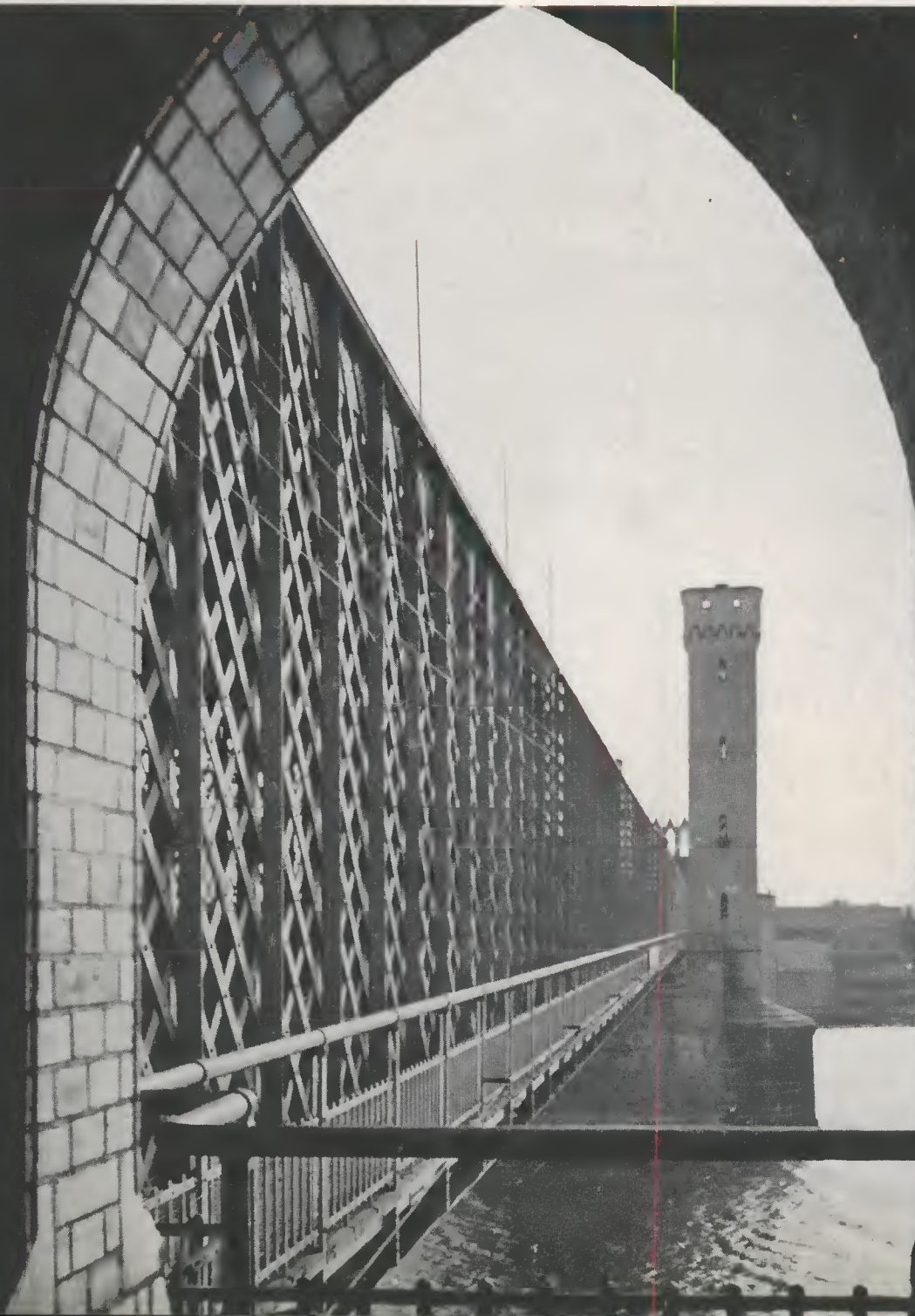


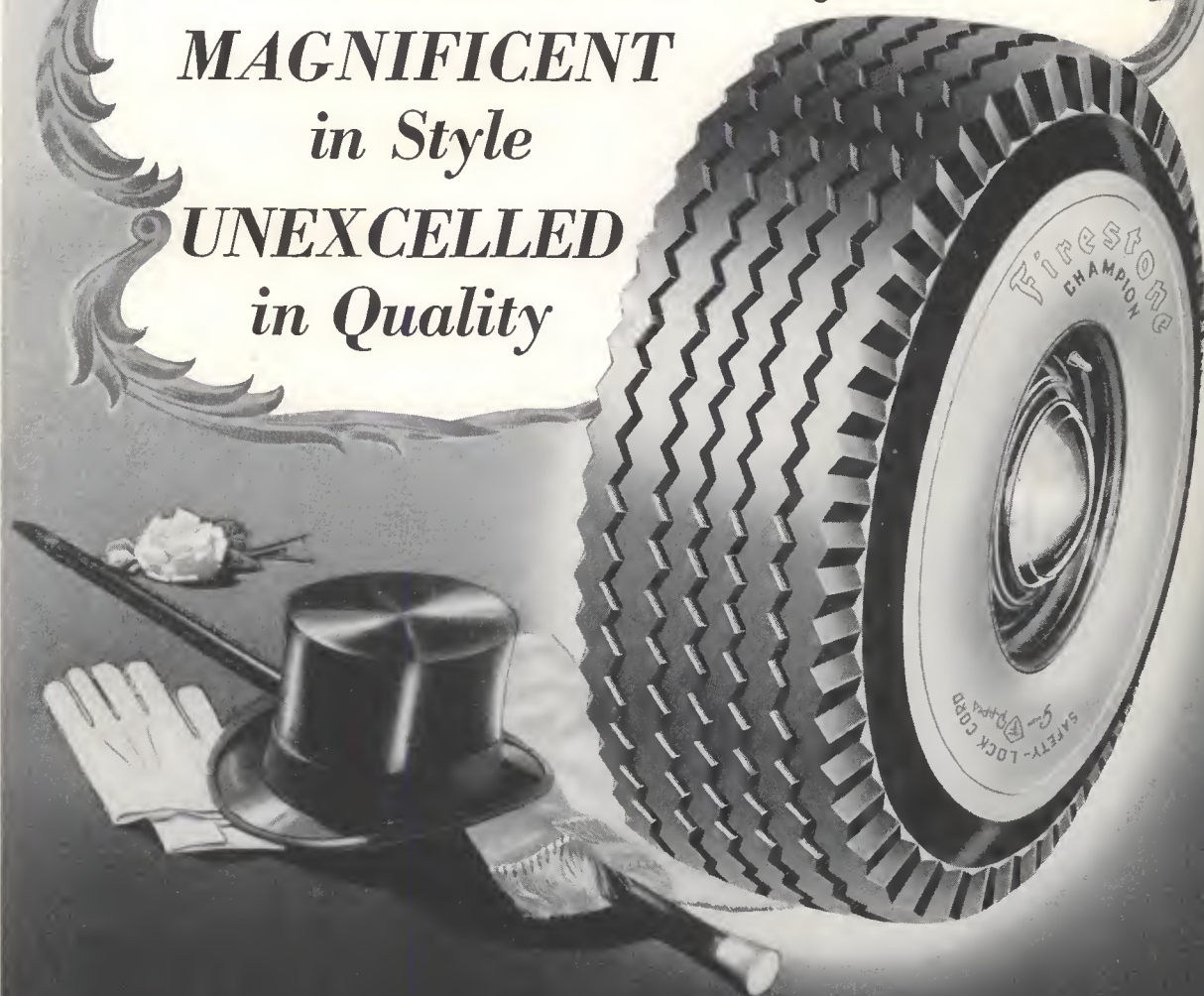
The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 16, NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1939



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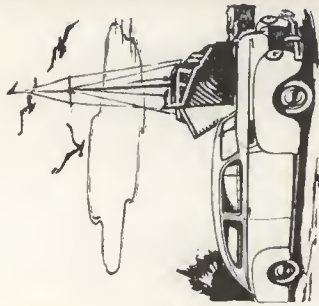
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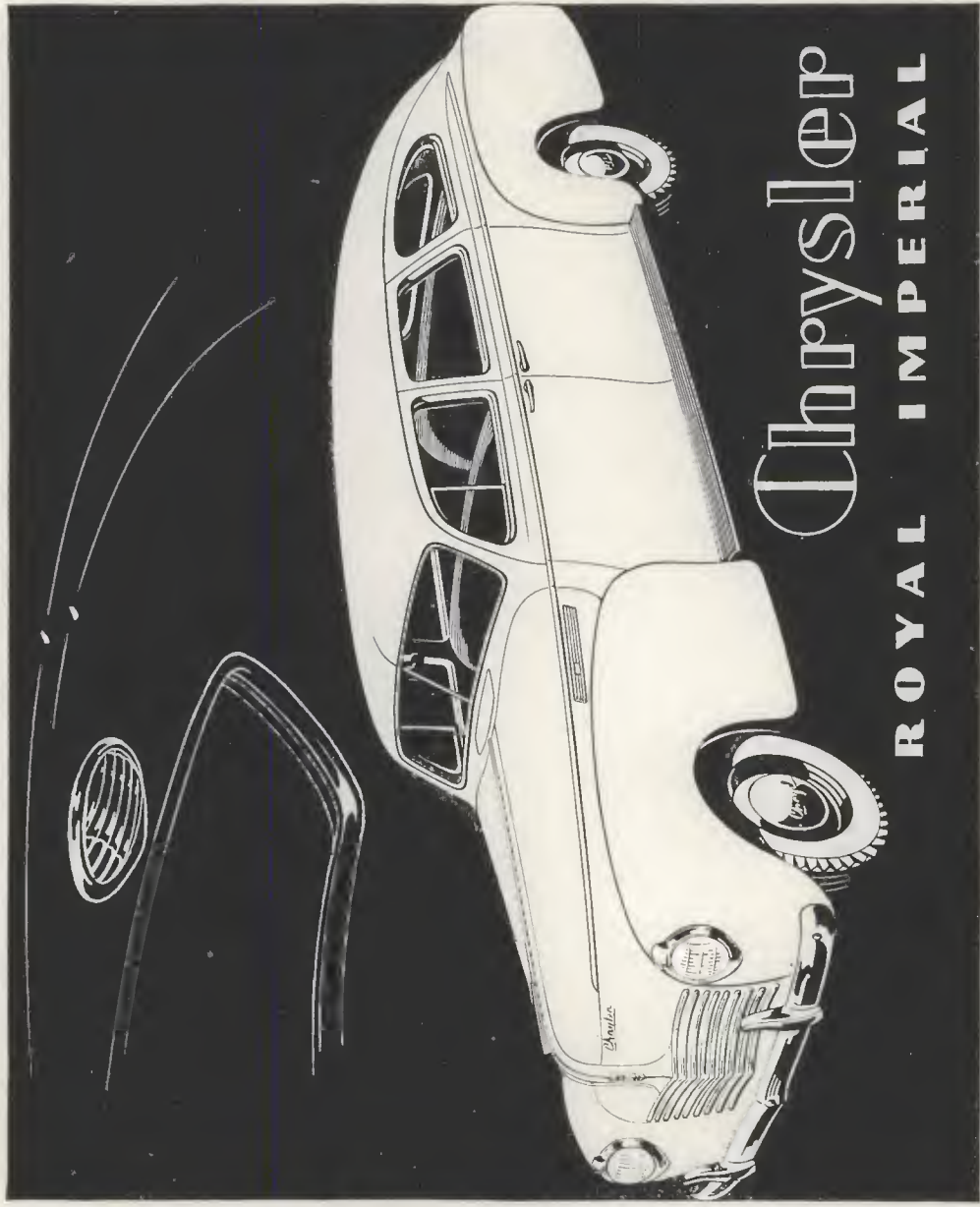
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The American Consul in the Alexandria Bombardment of 1882

By PIERRE CRABITÈS

From Chapter XXIII of his book "Americans in the Egyptian Army," London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1938. Abridged for publication in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, with the kind permission of the author, by Vice Consul Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Alexandria.

EGYPT was in that political frame of mind which leads to mischief. Rioting broke out in Alexandria on June 11, 1882.

The next day, the Consular Corps of Alexandria placarded the walls of that city with an appeal to foreigners to keep the peace, not to carry arms, to remain at home, and to avoid combats and quarrels. It began with an assurance that the Consuls were in agreement with the local authorities regarding ways and means of maintaining law and order. It bore the signature of the representatives of fifteen Powers, including the United States.

The American Consul was not a citizen of the United States. He was a Levantine who had obtained a high-sounding title from a European potentate, but who thought that a con-



Judge Pierre Crabitès

sular post would gild the trade-mark that wealth had converted into an escutcheon. He considered that he had done his duty to the United States in advising Americans that there was no danger. He felt that he should also do his duty to himself by getting out of the country.

Lieut. - Col. Charles Chaillé-Long of Maryland, a veteran of the Union Army and of the Egyptian Army, was then practicing law before the Mixed Courts of Egypt. He heard of the impending departure of this consular dignitary. The army officer and intrepid African explorer who had become a barrister looked up the representative of Washington and said to him: "If you leave, it will be a base desertion of your post." He received the following reply: "My



life and the lives of my family are more to me than honor. The Consulate besides costs me money. I owe the United States nothing, and I am off."¹

The Greek in charge of the Cairo American Consulate came to the rescue. He at once appointed Colonel Chaillé-Long Consular Agent of the United States at Alexandria and thus the discoverer of Lake Ibrahim was in charge there when the British fleet opened fire on the forts of that port on the morning of July 11, 1882.

By the end of June, twenty-six warships, representing the navies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and the United States lay off the port of Alexandria. Large numbers of refugees were embarked. In conformity with his instructions, the British Admiral sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian military commander that a bombardment would commence at sunrise on the morning of the eleventh unless his batteries were previously surrendered for the purpose of disarming.

On July 9 the British Consul called in person on the Acting American Consul and informed him that the British Government expressed the desire that all citizens of the United States should be embarked within the next twenty-four hours. The American Admiral wrote him "to notify all persons who are desirous of and entitled to obtain the protection of the American flag to repair on board the ship under my command."

The American missionaries, their families and servants, perhaps fifty persons, were all who were entitled to the protection of the American flag. The Admiral however accorded hospitality, at the request of the Acting Consul, to approximately 800 Christians and Jews who sought refuge at the American Consulate. By noon July 10, Alexandria was apparently abandoned by all its foreign inhabitants. The consular and diplomatic representa-

tives, with the single exception of the American, with their staff and archives went on board their respective vessels of war. The United States Consulate alone remained open. The evening train brought from Cairo perhaps 200 refugees of all nationalities. They sought the protection of the American flag and were put on board the United States warships.

Soon afterwards the American Admiral sent an officer with a strong guard to request the Acting Consul to close his office without further delay and to go on board. As soon as Chaillé-Long reached the *Quinnebaug*, she and her sister ships moved slowly out of port to take their position beyond the line of fire. At the same time the British fleet prepared for action.

The *Alexandra* opened fire at 7 a. m. on July 11.

The bombardment ceased at 5 p. m. but a few rounds were fired on the morning of the 12th. Shortly after this a white flag from the forts announced their surrender. But to the surprise of the commanders of the various squadrons, anxious to disembark their refugees, the British Ad-



The Harbor at Alexandria

Courtesy Gordon P. Merrlam

miral manifested no intention of landing troops to occupy the city.

During the night of the 12th, dense columns of smoke disclosed the fact that Alexandria was in flames at several points. There is not a scintilla of credible evidence to prove that the fire had been caused by British shells. They had been centered upon the forts. They had not been fired at the city.

By midnight the spectacle of the burning city, as seen from the outer harbor, was appalling. The refugees, half-crazed, were gathered on the decks of the vessels. Helpless, they beheld the destruction of their property. Chaillé-Long decided to go ashore, learn the condition of affairs in the city, help fight the flames and reopen his Consulate. It was not yet dawn of the 13th when he pushed off for the shore. With him was his janissary, named

¹*My Life in Four Continents*, Chaillé-Long, p. 148.



Ali, and an English journalist.

As the boat passed the British vessel *Helicon*, the officer on deck hailed: "Who goes there?" "Stand up, Ali, show your uniform and your flag," ordered the Acting Consul. And turning to the officer, Chaillé-Long said: "I am the American Consul. The city has surrendered. I am returning to re-establish my Consulate and extinguish the fire." The astonished officer disappeared in order to report to superior authority. He returned almost immediately and observed: "Mr. Consul, it is my duty to warn you that the Egyptians have laid torpedoes in the inner harbor." "Thank you" was the reply, "I know that they have tried to put them down, but having no key to the system, the torpedoes were never laid."

Chaillé-Long made a rapid survey of the city. Returning to the flagship, he reported to Admiral Nicholson that Alexandria, abandoned by the army, was in the hands of a mob and was being pillaged and destroyed, but that the city could be saved and the fires extinguished. "I ask, at all events, Admiral," he said, "that you place a sufficient force at my disposal for this purpose and to protect my Consulate." Our Admiral at once acquiesced and ordered a detachment of 150 marines be prepared to land and that his vessels proceed into the inner port to facilitate the landing.

The Americans, disembarked, pushed forward from the harbor into the city. Late in the same afternoon, a party of British bluejackets occupied the Marina, but their orders did not permit them to enter the town, and they re-embarked after remaining on shore for about half an hour.

The Consulate reoccupied and the American flag raised, our Marines turned their energies to the extinction of the fire which seemed to have enveloped the entire city. No other foreign sailors or marines had landed. The night of the 13th and throughout the 14th the detachment worked with desperate energy and without any foreign co-operation to stay the progress of the flames which had already attacked the most beautiful part of the municipality.

So desirous was London to emphasize the fact that Britain had not bombarded the forts of Alexandria with a view to taking over Egypt that thirty-six hours elapsed after the entry of the Americans into the town before British armed men penetrated into it. The hands of the American Admiral were not tied by any diplomatic knots.

When the British detachment landed on July 14, the English and Americans co-operated in fighting the flames, arresting pillage and in restoring order. Further trouble was feared however and the Chief



From "Americans in the Egyptian Army"

Colonel Chaillé-Long

of Police on July 16, informed the Acting Consul that he had learned that 30,000 men would attack the city that night and that he deemed it urgent that all foreigners should re-embark.

Chaillé-Long felt that re-embarking was impossible and that besides the American Admiral had no rations for the refugees. "We have come to our Consulate to stay there," he said. "Our flag is up and I am not going to take it down." He took the precaution to stuff his doors and windows with mattresses and pillows. He kept his powder dry and remained on guard. Desultory firing went on all night. Trouble-makers attempted to cut off the water supply but a detachment of American marines repaired this damage. An American marine was wounded by a stone thrown at him. There was, however, no attack upon the city. And after that from day to day conditions improved.

On August 17, Chaillé-Long felt justified in tendering his resignation of his temporary responsi-

(Continued on page 635)



The Embassy at Warsaw photographed during the siege by Mr. Julian Bryan, well-known travel lecturer and photographer. Mr. Bryan lived in the cellar of the Embassy, together with the staff of the Consulate General, from September 7 to 21.

Poland and Partition*

"POLAND is the amoeba of Europe. Since the Tenth Century the rhythm of its life has been grow, divide, grow, divide." Thus an unknown author recently described with succinct brilliance the troubled history of a land involved once more in trouble, and Poland, after 20 years of union following a century of partition and oblivion, picked up her arms in protest at a threatened repetition of dismemberment.

Poland regained her nationality and place on the map of Europe by the Treaty of Versailles. When she became an independent republic in 1921 it was obvious that, surrounded by past foes, the new state could not hope to stand alone; it was then that treaties were drawn with other democracies (such World War Allies as France and Great Britain) assuring Poland of their assistance should the time come when her statehood was imperiled. That "time" came in this September of 1939 when Germany made territorial demands of Poland and, being refused them, began an invasion which brought France and Great Britain to Poland's aid with declarations of war against Germany.

With the tension in central Europe and news breaking with lightning swiftness every hour, it is impossible for even the daily newspaper reporter to attempt to give a complete and entirely accurate account of things as they happen; the radio, which comes to maturity in these dark days of war, will perhaps provide the best and latest source of information unless it is subjected to censorship so rigid as to make it useless.

Whatever else she has gained or lost through centuries of strife and turmoil, Poland has retained Christianity and remains today a devoutly pious Catholic country; of her 35,000,000 population approximately 23,000,000 are counted as staunchest followers of Pope Pius XII.

Poland's partitions date back to her earliest days. Circa 1139 King Boleslaus III, during whose reign Poland became completely independent, divided the land between his four sons, and in time these divisions were further split until numerous principalities existed, among them Silesia, Masovia, and Great and Little Poland. Bitterest internal rivalry and factional strife marked this period, resulting in population losses so great that immigrants — principally of Germanic origin — came in to fill up the gap; in this way Poland obtained its Germanic middle class which eventually became the "minority"

group destined to give basis to Adolf Hitler's 1939 demands. However, far in excess of the German minority group which number over 1,000,000 today are three others: Ruthenians and Ukrainians who total nearly 4,500,000; the Jews in excess of 3,500,000; and White Russians numbering well over 1,000,000.

Early Poland's struggles were not confined to differences between her principalities but included strife with Prussia and Lithuania. The forces of anarchy and disintegration threatened to destroy all Poland and might have done so had not a saviour come in the person of Wladislaus Lokietek, Duke of Poland, who reunited Great and Little Poland and secured such victories over oppressing Teutons that Poland's dignity was restored and her independence championed by other European powers. Lokietek's son, Casimir III, was Poland's first great statesman and after him came a long succession of rulers, some able, some not, who guided Poland to pre-eminence among the powers of Europe. In 1447 Poland and Lithuania were united, and by the middle of the sixteenth century Warsaw became the capital of all Poland.

Poland's history during the Renaissance, Reformation and counter-Reformation is similar to that of most other central European countries, with the exception that Protestantism failed to take root strongly there and the peasantry and petty bourgeoisie remained fervently Catholic. This period saw the first great age of Polish prose and poetry and also the beginning of a momentous political transformation destined to give Poland her first Constitution. At this time, with prospects of further consolidation of principalities, the Polish monarchy gave promise of developing into a great empire; at this time also Poland doubtless realized that her acquisition of Baltic provinces, giving her an outlet to the sea, was vital to her further expansion.

Friendship has never marked the neighborly relations between Poland and Russia. Poland, on the verge of emergence as an Empire, suffered from the Muscovite invasion — the Russian conflict referred to often as the Thirteen Years' War; there followed a Swedish invasion by Charles X and then there came an era of peace to Poland in which political corruption flourished. Internal strife (abetted by Prussia and Russia) followed in Poland, and when national unity was disrupted and the people devitalized a chance came for foreign influences to dominate. By 1772 the country was so weakened that Russia, Prussia and Austria came to formal

*"The Quartermaster Review."



Photograph by Julian Bryan

Vice Consul E. Tomlin Bailey and Mr. William C. McDonald cover the Warsaw Embassy roof as a protection against air raids.



Photograph by Julian Bryan

The staff of the Consulate General places sand bags over the windows of the Embassy cellar, where they slept for two weeks.

agreement as to a division of her territory between them; three partitions were spread over a period of almost 25 years and by 1796 the name of Poland disappeared from the map of Europe to be absent until the Treaty of Versailles wrote it in again more than a century later.

It is an interesting commentary on the Polish people that during that long century of subjection to foreign domination national sentiment was intensified rather than destroyed. In various parts of the country they learned to speak the necessary words of allegiance to a Russian Czar or Austrian or Prussian King but their hearts were loyal to Poland and determined to continue the struggle for her eventual independence. Following the World War when international statesmen gathered in Versailles' long Hall of Mirrors to draw up and sign the treaty of that name, the centuries-old country of Poland was re-born. Territories that had been taken from her by the partitions of the nineteenth century were restored; she was given a "corridor"—a narrow strip of land shut in by Germany on one side and Prussia on the other—which followed the river Vistula to the Baltic sea and provided her a shipping outlet through the Free City of Danzig.

At the close of the war Poland found herself in, perhaps, the most difficult position of all the new or resurrected states of Europe. War had devastated her territory, closed her factories and disrupted her finances; famine and epidemic had further debilitated a population already ravaged by martial conflict; and to the east and west of her resurrected borders lay still her hereditary enemies, Russia and Germany. Her first concern was with frontier problems and the securing of guarantees to keep her border provinces inviolate;



STAFFS OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE GENERAL AT WARSAW, POLAND

This photograph was received from Warsaw only several days before hostilities broke out. Front row, left to right: Consul Marcel E. Malige; Landreth M. Harrison, Second Secretary; Major William H. Colbern, Military Attaché; North Winship, Counselor of Embassy; Ambassador Biddle; Consul General John K. Davis; Thornd O. Klath, Commercial Attaché; Consul George J. Haering; C. Burke Elbrick, Third Secretary. Among others appearing are: Consul William M. Cramp; Vice Consuls Douglas Jenkins, Jr., M. Williams Blake, E. Tomlin Bailey, Carl Birkeland, William R. Morton, Orrey Taft, Jr., and Trade Commissioner Jule Smith.

later came the settlement of such questions as those involving minority groups and agrarian and labor problems.

With thirteen political parties active in shaping the future of the new republic it was not easy to secure a stable government. The first president elected, Narutowicz, was immediately assassinated; his successor, Wojciechowski, had a troubled tenure of office before internal dissensions became so intense that Marshal Pilsudski was brought to power in a last desperate attempt to better Poland's position in European politics. Pilsudski refused the presidency—naming the present incumbent Ignacy Moscicki to that office instead—but became minister of war and premier of the country. With Pilsudski as guiding genius, Poland's situation improved and, at his death, Moscicki and such able colleagues as

Premier Skladowski, Marshal Smigley-Ridz — Inspector General of the Army, and Colonel Josef Beck — Foreign Minister, carried the country forward until this present crucial moment in its history.

Poland's political ills are not all the fault of her people but can be attributed in large part to her unfortunate physical features. The main part of her territory is a great plain extending from the Carpathian range in the south to the Baltic shores but having no natural boundaries on the east and west. By reason of these undefended borders the plain which, because of its fertility and network of rivers and lakes, is the garden of the nation may be ravaged easily by hostile hordes; the southern uplands hold the country's vast mineral wealth and are possessed of greater security geographically.

(Continued on page 625)

We Stopped at Pitcairn Island *

By FOSTER H. KREIS, Vice Consul, Funchal

THE route from Sydney across the South Pacific direct to the Panama Canal is one of the longest and most infrequented of ocean lanes. It is a lonesome course, for ships are seldom met and no land is sighted except the volcanic Galapagos group, those inhospitable islands which straddle the equator some 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador. The voyage usually requires from 30 to 35 days with little to break the monotony beyond an occasional whale or a school of porpoises, for the water is generally too cool for flying fish, and the habitat of the albatross, that giant bird which soars and glides with such fascinating ease in the wake of passing ships, does not extend into the tropics.

By a slight variation of the direct course it is possible to pass close to Pitcairn Island, famous as the refuge of the mutineers of *H. M. S. Bounty*. I had not been on the freighter long before I discovered a movement on foot, shared by officers and crew alike, to induce the captain to make a brief stop at that historic spot. I was heartily in favor of the idea, for Pitcairn is well off the beaten path of travel and it might be my only opportunity to see that isolated island. I wanted to add its name to the list of out-of-the-way places—Guam, Tasmania, Hokkaido and the Island of San Salvador, where Columbus first set foot on the New World—that it has been my good fortune to visit. It was hard to tell where the captain stood. Sometimes I thought he might be persuaded to stop; at other times I was sure he would not. He seemed to vacillate from day to day. If we talked of Pitcairn, he did not; if we did not mention the island, he did. The indecision was tantalizing. In the meantime I was fortunate in being able to borrow from a fellow passenger a copy of *The Bounty Trilogy* by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. In addition I had with me a recent issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* which con-

tained, by chance, a letter from a resident of Pitcairn describing their daily life. In view of our possible visit, I read the book and letter with increased interest. I would be prepared in any case.

One day the chief officer unthinkingly drew a red circle around Pitcairn on the chart; the captain immediately announced that at no time had he any intention of stopping at the island. Our hopes were dashed only to be raised again when the captain shortly thereafter in an offhand manner mentioned the ship's stores which he would give the islanders. The next day, however, all again appeared lost, for the captain said he feared that the ship might drift on the rocks and be wrecked if there should be difficulty in starting the engines after our proposed stop. Here the captain himself advanced the solution—he would stop on the lee side where we would drift away from the island if the engines failed. Once more I thought all difficulty had been overcome, but another and greater obstacle soon presented itself. If we maintained our present rate of speed, we would pass Pitcairn in the night; ob-

viously it would be no use to stop in that case. This time I was willing to admit defeat until the navigating officer intimated he could adjust the matter, while the chief engineer let it be known that he was experiencing a little engine trouble down below. I expected the two were in collusion. (In justice to the chief engineer, I must say that we were forced to stop for a number of hours some days beyond Pitcairn while a water pipe was being overhauled.)

The great day dawned at last. As we stood on top of the wheel house one morning, the navigating officer pointed out Pitcairn Island, faintly visible on the horizon, directly ahead. Shortly after noon we were abeam of the island, on the lee side, about a half mile off. Pitcairn, discovered in



Foster H. Kreis

(Continued on page 628)

*"The Phi Gamma Delta."

Selected Questions From the Third General Foreign Service Examinations of 1939

The eighteenth written examination for the Foreign Service was held on September 18-21. The answers to the selected questions are given on page 623.

TYPE A

Place a plus mark (+) in the parenthesis to the right of each statement you believe to be true; and a zero mark (0) opposite each statement you believe to be false, whether in whole or in part. Do not mark statements about which you have no opinion. In answering this type of question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response -1, and an omitted response 0. It will not pay you to guess.

Illustrations:

Copernicus formulated the law of universal gravitation (0)
The earth is a planet (+)

1. On any map, drawn according to any projection, the scale of miles is uniform on all parts of the map ()
2. Lat. 0°, long. 0° is in England ()
3. Lat. 40° N., long. 80° W. is in the United States ()
4. Lat. 10° N., long. 180° is in the Pacific Ocean ()
5. Lat. 23°30' S., long. 134° E. is in Australia ()
6. The antipodes of 20° N., 170° W. is 20° S., 170° E. ()
7. When it is 12 noon Greenwich time, at longitude 0°, it is 5 a. m., mountain time, at a point in the United States longitude 105° W. ()
8. When it is Sunday evening in Washington, it is Monday morning in Tokyo ()
9. Only on June 21 at noon is the sun ever seen directly overhead from any point in the continental United States ()
10. At a point 25° N. the noonday sun is observed approximately 48° 30' south of the zenith on December 21 ()
11. The prime meridian passes through Europe, Africa, and Antarctica ()
12. The Great Circle route is the shortest sea route between New York and Buenos Aires ()
13. Tunis has more rain in winter than in summer ()
14. The annual precipitation is heavier at the mouth of the Indus than at the mouth of



- the Ganges ()
15. Bolivia has common boundaries with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru ()
16. Yugoslavia incorporated territory which formerly belonged to Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Montenegro, and Serbia ()
17. Before 1938, Czechoslovakia had common boundaries with Austria, Germany, Poland, Rumania, and the U.S.S.R. ()
18. Queensland is the most densely populated State of the Australian Commonwealth ()
19. The potato-growing area in the United States averages farther north than the corn-growing area ()
20. Maya is an extinct language ()
21. Provençal is a Romance language ()
22. Erse is a Celtic language ()
23. Persian is a Semetic language ()
24. Turkish belongs to the Indo-European family of languages ()
25. Albanian is so closely related to Italian that many authorities consider it an Italian dialect ()
26. The Finnish language is more closely related to Hungarian than to Russian ()
27. Modern Greek, although greatly transformed, is essentially the same language as Ancient Greek ()
28. Coptic, as a spoken language, has been entirely superseded by Arabic ()
29. Most of the inhabitants of northern and central India speak Dravidian languages ()
30. Were it not that it is the language of the Koran, Arabic would scarcely deserve to rank as a literary language ()
31. All of the Slavic languages are customarily written with the Cyrillic alphabet ()
32. The majority of Virginians at the time of the Revolution belonged to the Church of England ()
33. The Baptist and Methodist churches have very few adherents outside of English speaking countries ()
34. The majority of Christians in Wales are Roman Catholics ()



35. The majority of Christians in Norway are Lutherans ()
36. The majority of Christians in the Netherlands are Lutherans ()
37. The majority of Christians in Bulgaria are Roman Catholics ()
38. The majority of Christians in Hungary are Uniats ()
39. The majority of Singhalese are Hindus ()
40. The Parsis are Zoroastrians ()
41. Buddhism is the principal religion of India ()
42. Islam is now without a Caliph ()
43. A reduction in the interest rate on farm loans tends to lower the price of farm land ()
44. The country grain buyer deals in "futures" primarily to eliminate the risk of loss through price fluctuation ()
45. As long as additions of labor and capital give additional output of greater value than their cost, unit cost decreases ()
46. A commodity tax will cause greater reduction in the rate of production than if the demand is inelastic ()
47. If the demand curve of cotton fiber were to rise this would tend to increase the price of cottonseed oil ()
48. Increase of discount (interest) rates in a country tends to stimulate the exportation of gold ()
49. The larger the proportion of bonds to stock, the more fluctuation there will be in earnings available for dividends ()
50. In the great majority of our States the income tax is the chief source of State revenue ()
51. The Federal Reserve banks can reduce the reserves of the member banks by selling Government bonds in the open market ()
52. "Dumping" is price discrimination between national markets ()
53. The unwillingness of the investor in America to lend abroad in the depression caused an inflow of gold from other countries to the United States ()
54. Under a general and conventional tariff system the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff ()
55. All torts are crimes, though all crimes are not torts ()
56. Agency is inherent in the relationship between a tenant and his landlord ()
57. The rule of *stare decisis* means, in general, that when a point has been once settled by judicial decision, it forms a precedent for the guidance of courts in similar cases ()
58. Marine insurance policies never contain provisions covering loss due to "barra-try" ()
59. Ships under British registry may engage in trade between New York and Hawaii, since Great Britain is a most favored nation ()
60. Sponsions require express or tacit ratification ()
61. The inhabitants of occupied territory who of their own accord take up arms to resist the invader are considered belligerents ()
62. The Rule of 1756 held that neutrals were not to be allowed, in time of war, to engage in commerce from which they were excluded in time of peace ()
63. In the United States it is not the practice of the courts to take testimony under letters rogatory in criminal proceedings ()
64. Congress derives its power to levy an income tax from an amendment to the Constitution ()
65. In *Marbury v. Madison*, Marshall asserted and applied the power of judicial review of legislation ()
66. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Marshall set forth the doctrine of implied powers ()
67. In the Dartmouth College case, the Supreme Court declared null and void a law which had been passed by a State legislature ()
68. The term of members of the British House of Commons is 7 years unless the body is sooner dissolved ()
69. Under the Bismarckian Constitution the members of the Reichstag were elected by a complicated system under which the voters were classified according to wealth ()
70. The French Ministry ordinarily resigns when outvoted in the Chamber of Deputies, but never takes such action as the result of an adverse vote in the Senate ()
71. The Nizam of Hyderabad is one of the most powerful of the native princes of India ()
72. Dr. Samuel Johnson was an ardent supporter of the American cause in the early stages of the Revolution ()
73. In the last 50 years only two former members of the United States Senate have been elected to the Presidency ()

(Continued on page 618)

Cyril Wynne

Press Comment

None can say with assurance how much the strain of contemporary events contributed to the tragic death of Edward Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publications in the Department of State. But it is a reasonable assumption that this was a real factor in depriving Secretary Hull of a valued associate.

The war in Europe has intensified the burdens of every Government office. In none is the extra load as heavy as is the case with the Department of State, charged with primary responsibility for keeping the United States at peace. Long working days and constant anxiety have for the last month been the rule in this department, which even under normal circumstances is pitifully short-handed and penuriously restricted for the vital duties it must fulfill.

Dr. Wynne was one of those faithful, competent workers on whose individual effort rests much of the efficiency of the entire organization. To the general public his name was not well known. But to him personally is due much of the credit for recent notable improvements in Department of State publicity, on which in turn depends no small part of the public understanding of the aims and methods of our foreign policy.

Dr. Wynne's monument stands already in such widely used documents as the weekly pamphlet series and the contemporaneous foreign relations publications of the Department of State.

His work has made its contribution to the intelligent conduct of foreign policy by this democracy.—*Washington Post*, September 27, 1939.

Our country, and the State Department in particular, suffer a grievous loss in the passing of Dr. Cyril

E. Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication in Secretary Hull's bailiwick. Few men in the Foreign Service career had a finer background or greater flair for it than the shiny bald-headed California giant and Harvard man, who had had a gallant period of service with the A. E. F. in France before assignment to the American Peace Mission at Paris. Maj. Wynne had a two-year tour of duty at our Embassy in Tokyo just prior to entering the State Department in 1929. His latter-day work was concerned with the important compilation of official volumes of our foreign relations, before and including the World War and Versailles peace periods. He frequently appeared before committees of Congress in advocacy of State Department needs, and on April 13 last persuaded the House sub-committee on appropriations to allocate Secretary Hull a record budget for printing and binding. Wynne was a long-time protégé of Senator Hiram Johnson, whom he endlessly admired. As an officer of the Army Reserve Corps, Maj. Wynne participated actively in last month's maneuvers around Manassas, and came home, his friends thought, looking in the pink of health and vigor.—The

(Continued on page 624)

I have received with deep sorrow the news of the tragic death of Cyril Wynne. I have known him since he was a young man and have always been impressed by his fine sense of loyalty, his engrossing interest in public affairs and his splendid patriotism. His friends will always remember his vigorous and conscientious execution of whatever task he undertook.

In the death of Cyril Wynne the Government loses one of its most able and effective public servants.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON.

Sagaponack, Long Island, N. Y.
September 28, 1939.

MY DEAR MR. SPAULDING:

It is needless to assure you that I deeply appreciate your letter of September 26, enclosing the unsigned letter which Dr. Wynne had written to me. My regard for Dr. Wynne not only was deep but it was not subject to any conditions or qualifications. His attainments were rare, and his loyalty and integrity were perfect. His loss to the Department is indeed great, and I say this as one who was long connected with it and knows its needs. In his conduct he was singularly unselfish. He labored for others rather than for himself. Possessed of rare intelligence, he used it for the public good. He had a warm heart, and was always considerate of the rights and feelings of others.

Believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,
JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

Mr. E. Wilder Spaulding,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

unrest

By JANE WILSON



IN THE garden the Child lay supine among the flowers, but he did not see their brilliance or inspire their fragrance. His eyes looked over the garden wall to the dark green treetops of the woods beyond. A meadow-lark twittered in a nearby bush and a saffron-and-ebony butterfly teasingly caressed his shoulder as he lay so still. He paid no heed; he got up and slipped quietly through the garden gate and hummed softly as he walked toward the woods.

The Child entered the dense shade of the towering trees and sang as he skipped down their sombre aisles. Shafts of sunlight beckoned to him and he chased them merrily and laughed aloud as he ran. He became a thing of the woods, a dark dancing shadow flitting about the needle-padded stillness. He laughed at the friendliness of the woods, as the big trees swayed in their sympathetic mirth and the little brook chuckled at his antics along the smooth slopes; he laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks and, as the sobs stopped his breath, he perforce ceased his darting. He fell limply to the ground, exhausted and unconscious.

The village folk found him lying prone with tear stained eyes. "He was frightened," they said, "he must be restrained from going again to the woods," and they carried him back to the garden.

So the Child would lie and gaze into the treetops. . . .

* * * *



THE Young Man could hear the fiddles from his garden. They screamed and wailed for the dancers on the village green. But he had no desire to go. He, instead, turned his eyes to the water-front and blessed the cool breezes skirting the incoming tide.

"You must come with us," shouted the village lads as they passed his gate, and they dragged him along feebly resisting in his unwillingness.

"Hi-diddle-dee," wailed the fiddles as the lassies' skirts swished and swirled. "Dum-diddie-dum," stamped the old folks on the outer ring. The Young Man turned and looked back over his shoulder towards the water's edge, but he was no longer sensible to the sea breezes. The air was clouded with dust and smelt of sweat. "Is there joy here?", he wondered, and encircled a red silk waist and danced and leaped among the swaying figures; he shouted in faked merriment and he was sore at heart. He looked at the girl in his arms and was repulsed by her moist red cheeks and shuddered at the weight of her plump brown arm on his shoulder. Sway-and-turn, back-and-forth, sway-and-turn, and—he slipped his way unnoticed from the circling dancers and left the noisy green.

He hurried along the dusty road and the din became less and less raucous as his steps became lighter on his way to the cove. The cool breezes gently kissed his throbbing temples and he hummed as he neared

the deep blue bowl. "Blue is love," he thought, and he sank happily to a mossy bank o'erhanging the mirror.

He sat and gazed into the depths, and by the side of a water-lily leaf appeared a cool face. The Young Man feared to move and sat motionless for hours gazing into the upturned open countenance of the siren. The shadows lengthened and her glory became dimmed in the thickening darkness. A shimmering appeared on the surface of the ink, a sigh escaped the vision's parted lips and the face turned towards the west, slipping rippling through the twilight, leaving a train of stars trailing her golden tresses. The Young Man bounded up, and reached wildly out towards the sea. . .

* * * *



THE Man haunted the wharves listening to the fisher folk tales of lands beyond the sea. He haunted the taverns listening to the minstrels' lays of far away kingdoms lost and won. And a longing gnawed at the man's breast which he could not bear. This longing magnetized him, and as he stood on the prow of the vessel, heading to the sea, he outcried long and joyously. The wind whipped his hair as sonorous shouts echoed from the deep. The figure-head rose and dipped, rose and dipped. The booming of the waves against the sides of the ship kept timely accompaniment to the martial music of the squirming rigging. And the Man's eyes were like deep coals of fire eagerly reflecting the first glimpse of the golden city on the farther coast.

That glowing pile, its mirage-like silhouette, that land of his dreams arose, and his vision was blurred with tears of joy. But a shadow passed over the countenance of the figure-head as he lept, unturning, from the bow and ran up the shore, up towards the city gates.

Suddenly the heavy portals were thrown open and the populace swarmed forth. War banners waved from their steeds. The warriors grimly faced the hinterland and rode down the goats and children in their path; their mouths were white-rimmed. The Man found an unmounted steed and feverishly entered the stream headed for the hinterland.

The siege was long. The Man hacked and hewed and became drunk with destruction. His lance cleaved in part many hearts and he began to look longingly on as his adversaries passed on to another world. He brooded—with his weapon still dripping blood in his hand—whither directed he their souls? He had a *right* to the answer, to learn of the land beyond. As he pondered, he wiped the rivulets of blood from his forearm and let his lance dangle to the ground.

The Far Land seemed a city in the skies—free from enclosed gardens, dancing on the green, and blood shed. There he would wend his steps and seek contentment. There was the land of his dreams and the liquid to quench his thirst. It was just over the hill, and he reached out gropingly again, towards the sky, and rode on furiously up the mountain side. There, over the silvery crest, lay his Unknown and he spurred on his stumbling charger. He rode to the edge of the tableland, and disappeared into the low hanging clouds. . . .

CANOITAS

A plane, belonging to Mr. Bronson H. Runsey and carrying him, Mr. Daniel S. Roosevelt and Miss Carlotta Constantine, crashed in the mountains near the small village of Canoitas, in the State of Puebla, Mexico, on April 18, 1939. The accident was fatal to the two young men, one of whom was a nephew of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The writer of this article, a career Foreign Service Officer assigned as Consul to Mexico City, was directed by the Consul General to proceed to the scene of the accident and to make arrangements for the transfer of the remains to Mexico City.

On his return, Mr. McGregor was asked by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the American Ambassador to Mexico, to write of certain incidents connected with his mission which demonstrate the humble piety and respect of the Mexican Indian.

TRAGEDY and excitement had come to the tiny village of Canoitas. It was nothing new to its Indian habitants to hear the hum of airplanes, for the little town lay directly under the Mexico City-Veracruz air lane. Each of the five hundred that populated Canoitas heard this noise five or six times a day, scarcely paying it attention. The planes had nothing to do with their lives. They flew in, from and to a world of which the Indian were only vaguely conscious. Their lives, like those of countless ancestors before them, were associated from the womb to the grave with the soil, its productivity, the elements and simple human relationships. Their ambitions were limited to the attainment of bodily comforts. But the tempo of their lives had been quickened and its tenor upset by the crash of an airplane within the immediate neighborhood resulting in the death of two lads and the serious injury of a young girl.

It was high noon when this had happened the day before. Most of the natives were then in adjoining fields, tilling the soil or driving herds of goats to pasture; women were washing clothes around the village water trough; children were playing in the

streets. The sun, ordinarily bright and scorching at this time of day, was hid by black clouds. A fine mist scuttled over the fields blown about by a gusty, sometimes violent, wind. The hum of a motor attracted no attention until the noise had receded and approached several times, each time coming nearer. It went away and for a second the silence settled in. Then there was a terrific roar followed by an explosion. Tragedy had come and with it mounting excitement.

During the rest of that day those who did not visit the scene of the accident listened to the ceaseless whispers of Dame Rumour. For Canoitas had no telephone, no telegraph, no electricity, only a single battery-operated radio; few of its inhabitants could read or write. The village was marked on no maps, its people were forgotten. All at once it became the point upon which attention was focused for, they learned that one of the victims was a near relative of the President of the United States. Simple curiosity mounted apace with restless eagerness to see what the morrow would bring forth.

This was that morrow. In its early morning, before day light, the town was shrouded in a pale and

In the center of this group of Canoitas villagers is Manrillo Islas, rescuer of Miss Constantine, holding his small son. In the background Ambassador Daniels, to his right Secretary Aguirre and to his left Manuel Diaz and Consul McGregor.



The President of the Municipality of Guadelupa-Victoria and his wife. This couple graciously



BY ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR., *Consul, Mexico City*
Photographs by Oscar B. Frederickson,
Vice-Consul, Mexico City

ghostlike mist. All was grey, damp and forlorn. Dogs barked sensing the presence of strangers. Repeated knocks at the weather-beaten door of his hut aroused the village "Chief," Señor Manuel Diaz, who, apprised of our identity, welcomed us and thought nothing of the unusual hour of our visit and accepted the announcement of our mission without question.

Standing grouped together in the uncertain half light before dawn our company grew with the addition of curious villagers who greeted the "Chief" with marked respect and were greeted in turn by name. Four men were singled out from the group and directed to saddle and bring horses to convey us to the scene of the accident some four miles off in the misty vastness hid from our straining eyes. The four departed silently, without question and returned leading small, but sturdy mounts saddled and bridled, hitched them to a post waiting the coming of dawn that we might start.

We asked no questions. We did not have to. The simple, tragic tale was unfolded by the eager chatter of the Indians in our circle. They told how the injured girl was found in a ravine and borne by a peasant to a spot of safety and there rested against a tree; how the bodies of the two men were laid upon improvised litters and carried to a native shelter in the vicinity of the crash; how the girl was later transported on the back of the peasant, Maurillio Islas, to Canoitas and from there some five miles further, in an improvised litter to another village. All that had occurred the previous day and now, while little remained of the excitement, a sense of tragedy pervaded.

The white light of the dawn filtered through the mist as we talked and enabled us to distinguish habitations. We discovered that our little circle was near the village church, a simple barn-shaped structure of adobe blocks and a thatched roof, surmounted by a hand-hewn wooden cross and a small arched belfry. It had no clock to tell the time of day but people so close to seasons and the unchanging course of the rising and sinking sun needed no reminder of time or the increasing years. They saw time marked in the faces of their parents, themselves and their children. Seasons changed with planting and harvesting. Why, then, bother with time, a man-made system for breaking into infinite pieces what from birth to death was to these people a continuous whole. This dawn, like all others, was for them but the signal to be up and about the daily work.

With scarcely a word four of us mounted, others about a hundred in number, set off on foot to follow us to the scene of the accident. The trail was rock strewn, tortuous and steep. The mist concealed all but a few cactus plants that grew along our way.

Our company threaded its way along the edges of plowed potato fields until we came to a little compound that sheltered a cluster of three thatched and mud-walled huts. In one of these the bodies had been placed late the day before to shield them from the night.

The tale that is now told is a simple one of simple folk accustomed to plain living. I had reason to be thoughtful and, in the exercise of authority, considerate toward the remains of my countrymen—

(Continued on page 614)

housed and succored Miss Constantine until she could be moved in an ambulance to Mexico City.



Mexican peasant woman and boy near Canoitas.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Office of the Secretary Washington

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Department of State.

11 October 1939

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Navy number of *American Foreign Service Journal* of October, 1939, has just been brought to my attention.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the consideration and thoughtfulness that prompted the Department of State to devote a number of your magazine to the Navy. We feel that we are especially honored.

The editors and staff are to be commended for this well edited and excellently illustrated number.

Very truly yours,

H. R. Stark,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

EDITORS' COLUMN



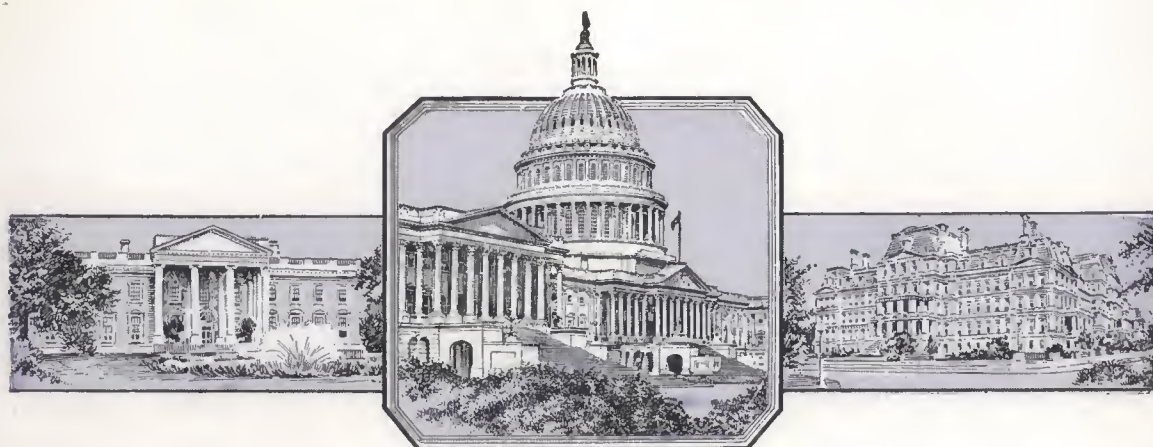
Cyril Wynne

Although there are other tributes to the memory of the late Cyril Wynne elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL, the officers of the Department and the editorial staff of the JOURNAL wish to associate themselves in this column in what can only be an inadequate tribute to this conscientious, devoted and constructive public servant.

For many years Dr. Wynne bore the responsibility in the JOURNAL for "A Political Bookshelf," which has contained scholarly reviews of current literature of particular interest to the Foreign Service. He not only gave generously of his time to this activity but his wise counsel was always available to the editors of the JOURNAL. He gave many hours to his duties as Chairman of the Committee of Publications to which members of the Foreign Service may submit manuscripts for the determination of their appropriateness for publication.

His contribution to the Department as the Chief of the Division of Research and Publication has been an important and a permanent one. Dr. Wynne was widely known among educators, international lawyers and authorities on international affairs not only in his capacity as an officer of the Department of State but through his own work and personal attainments. He was a member of and actively participated in the affairs of most of the important organizations in this country which are devoted to work in the field of international political relations and international law. The unusual understanding he acquired of the needs and interests of the American public for published information with respect to foreign affairs was applied with all his energy and forcefulness of character to the intelligent expansion of and improvement in the standards of the official publications of the Department of State. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the various publications which were issued under his supervision as Chief of the Division of Research and Publication. It is sufficient to say that there has been widespread recognition of the excellence of these publications, their utility for research, their achievements, and their scholarly presentation. There is full warrant for saying that his services constitute a permanent contribution towards the development of an intelligent and general interest in matters of foreign policy among an ever increasing number of our people.

G. S. M.



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

On September 21 the Secretary attended the joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives upon the occasion of the message read by President Roosevelt. On the following day he delivered an address on the subject, "The Significance of the Pan American Movement," in his capacity as chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union at Pan American Day ceremonies at the New York World's Fair.

On September 27 he addressed a greeting to the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington which was read for him in his absence by Mr. James Clement Dunn, adviser on political relations of the Department.

On October 2, upon the occasion of his 68th birthday, he was the guest of President Roosevelt at an informal luncheon at the White House. During the day the Secretary issued a statement announcing that this Government continued to regard the Government of Poland as in existence, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Poland, and continued to recognize Count Potocki as the Polish Ambassador in Washington. The statement declared that for the present at least Ambassador Biddle will remain near the Polish Government.

On October 6 the Secretary was presented with the Pan American League Gold Medal "for the most constructive accomplishment in the field of Pan American friendship and unity." It was stated that the League three years ago instituted a triennial award to be given once during this period for the greatest contribution of a personal nature to the

cause of Pan Americanism. On October 9 he received and posed for cameramen with several ladies from Latin America who are members of the People's Mandate for Peace.

On October 10 the Secretary delivered an address at the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council held in New York City.

On October 11 the Secretary sent a message read at the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art which was held in Washington.

On October 17 he attended a luncheon at the White House in connection with the meetings here of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

The Under Secretary

Under Secretary Welles delivered an address on September 25 at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panama and on October 3 he delivered a radio address from Panama over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Accompanied by the advisers and staff which formed his party, the Under Secretary arrived at New York City on October 11 on the S.S. *Santa Elena* from Panama. He was a guest of President Roosevelt at an informal luncheon at the White House on the same day.

Assistant Secretary Messersmith

Assistant Secretary Messersmith delivered an address at the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York City on October 11 on the subject, "The Assistance Rendered by Government in the Promotion and Protection of American Foreign Trade."

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle delivered an address on the subject, "Cultural Relations and Government,"



at the opening of the Conference on Inter-American Relations in the Field of Art on October 11 held under auspices of the Department. On the following day he spoke briefly over the network of the National Broadcasting Company in welcoming the ladies from Latin America representing the People's Mandat for Peace.

Assistant Secretary Grady

Assistant Secretary Grady delivered an address on the subject "Relations of Imports to Exports," to the importers' group session of the National Foreign Trade convention in New York City on October 10.

Ambassador Josephus Daniels

The Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Daniels, proceeded by plane from Mexico City to Chicago in late September to deliver an address at the annual convention of the American Legion. He visited the Department on September 28 and between that date and mid-October divided his time between Washington and his home in Raleigh, North Carolina, where Mrs. Daniels has been sojourning during recent weeks. The Ambassador was a guest on the floor of the Senate during one of these trips and paid several calls on the President at the White House. He left Washington by train on October 17 for Raleigh, leaving there on the following night by plane for Mexico City.

Minister Edwin L. Neville

The Minister to Thailand, Mr. Edwin L. Neville, was on detail for consultation in the Department from October 2 to October 16. The Minister and Mrs. Neville arrived in New York City on August 1 on the S.S. *President Polk*, an around-the-world liner, from Penang and spent the intervening time at their home in Conway, New Hampshire, visiting the World's Fair en route to Washington. Mr. Neville called on President Roosevelt at the White House on October 9. They planned to have sailed from San Francisco for Bangkok late in October.

Minister Edwin C. Wilson

The Minister to Uruguay, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, who served as one of the four advisers to Under Secretary Welles at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panama, arrived in Washington from Panama in an Army bombing plane on October 4 and paid a brief visit at the Department before sailing from New York for Montevideo on October 6.



E. C. Wilson

Minister John D. Erwin

The Minister to Honduras, Mr. John D. Erwin, visited Washington in mid-October following leave spent at Saratoga Springs. He was the honor guest at a tea at the Mayflower Hotel on October 16 given by the Honduran Minister, Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres.

Foreign Service Officers

Four Foreign Service Officers have concluded temporary details in the Special Division and have been replaced by four of the new F.S.O.'s until recently with the Foreign Service of the Department of Commerce. William H. Beach, Consul at Antwerp, was on duty from August 28 to September 22. James H. Wright, Consul and Third Secretary at Bogota, and Donal F. McGonigal, Vice Consul at Amsterdam, were on duty from August 28 to September 23. Monroe B. Hall, Consul at Shanghai, was on duty from September 11 to September 22. They were replaced by Coldwell S. Johnston on September 22, Carl E. Christopherson on September 25, and by Robert G. Glover and B. Miles Hammond on October 2. It was stated that the details were temporary.

Robert G. McGregor, Consul at Mexico City, concluded a temporary detail of several weeks in the Secretary's office on October 14 and resumed leave preparatory to sailing with Mrs. McGregor for Mexico in late October.

William D. Moreland, Jr., Vice Consul at Bordeaux, entered upon a temporary detail in the Secretary's office on October 15 after having taken part of his home leave. It was learned that the practice inaugurated at the beginning of the present European hostilities of maintaining a 24-hour watch in the Secretary's office will be continued. Shifts of 4 p.m.-12 midnight and 12 midnight-8 a.m. will be alternated between Vice Consul Moreland and Vice Consul Aaron S. Brown, the latter having been assigned to Warsaw but kept on duty in the Department following the last F. S. O. Training School.



J. B. Stewart

James B. Stewart, Consul General at Mexico City, was a representative of the Department at the National Foreign Trade Council convention in New York City in early October. During leave he spent a short time in Maine and in this city, and left Washington by train on October 19 for Mexico City.



J. Rives Childs, Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, returned to duty in the Department on October 4. He had sailed from New York City on the S.S. *Manhattan* on August 23 under instructions to proceed to Casablanca for technical studies in connection with the pending treaty negotiations concerning French Morocco. He proceeded via Paris on the day of French general mobilization and arrived at Marseille to find that the boat on which he was scheduled to sail for Tangier had been requisitioned. He managed to book passage later for Gibraltar and crossed to Tangier, proceeding overland to Casablanca. He returned on the only boat available, the freighter *Exminster*, arriving in New York City on October 3.

Shiras Morris, Vice Consul at Montevideo, on October 14 concluded a three-months' detail in the Division of Current Information. Accompanied by Mrs. Morris and their three children, he left by train for Tucson, Arizona, for a visit with Mrs. Morris' parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frank C. Lockwood, at the University of Arizona. They planned to proceed from Tucson to New York City and depart in late November for Montevideo.

Paul C. Daniels, Second Secretary at Rio, was on temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics for several days following his return on October 11 from the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panama, where he served as secretary to Under Secretary Welles. Mr. Daniels had sailed with Under Secretary Welles and the American party from New York City on September 15, having journeyed by air from Caracas, where he had been on temporary detail in connection with negotiations in progress with the Venezuelan Government. Following his brief detail in the Department he began leave.

John S. Littell, recently assigned as Consul at Habana upon the expiration of a two-year assignment in the Division of Controls, plans to sail with Mrs. Littell and their small son for Habana early in 1940 following leave to begin about January 1. They recently returned from an extended Baltic cruise on the S.S. *Scanstates*, having left Danzig and the war zone only a few days before the beginning of hostilities.

Raymond A. Hare, Second Secretary at Cairo, sailed for his post on October 14 on the S.S. *Excalibur* from New York City after having been delayed because of illness

while on leave following the conclusion of a four years' assignment in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on July 14. Due to the present wartime regulation of the Department forbidding wives of F.S.O.'s to accompany their husbands to posts in Europe and in the Near East, Mrs. Hare remained in the United States.

Allen Haden, recently appointed Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, was on temporary detail for two weeks in September in the Division of Cultural Relations. He and Mrs. Haden divided their time on home leave between Siasconset, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Haden's home in Warrenton, Virginia, visiting the Department on various occasions. He sailed from New York City on October 5 on the S.S. *Coama* for his post, Mrs. Haden planning to join him in late October or early November.

Mrs. Annie Buffum, wife of David H. Buffum, Consul at Leipzig, was naturalized on September 26 at a special session of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The press reported that Mrs. Buffum had been a native of Poland.

John W. Dye, Consul at Nassau, accompanied by Mrs. Dye and their son, George, arrived in Washington in early October after having visited San Francisco on home leave. They planned to have returned to Nassau by the latter part of October.

Hugh Corby Fox, Second Secretary at Mexico City, visited the Department during the latter part of September and proceeded to New York City for a stay of two days before returning to Mexico City.

Fred W. Jandry, recently appointed Vice Consul at Melbourne, and Mrs. Jandry visited the Department in late September while on home leave preparatory to leaving for their new post.

Ilo C. Funk, Consul at Hull, visited the Department on September 28 on home leave and planned to have sailed for his post on October 7 on the S.S. *President Roosevelt*.

James G. Byington, Vice Consul at Torreon, visited the Department for several days in early October.

The JOURNAL regrets that because of lack of space a number of items concerning F.S.O.s, including items concerning the 22 members of the new F.S.O. Training School, were omitted from the October issue of the JOURNAL.



R. A. Hare



J. G. Byington

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
 BARNES, WILLIAM—*Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay*
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Norway, Sweden*
 BOHLEN, CHARLES E.—*U.S.S.R.*
 BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.—*Belgium, Holland*
 BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.—*Venezuela, Colombia*
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
 BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.—*Yugoslavia*
 DICKOVER, ERLE R.—*Netherlands Indies*
 ENGLISH, ROBERT—*Eastern Canada*
 FERRIS, WALTON C.—*Great Britain*
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
 GADE, GERHARD—*Ecuador*
 GROTH, EDWARD M.—*India*

HALL, CARLOS C.—*Panama*
 HICKOK, THOMAS A.—*Philippines*
 JOSSELYN, PAUL R.—*British Columbia*
 KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Baltic countries*
 LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Turkey*
 LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.—*Central America*
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
 PLITT, EDWIN A.—*Northern France*
 REAMS, R. BORDEN—*Denmark*
 SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.—*Tokyo area*
 SERVICE, JOHN S.—*Central China*
 SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Nairobi area, Kenya*
 WASSON, THOMAS C.—*West coast of Africa*

American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
 American Consulate General, Algiers—*Algeria*
 American Consulate, Yokohama—*Yokohama area*

ISTANBUL



OF INTEREST TO PHILETALISTS

An unusual group of stamps has been issued by the Government of Turkey, commemorating the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the United States Constitution. The issue was placed on sale in Turkey on July 15, 1939.

As will be seen from the accompanying photograph, the issue was in six denominations, and included two stamps bearing the likenesses of the late President Kemal Atatürk and of George Washington, two bearing the likenesses of President Ismet Inonu and of President Roosevelt, and two bearing the Turkish and American flags flying from the same mast.

It is of interest to note that although the issue was intended to commemorate the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Constitution, which occurred this year, the legend appearing on the stamps actually reads, when translated from the Turkish: "In Commemoration of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States."

A set of these stamps was transmitted to President Roosevelt, an enthusiastic collector. The issue has been regarded as a particularly friendly gesture on the part of Turkey towards the United States.



LIMA

The staff learned with deep regret of the death of Louis Dreyfus' father early in September.

* * *

The offices of the Commercial Attaché were moved into the Consulate General during the first week in September, thus effecting the physical consolidation of the two services. The new system promises to work out very satisfactorily at this post, with the consequent elimination of practically all duplication of work. Staff meetings attended by the Chargé d'Affaires, the Consul General and First Secretary, the Acting Commercial Attaché, the Military and Naval Attachés, and the Second Secretary are held the fourth Tuesday of each month. An even more efficient conduct of government business will result as soon as it is possible to have combined offices for all representatives of the government stationed in Lima. The Chancery, the Consulate General, and the Naval Attaché are at present in separate quarters.

* * *

There has been an epidemic of marriages among American Government employees in Lima. Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, clerk at the Embassy, resigned August 30th and was married during September. Dr. Anthony Donovan, Public Health Service, and Miss Inés Arregui were married on August 26th. Mr. Robert S. Johnson, clerk at the Embassy, is to be married on October 14th. Everyone says there has been no winter in Lima this year, only perpetual spring. That may account for it all.

* * *

The Seven-

teenth International Congress of Americans held its sessions in Lima from September 10th to 16th. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop of Harvard University and Dr. Albert A. Giesecke of the Embassy staff were delegates of the United States. Mr. Francis B. Richardson attended as representative of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

* * *

Mr. Charles Will Wright, Foreign Minerals Specialist, Bureau of Mines, arrived at Lima on September 18th. Mr. Wright is commissioned as a Vice Consul and is making a series of studies of the mineral resources of various South American countries. He has just completed about three months' work in Bolivia and expects to be in Peru for about a month. For several years prior to coming to South America last May, Mr. Wright had been engaged in similar work in Europe.

GEORGE BUTLER.

HAMBURG

Something over a thousand Americans recently passed through Hamburg on their way to the United States. Some left debts; some left their baggage; all left hastily.

A British Military mission also visited briefly in the neighborhood where they were warmly received.

It gets dark here nights.

* * *

MONTE-VIDEO

In line with its program to develop a greater appreciation abroad of American cultural and intellectual attainments, the new Division of Cultural Relations may

(Continued on page 626)



Staff of the American Consulate, Foochow, China. Seated (left to right): Clerk W. Y. Ting, Clerk D. B. Tiang, Vice Consul Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., Consul Robert S. Ward, H. V. McVay, RM2e, U.S.N., and Clerk H. C. Yen. Standing (left to right): Gardener Chao Tseng-tseng, No. 3 Coolie Tsai Ching-tan, Chinese Writer Y. H. Wu, Clerk T. K. Wn, First-Messenger H. W. Chiang, Gateman Chen Wen-ching, and No. 1 Coolie Li Pai-ti.

The Bookshelf

J. RIVES CHILDS, *Review Editor*



J. Rives Childs

The Editorial Board announces the appointment of Mr. J. Rives Childs as book review editor of the JOURNAL. Mr. Childs has in the past generously contributed material to the JOURNAL and the Editors extend him a most cordial welcome. He is at present assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

THE WAY FORWARD—*The American Trade Agreements Program.* By Francis B. Sayre, until recently Assistant Secretary of State and Chairman of the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy. The Macmillan Company, New York. 230 pages. \$2.75.

This work is a succinct treatise giving the aims and purposes, procedure and method, results and effects on the American people, and the achievements and evaluation of the trade-agreements program.

The Way Forward, which came off the press shortly before Mr. Sayre's recent appointment as United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, may be said to give an account of his stewardship as Assistant Secretary of State. He was probably more intimately identified with the trade-agreements program than with any other major phase of the foreign policy of the United States, although his activities, of course, were by no means limited to trade agreements.

In its broader aspects, *The Way Forward* is the story of a fight against autarchy or excessive economic regimentation. The volume indicates that self-sufficiency, particularly for the United States, can only be obtained at a high cost in terms of lower standards of living, and at the expense of liberty and freedom. The essence of Mr. Sayre's thesis is expressed in the following words taken from the preface of his book. "No great industrial nation today is or can possibly be economically independent. Economic self-sufficiency is a policy of retrogression and runs counter to the entire course of civilization's advance." On the one hand, excessive restrictions on trade breed autarchy and are basically

the cause of many of the world's present ills. On the other hand, "the only sound foundations upon which lasting peace can be built are lower trade barriers and freedom from trade discriminations. This is a policy to which our highest interests, our traditions, and our ideals alike commit us."

Those who do not believe in a liberalized trade policy, and who advocate following more nearly along European doctrines of autarchy will have a difficult time answering Mr. Sayre's arguments. In spite of his clear-cut exposition of this phase of American foreign policy, there will probably be partisan charges that *The Way Forward* is propaganda. The current interpretation of propaganda seems to be anything the other fellow writes which you don't like.

Having read *America Must Choose*, by Secretary Wallace, and *America Must Act*, by Mr. Sayre, and noting the relationship of those volumes to *The Way Forward*, I cannot resist the temptation to suggest that the title of this volume might appropriately have been "America Has Chosen the Way Forward."

Mr. Sayre states that he is not writing a treatise in economics. It is true that the author does not use many of the common terms applied by economists in discussing foreign trade, such as "the law of comparative costs," but the book contains apt and useful illustrations of the forces which give rise to foreign trade. It is your reviewer's opinion that the volume is eminently suitable for background reading by all those interested in foreign trade, tariffs, or commercial policy. Its generous documentation will be a great aid to students of these subjects. Furthermore, the problem of a more efficient distribution of goods is outstanding at the present time. It is my opinion that Mr. Sayre's book is a distinct contribution to the literature of the economics of distribution, a point which might too easily be overlooked from the title of the volume.

I find that the most-favored-nation clause, embodying a principle not well understood by a majority of the American people, is considered by Mr. Sayre not merely as a high-minded, intangible principle, but as a dollars and cents contribution to our foreign trade. He shows that the unconditional most-favored-nation clause is not a partisan matter and was formally adopted while Mr. Harding was President; he indicates that equality of treatment has been generally practiced from the beginnings of the Republic. In this connection, Washing-



ton's reference to equality of treatment in his Farewell Address is referred to by Mr. Sayre, evidently to answer criticisms of the most-favored-nation treatment of the present agreements and to show that it is not some untried principle sprung by the "New Deal." Mr. Sayre might have noted that there was little or no criticism against the most-favored-nation principle under the flexible clause of the Tariffs Acts of 1922 and 1930 when the changes in rates of duty applied to all countries alike, irrespective of the relative costs in those countries. It was not then argued that under that principle we were giving away "something for nothing."

The chief criticisms made against the trade-agreements program are convincingly answered by Mr. Sayre. The benefits of the program to various groups, particularly workers and farmers are taken up in separate chapters. The chapters on the legislative history and constitutionality of the Trade Agreements Act are woven in such a way that the unity is well maintained. Thanks are due to Mr. Sayre for his clear exposition, in the chapter on the United States balance of trade, of the fallacies inherent in the 18th century concept of the so-called "favorable" versus "unfavorable" balance of trade. I hope that Mr. Sayre's treatment of the subject may disabuse the minds of many good citizens on this point, although in some cases I doubt whether this would be possible, the fallacy is so deeply ingrained.

So far as it has come to the attention of the reviewer, this is one of three volumes which may be said to give a comprehensive treatment of the trade-agreements program, the others being *Reciprocity* by William S. Culbertson (New York, 1937), reviewed in the JOURNAL for May, 1937, and *The Reciprocal Trade Policy of the United States*, by H. J. Tasca (Philadelphia, 1937). Among other advantages, Mr. Sayre's volume is more up-to-date than those volumes.

Although published before the outbreak of war in Europe, *The Way Forward* in a sense serves as a warning and as a challenge as to what might be done at the end of the present crisis. It indicates that in its own interest and as a leading commercial nation, the United States has certain responsibilities in maintaining a frame-work of commercial relations which may be utilized as a step toward a more permanent peace. It is to be hoped that the world will refrain from doing some of the things it did at the end of the last World War. Certainly, if experience is worth anything, we should not hasten to accentuate excessive economic nationalism as we did before.

The Way Forward can be heartily recommended to all students of foreign affairs who are interested in keeping abreast of the times.

EDWARD MULLINS.

LIAR DICE, by J. S. Mosher. Simon and Schuster, 1939. 302 pages. Price \$2.00.

Murder, romance and intrigue against a background of modern China afford lively entertainment for readers of *Liar Dice*, a first novel by John S. Mosher. There are few places in the world where foreigners don't roll for the drinks, but from Singapore to Sakhalin the game is improved with little screens — a bluff indigenous to the good political earth of the Far East. Thanks to several years' residence on the scene, Mr. Mosher brings to his tale a first hand knowledge not only of poker cubes but of the higher gambling that goes on behind the headlines and colors the private lives of those whose lot is cast in Treaty Ports.

It's something new to find a mystery yarn spun around an American Consulate General, and a relief to have the Foreign Service treated with such authenticity of detail. Mr. Mosher's deft descriptions of the architectural incongruity of the Consulate General at Tientsin, its Staff and their official duties, is based on twenty years' residence in China, several of them as a language officer in the Foreign Service. His picture of events following the violent death of an American citizen is, therefore, a convincing one, and he takes full advantage of extra-territorial procedure in a consular court to give an amusing twist to the developments. The overtones of sultry days and nights will not be lost on those who know their China coast in August.

The characters are, of course, "wholly fictional and imaginative." But anyone who has met the crowd at the bar of the Tientsin Club or its many counterparts, anyone who has attended a cosmopolitan party across the International Bridge or dinner danced in a foreign Concession, will recognize the types which weave in and out of the story. Bill Tyler, who tells the tale, is the newly arrived Consul from Zürich. Then one also meets the international financier, Franz Cossu; Della Felina, the local Fascist, and Franni his complacent wife; the giant war lord Wu; the wily Japanese opium smuggler, Kodara; the smooth agent of the Nanking Government, Leander Fei, and the tempting dish provided by his half-caste wife, Lily — "a wicked little nude painting in a silk gown." There is a young American girl on her first visit to China who, despite a tendency to squeal when excited, would fire the heart of any male, attached or unattached, several thousand miles from home. Among the many minor characters, those of Chinese or Japanese nationality deserve special mention for accuracy of portrayal.

The plot has been cleverly constructed, the solution is baffling till the end, and the dialogue is fresh and fast stepping. Possibly the ramifications of in-

(Continued on page 636)

Excerpts from an address by Ambassador Josephus Daniels at the dinner given by the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of the retirement of His Excellency Abeladro Rocas, Brazilian Ambassador, as Dean of the Corps, August 30, 1939:

Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Sea," in his *Physical Geography*, gives this description of the Gulf Stream:

"There is a river in the ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic Seas. It is the Gulf Stream. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters, as far out from the Gulf as the Carolina coasts, are of an indigo blue; they are so distinctly marked that their line of junction with the common sea water may be traced by the eye. Often one-half of a vessel may be perceived floating in Gulf Stream water, while the other half is in the water of the sea, so sharp is the line."

This phenomenon in the physical world has its counterpart in official life. There is a relation between Nature and Human Beings. The Diplomatic Corps in every national capital regards itself in some sense as the Gulf Stream of international intercourse. The Corps here in Mexico City, as in like capitals of government, has an existence apart from the stream of life in which it moves, and it is also a real part of it, just as in the ocean the bow of a ship may be floating in the indigo waters of the Gulf Stream while its stern is laved by the cool and refreshing waves of old ocean. This dual nature enables the diplomat to carry the current of understanding and friendly unity and warm commingling into international channels. As the Gulf Stream is in close contact with the waters of the Atlantic—and yet not governed by the identical ebb and flow of the tides of the ocean—the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in their assignments, mingle with officials and peoples in protocol relations, receiving and giving, without losing touch with the country which sends them forth. Their association with the officials and nationals with whom they are thrown gives the same sympathetic exchange as the waters of the Gulf Stream, without losing the color and atmosphere of the current which constitutes their origin and being, gives oneness to the mighty Atlantic.

A diplomat is one who incarnates the warmth and friendliness of his own country, without losing himself in the currents of internationalism. Objectives in the land to which he is assigned are not unlike those of his own country, differing chiefly in the means of attainment. They are unlike as the

drops of water that make up the ocean, but as like as the sea. He is a wise diplomat who, never forgetting that he is the representative of his own country, finds that the waters of his own land are part of the great moving ocean of aspirations that laves the shores of every nation. He is the best diplomat who brings with him the choicest of his own country and expects to enjoy the good things (and every country has them) of the country to which he is the envoy. He knows that every nation makes its best contributions in the exchange of products of the mind and earth with peoples of other nations. Just as no man liveth unto himself, so an Ambassador seeks in many ways, by the good offices of diplomacy, to illustrate that men of all nationalities stand in need of what may be obtained in other climes. He is in a sense the clearing house for the interchange of spiritual and material possessions. Men called to diplomatic service know that "life is a journey, not a home; a road, not a city of habitation; and the enjoyments and blessings we have are but little inns on the roadside of life, where we may be refreshed for a moment, that we may with new strength press on" to other fields of duty. This high conception of the function of diplomats in Mexico has been put into practice by the members of the Corps assigned to this post.

FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION MEETING

At a meeting of the Electoral College of the Foreign Service Association held on September 22, 1939, Mr. John K. Davis was elected as President of the Association and Mr. John Farr Simmons as Vice-President. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Mr. Avra M. Warren, Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Henderson; alternate members, Mr. Flack and Mr. L. E. Thompson, Jr.

The Executive Committee met on October 10 and elected Mr. Ballantine as Chairman, Mr. Warren as Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. E. Thompson, Jr., as Secretary-Treasurer, and appointed the following Entertainment Committee for the coming year: Mr. Drew, Mr. Clark and Mr. Penfield.



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CANOITAS

(Continued from page 603)

but these Indians, no kin of race or blood, were impelled by no such reasons to be reverent and humble in carrying out the task of transporting these remains back to the village. Without command and in silence the bodies were covered, brought from the hut and the rude litters shouldered by four Indians. We, and the company of Indians, followed the bearers, never once halting on our return journey backward over the same trail. If one grew tired, for the way was steep, another without solicitation slipped his shoulder under the litter willingly. Men working in fields, doffed straw sombreros and bowed as the procession passed; goat-herders crossed themselves as they stepped aside with their flocks on the way to upland pastures. Not a word was spoken in our throng.

At the edge of the village we dismounted, the foot procession passed and we joined in the rear. The bearers had not stopped and as I looked I saw them direct their footsteps without halting or questioning to the church door. They passed within.

The inside of the church was dark and bare. Earth was the floor. The walls were unadorned. A simple wooden altar with four brass candlesticks and an image of the Virgin plus two long benches were its sole furnishings. Some hundred natives crowded within. Some ran to the altar and returned with the candlesticks. Many eager hands took newly bought candles, fitted them in the holders now placed at head and foot of the bodies and countless flames from lighted matches sought to light the tapers. In what followed there was no hesitancy, no self-consciousness. All fell to their knees. The scene was indescribably impressive. It overwhelmed me. Here was no complicated ritual, no dirge, no incense, no artificial symbolism, no vanity. The faces I saw bore expressions of deep humility and within each breast was a simple and abiding faith. No better consignment to the Everlasting Mercy could have been offered than in the prayerful mutterings of those humble Indians. Here the outward ritual that moulds man's faith in different forms was absent. Shorn of this artificiality the brotherhood of man stood forth as, all kneeling, acknowledged a belief and a faith we cannot understand and cannot deny.

I returned to the church two hours later to arrange for the removal of the remains to the city. As I entered the scene before me was a tangible expression of the simple loveliness of these folk. An altar had been constructed before and between the two bodies by turning a wooden box on end, placing a smaller one on top, covering them with a hand-



stitched table cover and surmounting the structure with a crucifix. Before the little cross thoughtful hands had placed a rude bouquet of white wild flowers while the altar was trailing garlands made of fresh green vines. At the head of each litter was a beautiful wreath of lovely wild flowers some red, others blue and yellow and white. The candles still were burning, some had been renewed.

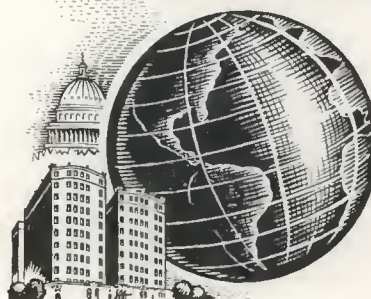
The disorder of the crash, the violent death, the gruesome shock I felt had been mitigated. I knew that had I the power to convey the deep feeling of that moment to those whose living hearts were laden with tragedy and whose minds must be busy with careworn hopes and prayers I would have succeeded in translating the message taught by these humble folk into the common language of all. Death and faith—there would be no doubt which is stronger.

PROGRAM OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

There follows the calendar of the course of study of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School for the month of October:

- October 2-4: American Republics (Mr. Duggan).
- October 5: Cultural Relations (Dr. Cherrington).
- October 6: Military Orientation Course
- October 9-11: Far Eastern Affairs (Mr. Hamilton).
- October 12: Military Orientation Course.
- October 13: Administration (Mr. Davis), Estimates.
- October 14: Consul General James B. Stewart, Mexico City, former Director of the School, addressed the class briefly on Saturday morning on the subject "Legislative Background in the Development of the Foreign Service."
- October 16-18: Allotments, Estates, Notarials, etc.
- October 19-20: Documentation of Merchandise (Mr. Worley, Treasury Department).
- October 21: Dr. Herbert Feis, Economic Adviser.
- October 24: Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeek, Adviser on Political Relations.
- October 23-26: The work on citizenship and passports, under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division, scheduled for this time was postponed to December 26-30 and this period was allotted to the members of the School who individually presented subjects of their own choice in a series of original papers. A more detailed report regarding this innovation in the training school's course will be given in the next issue of the JOURNAL.
- October 27: Shipping and seamen (Mr. Hosmer).
- October 30-31: Immigration—Visas (Mr. Warren).

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Foreign Service Changes

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

The assignment of Frederik van den Arend of Fairview, North Carolina, now American Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies, as American Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. van den Arend has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Fayette J. Flexer of Joliet, Illinois, American Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

John B. Faust of Denmark, South Carolina, American Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of J. Kittredge Vinson of Houston, Texas, as American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been canceled. Mr. Vinson has now been assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, American Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

G. Frederick Reinhardt of Oakland, California, now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tallinn, Estonia. Mr. Reinhardt will serve in dual capacity.

Constance R. Harvey of Kenmore, New York, American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

Non-Career

The appointment of Winfield H. Minor of Kentucky, as American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been canceled.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 30, 1939:

The assignment of William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pennsylvania, as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been canceled.

Thomas C. Wasson of Newark, New Jersey, American Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, has been assigned American Consul at Vigo, Spain.

John S. Littell of Miami, Florida, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned

American Consul at Habana, Cuba.

The assignment of Charles A. Bay of St. Paul, Minnesota, as Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been canceled. Mr. Bay is now on leave of absence in the United States and will be given another assignment at a later date.

C. Burke Elbrick of Louisville, Kentucky, Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

Andrew B. Foster of Haverford, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William K. Alshie of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Albert R. Goodman of Peekskill, New York, American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam. Mr. Goodman will serve in dual capacity.

S. Roger Tyler, Jr. of Huntington, West Virginia, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica. Mr. Tyler will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Woodruff Wallner of New York City, New York, as American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indochina, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Wallner has been assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Howard H. Tewksbury of Hingham, Massachusetts, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Quito, Ecuador.

William E. Dunn of Sulphur Springs, Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Thomas L. Hughes of Murray, Kentucky, American Foreign Service, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Service Glimpses



Betty and Myles Standish, with their little daughter, Georgia, pose on the doorstep of their home in Marseille.



Thomas Wasson with the White Monk of Timbuctoo on the roof of the latter's villa.



Bob Reams, Chargé Perkins and Julian Foster photographed at the Perkins' home during a reception given in honor of the American Delegates to the International Chamber of Commerce Convention in Copenhagen.

Elizabeth Beck enjoys a boat ride on Tyrilfjord, Ringerike, Norway.



Carlos Hall trying for tarpon near Colon, but (it is reported) without success.





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SELECTED QUESTIONS FROM FROM FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR 1939

(Continued from page 598)

74. All of the slave States, except Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, joined the Confederacy ()
75. Although the popular vote for Wilson in 1912 was less than the combined vote for Roosevelt and Taft, Wilson received an overwhelming majority of the electoral vote ()
76. The political philosophy of Robespierre was greatly influenced by the writings of Rousseau ()
77. Napoleon, who was educated as an artillery officer, introduced many technical improvements in the artillery of the French army ()
78. Cavour did not live to see Rome become the capital of Italy ()
79. The Hohenzollern Kaisers derived much of their authority from the fact that they were at the same time Kings of Prussia ()
80. One source of friction between the Boers of South Africa and the British in 1899 was the problem of the rights of British subjects in the Transvaal ()

TYPE B

Indicate which of the numbered words or phrases in the left-hand column best applies to each of the words or phrases in the right-hand column. Do this by placing the appropriate number in the parenthesis to the right of the word or phrase.

Illustrations:

1. Event in ancient history. Peloponnesian War (1)
2. Event in medieval history. Founding of Rome (1)
3. Event in modern history. Crusades (2)
French Revolution (3)

In answering this type of question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response $-\frac{1}{2}$, and an omitted response 0.

1. Brazil. Åland ()
2. Chile. Andaman ()
3. Denmark. Andros ()
4. Ecuador. Antigua ()
5. Finland. Banka ()
6. France. Canary ()



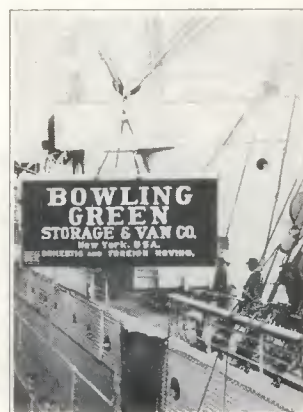
7. Great Britain.	Cape Verde	()
8. Greece.	Comoro	()
9. Italy.	Easter	()
10. Japan.	Faroe	()
11. Netherlands.	Galápagos	()
12. Peru.	Ischia	()
13. Portugal.	Juan Fernández	()
14. Siam.	Kodiak	()
15. Spain.	Lemnos	()
16. Sweden.	Lipari	()
17. U. S. S. R.	Madura	()
18. United States.	Majorea	()
	Maui	()
	Nova Zembla	()
	Piteairn	()
	St. Eustatius	()
	Samar	()
	Seychelle	()
	Shetland	()
	Tahiti	()
	Tobago	()
	Wake	()
	Zante	()
	Zealand	()

1. Argentina.	Algarve	()
2. Belgium.	Antrim	()
3. Brazil.	Apulia	()
4. Chile.	Artois	()
5. China.	Asturias	()
6. Egypt.	Brabant	()
7. England.	Caithness	()
8. France.	Campania	()
9. Germany.	Ceará	()
10. Greece.	Chili	()
11. India.	Chubut	()
12. Ireland.	Cumberland	()
13. Italy.	Dorset	()
14. Japan.	Drenthe	()
15. Mexico.	Friesland	()
16. Netherlands.	Fukien	()
17. Peru.	Gothland	()
18. Poland.	Goyaz	()
19. Portugal.	Hainaut	()
20. Rumania.	Herzegovina	()
21. Scotland.	Istria	()
22. Spain.	Jalisco	()
23. Sweden.	Jujuy	()
24. U. S. S. R.	Moray	()
25. Yugoslavia.	Morea	()
	Munster	()
	Murcia	()
	Mysore	()
	Neuquén	()
	Orissa	()

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	Oudh	()	17. 1890.	Repeal of the Corn Laws	()
	Picardy	()	18. 1897.	Sherman Anti-trust Law	()
	Pomerania	()	19. 1905.	Syllabus of Errors	()
	Provence	()	20. 1911.	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	()
	Savoy	()	21. 1915.	Treaty of Ghent	()
	Sergipe	()	22. 1918.	Treaty of Neuilly	()
	Sinaloa	()	23. 1919.	Treaty of Portsmouth	()
	Surrey	()	24. 1925.	Treaty of St. Germain	()
	Tabasco	()	25. 1930.	Wilnot Proviso	()
	Umbria	()	26. 1936.		
	Westphalia	()			
1. Bolivar.	Borodino	()	1. Australian.	Arosenena	()
2. Burgoyne.	Boyaca	()	2. Belgian.	Avenol	()
3. Dewey.	Buena Vista	()	3. Bolivian.	Boris	()
4. Garibaldi.	Chapultepec	()	4. Brazilian.	Bru	()
5. Gordon.	Eylau	()	5. Bulgarian.	Busch	()
6. Grant.	Fair Oaks	()	6. Chilean.	Cerda	()
7. Harrison.	Gettysburg	()	7. Cuban.	Colijn	()
8. Hindenburg.	Jutland	()	8. Dane.	Cristea	()
9. Jackson.	Khartum	()	9. Dutchman.	Farouk	()
10. Jellicoe.	Lake Erie	()	10. Egyptian.	Gayda	()
11. Joffre.	Magenta	()	11. Englishman.	Ghazi	()
12. Kuropatkin.	Manila Bay	()	12. Frenchman.	Haakon	()
13. MacMahon.	Marne	()	13. Greek.	Hay	()
14. McClellan.	Monmouth	()	14. Hungarian.	Hertzog	()
15. Meade.	Mukden	()	15. Iraqi.	Hiranuma	()
16. Miles.	New Orleans	()	16. Italian.	Imrédy	()
17. Napoleon I.	Nile	()	17. Japanese.	Inönö	()
18. Nelson.	Salamanea	()	18. Mexican.	Kalinin	()
19. Perry.	Saratoga	()	19. Norwegian.	Lyons	()
20. Roberts.	Sedan	()	20. Panamanian.	Metaxos	()
21. San Martín.	Shiloh	()	21. Pole.	Molotov	()
22. Scott.	Tannenberg	()	22. Rumanian.	Smuts	()
23. Taylor.	Thames	()	23. Russian.	Spaak	()
24. Washington.	Trafalgar	()	24. South African.	Starace	()
25. Wellington.	Vicksburg	()	25. Turk.	Stauning	()
1. 1780.	A. B. C. Treaty	()	1. Bentham.	American Notes	()
2. 1785.	Alien and Sedition Laws	()	2. Burke.	Conciliation with America	()
3. 1794.	British North America Act	()	3. Carlyle.	Coningsby	()
4. 1797.	Communist Manifesto	()	4. Clay.	The Conquest of Peru	()
5. 1800.	Constitution of the Year VIII	()	5. Calhoun.	The Consulate and the Em- pire	()
6. 1814.	Dingley Tariff Act	()	6. Dickens.	The Crisis	()
7. 1820.	Dred Scott Decision	()	7. Disraeli.	A Digest of International Law	()
8. 1832.	First Home Rule Bill	()	8. Emerson.	The Discovery of America	()
9. 1846.	First Reform Act	()	9. Fiske.	Disquisition on Govern- ment	()
10. 1848.	Jay's Treaty	()	10. Franklin.	Economic Essays	()
11. 1857.	Law of Papal Guarantees	()	11. Freeman.	The Extinction of Pauper- ism	()
12. 1864.	Locarno Treaties	()	12. Goethe.	Henry Esmond	()
13. 1867.	Missouri Compromise	()	13. Hugo.	Heroes and Hero Worship	()
14. 1870.	Nullification Ordinance	()			
15. 1880.	Peace of Campo Formio	()			
16. 1886.	Parliament Act	()			



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Right: "Table d'hut," in China. Coolies, on an airdrome project, take time out for lunch—and provide a picture for THE GEOGRAPHIC.

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

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 14. Macaulay. | International Law—a Treatise | () |
| 15. Mill. | Kenilworth | () |
| 16. Moore. | The Life of Wm. Ewart Gladstone | () |
| 17. Morley | Mary Stuart | () |
| 18. Napoleon I. | The Old Regime in Canada | () |
| 19. Napoleon III. | Principles of Morals and Legislation | () |
| 20. Oppenheim. | Principles of Political Economy | () |
| 21. Paine. | R. E. Lee | () |
| 22. Parkman. | Reflections on the French Revolution | () |
| 23. Prescott. | Reply to Hayne | () |
| 24. Ricardo. | The Theory of the Leisure Class | () |
| 25. Schiller. | Warren Hastings | () |
| 26. Scott. | | |
| 27. Thackeray. | | |
| 28. Thiers. | | |
| 29. Veblen. | | |
| 30. Webster. | | |

TYPE C

Place a plus sign (+) in the parentheses to the

right of the names of the States through which or along the boundaries of which the rivers flow. In this question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response -1, and an omitted response 0.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----|
| Arkansas. | Arkansas | () |
| | Colorado | () |
| | Kansas | () |
| | Missouri | () |
| | Oklahoma | () |
| | Texas | () |
| Colorado. | Arizona | () |
| | California | () |
| | Colorado | () |
| | Nevada | () |
| | New Mexico | () |
| | Utah | () |
| Columbia. | California | () |
| | Idaho | () |
| | Montana | () |
| | Oregon | () |
| | Washington | () |
| | Wyoming | () |



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Kennebec.

Connecticut ()
Maine ()
Massachusetts ()
New Hampshire ()
Rhode Island ()
Vermont ()

Potomac.

Delaware ()
Kentucky ()
Maryland ()
Pennsylvania ()
Virginia ()
West Virginia ()

Red.

Arkansas ()
Kansas ()
Louisiana ()
Nebraska ()
Oklahoma ()
Texas ()

Savannah.

Alabama ()
Florida ()
Georgia ()
North Carolina ()
South Carolina ()
Tennessee ()

Tennessee.

Alabama ()
Georgia ()
Kentucky ()
Mississippi ()
North Carolina ()
Tennessee ()

Wabash.

Illinois ()
Indiana ()
Kentucky ()
Michigan ()
Ohio ()
Wisconsin ()



ANSWERS TO 1939 QUESTIONS

Type A. The following statements are incorrect:

1. 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 65, 69, 70, 72, 74, 77. The others in the selection are correct.

Type B. The islands should be marked respectively as follows: 5, 7, 7 or 8 or both, 7, 11, 15, 13, 6, 2, 3, 4, 9, 2, 18, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 17, 7, 11, 18, 7, 7, 6, 7, 18, 8, 3.

The provinces should be marked respectively as follows: 19, 12, 13, 8, 22, 2, 21, 13, 3, 5, 1, 7, 7, 16, 16, 5, 23, 3, 2, 25, 13, 15, 1, 21, 10, 12, 22, 11, 1, 11, 11, 8, 9, 8, 8, 3, 15, 7, 15, 13, 9.

The battles should be marked respectively as follows: 17, 1, 23, 22, 17, 14, 15, 10, 5, 19, 13, 3, 11, 24, 12, 9, 18, 25, 2, 13, 6, 8, 7, 18, 6.

The dates should be marked respectively as follows: 21, 4, 13, 10, 5, 18, 11, 16, 8, 3, 14, 24, 7, 8, 4, 20, 9, 17, 12, 22, 6, 23, 19, 23, 9.

The persons should be marked respectively as follows: 20, 12, 5, 7, 3, 6, 9, 22, 10, 16, 15, 19, 18, 24, 17, 14, 25, 23, 1, 13, 23, 24, 2, 16, 8.

The authors should be marked respectively as follows: 6, 2, 7, 23, 28, 21, 16, 9, 5, 24, 19, 27, 3, 20, 26, 17, 25, 22, 1, 15, 11, 2, 30, 29, 14.

Type C. The rivers should be marked respectively as follows: Arkansas: Ark., Col., Kan., Okla. Colorado: Ariz., Calif., Nev., Utah. Columbia: Oreg., Wash. Delaware: Del., N. J., N. Y., Pa. Hudson: N. J., N. Y. Kennebec: Maine. Potomac: Md., Va., W. Va. Red: Ark., La., Okla., Tex. Savannah: Ga. S. C. Tennessee: Ala., Ky., Miss., Tenn. Wabash: Ill., Ind.

JOURNAL RECEIVES RECOGNITION

During the last few months it has come to the attention of the Editors that the JOURNAL is receiving increasing recognition from various newspapers and periodicals.

In *The Washington Star* of October 9 Frederic William Wile discussed in detail the leading article in the Navy Number of the JOURNAL (October issue) written by Lt. Commander Bernard L. Austin and entitled "Our Navy Now and in Prospect."

The article on Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol by Lewis Heek, appearing in the July issue of the JOURNAL, has been reprinted in the September issue of *World Affairs*.

The Quartermaster Review for September-October, 1939, also reprints an article from the JOURNAL, "The CCC Goes to School," which was written for the April, 1938, JOURNAL by Howard W. Oxley, Director of CCC Camp Education.



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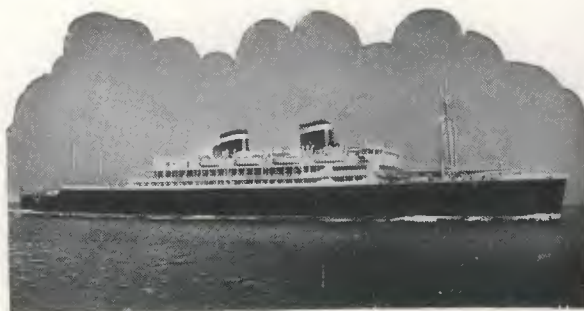
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CYRIL WYNNE

(Continued from page 599)

Washington Evening Star, September 27, 1939.

A career man in the State Department, Wynne served a few years as third and second secretary in Japan after the World War. He was named assistant solicitor in the State Department in 1922, and taught international relations at Harvard University, where he won three degrees.

In 1929 Wynne was appointed assistant chief in the office of the historical adviser, later becoming acting chief adviser, and in 1933 was raised to head of the division of research and publication.

A native of Oakland, Calif., Wynne served in the World War with the Military Intelligence and Infantry, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was commended for gallantry and decorated with the Chevalier de l'Etoile Noire de Belin by France.

At the Versailles peace conference, Wynne served as aide to Col. House. He also lectured at Massachusetts State and Columbus University law school.

As chief of the State Department's research division Wynne uncovered correspondence of earlier American and foreign diplomats which has traced and helped illuminate developments in American foreign policy.

Wynne was review editor of the *AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* and author of many monographs and reviews dealing with State Department activities and international relations. He was a member of the American Society of International Law, American Political Science Association, American Legion, Native Sons of Golden West, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi, Harvard Club of New York, and the Cosmos and University clubs here.

Wynne leaves his wife, Louise, and two children, Edward Cyril and Mena Louise.—*Washington Post*, September 26, 1939.

Funeral services for Edward Cyril Wynne, director of the Department's division of research and publications, who died at his home on September 26, were held in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va. Burial followed in Arlington Cemetery.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a statement, expressed "deep sorrow" over Dr. Wynne's death.

He paid high tribute to Wynne's "splendid achievements" in disseminating the Government's policies in foreign affairs, and declared that his "indifference to his personal welfare was actuated by his complete devotion to his duties."

—*Washington Post*, September 27, 1939.



POLAND AND PARTITION

(Continued from page 595)

The climate of Poland is temperate, with frost and occasional snow from November until early spring; rainfall is abundant, due to the prevailing oceanic winds, and sweeps mercilessly across the open land to turn the roads into a quagmire and aggravate the swamps and marshes which form a large part of the central plain.

The backbone of Poland is its peasantry which numbers well over 20,000,000 souls. Despite their troubled history and the territorial divisions which annexed large parts of the population to foreign powers for long periods of time, the Poles today, more than any other great nation, may boast of surprising uniformity of language and customs. They are phlegmatic but possessed of a deeply fervent patriotism which accounts for the fact that, after a century's oblivion, they were able to bring about a re-birth of their nation and to carry forward its history as a republic. Poverty, illiteracy and unemployment have been the lot of great masses of the peasantry in these first years of the new republic's struggle to regain a foothold in the world but the determination to continue unshackled to any foreign power has remained unchanged.

More than sixty per cent of Poland's population lives on the land and cultivates the soil. Wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes are the chief agricultural products, and Poland ranks fourth—after Germany, France and what was Czechoslovakia until last year—as a sugar-producing country. In the last decade the livestock — seriously ravaged by the World War — has been considerably replenished. In deposits of coal, located in the southwest, Poland ranks third among European countries while her oil fields lie toward the southeast; both industries provide extensive employment—and in these southern areas the population is densest—and contribute an important part to the national wealth of the country. Polish trade has revived since 1925 and while the bulk of it is internal some exports—such as coal and timber—have gone out to foreign markets.

Of Poland's principal cities Warsaw, Lodz, Lemberg, Cracow, Pozen and Vilna, the capital Warsaw is the most important and holds promise of some day becoming one of Europe's greatest transit centers. However, in the years since the new republic came into being her system of communications has failed to develop to any great extent, a situation

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which deterred her industrial development also. Roads are few and very poor and the railway system inadequate to the needs of the country. Inconvenient in peace time, in time of war these factors are of vital importance and exert a decisive influence upon the outcome of a military conflict.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 609)

well be pleased with the initial step taken in this direction in Uruguay through the exhibition held from July 7 to July 19 in the University of Montevideo of over two thousand books donated by a group of prominent American book publishers.

With the assistance of the Legation, a representative of which, Mr. Vitale, was detailed to dedicate himself exclusively to the job, and an executive committee composed of the Director of the Uruguayan National Library and a number of prominent local Americans, the exhibition was efficiently and attractively presented, exciting favorable comment from all sides. Besides the publicity furnished through the press and by radio, placards were posted at points of vantage in Montevideo calling attention to the exhibit. An honorary committee composed of leading Uruguayan men of letters had previously been drawn up to elicit local interest, and during the course of the exposition three persons prominently connected with educational and literary circles delivered lectures at the exhibit.

It has been estimated that two thousand five hundred persons attended in all. While this figure does not approach that reached in Buenos Aires, where a similar exhibit had previously been held with such success, the smaller attendance in Montevideo

did not signify any less general interest. The most appropriate locale for such an exhibit, namely the University of Montevideo, is not located in the central business section of the city and is not immediately accessible from downtown. Those persons who attended, it may therefore be said, were real book-lovers, and the response on the part of the public as well as the variety of the educational and literary organizations represented was most gratifying. At their request, special visits were arranged for various high public officials and educational institutions.

The books themselves, reflecting not only the modern publishing methods followed by American publishing houses but the scope of present-day literary, artistic and scientific production in the United States, created a profound impression upon all who saw them. In accordance with the publishers' wishes the books were donated to some thirty local organizations, almost all of them governmental and educational—a small lot, however, being presented to the American Association of Uruguay, which officially sponsored the exhibition, with the understanding that they form the nucleus of a library to be formed for the use of the local American community.

Needless to say, the publishers concerned are to be profoundly thanked for their generosity by all Americans anxious to see their country's cultural prestige enhanced abroad, but appreciation is also due in the case of Montevideo to the small group of

Americans and others who without compensation gave their time and effort to bring about the successful exhibition of the books donated. Special acknowledgment is due Miss Reid of the Crandon Institute, her teaching staff and a number of her pupils; Mr. Conard of the local Y. M. C. A.; and Mr. Vitale of the Legation staff.



John B. Keogh, Vice Consul at Bradford, accompanied by his old pupil, James Roosevelt, on his visit to the Brontë home when he was in Yorkshire in connection with the film production "Wuthering Heights."



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WE STOPPED AT PITCAIRN ISLAND

(Continued from page 596)

1767, rises precipitously from the sea to a height of approximately 1,000 feet. It is a mountainous island about two and a quarter miles long and a mile wide. Landing, which is difficult, can be made at two points only. Although it was settled by the mutineers and their Tahitian companions in 1790, it was not until many years later that the existence of this unique colony became known.

To my intense relief the captain gave the signal to stop. I am now convinced it had been his intention from the first. Through our glasses the little settlement at Adamstown was clearly visible and the inhabitants could be seen excitedly preparing to put out from shore. A moment later two whale boats appeared in the surf and were soon along side, for the islanders are skillful sailors.

There were 38 people in the two boats, 36 men and two women, one of the latter being an American, a newcomer to the island. Leaving one man in each boat, the entire company clambered up the Jacob's ladders which had been lowered from both the forward and after weld decks. They greeted us in quaint but excellent English, their unassuming manners and well-modulated voices winning our good will immediately. The men carried large, flexible reed baskets or bags, well filled with oranges, bananas, pineapples and papayas. They likewise had souvenirs of the island, especially walking sticks made of native woods, baskets, painted shells and bookmarks. The fruit was quickly given away but for the souvenirs they demanded a one-sided bargain. Necessity has turned the islanders into shrewd beggars and a passing ship is their opportunity. They count on the sympathy which their loneliness and primitive state naturally arouses and have come to expect much more in return than they give. In this they are seldom disappointed.

I decided to secure a walking stick; I wanted something from the island and it was the only article which appealed to me. The stick I chose could not have been worth a dollar, yet my island friend



A Pitcairn Island group

asked for a suit of clothes, or at least a pair of trousers, with possibly a shirt or two, in exchange. We finally compromised on a pair of shoes, which he said he would wear to church; a shirt and two cakes of soap.

A little later I suddenly remembered I had a wife and that it might be wise to secure something from Pitcairn for her as well. A basket seemed most suitable, so I called one of the men to my cabin.

He appeared to be

about twenty-five years of age, more active and alert than the others. For a small basket of little intrinsic value I offered him a shirt with two detached collars. He was not satisfied. On the unoccupied berth in my cabin were a number of magazines, *The National Geographic*, *Time* and *The Atlantic Monthly*. I had read them all. My friend would give me the basket for the shirt and magazines; he hoped I would throw in a cake of soap as well. I agreed although it was a ridiculous bargain.

"Okeh," said the islander, giving the second syllable an impudent rising inflection. I winced for I particularly dislike that expression. I wondered where he had learned it as talking pictures are unknown on Pitcairn and American ships do not often call. Too late I noticed as he picked up the magazines that the May, 1937, issue of *THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* was among them. It had reached me shortly before I left Australia.

"I don't believe you will want that one," I said, pointing to the fraternity magazine.

I had given it to him, hadn't I? Oh, yes, I had done that.

Had I found it interesting? Yes, I had. He was sure he would also. He saw I was still reluctant to part with the magazine.

"It is not decent, then, perhaps," he ventured.

"Keep it," I said. "You are welcome to it."

"Okie doke," he called out as he left the cabin.

We visited with the islanders for perhaps an hour. They willingly answered questions but asked few in reply. They seemed wistful and spiritless, but not



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The American Legation, Guatemala City

The above reproduction shows the Legation at Guatemala City as it now looks with the new Chancery wing completed.

The additional space not only provides adequate and dignified separate office quarters, but it makes possible also greatly improved living quarters for the Minister and his family in the residence proper.

A further important improvement effected by the new construction is in providing a handsome entrance to the Chancery offices directly from the

street. The approach to the Chancery previously was via a narrow and unattractive lane, sans even sidewalks, and in the rear of the property; many complaints have been registered by visiting Americans concerning this.

The whole Legation property is now admirably adapted for the Department's purposes. The building itself is quite unusual looking and beautiful, and it is one of the best built structures in the city.

FREDERICK LARKIN.

WE STOPPED AT PITCAIRN ISLAND

(Continued from page 628)

unhappy. The number of ships calling at the island is increasing, they said, sometimes there are three a month. There is no doctor on the island. Practically all the inhabitants are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. They do not drink or smoke.

The whistle interrupted our conversation. It was time for the ship to get under way. After many handshakes our visitors scrambled down the ladders to their boats. Flour and tin goods from the ship's stores were lowered to them, while considerable dunnage, tied in bundles, was thrown overboard to be towed to shore.

As the two whale boats let go the ship's side and started for shore, the natives sang "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," their voices blending in really beautiful harmony. The chief mate, who was standing next to me as we leaned over the rails to wave goodbye, seemed embarrassed as I saw him wipe a tear from his eye. I hoped he did not see the tears in mine.

That night at dinner I thought I noticed a kindlier and even more friendly atmosphere than usual.

The Pitcairn islanders clearly show their mixed racial origin. On the whole they are not a prepossessing people. As James Norman Hall points out, they have undoubtedly deteriorated during the past century. They do not appear physically strong, their teeth being noticeably poor. Yet they are a friendly, likable folk. The population, at present 213, is increasing. It seems quite evident that they can not remain at Pitcairn indefinitely; their ultimate fate appears to be in the hands of the British Government.

The next morning as I ate my Pitcairn oranges and papayas, I wondered how the islanders would enjoy the magazines. Somehow I felt certain that no copy of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL had ever reached their shores before.

Our next stop was Panama, but as the journalists say, that is another story.

Press Comment

MR. GARDNER HOWLAND SHAW, CHIEF OF FOREIGN PERSONNEL, RECOMMENDS CAREER WOMEN

By ROBERT CRAWFORD

Mr. Gardner Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Personnel in the Department of State, is one whose occupation would be difficult to guess, were one to meet this gentleman in the drawing room rather than in his office in the serene old State Department Building.

He might be taken for a man of letters, a lawyer, or just a man of the world who has enjoyed the good things of life with moderation, and who is very much interested in people and things. There is a verve and originality about his way of expressing himself—nothing of the suave air diplomatique, and there is nothing perfunctory about his handshake. After a look at his lean Yankee jaw and clean-cut profile, one is not sure whether he will be quick enough in making his errand known, for these are perilous times and the job of personnel officer is a particularly busy one just now with the upset conditions abroad.

Mr. Shaw said the transfer on July 1 of the six career women, who were a part of the 100 or more officers of the Foreign Commerce Service who were transferred to the Department of State, was simply the outcome of the reorganization of the different branches of the foreign service which has been going on for several years. The move was made in order to put the service on a more efficient business basis and coordinate its different activities to the end that there might be less duplication of work, and business more quickly expedited.

He spoke highly of the career women who have seen active service in many parts of the world and who through study and experience, are thoroughly familiar with their jobs as trade commissioners, trade experts attached to embassies, legations, consulates and as field officers. When Mr. Shaw was asked why there were not more women in the service—for the job seems fascinating—he laughingly answered that they had a way of getting married and leaving the service. When it was ventured that the service might be a good matrimonial market he seemed to think it had its advantages.

Mr. Shaw spoke of Miss Frances E. Willis, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., who since 1934 has been attached to the Embassy at Brussels as second secretary and who is a woman of rather unusual accomplishments not only in the duties she now performs, but in the past as well. She was a professor of history and

literature at Vassar. Miss A. Viola Smith, who has been in Shanghai all during the war there, is a trade commissioner of wide experience who has done outstanding work in spite of the hazards of war. Constance Harvey, vice consul at Basle, Switzerland; Elizabeth Humes, trade commissioner, and S. A. Leslie, stationed at Rio, were among those Mr. Shaw mentioned as being especially qualified for the work. However, he did not single out any one in particular—these names happened to be first on a list of transfers.—*Washington Star*, Sept. 17, 1939.

A PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAT ADVANCED

In appointing Mr. Ray Atherton to be Minister to Denmark, President Roosevelt is carrying on his good work of placing competent foreign service officers in important posts. To Mr. Roosevelt's credit be it said that he has consistently helped the foreign service, and that even in the appointments of non-career men to be ministers and ambassadors, he has in only a few cases put party politics above fitness. As it is, slightly more than half of the American ministers and ambassadors today have worked their way up in the foreign service, and are, in every sense of the word, trained diplomats. The list includes such competent officers as Norman Armour, William Phillips, Hugh Wilson, John V. A. MacMurray, Nelson T. Johnson and Joseph E. Grew—to name but a few of the twenty-six career men now holding important ambassadorial posts.

It is generally recognized that the special character of America's foreign relations makes it desirable to enable the President to name to certain important posts non-career men. But there is much to be gained by using as ministers and ambassadors as many career diplomats as possible because of the effect on the morale and efficiency of the entire foreign service.

Mr. Atherton has had a distinguished career, having served in the Far East, in London, and later in the Balkans. In Denmark he will have the chance to watch events in Europe from the side lines. In a crisis like the present, Copenhagen is almost as valuable a listening post as The Hague, inasmuch as both Denmark and the Netherlands are in constant touch with Germany and have to, out of self-interest, watch German developments most closely. In the Netherlands the Minister is also a career man, Mr. George Gordon. It would not be surprising to learn that at the State Department the dispatches from both these posts are scanned with the greatest interest.—*New York Herald Tribune*, August 5, 1939.



LA CHINA POBLANA

By ELIZABETH EISTETTER



IN HER "CHINA POBLANA" COSTUME

Miss Betsy Lee Eistetter, daughter of Mrs. Leo Eistetter of the staff of the Consulate General, Mexico City.

The "China Poblana" has come to be recognized as the most characteristic costume of Mexico's great "Mesa Central." It is used everywhere as the companion of the "Charro" suit of the men, and is very vivid and gay in its coloring and spangles. The skirt is very full and made of a woolen material with a heading or yoke of bright green cotton sateen. The rest of the skirt invariably is bright red and embroidered in spangles forming different figures, such as butterflies, the Mexican Eagle, et cetera. The blouse is full, cut like a chemise and made of a white cotton material; it, too, is hand embroidered in bright flowers or eagles, etc., in bearwork or silk.

The costume originated in a curious, half historical and, by now, half legendary story.

According to this story, the Chinese Princess Mir-ra of the family of the Great Mogul, while en route to South America about the year 1684, was captured by British Pirates, taken to Manila and sold in the slave market. A slave trader then took her to Acapulco, where she was bought by Miguel Sosa, a merchant of Puebla, Mexico. Sosa carried the Princess to Puebla, gave her full liberty and had her educated by Catholic nuns. She was well known and universally beloved, because of her piety, humility, and great charity. She was buried in Puebla and her grave, to this day, is marked by a marble slab.

"La China Poblana" signifies "The Chinese Woman of Puebla" and, unquestionably, was a term of endearment, as it is said that "La China" was known and loved by all the women and children of Puebla.



Miss Patricia Bowman, daughter of Consul General Thomas D. Bowman, in Mexican China Poblana costume.



TRADE AGREEMENT NOTES

NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS UNDER CONSIDERATION *Argentina*

Announcement of the intention to negotiate an agreement with Argentina was made on August 23. In a statement at the time of this announcement Under Secretary Welles said: "I can think of no better way to promote the Good Neighbor Policy and the type of relations which it represents than through instruments designed to bring mutually profitable increases in trade."

The public hearings on this proposed agreement were held on October 16.

In connection with the proposed agreement Mr. William Fowler, Assistant Chief of the Trade Agreements Division, and Mr. Henry Allen sailed for Buenos Aires on October 6 for the purpose of aiding the Embassy in technical preparations for negotiating the agreement. Other members of the negotiating delegation remained in the United States until after the public hearings and will sail shortly.
Belgium

Notice of intention to revise the Belgian agreement was given on August 16. A public hearing was held regarding this revision on October 9 and 10.

Chile

Announcement of intention to negotiate an agreement with Chile was made on October 2. The public hearing was scheduled for November 27.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ON THE SCREEN

"Espionage Agent"



Various officials in the Department of State, and all members of the current Foreign Service Officers' Training School, were sent invitations to attend the Warner Bros. performance of "Espionage Agent," the premiere of which was shown at the Earle Theatre in Washington on September 25th.

This film is said to be the first full length picture dealing with the American Foreign Service. Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall play the leading roles, with Jeffrey Lynn and George Bancroft in subsidiary parts.

LETTER

July 6, 1939.

Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS:

I wish to add my endorsement to the views of Harold Shantz regarding the establishment of a club room in the Department, which shall be hospitable

in its appearance and furnished with comfortable furniture. We need a room where the man from the field can compose his mind before his official appointments; where he can wait in comfort for his appointments instead of bothering his friends on duty in the Department; and where he can talk comfortably with his colleagues from the field. I suggest the Foreign Service Buildings division be commissioned to remodel a room in the Department for such purposes, and equip it with samples of the splendid colonial furniture which is being supplied to Government-owned living quarters. It should be large so that more than one conversation could be going on at a time. There should be plenty of light and air. The Foreign Service Association could provide subscriptions to the daily newspapers, and perhaps even buy a flower now and then, or a goldfish. The Association might even buy all the furniture, though I think the Government should pay for it.

There should be another room, adjoining, equipped as No. 109 used to be—with typewriters, desks, mail, and general office accessories, because a business office is most essential for the visiting officer to prepare his travel accounts and attend to his other official correspondence. But he can't concentrate on delicate shades of expression to the Comptroller General when some of the boys are telling some hot ones six feet away, and the boys from Paramaribo or Pinsk are trying to explain post preferences in hasty but dignified communications to the Secretary of State in time to catch the next train to Dallas or meet the wife at the movie theater.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD F. BOYCE.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SHIPS

In the article entitled "Preservation of Historic Ships," by Mr. Brockholst Livingston, which appeared in the October issue of the JOURNAL, credit for the photographic illustrations should have been given to Oslo Universitetets Oldsaksamling.

COVER PICTURE

Bridge connecting the former Free City of Danzig with East Prussia. The photograph was taken by Miss Peggy Lane.



THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN THE ALEXANDRIA BOMBARDMENT OF 1882

(Continued from page 591)

bilities. In his official despatch to the Department of State, he said:

"Lord Charles Beresford, the Chief of Police, and Commander Bradford, his second, have both personally expressed to me their sense of the general aid given them by the officers and men of the United States Navy and marine, and that hut for such aid, the *Palais de Justice*, the *Credit Lyonnais*, the *Bourse*, and in fact, the better part of Alexandria, would have been inevitably destroyed.

"Order reigns once more in Alexandria. . . I feel that I have accomplished the work which I have been called upon to do. I accepted the office as there was urgent need for a Consular representative of the United States. This urgent need having ceased, I respectfully resign the office, being unable longer to bear the expenses it has entailed."

MARRIAGES

McGregor-Marcy. Miss Constance Marcy, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Consul at Mexico City, were married on August 12 at Franklin, New Hampshire.

Strong-Burton. Miss Betty Jane Burton, of Wheaton, Ill., and Robert L. Strong, Vice Consul at Prague, were married on August 29 at London.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth Whitney, was born on August 10 to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Young in Swatow, where Mr. Young is Consul.

A daughter was born on September 18 at Morristown, Tennessee, to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay P. Riley. Mr. Riley is Vice Consul at Glasgow.

A son, Norman Lee, was born on September 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Milton K. Wells at Lima, where Mr. Wells is Vice Consul.

IN MEMORIAM

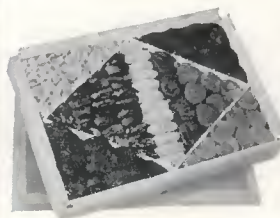
Henry D. Baker, retired Foreign Service Officer, on September 13 at Whistling Pines, Durham, North Carolina.

Colonel Joseph Andrew Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State under President Wilson, September 15 at San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Seth Mendell, mother of Mrs. Coert du Bois, on October 17, at Newton, Mass.

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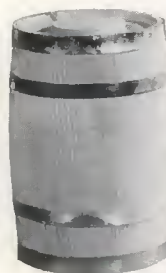
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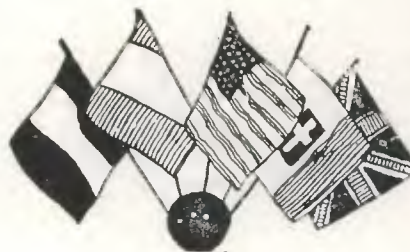
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9 " " Treasure Chest (shown above)	5.00
9 " " 3 Drawer Luxury Chest	6.50
4½ " Basket Candied Fruits	4.00
3 " " Assorted Dates	3.00
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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 611)

trigue are so labyrinthian as not to matter very much in the reader's close attention to the fortunes of Bill Tyler. But the book rises above the level of the mere mystery story by virtue of the light it sheds on China, on the life of its foreign residents and on some of the background, both Chinese and Japanese, that is current history today.

Liar Dice is a story that will not only appeal to those who have lived the life of the international settlements, but one that might have been written especially for members of the Foreign Service. It will strike familiar chords for many of us, and those who have not served in China will enjoy it equally with those who have.

H. S. VILLARD.

TREATY RELATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, by Robert B. Stewart. The Macmillan Company. 388 pages. Price \$5.00.

Mr. Robert B. Stewart, now serving as an officer in the European Division, has in this new work contributed to the vast literature on the British Empire a comprehensive and timely study of the political structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of the treaty relations of its component parts with foreign states.

It is not, however, with the unity or disunity of the British Empire, nor with the rôle which it may play in world events, that Mr. Stewart deals in his book. Instead he discusses the stages by which the various self-governing Dominions achieved freedom, first with respect to commercial matters and, more recently, with respect to matters of high policy; the procedure of treaty making now employed by the separate members of the Commonwealth, acting singly or in association with one another, and the status of the British Commonwealth and its constituent members in the community of nations.

To a student of history, of international relations or of international law, there is probably no more fascinating study than the development, composition, and evolution of the British Empire which, like British character and British policy, is so full of contradictions and paradoxes that even British legal authorities hold widely divergent views as to the status, rights and duties of its component parts towards one another and towards the rest of the world.

As most Foreign Service Officers are likely during their careers to serve in or have to deal with one or more parts of the British Empire, a knowledge of the subject matter of Mr. Stewart's book is almost essential for intelligent performance of their



duties. For his thorough investigation of the many angles of this complex problem and for the preparation of a concise, impartial, and readable exposition of the political status of the Empire and of the machinery whereby its internal and external functions are performed Mr. Stewart merits high commendation. Such a scholarly work is particularly commendable, coming as it does from the pen of one who is but thirty years of age.

As stated in the Foreword:

"Conclusions drawn from inadequate examination of the source materials led to very contradictory views as to the scope and binding force and even the validity of certain types of treaties and international conventions as they affected members of the British Commonwealth. This had the effect of puzzling the foreign offices of the world and of providing their legal advisers and their negotiators with endless problems of a very practical nature."

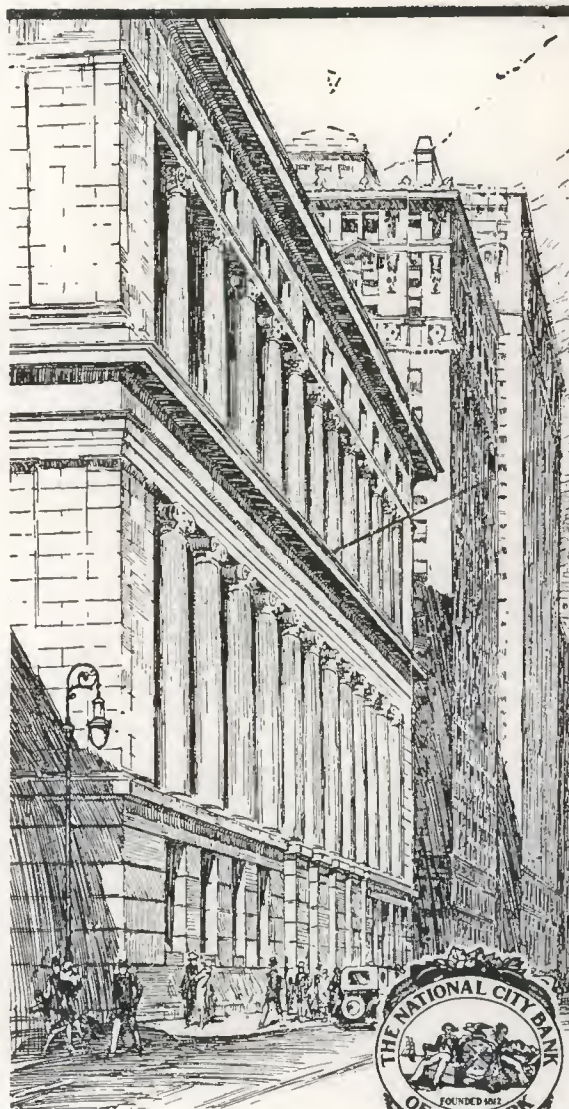
Mr. Stewart's valuable digest should be helpful in avoiding the pitfalls into which others have been led by confusion resulting from erroneous conclusions and lack of reliable source materials.

ROBERT L. BUELL.

JOURNAL OF REPARATIONS, by Charles G. Dawes. The Macmillan Company. 511 pages. Price \$5.00.

This is the diary which General Dawes kept of his thoughts and impressions while conducting the work of the Committee of Experts which between January 14 and April 9, 1924, worked out the proposal for a reparation settlement which, under the name of the Dawes Plan, temporarily solved the central economic crisis of Europe and became a cornerstone of the world prosperity of the late 1920's. It is not a record of the details of the Dawes Committee's prolonged discussions and studies. It does give a vivid picture of the essential task of the Committee and how the Committee solved its problem of finding a compromise between economic principles and political necessities. The task had been outlined by Secretary of State Hughes in his speech of December 29, 1922, recommending appointment of a Committee of Experts, free from political instructions, to provide a financial plan and lay a foundation upon which the prosperity of Europe could be built. General Dawes refers to this as the Hughes method of dealing with questions in which both a political and an economic problem are involved and evidently intended his book to be a record not only of the reparation question but of a method of negotiation which, he says, has never been fully appreciated.

F. L.



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THE INVISIBLE TARIFF, by Percy W. Bidwell, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, 1939. 286 pages. Price \$2.50.

It is sometimes assumed that the paragraphs of the dutiable list of American tariff acts constitute about the only restrictions upon imports into the United States. It is true that this country has no general quota or exchange control system, but as Professor Bidwell's book makes clear, the tariff schedules are by no means our only forms of import regulation. Customs formalities and administration, protection against unfair competition (including marking requirements, patent protection, exclusion of products of convict labor, countervailing and anti-dumping duties), the flexible tariff, quotas, sanitary regulations of many varieties, "Buy-American" policies — these and other forms of restriction are surveyed in this book which should prove of value to anyone who wants in convenient compass information on our lesser known forms of import restrictions and control.

L. D. S.

ARARAT, by Elgin Groseclose. (Carrick and Evans. \$2.50.)

A romantic novel of unusual charm and distinction with emphasis upon spiritual values. The setting is the Caucasus; the author an economist in the Treasury Department.

THE GRAPES OF WRATH, by John Steinbeck. (Viking Press. \$2.75.)

One of the most discussed sociological novels published in the United States in some years. The work establishes the author's place among notable living writers of fiction in America.

THE REVOLUTION OF NIHILISM, by Herman Rauschning. (Alliance Book Corporation. \$3.00.)

The Abbé Sieyès when asked what he had done during the French Revolution replied, "I lived." Rauschning, a former Nazi leader, if asked what he had done during the Brown Revolution might fittingly reply, "I lived and wrote the truth as I saw it." *The Revolution of Nihilism* is a penetrating study of the philosophy of Naziism.

NOT PEACE BUT A SWORD, by Vincent Sheean. (Doubleday Doran. \$2.75.)

The sweep of historical events has quickly dated this moving account of the Spanish and Czech tragedies. Sheean has introduced us to the supernumeraries of those dramas in little intimate sketches etched indelibly in the memory.

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE. By Dr. Franz Borkenau. (The Viking Press. \$2.00.)

Along with numerous predictions about the out-



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VISITORS

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

September

Sheldon T. Mills, Bucharest	11
John J. MacDonald, Dept. State	11
William P. Cochran, Jr., Moscow	11
Monroe Hall, Shanghai	11
Carl A. Fisher, Moscow	11
Richard H. Davis, F.S.O. Training School	11
Alice L. C. Carpentier, Algiers	11
T. Loder Park, Beirut	11
Robert McClintock, Helsinki	12
Cyril L. Thiel, Habana	13
G. Wadsworth, Jerusalem	13
Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., Hamburg	14
Mincdee McLean, Santiago	18
G. Frederick Reinhardt, Tallinn	18
Robert G. Glover, Panama	18
James B. Stewart, Mexico City	20
Franklin B. Atwood, Cologne	21
Lynn W. Meekins, Dept. Commerce	21
Julius Wadsworth, retired	21
Erich W. A. Hoffman, Tirana	23
Carl F. Deichman, retired	23
E. N. Gunsanlus, Halifax	23
D. K. Caldwell, Kobe	25
Percy G. Kemp, Victoria, Brazil	25
John W. Dye, Nassau	25
Thomas W. Voetter, retired	25
Carl O. Spamer, retired	25
Hugh Corby Fox, Mexico City	26
John D. Erwin, Honduras	26
Paul G. Minneman, London	26
Ilo C. Funk, Hull	28
T. P. M. Marsalka, Moscow	28
Fred W. Jandry, Melbourne	28
Cloyce K. Huston, Bucharest	29
John B. Farish, Tokyo	29
Edwin L. Neville, Bangkok	29

October

Philip S. Cheney, Moscow	2
D. F. McGonigal, Amsterdam	2
James H. Wright, Bogotá	2
Paul O. Nyhus, Dept. Agriculture	3
Susan Barbose, Rio de Janeiro	4
H. W. Carlson, Monterrey	5
James G. Byington, Torreon	9
Mabel E. Memmeriger (Mrs. Lucien B.), Copen- hagen	9
Claude I. Dawson, retired	10
William Witman II, Beirut	10
George R. Hunkill, Habana	10
Homer S. Byington, Montreal	10
Mrs. Joseph Lancaster Brent, Ankara	12

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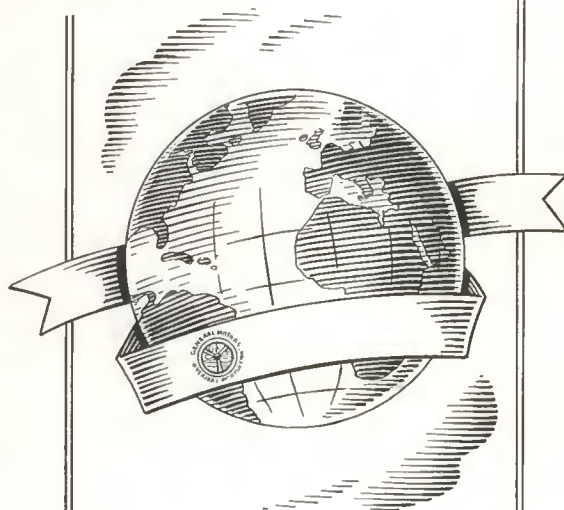
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