Applications for this award should be sent to the Honorable Sumner Welles, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, before the date stipulated in the regular JOURNAL announcement.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 497)

SHEFFIELD

An invoice was certified at this office on June 27, 1939, covering a shipment by the North Atlantic Air Route. Is this the first invoice to be certified for goods shipped by this route?

HENRY O. RAMSEY.

MANAGUA

The Minister and Mrs. Nicholson received at 11 A. M., July 4, Nicaraguan officials and the Diplomatic Corps and at 5 P. M., the American colony. At sunrise the flag was hoisted to the strains of the American National Anthem played by the band of the Nicaraguan Guardia Nacional, and the Nicaraguan Anthem followed. The Guardia's orchestra welcomed the President, Anastasio Somoza, upon his arrival for the morning reception by playing both National Anthems. Upon his departure the Nicaraguan Anthem was rendered.

At sunset the flag was lowered to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, again rendered by the band.

LAVERNE BALDWIN.

GÖTEBORG

The Minister to Sweden and Mrs. Frederick Sterling have taken a beautiful villa facing the sea at Särö, the well-known Swedish resort, just south of



THE HONORABLE BERT FISH, MINISTER TO EGYPT, ENTERTAINS ON JULY 4TH AT THE SUMMER LEGATION AT ALEXANDRIA

Front row, left to right: Mrs. C. Paul Fletcher; Minister Fish; Mrs. Pierre Crabites; Judge Pierre Crabites, former Judge of the Mixed Courts of Egypt; James T. Scott, American Commercial Attaché at Cairo; Judge Jasper Y. Brinton, Vice President of the Mixed Court of Appeals of Alexandria; J. Y. Brinton, Jr.

Göteborg, for the summer holidays.

Recently Consul and Mrs. William Corcoran entertained at an afternoon party at their Göteborg home, at which the Minister and Mrs. Sterling met most of their Swedish neighbors at Särö.

The Swedish Minister to the United States and Mrs. Wolmar Boström, who usually spend their summers at their Särö home, have also arrived from the United States.

WM. CORCORAN.

SAN JOSÉ

The Special Service Squadron, composed of the United States Ships *Charleston* and *Erie*, under the command of Rear Admiral J. W. Wilcox, Jr., arrived at the Pacific coast port of Puntarenas on July 10 on an official good will visit to Costa Rica. After an exchange of salutes and the customary courtesy calls at that port, Admiral Wilcox and six of his officers came to San José, where they remained until July 15. During this period the Minister and Mrs. Hornbrook held a reception and ball in honor of them, to which a large number of Americans and Costa Ricans were invited, and a large reception and ball was also held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.



MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE MONTEVIDEO BOOK EXHIBITION

Left to right: Mr. P. A. Conard of the Y. M. C. A.; Mr. W. T. Potter, President of the American Assn of Uruguay; Mr. Dudley G. Dwyre, Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. G. R. Vitale of the Legation Staff; Mrs. S. B. Frazer, President of the American Women's Club of Uruguay; Sr. Arturo Scarone, Director of the (Uruguayan) National Library; Mr. S. B. Frazer, President of the local American Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Henry M. Snyder, the publisher's representative; Mr. Ewing, Mr. Snyder's assistant, from Buenos Aires.



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STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 488)

TABLE XII
TOTAL TIME AT UNHEALTHFUL POSTS COMPARED WITH TOTAL SERVICE ABROAD*

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	Unclass. A
	19 Officers or 58% of Class	22 Officers or 55% of Class	25 Officers or 61% of Class	37 Officers or 59% of Class	39 Officers or 56% of Class	52 Officers or 54% of Class	64 Officers or 68% of Class	61 Officers or 67% of Class	50 Officers or 57% of Class
PERCENTAGE OF TIME SPENT AT UNHEALTHFUL POSTS	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2	2—3 cases	6	1	3	1	2	1—3 cases	3
	5	4	7—2 cases	3	5	7—2 cases	5	2	8
	6	13	9	5	6	8	8	3—2 cases	9—2 cases
	10	17—2 cases	11—2 cases	7	7—2 cases	9	10	4—2 cases	11
	12	18	15	8—2 cases	11	10	12—2 cases	7—2 cases	13—2 cases
	16	19—2 cases	18—2 cases	10	13	11	13—2 cases	8—2 cases	16
	18	20	22	12	14	12—3 cases	14—3 cases	9—2 cases	18
	19	21	25	14	15	15—2 cases	16—3 cases	10	19
	21	25	26	15	18	16—2 cases	17—3 cases	11	21
	31	29	32—2 cases	16	21—2 cases	17—2 cases	18	12	25—2 cases
	34	31	34	18—2 cases	22—3 cases	18	21—2 cases	13—2 cases	26
	36	35	36—2 cases	20	23—2 cases	19	22—2 cases	15—2 cases	29—3 cases
	39	38	41	21	24—2 cases	20	23—3 cases	22	32—4 cases
	40	39	45—2 cases	22—4 cases	25	21—3 cases	24—3 cases	23	35
	44—2 cases	49	47	23—2 cases	26	22	27	24—2 cases	36—2 cases
	48	58	53	26	29—2 cases	25	28	25—2 cases	38
	50	62	59	27—3 cases	31—2 cases	26	29—2 cases	26	39
	76	80	70	29	32	27	30—5 cases	27—2 cases	40
			71	30	33	31—2 cases	31—2 cases	28—2 cases	41
				31	35	32	34	29—2 cases	43
				35	36	33—2 cases	35	30	46
				36	37	34	36—3 cases	32	48—3 cases
				45	39—2 cases	36—2 cases	39	33	49
				47	40	37	40	35—3 cases	51
				49—2 cases	41	38	44	36—2 cases	53—2 cases
				50	44	41—3 cases	45—2 cases	37—2 cases	54
				61	48	42	50	39—2 cases	55—2 cases
				67	49	46	53—2 cases	41	58
					50	47—2 cases	56	43—3 cases	59—3 cases
					82	48	60—2 cases	44	65—2 cases
						57	61	46	82
						59	62	49	83
						64	69	61—2 cases	90
						68	71	64	100
						69	73	77	
						70	75	79	
						81	80	87	
						85	82	95	
							86	98	
	Median:	Median:	Median:	Median:	Median:	Median:	Median:	Median:	Median:
	31%	20.5%	32%	22%	25%	29%	29.5%	28%	38.5%
	Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:	Range:
	2%—76%	2%—80%	6%—71%	1%—67%	3%—82%	1%—85%	2%—86%	1%—98%	3%—100%

*Taken from the biographies in the *Register of the Department of State*, October 1, 1938. Unhealthful posts were so classified from the list in the Foreign Service Regulations. Periods of duty as inspector were not included in computing "Total Service Abroad."

Unclassified B and C are omitted from this table on account of their short total service abroad.



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THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NAVY AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 491)

public exigencies absolutely require it, and will then give the officers in command the reasons in full for the request and leave with them the responsibility of action. . . .¹⁰

Upon arrival at the port or ports designated, the senior naval commander and the ranking foreign service officer exchange official calls, the ceremonial details of which are carefully and meticulously laid down for all ranks of both services in the *Navy Regulations*,¹¹ the *Consular Regulations*,¹² and in the printed *Instructions to the Diplomatic Officers of the United States*.¹³ Upon the completion of this formality, the representatives of the two services meet to discuss and "estimate" the situation and plan for action accordingly. Where disturbed and threatening conditions persist, daily conferences between the resident foreign service officer and the naval commander sent to the spot are frequently resorted to. Sometimes if the occasion demands, joint action is planned with the representatives and vessels of other foreign states.

Naval officers in command are expected to maintain close and cordial relations with foreign service officers abroad at all times. Mutual trust and helpfulness are necessary for the facilitation of the duties of both and for enhancing the prestige and advancing the policies of the United States. Foreign service officers are regularly helpful to naval officers in command of units making foreign visits, through the assistance which they give in making preliminary arrangements for berthing, utilities, leave and liberty parties, policing and shore patrol, and in many diverse matters of contact with the foreign officials of the port and of the local government.

When naval vessels are called upon by foreign service officers for protection or assistance a delicate situation may arise as a result of the fact that the foreign service officers are responsible to one department of the home Government, while the naval officers are subject to another, even though both departments in Washington eventually head up in one official, the President of the United States, who is at all times both the Commander-in-Chief

¹⁰Secs. 148 and 149 of the Consular Regulations, and Chapter XI, Sec. 1, of the Diplomatic Instructions detail the functions of foreign service officers in their duties toward American citizens.

¹¹Secs. 243-247, 351-353. See also General Order No. 23, of the Navy Department, issued May 13, 1935, entitled "Rules of Precedence, Officers of the United States."

¹²Secs. 109-112.

¹³Chap. IV, Secs. 5-7.



of the Navy and of the Diplomatic Service of the United States. When the naval vessel which has been summoned arrives, the foreign service officer occupies *vis-à-vis* the naval commander only an advisory capacity, regardless of whether the foreign service officer may be a vice consul or an ambassador. The naval commander is responsible only to the Navy Department, and is in no sense subject to the directions or orders of the foreign service officer. The same situation holds in reverse, although once the foreign service officer has asked the naval commander to come to his assistance, the employment of armed force rests exclusively within the discretion of the naval officer regardless of the embarrassment which this may cause to the negotiations of the foreign service officer with the local authorities.

In case of doubt, and when time permits, the naval commander may be expected to report the circumstance to the Navy Department with a request for special instructions. If the urgency of the circumstances precludes such a reference to the Department, he will, in determining his line of procedure, consider the pertinent principles of international law and the available precedents. In acting thus, he may establish new precedents and new principles of international law, but he must be certain that his action is correct, or he may needlessly expose the Government to just claims, or by injudicious action precipitate hostilities. It is necessary, therefore, that naval officers have a comprehensive knowledge of international law and of American treaty obligations, both of which they are responsible for enforcing and seeing respected. When the case is referred back to the Navy Department, consultation normally takes place between that Department and the Department of State, and usually also with the President.

At certain times in the past it has become necessary for naval officers to assume some of the functions of consular officers at ports where no foreign officer has been present for the time being. In order to take care of such contingencies, the *Naval Instructions* now provide that:

In the absence of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States at a foreign port, the commander in chief, as senior officer present, has authority: (a) To exercise the powers of a consul in relation to mariners of the United States (Sec. 1433, R. S.); (b) To communicate or remonstrate with foreign civil authorities as may be necessary; (c) To urge upon citizens of the United States the necessity of abstaining from participation in political controversies or violations of the laws of neutrality.¹⁴

¹⁴Sec. 720.

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Naval officers and members of the American Foreign Service come into contact regularly in another capacity by the appointment and stationing of naval attachés at the leading legations and embassies of the United States. Though a part of the official diplomatic retinue, the naval attaché is not recognized under law as a diplomatic officer. The primary purpose of the attaché is the gathering of information relating to the naval establishment of the country to which he is sent, and the observation of conditions and situations bearing upon naval matters. The naval attachés engage in professional relations with the naval officials of the state to which they are sent, and in this respect are not dependent upon the diplomatic and foreign service officers in the legation or embassy. The attachés act as aides-de-camp to the ambassador or minister, and participate in ceremonial functions. They are looked to by the diplomatic officers and the foreign service officers for advice on matters within their province. They are under specific instructions from the Navy Department and are responsible to it. Nevertheless, they are expected to be at the disposal of the diplomatic officers, and to carry out orders of the ambassador or minister in so far as such orders may not conflict with instructions which they have received from their own department. Chapter IV, Section 3, of the *Instructions to the Diplomatic Officers of the United States* provides that a diplomatic officer shall report to the Department of State any situation in which the conduct of a naval attaché is unbecoming or is embarrassing to the mission. The diplomatic officers have no further authority over an attaché. Secretary of State Root once clearly emphasized the relationship, in saying:

The peculiar and delicate functions of military and naval attachés, combining membership of the official diplomatic representation of their own government with the added privilege of direct intercourse with other than the diplomatic branches of the foreign administration and even of official association, on some occasions, with the Head of the State and with the highest officers of its military establishment, make it desirable that American officers serving in those capacities shall enjoy no less privileges than their colleagues of other nationalities.

Naval and foreign service officers come in contact frequently in another manner, through the use of the radio-telegraphic and radio-telephonic communications facilities of the naval vessels on foreign stations. While, of course, naval intelligence and official business always have the right of way via these means of communications, naval commanders may and often do authorize the radio operators on

their vessels to transmit to Washington or to other places, official telegrams and communications of diplomatic and consular officers when no other means of communication are readily or safely available. This liaison service has often been of paramount importance, especially in times of local disturbance or war, where ordinary channels have become closed or controlled in such a manner as to render speedy and untampered transmission of the message to the United States or to other posts impossible or unlikely.

In these days of rapid communications, the relations between the Navy and the Foreign Service are controlled, as far as major matters are concerned, by the State and Navy Departments in Washington. In Washington, of course, there is frequent and regular contact between the heads of the two departments, and between them and the President, which gives opportunity for discussions and decisions on the more important policies affecting matters in which coöperation between the Navy and the Foreign Service is necessary.

The Chief of Naval Operations is also frequently in consultation with the Secretary of State and with officials of the Department of State who are in key positions. A division of the Office of Naval Operations (the Central Division) is designated to maintain the general liaison with the Department of State. This division handles on its own initiative minor and routine matters in which policy and procedure between the two departments are well established. It also acts as a communication channel for matters of more than routine importance and, to a considerable extent, in an informatory and consultative capacity.

Communication in carrying on the contacts referred to above is by telephone, special visit, weekly conference and by letter. Matters involving action and decision are usually covered by official letter correspondence, even though these may only confirm less formal communications already accomplished. In addition to the foregoing methods of coöperation, the two departments transmit to each other promptly by local wire or by messenger the telegrams (despatches) received from their agencies in the field on subjects in which both departments have an interest.

The Office of Naval Intelligence, which collects information of interest to the Navy from all over the world and relating to all matters in which the Navy officials have a professional and legitimate interest, is organized on somewhat the same pattern as the Department of State, so far as geographical divisions go, and the desks concerned have frequent communication with each other on matters of mutual geographical and political interest.



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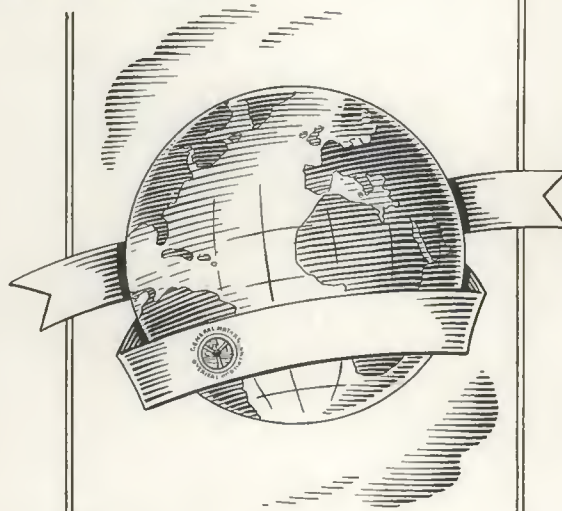
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The foreign observations will have indicated broadly the relative positions of the Navy and the Foreign Service in the formulation and execution of American foreign policies and relations. In general these policies are formulated and enunciated by the Department of State, or by the President through that Department. The Navy Department is often called into consultation in the formulation of policies, particularly where the policies concerned would be likely to affect the political relations between countries and possibly eventually necessitate the display or use of force for the support or enforcement of these policies. It is also a party to the development of national policy with respect to the procurement or safeguarding of supplies of raw materials and commodities essential not only to the economic welfare of the nation but to the operation of the armed forces in both peace and war. In the matter of naval limitation, the Navy Department and naval officers have, of course, played a major rôle in the formulation and execution of policy. In the field, the naval and foreign service officers are each charged with facilitating and executing the national policy determined in Washington. While they normally act independently of one another, their functions and duties are not only interrelated and interdependent, but are regularly coördinated in time of emergency. Each service is essential for the proper advancement of national policy and interest, and each must be an active supporter of the other within the confines of its own rules and regulations. In particular, the rôle of the naval forces is to give protection to American diplomatic and consular missions and premises, to the lives and property of American nationals and their legitimate interests abroad, to be the exemplar of American authority and rights upon the seas, and to be the potential or active supporter and instrument for the advancement of the policies of the nation.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Joan Harriet, was born on July 8 to Mr. and Mrs. Bertel E. Kuniholm in Riga, where Mr. Kuniholm is Second Secretary.

A daughter, Joan, was born on July 26 to Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Randall in Buenos Aires, where Mr. Randall is Assistant Commercial Attaché.

IN MEMORIAM

Julian E. Gillespie, Commercial Attaché at Ankara, on June 23 at Ankara.

Mrs. Betty Bowman Fox, wife of former Foreign Service Officer Ray Fox, on August 2 in an automobile accident at Madera, California.



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VISITORS


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