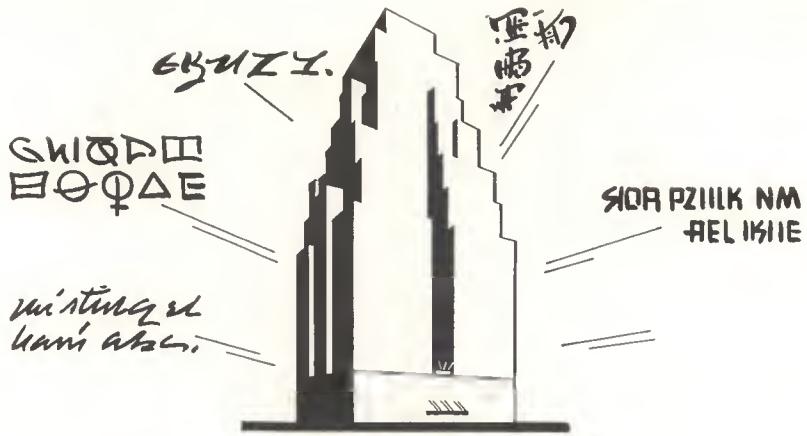


# *The* AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 17, NO. 3

MARCH, 1940





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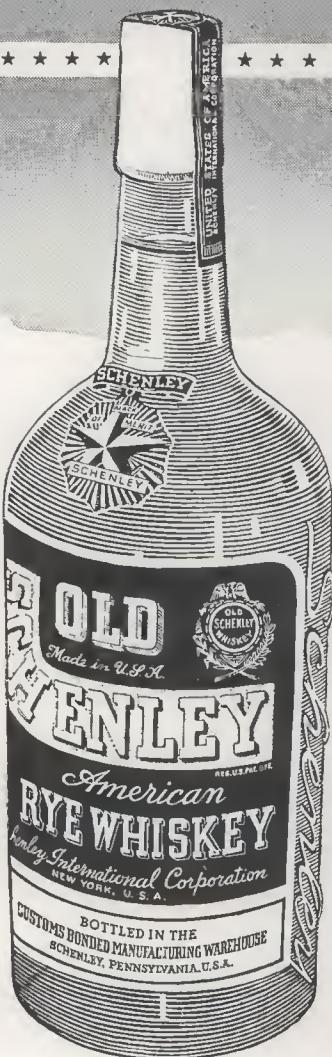


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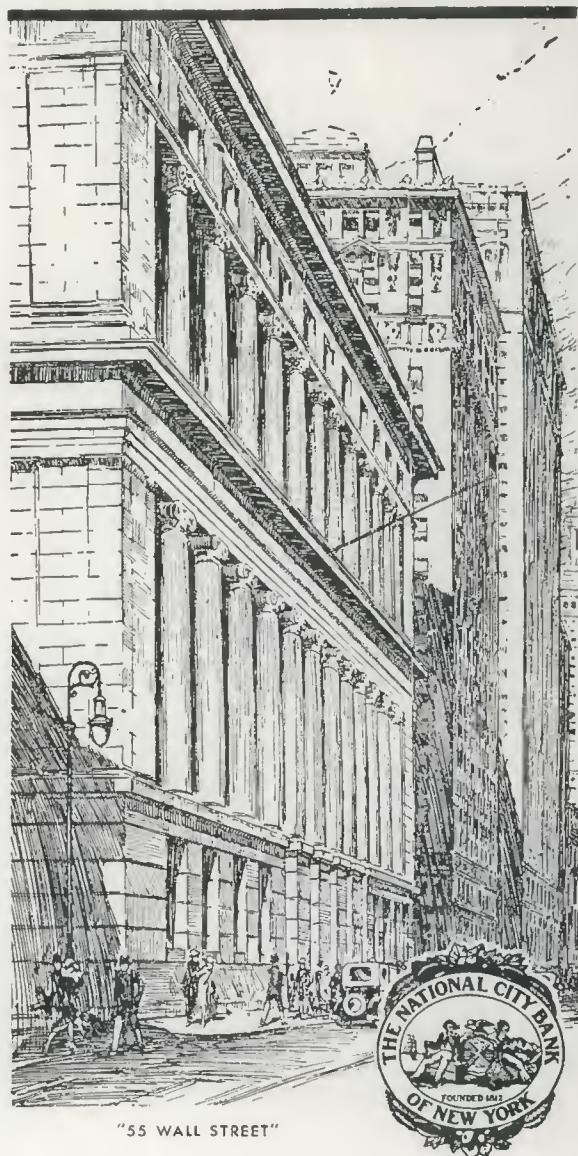


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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1940

## Finland

By FREDERICK B. LYON, *Assistant Chief, Division of International Conferences*

THE three years I spent as Commercial Attaché in Helsinki, September, 1926, to August, 1929, I count among the most pleasant, in every way, of several years on foreign assignment. For one thing, the people are sincere, good-humored, and progressive; and then people and places everywhere in Finland are scrupulously neat and clean. These features of the Finnish way of life are among the first to strike the newcomer who, if he has had no previous acquaintance with the country, is as likely as not to arrive at the Finnish frontier with the expectation of being greeted by padded Tartars reeking of mutton grease, or lumbering bears out on the prowl, not to mention sleighs and reindeer or sledges and huskies. I admit that my own ideas were very hazy as I approached the country's wooded shores for the first time. Even from my vantage in Riga, which doesn't boast of swaying tropical palms, banana or fig trees,

unknown Helsinki seemed at the time an icebound settlement. As I took off in the seaplane at Tallinn, Estonia, to fly to my new home across the Gulf of Finland I regretted that I had neglected to bring with me the igloo section of the latest Sears-Roebuck catalog.

What a pleasant surprise I had as we flew over the Finnish capital and landed at a clean, well-equipped seaplane base. I walked through the customs office with a minimum of passport scrutinizing and baggage examination, and from the time I set foot on Finnish soil I was treated with the utmost courtesy. There was a display of real friendliness which the traveler does not experience at every frontier. At once I liked Finland, and I developed an immediate desire to know the people and their country.

Helsinki is a delightful city with a population of approximately 280,000. Primitive accommo-



Winter scene in the vicinity of Helsinki



The Esplanade, the main promenade of Helsinki

A Finnish summer scene in the neighborhood of the Karelian Isthmus

dations are a relic of the old regime, and today the city can well be proud of its comfortable and well appointed hotels. Its broad avenues and streets are well paved and lined with stately lindens. The Avenue des Champs-Élysées of Helsinki is the Esplanadgatan, a handsome boulevard one hundred yards wide and three blocks long. The center of this boulevard is pleasantly landscaped with shrubs and flower beds, and is the favorite promenade of the city. On either side of Esplanadgatan are fashionable shops, coffee houses and restaurants, and often it is referred to as "automobile row." The newly-arrived visitor is immediately impressed as he approaches the large railroad station, the nerve center of the Finnish railway system. This striking edifice seems at once to embody the modern tendencies of the country. The lively activity of the city's business and social life is constantly in evidence through the movement of numerous motorcars, mostly of recent design and predominantly of American origin. The traffic is orderly and well regulated. Helsinki is

favored with a beautiful and natural deep water harbor, well equipped with electric cranes and other modern facilities for handling the country's fast growing foreign trade.

Finland with an area of 147,876 square miles ranks seventh in size among the countries of Europe. Its area approximates that of California. The distance from its northernmost point to its southern extremity is 725 miles, and from east to west it ranges from 125 to 374 miles. Of the total area of the country forest lands occupy 73 per cent, lakes 11 per cent, agricultural lands 6 per cent, and the balance might rudely be classified as wasteland, tundra and wilderness—in this connection it may be mentioned that the name *Suomi*, as the Finns call their own country, when translated means "the land of marshes." The terrain for the most part is made up of gently sloping and undulating lowlands, and on the fringes of the thickly-wooded areas (especially in the north and the east) tundra with its black and mucky soil supporting dense growth of

reindeer moss is much in evidence. The tundra and the marshes of the east and southeast form a natural defense against effective invasion by tanks or mechanized forces.

Finland has often been referred to as "the land of a thousand lakes." This is a gross understatement. I have been told, and quite authoritatively, that there are more than 30,000 lakes, each one more beautiful than the other.

Finland is not the Switzerland of the north, and a Tyrolean yodeler would perish from ennui were he

to be suddenly released on the Mont Blanc of the Finnish Alps. The highest peak is Mount Holttiotien-turi, which towers 4,319 feet above sea level, and is situated on the Norwegian border. In no other part of the country is there to be found a mountain range of more than 2,500 feet. Mountain climbing is not one of the national sports, and yet events seem to have proved that the Finn has at least acquainted himself with the rudiments of the art of skiing. Skiing is indeed one of the major national sports, and the Finns are experts. From early childhood they

Right: Colonel Vil-lamo, Commanding Officer of the troops of the north of Fin-land (including Lap-land), photographed at midnight at Pet-samo



Below: Boulders be-  
ing moved into place  
as anti-tank defenses  
on the Karelian  
Isthmus



are taught to ski. Often on a Sunday morning I have seen entire families, grandfathers, fathers, mothers and children, after church service set out from Helsinki on skis to cover a very pleasant trek across the rolling snow-covered countryside to the small town of Grankulla, a distance of ten miles. In Grankulla (the location of the American Legation since the outbreak of the present hostilities with the Soviet Union) large groups of skiers congregate at the inns or coffee houses, enjoy their picnic lunches which they have brought with them, and after a respite of an hour or two take off for home via the ski-route. For these hardy and wholesome people this trek of twenty miles is merely a frolic. It is a healthful pastime. In the summer, brief though it is, Helsinki is left to the business men and shopkeepers, and the families take up residence in their cottages and summer homes on the islands and lake shores. Summer sports are concentrated in the short period of seven weeks, and not unlike the life in Maine, Minnesota or Michigan, swimming, fishing and boating are featured.

One often wonders about the athletic prowess of Finland. How is it that that little Republic invariably wins such high honors in the Olympic Games? The names of Nurmi and Ritola are as familiar to us as Babe Ruth and the Four Horsemen of the backfield of Notre Dame. I arrived in Finland in September and within two months I had solved this mystery to my own satisfaction. I now publicly reveal the secret. In Finland it is either a case of remaining stationary and freezing or dashing about with a superhuman energy that breeds the kind of endurance Marathon runners are made of.

With forest lands occupying 73 per cent of the area of the country it is a foregone conclusion that timber and its products would be the principal factors in the country's economic life. Before making even a shallow analysis of the economic life of the Republic of Finland I must resort to a brief recital of pertinent historical facts.

In 1809 Sweden, which had possessed Finland for more than 200 years, surrendered the country to Russia and for many years, although actually a grand duchy of Russia, the territory enjoyed a certain measure of independence in the administration of her internal affairs. Her foreign affairs were handled through the Russian Government under the liberal-minded Alexander I who reigned from 1801 to 1825. During this period the Finnish population grew rapidly new industries, especially paper and textiles, were developed; agriculture, dairy farming in particular, became profitable and signs of prosperity were everywhere in evidence. Russia was the principal market for these Finnish products. But this happy period of sound development ended

in the accession to the throne of Nicholas II in 1894. He intensified the policy which had been initiated by Nicholas I and continued by Alexander II, of drastically curtailing the liberties which the Finns enjoyed, and he entered upon a campaign of systematic Russification. His first act was to disband the Finnish army and compel the Finnish soldiers to serve in Russian regiments. Many of the Finns called for service refused to appear and this insubordination prompted the Russians to inflict even more severe methods of oppression. This period was a trying one for the people of Finland. The World War provided the opportunity which the oppressed Finns had been dreaming of for years, and in the spring of 1918 under the command of General Mannerheim, and with the aid of a German military and naval expedition, the Russians were driven from the country and Finnish independence was established. The political horizon was soon cleared, but the economic outlook was anything but bright.

With typical Finnish doggedness, persistence and vision they set about to "put their house in order." Their principal export market, Russia, was closed to them. They recognized the necessity of exporting their timber and wood products, butter and cheese in order that foreign credits might be established to purchase cereals and other goods essential to their very existence. This meant that in 1918 Finland was forced to "start from scratch" in an attempt to build her economic life. It meant that the Finns had to canvass the world in search of new markets for their commodities. Quietly and shrewdly but with thorough efficiency and integrity they went about their task, and in a brief span of seven years, by June, 1925, they had won the markets they were seeking and their books showed a profit, a favorable balance of trade. Today Finland ships her products all over the world, and she can well be proud of the reputation for fair and honest dealing which she has so justly earned. I submit from my calendar of personal experiences as a testimonial of the innate honesty of the people of Finland a brief comment concerning the business relations between Finnish firms and American manufacturers and exporters. During the three years that I was assigned to Helsinki practically all correspondence from business concerns relating to their trade with Finland passed across my desk. In that period there were but two complaints registered against Finnish firms by American business. Since 1918 her foreign trade has more than doubled and the tonnage of her exports has increased threefold. There are few countries in the world that have developed a foreign trade that is so large in proportion to the size of the population in Finland.

It was the patience, the spirit to accomplish, the  
(Continued on page 168)

## A Three Skysail Yarding Docks on Wall Street



Docked in the show case of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, in New York City, sails furled and sitting there majestically like a queen, the three skysail yarder "Themis" was displayed to the public, not far from South Street, where, in the days of the old sailing ships the clippers would be loading cargo bound for the four corners of the earth.

This fine example of model maker's skill was constructed by the late Edward H. Carter, formerly Vice Consul at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada. It was a rare treat to examine a model of such skillful workmanship and beauty in design.

The model is built from the keel up with ribs or frames and is planked throughout, 1,500 small pins being used to fasten the planking. There are 850 feet of rigging, 280 single blocks besides double and treble blocks, and 188 dead-eyes. On the decks there are two ships bells, fire buckets, life buoys, capstan bars in racks, binnacle with real compass, hatches battened down with metal bars, ship's pump, etc. Bunt, leach and clew lines, and sheets, are at-

tached to the sails; also, down-haulers, in and out-haulers, halliards and sheets to the head sails, etc. Seven feet of cord were used on the skysail halliards (each), as the double blocks use up a lot of line, and it did not take long to make use of a hundred feet on the model.

### CRYPTOGRAM

*(For those in the Service who weathered the economy period of the early thirties)*

SUBMITTED BY ROBERT F. HALE

841 records that the 851 of 120.3 and 124.3 suffered many 848 before adequate 124.42 were established. 850.4 as they might, 804.45 stared them in the face. Their 847 was endangered through lack of 846. 840.6 and 842 required 850.3 they just didn't possess. 841.5 were few and far between. Happily, the 110 and the 803 came to the rescue, and the 850.102 is no longer a nightmare to the 120.

*(For Solution See Page 176)*



AMERICAN  
HOME

# The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Pan American Union

By DR. L. S. ROWE, *Director General of the Pan American Union*

FIFTY years ago the nations of the American Continent, meeting at Washington in the First International Conference of American States, embarked on a new and novel experiment in international relations. Other international conferences had been held before, but these were usually concerned with war or the results of war. As Secretary of State Blaine said in his opening address, the Washington gathering constituted a "peaceful conference of eighteen independent American powers in which all shall meet together on terms of absolute equality; a conference in which there can be no attempt to coerce a single delegate against his own conception of the interest of his nation; a conference which will permit no secret understanding on any subject, but will frankly publish to the world all its conclusions; a conference which will tolerate no spirit of conquest, but will aim to cultivate an American sympathy as broad as both continents; a conference which will form no selfish alliance against the older nations from which we are proud to claim inheritance—a conference, in fine, which will seek nothing, propose nothing, endure nothing that is not, in the general sense of all the delegates, timely and wise and peaceful."

As early as 1881 Mr. Blaine realized the importance of bringing the republics of the American Continent into closer touch with one another and of developing between them a spirit of international cooperation which would contribute towards the solution of their common problems. But changes in the administration at Washington, and the unfavorable international situation in South America, made it unpropitious to hold the conference at the time originally scheduled, and it was not until Oc-

tober 2, 1889, that the delegates actually assembled.

The Washington conference of 1889-1890 was significant for two reasons: It represented the first of a series of Pan American conferences which, meeting at stated intervals, have contributed to a growing feeling of friendship and cooperation among the participating states. Secondly, by resolution of April 14, 1890, it established a Commercial Bureau, which has gradually developed into what is known today as the Pan American Union, the international organization of the twenty-one American Republics, and which on April 14th next will observe the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

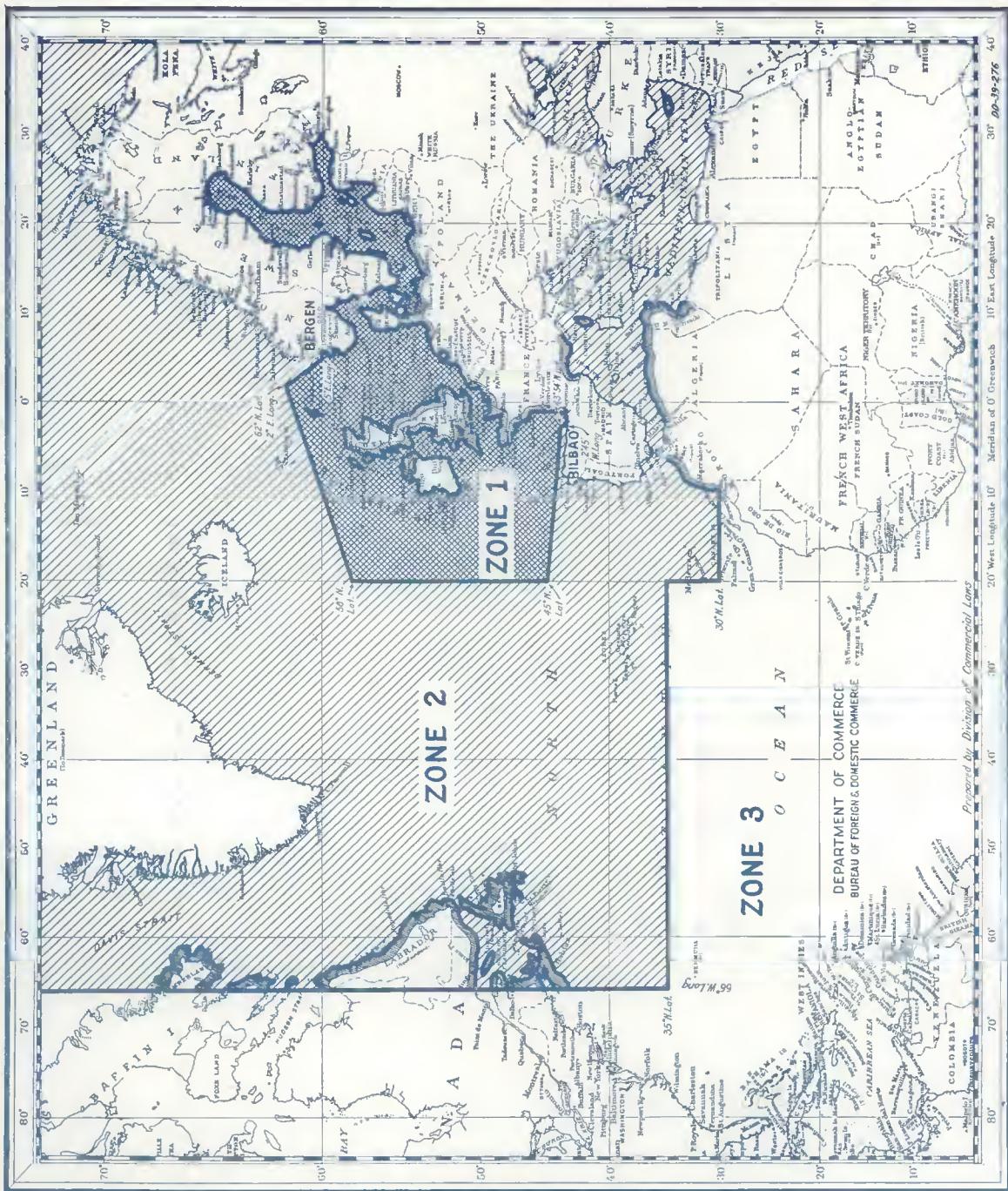
In its inception the Pan American movement was essentially economic in character, but with each succeeding conference the scope of the movement was gradually extended. Concurrently the sphere of action of the Pan American Union also has broadened. One of the basic principles of Pan Americanism is that of inter-American cooperation, and one of the most important functions of the Pan American Union is to foster this spirit. In every field of endeavor—the economic, the cultural, the juridical, and the social—cooperative effort has been strengthened with each succeeding year. A new doctrine gradually is establishing itself on the American Continent; a doctrine which teaches that the progress and prosperity of each and every one of the American Republics is dependent on the welfare of all, and that no one nation can permanently prosper at the expense of another.

One of the outstanding developments of recent years is the strong spirit of continental solidarity that has developed among the republics of the American Continent. As a result of the conferences held during the last decade the nations of America have effectively consolidated the peace of the American Continent, and have at the same time formulated a set of principles to guide them in their relations with other sections of the world. At no time has the contrast between the international atmosphere prevailing in Europe and that prevailing on the American Continent been as marked as at the present moment. In Europe distrust, antagonisms and enmities appear to be so deeply rooted that one might well despair of fundamental improvement. The international situation in America, on the other hand, reflects a spirit of cooperation, of mutual con-

## Gallery of Heroes, Pan American Union

Courtesy Bulletin of the Pan American Union

(Continued on page 170)



# The Administration of the Neutrality Act

*By CHARLES W. YOST, Assistant Chief, Division of Controls*

ON NOVEMBER 4, 1939, the President signed the new Neutrality Act, and with his own hand wrote in the hour 12:04 p.m., at which his signature was affixed. A few moments later he signed a proclamation under Section 1 of the Act proclaiming that "a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa" and revoking his proclamations of September 5, 8 and 10, 1939, which had placed embargoes on the export of arms to those countries. Later the same day he issued a proclamation under Section 11 of the Act, restricting the use of our ports by the submarines, either commercial or naval, of belligerents, and a proclamation under Section 3 of the Act defining a combat area in the North Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic, into which American citizens and vessels may not enter.

In the President's first proclamation of November 4, 1939, the following paragraph appears:

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions."

The Secretary of State therefore immediately found himself confronted with the primary responsibility for the administration of a statute which affects American life and commerce in a hundred critical ways, and many of the provisions of which are without precedent in our legal history.

Fortunately the President had taken the precaution of constituting, when the war first broke out, an Inter-Departmental Neutrality Committee to consider and resolve the major questions of policy arising in our relations with the belligerents and in the administration of the neutrality laws. This Committee continues to meet at varying intervals and its advice and counsel have proven invaluable. It consists of representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, Justice, War, Navy, and Commerce, and of the Maritime Commission, the cooperation

of each of which agencies is required, either explicitly or implicitly, in the administration of some provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1939, or of some of the earlier neutrality statutes. Other agencies are from time to time represented on the Committee when matters of interest to them are under discussion. What function each has in the administration of the neutrality laws will appear below.

The first duty of the Secretary was the issuance of a series of regulations under certain provisions of the Act which authorized the issue of regulations and which indeed could not be efficiently or equitably administered until the regulations appeared. There were promulgated therefore on November 6 regulations under Section 3 of the Act permitting certain American vessels and citizens under certain conditions to traverse the combat areas; regulations under Section 5 permitting travel on the vessels of belligerent nations in certain areas and under certain circumstances; regulations under Section 6 permitting American vessels engaged in commerce with foreign states to carry small arms; regulations under Section 8 establishing a procedure for the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries; and regulations under Section 12 governing the international traffic in arms. These were supplemented on November 10 and 25 by regulations under Section 2 in regard to transfer of title on goods exported to belligerents, and on November 17, December 14 and January 16, by regulations amending and supplementing the previous regulations governing travel in combat areas and on belligerent vessels.

Not only was the Department faced with the task of immediately preparing and promulgating varied and numerous regulations, but it also found itself flooded with a torrent of inquiries from every corner of the nation, by telegraph, long distance telephone, letter, and word of mouth, requesting immediate and definitive interpretations of the new law and regulations. Officers of the Department charged with these matters found it impossible for weeks on end to escape for a single moment from the barrage of complicated and impatient queries which ranged over the whole field of foreign trade, of international law and of Christian ethics. Can airplanes purchased by a belligerent government be flown to Canada; can goods be shipped on an American vessel to Bilbao for trans-shipment to France



Courtesy Curtiss Wright Corporation

One of the Curtiss Wright pursuit ships purchased by France

without transfer of title; can Washington banks buy sight drafts on banks in belligerent nations presented by the embassies of those nations in Washington to cover their normal running expenses; can arms be shipped on an American vessel to the Canal Zone to be trans-shipped thence on a French vessel to New Caledonia; can American tourists travel on Canadian ferries across the Bay of Fundy? So ran the endless stream of questions.

To meet this emergency the Department took immediate steps calculated to simplify, centralize and coordinate replies to inquiries which involved interpretation of the law. By a Departmental Order of November 22 there was established a Committee, consisting of the Counselor, Assistant Secretary Berle, the Legal Adviser, and the Chief of the Division of Controls, to act as an informal secretariat for the Inter-Departmental Committee on Neutrality, to supervise the replies to all requests for rulings on neutrality problems, and to prepare explanatory releases in regard to these matters. Major questions of policy and problems of unusual complexity were referred by this Committee to the Inter-Departmental Committee; minor questions were settled by the Department's Committee or by the officers acting under its supervision. In general, the Department followed as closely as possible a policy of attempting to interpret the law only in concert with and for the benefit of other Governmental Departments and agencies. As far as inquiries from individual citizens and private firms were concerned, the Department limited itself for the most part to an attempt to clarify the more obscure provisions of the law. How this works out in practice may be seen from a brief

examination of the administration of the individual sections of the Neutrality Act.

Section 2 forbids American vessels from carrying passengers or goods to belligerent ports and makes unlawful the export of goods to belligerents until all right, title and interest therein shall have been transferred to a foreign government, corporation or national. After having set up these prohibitions, however, the Act provides for numerous exceptions in their application. In the final instance, of course, this section is administered by collectors of customs, since they grant or forbid clearance to vessels leaving our ports, and since to them are presented by shippers of goods to belligerent countries the required affidavits stating that title has passed. The primary onus, however, of interpreting the intricate provisions of this section, not only to the general public but also to collectors of customs and to other government agencies, fell upon the Department. This problem was met by the issuance on November 16 of an analysis of the Section, prepared in the Division of Controls, which attempted to set down in simple language the restrictions imposed on American exporters by this Section and by the credit provisions of Section 7 of the Act. By distributing this analysis far and wide over the land, and by supplementing it by maps and charts, the Department was able to respond to most inquiries without attempting to usurp the role of the Supreme Court and without doubling its staff. Even so, many queries in regard to these complex provisions of law had to be referred for a decision to the Attorney General. In general it may be said that the Attorney General's decisions were based on the principle

that American citizens, American vessels and American goods should be kept out of danger, and if a strict interpretation of the law was necessary to achieve that end, he did not shrink from that strictness.

Section 3 of the Act was made effective by the President's proclamation of November 4, which forbids citizens and vessels of the United States to proceed into or through a combat area covering all of the waters surrounding the British Isles, the North Sea, the Baltic, and all of the Bay of Biscay except a narrow strip along the northern coast of Spain. This Section is administered, insofar as citizens are concerned, by the Passport Division of the Department and by the Foreign Service, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Secretary on November 6, November 17 and December 14. These regulations authorize travel by U. S. citizens through combat areas only when their passports have been validated for such travel and provides for such validation only in case of "imperative necessity." It may be said in general that this term is interpreted strictly and that travel by Americans in this area is reduced to a minimum. Furthermore, Americans who were in the area when the proclamation was issued can not expect to obtain authorization to remain there indefinitely unless, once more, it is a case of "imperative necessity." As far as vessels are concerned, this section is administered by Collectors of Customs who refuse clearance to American vessels bound for combat areas, and by the Maritime Commission which has exerted itself to expedite the withdrawal from the area of the large number of American vessels which were either in it or en route to it when the proclamation was issued. It may be added that, in

spite of the Commission's most strenuous efforts, twenty American vessels were still in the area a month after the President's proclamation was issued, and one was still there two months after that date.

Section 5 of the Act, relating to travel on vessels of belligerent nations, is administered under regulations issued by the Secretary of State on November 6 and amended on November 17, December 14 and January 16, by the Passport Division of the Department and by Collectors of Customs. The former bears the principal burden, issuing or refusing to issue, authorizing the validation of or refusing to authorize the validation of, passports for travel on belligerent vessels in accordance with the above mentioned regulations. These regulations permit travel on belligerent vessels in areas where danger is non-existent or very slight, but forbid such travel on the North Atlantic and on all other waters adjacent to Europe unless specifically authorized in an individual case. The prohibition also covers, since aircraft are included in the definition of "vessels" in the Neutrality Act, travel on the aircraft of belligerent nations anywhere in Europe or over adjacent waters. The regulations exempt in all cases, however, "American diplomatic and consular officers and their families, members of their staff and their families, and American military and naval officers and personnel and their families" when traveling pursuant to orders. The function of Collectors of Customs in administering this Section of the law is limited to the examination of passenger and crew lists of vessels of belligerent nations departing from American ports, and the refusing to grant clearance to such vessels if bound for a forbidden zone with an American citizen or citizens aboard.

Planes crated for export to Europe



Courtesy North American Aviation, Inc.

Section 6 forbidding the arming of American vessels engaged in foreign commerce has required no administration up to the present time other than the issuance of a regulation by the Secretary of State on November 6 permitting the carriage by such vessels of small arms and ammunition necessary for the preservation of discipline.

The situation in regard to Section 7, the financial clause, is rather peculiar. Under the former Neutrality Act, which authorized the extension to belligerents of such nominal short-term credits as the President might designate, the Treasury Department set up, as soon as the European war broke out, a special Inter-departmental Committee to act for the President in defining such credits and to administer this section of the law. When, however, the new Act, which simply forbids the granting of loans and credits to belligerent governments and persons acting on their behalf and appears to leave no discretion to the Executive, came into effect, the Treasury took the position that it had no further function in this regard and that Section 7 of the Act spoke for itself. No regulations have therefore been issued under this Section, though a number of clarifying opinions have been sought and obtained from the Attorney General in response to queries raised by banks and other interested persons. Even the Attorney General, however, has tended to reduce to the absolute minimum his interpretations of this particular provision of the law. It should be added, of course, that though no formal machinery for the administration of Section 7 has been set up, nevertheless the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury Department and the Economic Adviser's office in the Department of State follow carefully and constantly all the important financial operations in this country of belligerent governments and nations.

Section 8 of the Act in regard to the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries is administered by the Division of Controls of the Department under the supervision of a Committee established by the Secretary consisting of the Counselor, Assistant Secretary Berle, the Legal Adviser and the Chief of the Division of Controls. This Committee decides the major questions of policy involved while the Division carries out the actual business of administration. That this business is no light one is evidenced by the fact that on February 19, 1940, there were 241 organizations registered for the collection of relief for use in belligerent countries, that the internal structure and the means of distribution abroad of each of these organizations have been carefully examined from the point of view of efficiency, honesty and compliance with the Act before its registration was accepted, that each organization presents a monthly financial

report to the Secretary of State, and that each of these reports is studied painstakingly in the Department to insure that the purposes of the law are being fulfilled. The extent of the operations of these registered organizations is indicated by the fact that they collected \$1,756,608.12 during the first four months of the war.

The authority granted the President by Section 10 of the Act to restrict the departure of vessels from U. S. ports under certain circumstances, has been very little utilized. Under Section 11 a proclamation was issued on November 4 prohibiting submarines of belligerent nations from entering our ports unless obliged to do so by force majeure, but this proclamation has required no administration.

Section 12 of the Act maintains the arms controls feature of the previous neutrality acts in practically the same form. This portion of the law continues to be administered by the Division of Controls with which are now registered over 300 manufacturers, exporters and importers of arms, ammunition and implements of war. In the months of November and December, 1939, and January, 1940, the Division issued 1,038 export licenses authorizing the export of arms valued at \$241,180,361.89.

The Neutrality Act of 1939 has proven in the brief period since its enactment to be a generally satisfactory piece of legislation which would appear to go as far as any statute can toward keeping this country out of war. It has been demonstrated to be a workable piece of legislation which does not seem to be placing any insurmountable barriers in the way of our foreign trade. On the whole, the Administration, the Congress and the American people can all congratulate themselves on the manner in which this phase of our foreign policy has worked out during the critical opening months of the war.

## MARRIAGES

Ebling-Keys. Miss Lavinia Keys and Mr. Samuel G. Ebling were married on December 2. Mr. Ebling is Consul at Izmir.

Davidson-deLashmutt. Miss Rebekah Leiter deLashmutt and Mr. Reed Miller Davidson were married in Washington, D. C., on January 18. Miss deLashmutt, who was in the Foreign Buildings Office of the Department, was formerly secretary to Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State.

## COVER PICTURE

A Douglas sleeper plane landing at midnight in Los Angeles. The photograph was furnished the JOURNAL by courtesy of the American Airlines.

## Cristo Rey



## Monument

Along the 1,900 miles of the United States-Mexican boundary are many features of historic and other interest. Outstanding among these is the recently dedicated monument of "Christ, the King," at the summit of Mount Cristo Rey near El Paso, Texas.

This mountain-top site has been used for religious purposes for a number of years. The construction of the huge statue of Christ at this location was begun in May, 1938, and the statue was dedicated in solemn ceremony on October 29, 1939, when it had been erected in place and the work of carving was about 75% completed. The monument stands 42 feet high, and depicts the standing figure of Christ with arms outstretched against the background of the Cross, facing southeastward overlooking the City of El Paso and Mexico beyond. In height, the work is the second largest of its kind in the world, being slightly taller than the famous Christ of the Andes and second only to the recently-built monument of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Rio de Janeiro.

Located near the middle of the Pass, the peak of Mount Cristo Rey rising 900 feet above the Rio Grande is visible for a number of miles to either side, its white figure atop glistening in the sun. Seen from above is the word SALVE, emblazoned

in black tile across the top surfaces of the cross.

The summit of Mount Cristo Rey is situated approximately 0.7 mile northwest of monument No. 1 of the western land boundary between the United States and Mexico, and 1,300 feet north of the international boundary, which crosses the southward slope of the mountain. This site for the monument was selected because of its topographic suitability and geographical position, being centrally located in the El Paso Diocese encompassing the area from the international boundary at El Paso northward to Tularosa, New Mexico, and from Fort Stockton, Texas, westward to Silver City, New Mexico.

The project for the monument was sponsored by the Roman Catholics of the El Paso Diocese. The idea of monuments of this type is said to have originated with Pope Pius XI. The monument, of Austin Buff sandstone, is being sculptured by Urbici Soler of Barcelona, Spain.

This shrine is the place of worship by thousands of the devout who make frequent pilgrimages up the winding road that has replaced the former trail to the mountain top. The dedication ceremony was attended by a throng estimated at 12,000 persons.

The unveiling of the monument is scheduled for March, 1940, when the sculpturing will have been completed. The figure will be permanently lighted.

## Australia—A Nation

By JOHN R. MINTER, *Division of European Affairs*

THE evolution of Australia, the nation, up to the present time, has been true to form. Yet there are evidences of a national outlook which promises deviation from the usual in future stages of its development. Antithetic to the utterance of General Smuts in the September 4, 1939, neutrality debate in the South African Parliament, when he said that "no small nation can preserve its independence single handed" is the recent proud declaration in Parliament by Prime Minister Menzies that Australia may one day be "the living center of the British Empire."

The latter declaration, which is typical of the Australian ambition to become a populous and powerful nation, discloses mixed sentiments which at first blush might appear impossible to reconcile. On the one hand there is the desire to become a great and autonomous nation. On the other hand there is entirely lacking a republican or secessionist sentiment. And so possibly the best description of the Australian outlook is that it is a member of a commonwealth of nations in which development from a position of satellite to one of planet is envisaged.

Teit in this general outlook, and expressed by many Australians, is the feeling that Australia may one day be obliged to stand alone in defense of itself. This feeling does not necessarily imply a lack of confi-

dence in the perpetuity of the Empire but the very isolation of Australia and the resultant vulnerability naturally prompts the inward query, "Well, what if?"

What if Australia were required to stand alone in its defense? Let us examine development of the nation and of its thinking. The Commonwealth was established by a proclamation of Queen Victoria on September 17, 1900. The six states were welded into a federation under a constitution not greatly unlike the Constitution of the United States. The fundamental difference in the form of government lay in the continued connection with a sovereign whose vice-regal representatives resided in Australia under the title of governors general, one for the federation and one for each state. Another

large gap between this stage and complete autonomy lay in the continued lack of authority to conduct its own foreign relations or to pass without review by the British Parliament such important legislation as measures affecting shipping. But there was a sufficient degree of national identity inherent in this dominion status to enable the twentieth century member of its population to say with pride "I am an Australian."

Probably the first noticeable manifestation of Australian nationhood was found in the sending of an expeditionary force to France in the



Courtesy Matson Steamship Lines

Collins Street, Melbourne



From "The Australian Triangle"

Pastoral scene in Australia

World War. This force at no time lost its Australian identity and committed itself so well that there was no mistaking that this former colony had grown up. Moreover, it was Australian troops which occupied and held New Guinea, a territory which was mandated to Australia after vehement claims at Paris for outright sovereignty by right of conquest. The Paris Conference (New Zealand also demanded sovereignty over Samoa and South Africa over German Southwest Africa for the same reason, but instead became mandatories) was the occasion for the first real forthright and unmistakable assertion of nationhood by Australia and the other dominions, and if they did not get all they demanded, they did get definite recognition of nationhood, for they came forth as members of the League of Nations—with separate votes and with mandates to administer conquered territory with responsibility to no authority but the League. And so Australia emerges from the World War with a position of influence. It has played a leading part in League of Nations' activities and its representatives there have wielded great influence. Its representatives, like the nation, now began to speak with confidence and it could only be a matter of time before additional stages in the development of the nation would follow.

A succession of Imperial Conferences followed, at

which was discussed the status of dominions and their readiness for a greater degree of self-rule. The 1930 Conference finally worked out the ultimate in independence short of severance of relations with the Crown, and the Statute of Westminster (1931) removed the last vestige of legislative authority by Great Britain over the dominions. Henceforth Australia could conduct its own foreign affairs and was to submit to no review of its legislation by the British Parliament, provided of course that Australia should ratify the Statute of Westminster. This Australia has not done, but in practice the statute operates as if ratification had taken place, *vide* the submission of the Abdication Act of December 12, 1936, to Australia for approval.

Now a nation in almost the fullest sense, the remaining step which Australia was free to take in declaring its nationhood was the establishment of direct diplomatic relations with other countries. Various causes, one being financial, caused Australia to lag behind other dominions in creating diplomatic posts, but at long last the step has been taken and an Australian legation will be opened in Washington this spring by the Right Honorable Richard Gardiner Casey, an Australian with a distinguished record as a soldier, legislator, cabinet member and diplomat. The opening of an Ameri-



Aerial view of Sydney business section and harbor suburbs

Courtesy Matson Steamship Lines

can legation at Canberra will follow shortly.

What is Australia doing internally and unilaterally to develop the sinews of the nation? There was a time when emigration to Australia was encouraged and assisted. It was the ideal place for World War veterans to settle. These wards of the British Empire and other emigrants were at first welcome. They reclaimed land for orchards and developed pastures for sheep and cattle growing. These new people with their capital and their enthusiasm combined with the virile population already there to make Australia one of the most intensely agricultural and pastoral countries in the world. The population grew to 7,000,000 but they produced enough to feed 50,000,000, thus placing Australia, from an economic point of view, at the mercy of world markets. All the while expanding industrially and developing an extremely high standard of wage and living, it became an Eldorado for exporters in other countries. The bubble would burst when pricked by sharp declines in world prices and become inflated again when they rose. Also all the while Australia was a debtor nation requiring a handsome superiority of exports over imports. With peasantry out of the question because of the high standards which had become deep rooted, and with further irrigation and pastoral schemes impracticable in view of the uncertain consumptive capacity of the world, not to mention competition from other pastoral nations in world markets, immigration stopped abruptly and this na-

tion had poor prospect of becoming a "living center."

Then in very recent years there came upon Australia the realization that the defensive strength of a nation is measured by the strength of its industry. There had of course been desultory development of some secondary industry and even as early as 1913 the government was offering export bounties on such products as fencing material and traction engines. It was natural that some enterprising individuals would attempt to turn domestic raw materials into machinery and implements needed for the primary industries. From such a beginning and as need would arise new industries would take form under bounties and protective tariffs, so that today Australia is already producing at home a surprising number of manufactured goods which were formerly imported. Barring extremely technical products and those which have the advantage of low price when produced in mass, Australia has been almost ready for self-sufficiency in those manufactured products necessary for its farms and homes and for the abiding *defense*.

The defense preoccupation is recent. At least its intensity can be traced to the beginning of the recent era of aggression. Along with the desire to produce the material for defense there is the desire to produce the population to make Australia impregnable. But how? Only by the development of secondary industries. Farming had reached saturation.

*(Continued on page 156)*

## Recognition By The Foreign Service Association of Mr. Fyfe's Ten-Year Service As Despatch Agent

Taking advantage of the presence in New York on January 25, 1940, of Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis, a Foreign Service Officer now serving in the Department as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association asked him to represent it in presenting a watch to Mr. Howard Fyfe in recognition of his completion of ten years' service as Despatch Agent. Mr. Davis readily agreed and the presentation was made in the presence of the staff of the Agency with suitable remarks by Mr. Davis, in which he expressed the appreciation of the entire Service for the innumerable courtesies extended by the Despatch Agency to officers passing through New York. Mr. Fyfe made a gracious reply in which he said that if his organization had been of service the thanks should go to all members of the staff; but since it was not possible to divide the watch in eight equal parts he would accept it in behalf of his assistants.

The inscription on the watch presented to Mr. Fyfe read as follows:

To  
Howard Fyfe  
U. S. Despatch Agent  
In recognition of 10 years' efficient and helpful  
assistance to the Foreign Service.  
From  
American Foreign Service Association  
January 28, 1940.

Miss Quinlan of the Agency staff had cleared Mr. Fyfe's desk of papers before the presentation ceremony and placed thereon two vases of roses. Before the photographer was admitted the papers were replaced in order that the pictorial record of the event might present a more realistic atmosphere.



Mr. Davis presenting the watch to Mr. Fyfe



STAFF OF THE  
U. S. DESPATCH  
AGENCY, N. Y. C.

Seated: Howard Fyfe, U. S. Despatch Agent. Standing: Walter Kearney; William C. Schulz; Thomas P. Esmonde; Henry H. Wurts; Rosemary Quinlan; John W. Calaway; Stephen E. Lato, Assistant U. S. Despatch Agent; Dante E. Candeloro

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

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## EDITORS' COLUMN

Though there never was a time when events stood still, the world today seems more than ever in a state of change. Everywhere forces are at work which produce streamer headlines in the papers, which keep the mapmakers busy, which make the happenings of tomorrow or the day after bewilderingly unpredictable. If 1939 gave prominence to the international scene, 1940 bids fair to bring it into sharper focus than ever.

There are few posts in the Foreign Service which have not felt the impact of recent events in one way or another. Some, of course, have experienced stress and strain in a form far greater than others, resulting in added responsibilities, tragic episodes and personal peril. The Department itself has never carried such a burden of business as it has in the last twelve months. To all connected with the Service, whether at home or abroad, has come in some

The Editors are grateful to Mr. Philip P. Williams, Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, for his timely photographs of the British battleship *Renown* and aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*, which figured so prominently in the *Graf Spee* epic.

These pictures were rushed by airmail to the JOURNAL by its Brazil correspondent, Vice Consul Richard D. Gatewood, and arrived just in time for last-minute insertion in the February issue. In view of their value as "spot news," the Editors have approved a payment of \$5.00 to Mr. Williams. The JOURNAL will be glad to make similar payments for photographs of current events which it judges to be of unusual interest.

degree the sensation of history being altered before our eyes, of being intimate witnesses of drama in the making, of activities of major importance revolving around us.

The JOURNAL is trying to keep up with the changes. In its own way it is changing too, such as modernizing its cover design, experimenting with new makeup, emphasizing stories and photographs of current news value rather than the purely descriptive type of travel article. So far as may be possible in a "house organ" of this kind, the JOURNAL would like to have its pages reflect the occurrences of the times, that in the future it may be shown to have been alive to the developments which inevitably affect Americans as well as other dwellers on

(Continued on page 161)



## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

The Secretary on January 17 received General Jozef Haller, famous Polish military leader, who was introduced by Ambassador Jerzy Potocki of Poland. The Secretary was confined to his apartment in the Carlton Hotel from January 22 until January 29 because of a bad cold, but he continued to transact business there.

On February 6 the Secretary received Dr. Chaim Weizman, of London, president of the World Zionist Organization and a leader of world Jewry, who was introduced by Mr. Wallace Murray, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. On the following day he received the newly-appointed Minister of Greece, Mr. Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, and the newly-appointed Minister of Iran, Mr. Mohammed Schayestch, prior to their presentation of the credentials at the White House on February 13.

### *The Under Secretary*

Under Secretary Welles was scheduled to have sailed on February 17 on the *S. S. Rex* from New York City for Naples on an official visit to Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain at the request of President Roosevelt and, according to the announcement by the White House on February 9, the visit is solely for the purpose of advising the President and the Secretary of State as to present conditions in Europe. Mr. Welles subsequently was quoted by the press as stating that he expected to

make the trip "as rapidly as possible" and to return by ship from Italy. On February 12 the Department announced that Jay Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the Division of European Affairs, would accompany the Under Secretary as Assistant, and Hartwell Johnson, until recently Third Secretary at Panama and lately assigned to the Department, would accompany him as Private Secretary.

### *Assistant Secretary Messersmith*

Assistant Secretary Messersmith took the oath of office as Ambassador to Cuba in ceremonies in the Department on February 1, following the action of President Roosevelt in sending his nomination to the Senate on January 4 and the confirmation of his nomination on January 11.

He served as Assistant Secretary until February 16 and he continued to cooperate with Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long until concluding his service in the Department on February 24.

He and Mrs. Messersmith proceeded to New York City and spent several days before sailing on February 28 on the *S. S. Oriente* for their new post at Habana.

On February 8 the Foreign Service Association gave a cocktail party at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Mr. Messersmith and Mr. Long. The affair was a splendid success and was attended by members of the Foreign Service on duty in the Department, various other Foreign Service Officers in

Washington on leave, and numerous officials from the Department.

#### *Assistant Secretary Long*

Mr. Long, who has been serving as Special Assistant in charge of the Special Division since the outbreak of the European War, took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary on January 23, following the action of President Roosevelt in sending his nomination to the Senate on January 4 and the confirmation of his nomination on January 11.

On January 29 he concluded his service as Special Assistant and moved into the office of Assistant Secretary Messersmith to familiarize himself with the work of his new post and to assume approximately half the duties of that office. On February 16, when Mr. Messersmith took the oath as Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Long assumed full charge of the office and formally took over the direction of the Foreign Service. Miss Winifred Aderton, who has served as private secretary to Mr. Long since 1931, including his service as Ambassador to Italy, will continue in the same capacity.

On February 12 Mr. Long delivered an address on the subject, "Trade Agreements," before the Women's Luncheon Club in Philadelphia.

#### *Assistant Secretary Berle*

Assistant Secretary Berle delivered an address at the Yale Political Union at Yale University on January 31 on the subject of the problems of reconstruction following the current European war.

#### *Assistant Secretary Grady*

Assistant Secretary Grady made a lengthy statement concerning the reciprocal trade agreement program before the House Ways and Means Committee on January 16. During the remainder of January he delivered five addresses on the subjects of the reciprocal trade agreement program and the role of the United States in economic reconstruction. He spoke before the Philadelphia Real Estate Board in Philadelphia on January 20; the Texarkana Junior Chamber of Commerce in Texarkana, Texas, on January 23, the speech being broadcast over the Mutual network; the Nineteenth annual Foreign Affairs School at Agassiz House, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on January 25; the New York City League of Women Voters in New York City on January 26, the speech being broadcast over the Mutual network; and the Armstrong Junior College in Savannah, Georgia, on January 31.

#### *Special Assistant to Secretary*

Joseph E. Davies, until recently Ambassador to Belgium, assumed his new duties as Special Assistant to the Secretary on January 16. In announce-

ing the designation of Mr. Davies for this post President Roosevelt made public on December 26 that Mr. Davies would undertake certain duties having to do with war affairs concerning international trade and trade negotiations, aside from the direction of the Special Division.

On February 1 he delivered an address entitled, "Insurance for America," before the executives and field men of the Home Insurance Company, the address having been broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System. On February 7 Mr. Davies delivered an address at a founders' day dinner in Washington of alumni of the University of Wisconsin, his alma mater. On February 8 the University of Brussels, through the Belgian Ambassador in Washington, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor *Honoris Causa* at ceremonies in the Belgian Embassy.

#### *Ambassador William C. Bullitt*

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, accompanied by Carmel Offie, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Paris, arrived in Baltimore on February 9 aboard a trans-Atlantic clipper. The Ambassador had dinner with President Roosevelt at the White House on the same evening, and on the following day conferred with Secretary Hull at the Department. He stated that he planned to remain in Washington for a short time before returning to Paris.

#### *Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy*

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, arrived in Washington by plane on February 12 from Palm Beach, where he has been sojourning for several weeks with members of his family. He conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House and several officials of the Department and left on February 15 for New York. He planned to have sailed from New York City on February 24 on the *S. S. Manhattan* for Italy en route to London.

#### *Ambassador-designate R. Henry Norweb*

The Ambassador-designate to Peru, Mr. R. Henry Norweb, at present Minister to the Dominican Republic, arrived in New York City on February 8 from Santiago, Chile, where he had served as delegate of this Government to the Second Inter-American Radio Conference. Mrs. Norweb joined him in New York City and they sailed the same afternoon for Ciudad Trujillo, where they arrived on February 13. He planned to return to Washington soon before proceeding to his new post at Lima.

#### *Personal Representative of President*

The Personal Representative of the President to

the Pope, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, was a luncheon guest of President Roosevelt at the White House on January 29, following a conference by Mr. Taylor with Secretary Hull. He planned to have sailed from New York City on February 17 on the *S. S. Rex* for Naples en route to Florence. It was stated that Mr. Taylor would make his headquarters at Florence, where he maintains a home, and will visit Rome as circumstances may require.

*Minister Edwin C. Wilson*

The Minister to Uruguay, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, in early February was designated as chairman of the United States delegation to the Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects to be held at Montevideo, March 4-9.

*Minister Bert Fish*

The Minister to Egypt, Mr. Bert Fish, who was appointed by the President on July 12, 1939, as the first American Minister ever accredited to Saudi Arabia, presented his credentials to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia at Jeddah on February 4.

*Minister James H. R. Cromwell*

The Minister to Canada, Mr. James H. R. Cromwell, accompanied by Mrs. Cromwell, arrived at Ottawa on January 23. On the following day the Minister presented his credentials to the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir.

*Minister George H. Earle*

The nomination of Mr. George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania on February 7 by President Roosevelt, and the Senate confirmed the nomination two days later. It will be recalled that Mr. Earle served as Minister to Austria in 1933 and 1934. He took his oath

as Minister to Bulgaria in Secretary Hull's office on February 14 and stated that he planned to sail, with Mrs. Earle, from New York City on March 9 on the *S. S. Washington*. They plan to disembark at Genoa and proceed direct by train to Sofia.

*Minister David Gray*

The nomination of David Gray, of Florida, as Minister to Ireland was sent to the Senate on February 7 by President Roosevelt, and the Senate confirmed the nomination two days later.

*Minister Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.*

The nomination of Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., recently appointed as Minister to Iran, as Minister also to Afghanistan was sent to the Senate on February 7 by President Roosevelt, and the Senate confirmed the nomination two days later.

*Foreign Service Officers*

Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Vice Consul at Alexandria, arrived in New York City on January 21 on the *S. S. President Adams* from his post. He visited the Department for several days, beginning January 29, and planned to spend the greater part of his leave at his home in Philadelphia

prior to sailing from New York City on March 30, in returning to Alexandria.

Herbert S. Bursley, Assistant Chief of the Division of American Republics, and Avra M. Warren, Chief of the Visa Division, will represent the Department at the Consular Conference for members of the service in Mexico to be held in Mexico City, February 19-24, inclusive. Mr. Bursley left Washington by train on February 14, while Mr. and Mrs.

(Continued on page 171)

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACKERSON, GARRET G., Jr.—Rumania, Hungary  
ACLY, ROBERT A.—Union of South Africa  
BARNES, WILLIAM—Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay  
BECK, WILLIAM H.—Bermuda  
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.—U.S.S.R.  
BONBRICHT, JAMES C. H.—Belgium, Holland  
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.—Venezuela, Colombia  
BUTLER, GEORGE—Peru  
BYINGTON, HOMER, Jr.—Yugoslavia  
CRAIN, EARL T.—Spain  
DICKOVER, ERLE R.—Netherlands Indies  
ENGLISH, ROBERT—Eastern Canada  
FERRIS, WALTON C.—Great Britain  
FULLER, GEORGE G.—Central Canada  
GADE, GERHARD—Ecuador  
GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—Brazil

GROTH, EDWARD M.—India  
HALL, CARLOS C.—Panama  
HICKOK, THOMAS A.—Philippines  
JOSSELYN, PAUL R.—British Columbia  
KUNIOLM, BERTEL E.—Baltic countries  
LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.—Portuguese East Africa  
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. TALROT—Nairobi area, Kenya

American Embassy, Berlin—Germany  
American Consulate General, Algiers—Algeria  
American Consulate, Yokahama—Yokahama area

### YOKOHAMA

In the recent fire in Shizuoka which destroyed the main business section of the city and a large district occupied by the homes of shopkeepers and laborers, about 6,000 buildings were destroyed and the damage is estimated at about Yen 75,000,000. Nearly fifty Americans were registered as living in Shizuoka. Fortunately only one family of American residents is known to have suffered any damage. Apparently no others were living in the area at the time of the fire. The American tea factories and the residences of their owners were all located outside the burned area.

My wife and I drove down to Shizuoka to see if the Americans needed help—no communication by telegraph, telephone or railway was possible for several hours. We were prepared for the worst and expected that we might have to drive back to Yoko-



Courtesy Richard F. Boyce

Although the Matsuzakaya Department Store is of modern fireproof construction, the fire raging on all sides turned it into a huge oven with the result that everything inside was destroyed. The dark coloring is smoke stain from the fires inside

hama or to some town between for the night's shelter. To our pleasant surprise our friends were undamaged and rescued the rescuers from a long, cold drive back to Yokohama. We were given hot food, shelter, our hosts' beds, and assistance in our investigation of the disaster. As our car had broken down we used theirs in going about the city. When we left, we were given boxes of huge strawberries to take back.

The staff at the Consulate was surprised to see a visa applicant become so annoyed that he ate half of his Form 257 in order to prevent the Consulate from retaining information concerning his case. He would have eaten the other half but for the quickness of the staff which rallied round to prevent such misuse of Government property. The Consulate would like to know what effect our Government



LUNCHEON GIVEN BY AMBASSADOR DANIELS AS DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN MEXICO CITY, IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT CARDENAS, AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, JANUARY 11, 1940

Left to right: Lic. Ramon Beteta, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Enrique Finot, Ambassador of Bolivia; Ambassador Daniels; President Cárdenas; General Hay, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Juan G. Valenzuela, Argentine Ambassador; Freiherr Rüdt von Collenberg, German Minister; Mr. Saichiro Koshida, Minister of Japan; Señor Manuel M. Valdés, Minister of Panama; Dr. Manuel Arocha, Minister of Venezuela; Dr. A. Methöfer, Chargé d'Affaires of Holland

paper stock has on the digestive system and whether it is more fun to eat Form 257 than goldfish. But as the individual concerned has disappeared, those questions may never be answered. The episode raises several other questions. For example, should Government paper stock be made more palatable and perhaps more nourishing, like the mucilage on the backs of postage stamps? That might come in useful in emergencies in war-beleaguered countries where consular officers can't bring in supplies for their personal use. Would an Executive Order have more effect if digested internally as well as mentally? Should we flavor Form 257 with a nasty smell or an emetic to prevent suspicious visa applicants from disposing of the evidence? The solution larger issues of the war, but someone should keep them in mind.

RICHARD F. BOYCE

#### MEXICO CITY

Readers of the JOURNAL will be glad to have the testimony of Consul Paul C. Hutton, that Consul General James B. Stewart broke 100 on a golf course in Mexico City on January 13, 1940. Skeptics are invited to see the evidence from which this note is made for the record of 99 is inscribed upon the score card. Mr. Stewart even sank the last putt unassisted.

Vice Consul Joseph Palmer II arrived to take up his duties at the Consulate General on January 22.

Mrs. Fulton Freeman and daughter returned from California on January 20, 1940. Vice Consuls Freeman and Fuess have been ordered to the school commencing March 5 and will leave Mexico City at the end of February.

Mrs. Eleanor B. Widger, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John C. Fuess, since early in December, left for her home in Newton Center, Massachusetts on January 17, 1940.

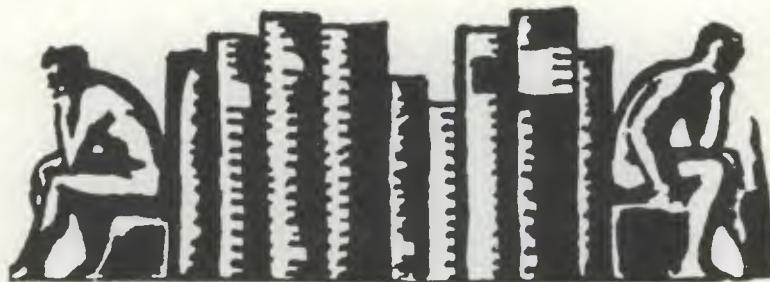
ROBERT G. McGREGOR, JR.

(Continued on page 161)



Courtesy Frederick D. Hunt

New Legation Building in Bucharest



## The Bookshelf

J. RIVES CHILDS, *Review Editor*

A DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, by Thomas A. Bailey, Stanford University. New York: F. S. Crofts & Co., 1940. pp. XXIV, 806. \$6.00.

This is a volume of quality, fascinating to read and highly valuable for reference. To call it "a general introduction to American diplomatic history" is rather understatement. In 45 chapters Professor Bailey has told the story from 1775 to 1939; the arrangement is periodic and episodic; "Jefferson and Neutrality, 1803-1809," "The Oregon Dispute and its Settlement," "The Fitful Fifties," "The Nadir of Diplomacy, 1877-1889," "Taft and Dollar Diplomacy," "Hoover and the Diplomacy of Depression, 1929-1933" are among the headings. The method of treatment has novelty; the setting is "what the people thought about what was happening," evidenced by striking quotations, illuminating excerpts from the press, and more than a score of contemporary cartoons, American and English; there are various tables and appendices, 23 maps, and an adequate index.

In a restricted sense the work is cooperative; the list of scholars who have read and commented on one or more chapters is impressive; but the book has the unity of individuality.

Of necessity, no such history could be written without use of the output of others; and the bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter, with the footnote citations, are a reference feature which will be found of real aid by those who wish to examine in detail what scholars have written on any particular phase of our diplomatic past. However, it should not be thought that Professor Bailey has limited himself to available special studies; his own contributions from original sources, particularly in the field of public opinion, are numerous and worthy.

The author's conclusions on controversial points are in general couched with mention of differing opinions; the present commentator is in fundamental disagreement with Professor Bailey only for the brief period of 1914-1917 (3 years out of 164).

To fulfil one supposed duty of a reviewer, these minor points of criticism are mentioned: the important fact that Jay's Treaty was in great part to expire in 1807 might have been added (p. 113); the map of p. 222 is over-simplified, as in part the Valentine-Collins line was to the south of the 45th parallel; the *Black Warrior* case was primarily a seizure of cargo and consequent abandonment of the vessel by the captain (p. 312); what Charles Francis Adams writes in Seward and the Declaration of Paris is relevant to judgment of Seward and William Hunter (pp. 341, 350, 427); a "not" is omitted (p. 393); there are more than 20 instances of withdrawal of a treaty from the Senate by the President (pp. 438, 472); evidence that there was no German pressure on Denmark to reject the treaty of 1902 is negative, not conclusive (p. 550); an executive agreement is as fully binding an obligation of the United States as is a treaty (pp. 568, 574); the arbitration treaty of 1904 with Great Britain was one of a group of ten similar treaties, including those with France, Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary (p. 589); the text of p. 595 is rather contradicted by footnote 11.

Professor Bailey's volume is an admirable achievement; no one can read it save with enjoyment; and those most learned in our diplomatic history may with profit peruse and with further profit keep the book at hand for consultation.

HUNTER MILLER

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

STEP BY STEP, by the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1939, pp. 323. \$4.00.

A healthy, virile imagination coupled with a fine gift for words renders any book by Winston Churchill more than readable. This colorful bad boy of British politics, whom John Gunther has described with much justice as "the most vital, pungent, and potentially powerful figure in British public life today," has a knack of infusing his writings with much of the dynamic quality which he himself has displayed as war correspondent, cavalry officer, sportsman, statesman, painter, lecturer and bricklayer.

In *Step by Step*, which is a compilation of fortnightly letters on Foreign Policy and Defense written by Mr. Churchill during the last four years, he has proven himself an able prognosticator and an observer whose judgment is very nearly right much of the time. These eighty-two letters, or running commentaries on current events, cover a variety of subjects such as: Why Sanctions Failed (1936); No Intervention in Spain (1937); A Plain Word to the Nazis (1937); Britain's Deficiencies in Aircraft Manufacture (1938); and Mussolini's Cares (1939). Through them all, however, one feels the force of his warning against the growing power of Hitler. Carefully he explores and proclaims the varied phases of German rearmament. Energetically he calls upon Britain to prepare. But his was, for the most part, a voice crying in the wilderness. British public opinion refused to be aroused — until last year. This was not, however, from lack of exhortation on the part of the present First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1937, in writing of the Spanish Civil War, Mr. Churchill stated that if Franco won neither Germany nor Italy would have any influence on Spanish policy once firing had stopped. His judgment in this as in many other instances appears to have proven correct. Consequently it is of importance to us to consider his views on the United States.

Writing on May 31, 1937 he said:

"It would be a mistake, however, to assume that these friendly declarations imply any intention on the part of the United States to become involved in the quarrels and combinations of Europe. On the contrary, the main movement of opinion in America is more set on avoiding foreign entanglements and keeping out of another world war than ever before. No European statesman should be so foolish as to count upon the armed assistance of the United States even if his country were the victim of unprovoked aggression. It is much better to face the real facts. The intense desire of the United States to keep out of any European war is shown in the striking change in American opinion upon the so-called 'freedom of the seas.' Because this doctrine brought about a war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812 and a war with the German Empire in 1917, it is now widely discarded at Washington."

And again last year, after President Roosevelt had addressed his friendly peace message to the two Dictators, Mr. Churchill wrote:

"We may be certain that the United States will not intervene in any British or European quarrel."

*Step by Step* is not only an interesting record of forecasts which have been vindicated but is refreshing evidence of a solitary English statesman who refused to be deterred from his convictions by accusations of wolf-shouting.

It is composed, moreover, of prose of a rich weave as the following sentence indicates:

"Thus by every device from the stick to the carrot, the emaciated Austrian donkey is made to pull the Nazi barrow up an ever-steepening hill."

CECIL B. LYON.

#### WORTH-WHILE BOOKS

*Verdun*, by Jules Romain, Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50  
The first World War epitomized in fiction.

*Julius Rosenwald*, by M. R. Werner, Harper & Bros., \$3.50  
The life of an outstanding American.

*Since Yesterday*, by F. L. Allen, Harper & Bros., \$3.00  
Allen has telescoped the American third decade of the century in the manner of *Only Yesterday*, which dealt with the 20's.

*Christopher Columbus*, by S. de Madariaga, The Macmillan Company, \$4.00  
A new life of the great discoverer is charted by one of the questing minds of our modern world.

*A Study of History*, by A. J. Toynbee, Oxford Press, vols. IV-VI, \$23.00  
One of the most ambitious works ever undertaken in the synthesis of history, by the insatiable author of the *Survey of International Affairs*.

*The Life of Greece*, by Will Durant, Simon & Schuster, \$3.95  
Will Durant projects Greece upon the screen of his illuminating mind.

*The Scrapbook of Katherine Mansfield*, ed. by J. M. Murry, Knopf, \$2.50  
Insights into one of the most sensitive minds of our times.

JAPAN AMONG THE GREAT POWERS, A SURVEY OF HER INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, by Seiji Hishida, Ph.D. Longmans, Green and Company, 1940, pp. 388. \$3.50.

In the opening years of the twentieth century Seiji Hishida was engaged in graduate (Continued on page 163)



## Sarakatsanei

*In the course of a recent inspection trip in Macedonia and Thrace, Mr. Leslie Reed, Consul General at Athens, ran across a migratory movement of nomads. Mr. Carasso, of the Salonika Consulate, who was with him at the time, has prepared the note on these people. Photographs by Mr. Reed.*

THE name of the nomads is "Sarakatsanei." This curious tribe, although not differing by race, religion, and language from the majority of the surrounding people, can be considered as a "minority" in that it sticks to its archaic manner of living. They speak a purer Greek than the average Greek, and they claim that their stock is purest since they intermarry and seldom contract alliances with persons foreign to the tribe.

Their customs and manners of living are deeply influenced by their nomadic, idyllic, biblical and pastoral life. A considerable importance is given to love affairs and, although criminality in general is very low among them, any cases of manslaughter reported are due to what they call "reasons of honor" or "love antagonism." An "Archtselingas," or Chief for a few scores of people, judges all minor differences and his decisions have force of law.

The main occupation of the Sarakatsanei is stock raising and they live in winter in the plains, while the highest summits of the Greek mountains are their dwelling places in summer. The Parnassos, Djoumerkon, Karpinissia, Orthris, Gora and the "places" (not villages) named Gouzi, Tsatali, Psilovrissi, are their preferred summer camps as are also all the mountains extending toward Epirus, and in some places of Macedonia and Thrace. They are exceedingly hospitable. Their marriage and funeral ceremonies are very picturesque, and their songs suggest the life of ancient Greece. They are extremely religious although not fanatic.

Their education is primitive, and only those among them who own a good number of sheep (persons owning up to 6,000 sheep are reported, which is considered a large fortune) send the children to Greek schools. It is said that many high civil and military officials of the Greek Government have come from their ranks. The Secretary General of the Government General of Macedonia is a Sarakatsanos and is said that the famous leader of the 1922 revolution, General Plastiras, is also a Sarakatsanos. Many of the soldiers forming the Greek Evzone regiments are of Sarakatsanean origin.

It is alleged that the Sarakatsanean women have such a weakness for their men that they do all the work of the family, leaving to the husbands only the task of guarding the sheep and herds.

There are also in Macedonia, about 200,000 Koutzovlachs. Many theories are advanced as to the origin of these Koutzovlachs. It is said that they descend from the Thracians and Macedonians and that, after serving in the Roman Phalanges, they adopted the Latin language. They still speak a dialect derived from that language, closely resembling the Rumanian. These Koutzovlachs are Greek in sentiment, with the exception of about 20,000 who claim to owe allegiance to Rumania and who send their children to the Rumanian school of Salonika. However, the Koutzovlachs do not have dual nationality and are almost all Greek subjects.

**Opposite page: Top, close view of migration. Bottom: Sarakatsanei woman and daughter in front of their hut  
Below: A street leading to the acropolis of Kavalla**



## Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1940. Applications should be *in duplicate* and addressed to the Honorable Sumner Welles, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must also be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of \$1,200 and may, in the discretion of the committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until the recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust institut-

ing the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall thereafter have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable Sumner Welles, Chairman; Mr. Elliott Debevoise, Manufacturers Trust Company; Mr. A. B. Fisk, Manufacturers Trust Company; and the Honorable Breckinridge Long.

SUMNER WELLES,  
Chairman, Advisory Committee,  
Oliver Bishop Harriman  
Foreign Service Scholarship.

Notices regarding the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship and the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL Scholarship will appear in the April issue of the JOURNAL.

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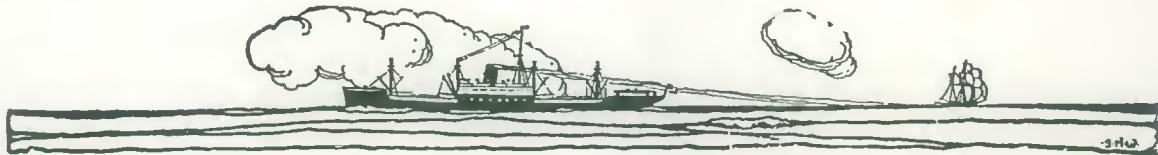
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## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 6, 1940:*

Franklin B. Atwood of Nantucket, Massachusetts, American Consul at Cologne, Germany, will retire from the Foreign Service effective May 1, 1940.

William M. Cramp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective December 20, 1939.

The officers who have been assigned to the Foreign Service School since September 5, 1939, have now received the following assignments:

William Belton of Portland, Oregon, designated Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

William H. Cordell of Ward, Arkansas, assigned American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain.

Leon L. Cowles of Salt Lake City, Utah, assigned American Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., Lincoln, Nebraska, assigned American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain.

Philip M. Davenport of Chevy Chase, Maryland, assigned American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Richard H. Davis of Ashville, New York, assigned American Vice Consul at Tsingtao, China.

Vernon L. Fluharty of Worthington, Ohio, designated as Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

A. David Fritzlan of Wilmore, Kentucky, designated Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Teheran, Iran. Mr. Fritzlan will serve in dual capacity.

John Goodyear of Springfield Center, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Robert Grinnell of New York, New York, assigned American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Roger L. Heacock of Baldwin Park, California, assigned American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

John Evarts Horner of Denver, Colorado, assigned American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Outerbridge Horsey of New York, New York, assigned American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.

Randolph A. Kidder of Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, assigned American Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

William L. Krieg of Newark, Ohio, assigned American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Carl F. Norden of New York, New York, assigned American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

David T. Ray of Arcadia, California, designated as Language Officer at American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa, Iowa, assigned American Vice Consul at Hong Kong.

David M. Smythe of Memphis, Tennessee, assigned American Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain.

Delano McKelvey of Washington, District of Columbia, American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been assigned to the Foreign Service School, effective March 5, 1940.

Owen W. Gaines of Atlanta, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 13, 1940:*

Edward B. Lawson, of Washington, District of Columbia, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Managua, Nicaragua.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Missouri, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been assigned American Consul at Cologne, Germany.

Clare H. Timberlake of Jackson, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia.

Archibald R. Randolph, of Virginia, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bogota, Colombia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Columbia. Mr. Randolph will serve in dual capacity.

George E. Miller, of New Jersey, American For-



Dusky's fourth birthday party, held at the Bangkok Legation, was attended by many distinguished (canine) guests. Spectators at the function were Mrs. Estes, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. Seibert, Mrs. Taylor and Seng.



On a trip to Mt. Athos last summer Messrs. Shaatz, Keeley and MacVeach were photographed with the Abbott of Vatapedia Monastery.

A glimpse of the Zurich Exposition. Betty Vincent, Hiram Boucher, John Carter Vincent and Melville Boucher in a "Swiss Gondola."



## SERVICE GLIMPSES



Chuck (gentleman farmer), Ruth and Billy Hutchison pose on the veranda of their new home in Adelaide. Billy is playing with a toy Koala bear. (These bears are found only in Australia.)



The unofficial orchestra of the last F.S.O.'s Training School called themselves the "Ranchero Band," which name seems to have been inspired by their former Mexican posts. Fluharty bows, Ray strums and Cowles pumps.



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eign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at London, England, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Robert T. Cowan, of Dallas, Texas, American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Richard D. Gatewood, of New York, New York, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 20, 1940:*

William T. Turner of Emory University, Georgia, American Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Joseph F. McGurk of Paterson, New Jersey, First Secretary of American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been designated Counselor of American Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Hartwell Johnson of Aiken, South Carolina, Third Secretary of American Embassy at Panamá, Panamá, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Milton C. Rewinkel of Minneapolis, Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hungerford B. Howard of Los Angeles, California, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

William Witman, II, of Moylan, Pennsylvania, now serving as Foreign Service Officer at Beirut, Syria, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria.

J. Winsor Ives of Oak Park, Illinois, assigned as Foreign Service Officer at Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Miss A. Viola Smith of Los Angeles, California, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner and Registrar, China Trade Act, has been assigned American Consul at Shanghai, China. Miss Smith will serve as American Consul in addition to her designation as Registrar, China Trade Act.

Edward A. Dow, Jr., of Omaha, Nebraska, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium.

Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., of Oldwick, New Jersey, now serving as Foreign Service Officer at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been designated First Secretary

of American Embassy and assigned American Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R. Mr. Dickerson will serve in dual capacity.

Leigh W. Hunt of Washington, District of Columbia, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Paris, France, has been designated Second Secretary of American Embassy and assigned American Consul at Paris, France. Mr. Hunt will serve in dual capacity.

Avery F. Peterson of Boise, Idaho, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Canada, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation and assigned American Consul at Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Peterson will serve in dual capacity.

William L. Smyser of Washington, District of Columbia, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy and assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Paul H. Pearson of Des Moines, Iowa, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy and assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Miss Katherine E. O'Connor of Indiana, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Canada, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation and assigned American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Eugene A. Masuret of New Jersey, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Paris, France, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy and assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Lacey C. Zapf of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Sydney, Australia, has been assigned American Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Earl C. Squire of Illinois, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at London, England, has been assigned American Consul at London, England.

Don C. Bliss, Jr., of Biloxi, Mississippi, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, India, has been designated American Consul at Calcutta, India.

Basil D. Dahl of Wisconsin, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned American Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

R. Horton Henry of Douglas, Arizona, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Com-



*Serves*

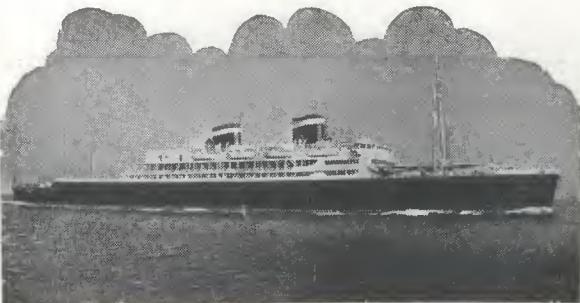
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missioner at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Barry T. Benson of Sherman, Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, India, has been assigned American Consul at Calcutta, India.

Miss Elizabeth Humes of Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been assigned American Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Jule B. Smith of Fort Worth, Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been assigned American Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark.

William P. Wright of Washington, District of Columbia, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been assigned American Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

Charles E. Brookhart of Iowa, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at London, England, has been assigned American Consul at London, England.

C. Grant Isaacs of Tennessee, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at London, England, has been assigned American Consul at London, England.

Wilson C. Flake of Polkton, North Carolina, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Sydney, Australia, has been assigned American Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Harold D. Robison of Utah, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Trade Commissioner at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Joe D. Walstrom of Mexico, Missouri, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Henry E. Stebbins of Massachusetts, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at London, England, has been assigned American Vice Consul at London, England.

Fritz A. M. Alfsen of Brooklyn, New York, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

David M. Clark of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Callao-Lima, Peru, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru.

Jack B. Neathery of Farmersville, Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant

Trade Commissioner at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Miss Kathleen Molesworth of Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Thomas S. Campen of Goldsboro, North Carolina, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

John P. Hoover of California, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

John L. Bankhead of Miami Beach, Florida, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Mexico City, Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

John L. Goshie of New York, New York, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Rome, Italy, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy.

Miss Minedee McLean of Louisiana, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Charles O. Thompson of Alaska, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

The American Consulate at Dundee, Scotland, will be closed February 29, 1940.

The American Consulate at St. Pierre-Miquelon, will be closed January 31, 1940.

The American Consulate at Danzig, Free City of Danzig, was closed January 31, 1940, and an American Consulate will be established at Konigsberg, Germany, in the near future.

## IN MEMORIAM

Dr. William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, on February 9 at Round Hill, Virginia.

George C. Cole, retired Foreign Service Officer, January 11 at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Annie Williams, mother of Vice Consul Willys A. Myers, on January 11 in Calexico, California.

## The Secretary Receives The Foreign Service School

The Secretary of State received and addressed the class of twenty-one officers in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School upon the occasion of their completing the training course in the Department and their assignment to new posts abroad. The Secretary's remarks, which were delivered in the Diplomatic Reception Room at 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 18, 1940, stressed the need of fostering ideals of morality and justice as the basis of sound international relations.

In a brief survey, the Secretary cited three main principles of American foreign policy. Of these the first concerned our objective of a closer understanding of and cooperation with the peoples to the south of the United States. After this allusion to the "Good Neighbor Policy," reference was made to the prevailing international chaos and to the necessity of urging upon other governments a return to policies based on international law and the sanctity of treaties. Finally, he stressed the need for equality of economic opportunity for all nations and for liberal commercial policies. It was

the Secretary's belief that it is the duty of this and other nations to further these policies rather than to permit the world to lapse into intensified national autarchy. Tracing most of the world's present problems to economic origins, the prediction was made that nations would not abandon armaments and the waste of maintaining war machines unless trade relations based on equality of economic opportunity were insured to enable them to give employment to their people.

The Secretary expressed his satisfaction with the superior information furnished by the Foreign Service, remarking that in these critical times it has been surpassed by none. He emphasized also the personal interest and pleasure which officials of the Department take in the progress and success of the individual officer. In closing he wished the officers of the School the best of success in their careers, enjoining them to strive to uphold the traditions and standard of the Foreign Service.

H. F. CUNNINGHAM, JR., and  
VERNON L. FLUHARTY.

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Right: "No loafing under a loaf like this," wrote photographer Harrison Howell Walker in his GEOGRAPHIC article, "France Farms as War Wages."

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## AUSTRALIA—A NATION

(Continued from page 136)

And so since the beginning of the defense preoccupation the government has made an intensive drive to establish new industries, even highly technical, with the result that today Australia is producing airplanes (including motors), guns and ammunition, rolling stock, powder, and most of the parts and all of the bodies of the automobiles in use there—with plans for producing a complete automobile by 1941. Lacking in local capital for the purpose, the government has offered inducements to foreign capital and a good part of this development has actually been accomplished with foreign capital, including American. Now one hears again of immigration schemes and in all probability the government, in order to find workers for these industries, will again resort to encouraged or assisted immigration. Thus the population will grow.

Australia has always been a good market for United States products and there is no getting away from the fact that self-sufficiency there will result in loss to our manufacturers. Our own self-sufficiency in pastoral products has made it difficult for us to take Australian products in the same quantities as we sold to it, and this phenomenon has irked Australia no little, but there is every prospect of uninterrupted good understanding between the two nations with each refusing to question the other's right to develop the kind of national economy which makes that nation strong. The common problems are many, the common aims and ideals unmistakable, and the two nations bear a physical, ethnical and moral similarity which precludes serious misunderstanding. The exchange of diplomatic missions doubly ensures this. Australians have been generous in their recognition of the part which the United States has played in Australian development, and there could be no more fitting a close to this discussion than to quote from an interview which the Right Honorable R. G. Casey gave to the *New York Times* correspondent at Melbourne upon the announcement of the former's appointment as the first Australian Minister to the United States:

"Like many another young Australian before and since, I found Americans to be the most hospitable people on earth.

"Australia is greatly indebted to the United States for its readiness to accept so many young scientists and engineers for training there. Our leading industrialists sent a constant procession of young Australians because the United States is outstanding among the countries of the world for readiness to give information. Any young Australian reason-

ably well accredited may expect to have all questions answered in American plants, whereas in many other countries he cannot even get inside the plants.

"That is one great debt we owe America, and another is for the generosity of American foundations, such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Rockefeller Foundation liberally assisted the Commonwealth Government to wage expensive warfare on hookworm and other tropical diseases, and the Carnegie Corporation has given nearly £200,000, including £60,000 for the Australian Council for Educational Research. It has done a great job in calling attention to the deplorable inadequacy of Australian libraries, has promoted provisional library service and has made grants to many young Australians traveling on scholarships.

"My experience invariably has been to feel most comfortable and happiest among Americans, which is not an invariable experience among people of other countries. Though we are people of different origins we seem to have the same reactions, the same habit of mind, the same outlook on life.

"It will be most fascinating watching the United States wrestling with so many of the economic and political problems confronting us. In the political field I know well the difficulties of governing a continental mass by a federal system. Australia is even more difficult than the United States because while she has got the same divergences of interest between States which must be reconciled in the Federal Legislature, she has barely forty years' experience in federation against America's 150.

"As a member of the Federal Legislature for eight years and Treasurer for five, I am conscious of the difficulties of making federation work, and I look forward most interestedly to watching how problems are resolved in the United States."

#### REFUGEE IN NEW ENGLAND

Those bluegrey dusty distant hills  
Lying against a sky so pure  
In winter sunlight, seem to say  
"Here peace is sure, and refuge sure."  
How Europe's flame and wreckage seem  
So far across the dangerous foam  
Like a forgotten fearful dream.  
Here are the children, safe at home,  
Here where the settler woman stood  
Shading her eyes with anxious hand,  
Scanning those blue and dangerous hills,  
In this far, wild, and savage land.

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## Results of The Foreign Service Examinations

The following candidates were successful in the recently completed Foreign Service examination:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Xenia, Ohio; born in Xenia, Jan. 26, 1914; attended University of Wisconsin 1931-35.

H. Gardner Ainsworth, of New Orleans, La.; born in Charleston, S. C., Mar. 15, 1917; attended Princeton University 1935-39 (A.B.).

Stewart G. Anderson, of Chicago, Ill.; born in Chicago, June 10, 1912; attended Dartmouth College 1930-34 (A.B.); Ecole Superieur de Commerce, Neuchatel, Switzerland, 1934-35 (Certificate); New York University Graduate School of Business, 1935-36; Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, 1937-39 (M.A. 1938).

Donald B. Calder, of New York City; born in New York City July 24, 1911; attended Columbia College 1929-33 (A.B.); University of Grenoble, 4 months; University of Berlin, 5 months; University of Chicago, 1934-35.

Leonard J. Cromie, of New Haven, Conn.; born in New Haven, Feb. 2, 1912; attended Yale University 1928-32 (B.A.); Geneva School of International Studies, summer of 1931; Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 1932-34 (diploma).

W. William Duff, of New Castle, Pa.; born in New Castle, Sept. 1, 1916; attended Haverford College 1934-38 (A.B.); University of Paris 1936-37; Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques 1936-37; Harvard University 1938-39; two quarters at the University of Denver, 1934.

Irven M. Eitreim, of Mt. Vernon, S. D.; born in New Underwood, S. D., July 1, 1910; attended Augustana College 1928-29; University of Minnesota 1930-32 (B.S.); Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, 1936-37.

C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.; born in Schenectady January 12, 1915; attended Harvard College 1933-37 (A.B.); Harvard Business School.

Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; born in Lyon, Miss., November

2, 1912; attended Pomona College 1930-31, 1932-35 (B.A.); University of Chicago 1935-38.

Clark E. Husted, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio; born in Toledo, Jan. 28, 1915; attended University of Virginia 1932-36 (A.B.); University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1936-37.

Richard A. Johnson, of Moline, Ill.; born in Moline, Apr. 17, 1910; attended Augustana College Jan. 1928-June 1929 and Sept. 1930-June 1932 (B.A.); University of Texas 1932-33 and 1935-38 (M.A. 1933, Ph.D. 1938).

Richard E. Keresey, Jr., of Montclair, N. J.; born in Delawanna, N. J., May 8, 1916; attended Dartmouth College 1934-36, 1937-38 (A.B.); Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques 1936-37 (Certificate).

M. Gordon Knox, of Baltimore, Md.; born in Catonsville, Md., June 28, 1913; attended Yale University 1930-34 (B.A.); Oxford University 1935-38 (B.A. 1937, B. Litt. 1938).

Alfred H. Lovell, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; born in Ann Arbor July 15, 1916; attended University of Michigan 1934-36, 1937-38 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1938-39 (M.A.).

Scott Lyon, of Columbus, Ohio; born in Columbus Aug. 18, 1912; attended Ohio State University 1929-34 (Bach. of Chem. Eng.); Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June-August 1936, October 1937-June 1938.

John M. McSweeney, of Boston, Mass.; born in Boston, June 9, 1916; attended Brown University 1934-38 (A.B.).

Lee D. Randall, of Highland Park, Ill.; born in Highland Park, Oct. 31, 1914; attended Yale University 1932-36 (B.A.).

Robert Rossow, Jr., of Culver, Ind.; born in Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 19, 1918; attended Colgate University 1935-36; Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, 1936-39 (B.S. in Foreign Service).

W. Horton Schoelkopf, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y.; born in New York City Sept. 13, 1911; attended Yale University 1931-1936 (B.A.).

### PRIZE COMPETITION

Manuscripts describing unusual, amusing or interesting experiences, to be submitted by Foreign Service Officers and their wives for the PRIZE COMPETITION, must be in the hands of the Editors by July 1, 1940.

As previously announced in the December, January and February issues, the prizes offered are:

First Prize	\$50.00
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The material should not exceed 2,500 words in length and will be judged by a committee composed of: Messrs. Harry A. McBride, Chairman; Henry S. Villard; Ellis O. Briggs; and Paul H. Alling.



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Harry H. Schwartz, of Los Angeles, Calif.; born in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1914; attended Princeton University 1933-37 (B.A.).

Bromley K. Smith, of San Diego, Calif.; born in Muscatine, Iowa, Apr. 21, 1911; attended San Diego State College 1928-29; Stanford University 1929-30; Zimmern International School, Geneva, 1930; Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris, 1931-32; Stanford University, 1932-33 (A.B.) and 1933-34.

Henry T. Smith, of Atlanta, Ga.; born in Athens, Ga., Dec. 30, 1914; attended University of Georgia 1935-39 (B.C.S.).

Byron B. Snyder, of Los Angeles, Calif.; born in Los Angeles July 12, 1917; attended University of California at Los Angeles, 1935-39 (A.B.).

Oscar S. Straus, II, of Purchase, N. Y.; born in New York City Nov. 6, 1914; attended Princeton University 1932-36 (A.B.).

Wallace W. Stuart, of Greeneville, Tenn.; born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1912; attended Massachusetts State College 1928-32 (B.S.), 1932-35 (Ph.D.); University of Leipzig 1935-36.

Joseph J. Wagner, of Jamaica Park, N. Y.; born in Coytesville, N. J., Aug. 26, 1910; attended New York University 1935-39 (Certificate).

Andrew B. Wardlaw, Jr., of Greenville, S. C.; born in Greenville Sept. 19, 1912; attended The Citadel 1930-34 (A.B.); Georgetown University Foreign Service School 1935-38 (M.S. in Foreign Service); American University 1938-39.

Livingston D. Watrous, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; born in Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Nov. 2, 1915; attended Princeton University 1934-38 (A.B.); Columbia University 1938-39 (M.A.).

Elwood Williams, III, of New York City; born in New York City Feb. 9, 1914; attended Yale University 1938-32; New York University 1932-33; Georgetown University 1936-38.

## EDITORS' COLUMN

*(Continued from page 138)*

the face of the globe. Particularly does the JOURNAL desire to publish articles of more than passing interest which may serve for research or permanent reference purposes. "The British Commonwealth Goes to War," written by Mr. Robert S. Stewart for the December issue, was not only timely as to content but contributed substantially to technical thought on a wartime problem.

In the last analysis, it is the readers of the JOURNAL who make the magazine. The Editors depend upon them for the kind of articles they would like to see in print, the kind of articles they—the readers—are best qualified to write. Besides fulfilling its fundamental purpose of binding the Service together, there is no reason why the JOURNAL should not develop into an authoritative and representative publication, of interest to many more persons concerned with the international picture than to the members of the Service family alone. That articles in the JOURNAL have been quoted and reprinted by outside writers with increasing frequency in the last few months indicates such a goal is attainable.

Time limitations in the midst of multifarious duties are only too well known above all to the Editors themselves. But without cooperation from their principal source of material the task of making the JOURNAL a more useful publication would prove impossible. The Editors are grateful for the support they are receiving and urge all who can do so by pen or camera to help them in writing the record of this changing world.

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

*(Continued from page 143)*

### ISTANBUL

The American Consul at Izmir, Samuel G. Ebling, and Miss Lavinia Keys of Washington, D. C., were married on December 2, 1939, in the English Church at Izmir. The wedding reception held in the living quarters of the Consulate was attended by the American Colony as well as the Governor and Mayor of Izmir and fellow members of the Consular Corps.

Miss Betty Carp completed twenty-five years of service at the American Embassy at Istanbul on Thanksgiving Day (November 23rd). The staff of the Embassy and Consulate General presented her with an antique silver plate, suitably inscribed. A surprise party was held for her the same evening at the home of Consul and Mrs. Latimer. Everyone concurred in hoping to see her in the Embassy another twenty-five years.

MARCH, 1940



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Left to right, Seated: Vice Consuls Francis L. Spalding, Jay Walker and Evan M. Wilson. Standing: Head Kavass Tewfik Chittas, Messenger Gergis Elias, Clerk Eva Haddad, Clerk C. A. Lazzarich, Clerk Adele Mossoba, Second Kavass Hamed Taher

Various people of note have made brief stops in Istanbul lately. Grover Whalen and Albin E. Johnson of the New York World's Fair, Consul and Mrs. DeCourcy of Naples, on vacation, Vice Consul Erich Hoffman en route to Moscow (who didn't go via Finland as he was urged to do!), and Consul Burton Y. Berry of Athens, whose arrival here always sends a flutter through the Bazaars.

The new building of the American Hospital of Istanbul was formally opened on November 4, 1939, in the presence of the Governor of Istanbul, the American Ambassador, and other Turkish and American friends of the hospital. In dedicating the new building, which embodies the latest American design and materials, speakers referred gratefully to the late Admiral Bristol, to whose campaign for building funds is largely due the successful realization of many years of effort by the American community in Istanbul, present and past.

In connection with the recent catastrophic earthquake which devastated northeastern Anatolia, Dr. Shepard, the American Director of the Hospital, offered his services to head a medical unit composed of himself, a Turkish doctor, two American nurses and two orderlies from the hospital. The unit is attached to a Turkish field hospital hastily established at the scene of the disaster.

Ambassador and Mrs. MacMurray gave a Christmas Eve party at Istanbul. Experts agree that the party outclassed even the 1938 Christmas Ball.

FREDERICK P. LATIMER, JR.

#### HAIL AMERICA!

Sidi Ghazi Gharbia  
Egypt  
20/12/1939

His exelence the vizier of America in Egypt.

With great compliments and best wishes, I beg to inform you that I am very ready grant my breath and offer my spirit and my life for America especially at these awful satisfactories and awful, fearful times. Gladly and with great pleasure I want to grow an American developing, to nourish an American training, make similar and appear with the American Nationality in exchange for the Egyptian one, volunteer as a soldier in the American army and do everything you ask me to do sacrificial with all the dearest thing that I possess equal to one desire which I am very fond of which is that I want to an educated man in my future life among great men. Please let me inform you that I want to know the societies or schools of America in Egypt that help me to complete my education either in America or in Egypt freely, I am ready to leave for America to complete my education there in one of her schools or colleges sacrificial with all the things that I possess from nationality, character, life, breath Egyptian education etc to complete my high education there.

Please receive my best wishes, heartily salutation that I am very happy to send you.

Your Faithfully

## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 145)

study at Columbia University under John Bassett Moore. The dissertation which was the product of that study was published in 1905 under the title *The International Position of Japan as a Great Power*. Now, after many intervening years of writing and of publishing in English on behalf of various of Japan's colonial agencies, Dr. Hishida returns to amplify and extend the work of his student days. It is in the main a happy return and a welcome one.

Between a weak opening (a discussion of Japan's background forces and prehistoric period) and a not scholarly close (improvisations on Japan's responsibility in Asia), Dr. Hishida has succeeded in bringing within usable compass a mass of historical material which every political student of Japan should be glad to have. This statement should not be misunderstood as meaning that the value of the volume lies in revelations of research; on the contrary, its utility is rather in its convenient ordering and presentation. Dr. Hishida has the double advantage of being a Japanese and of having been trained in occidental methods of historical study. He knows our love for sources and citations, and he has given us good footnotes throughout. At the same time, as a Japanese, he can make use, and he has made use, of source material in the Japanese language. It is worth pausing at this point to express appreciation of Dr. Hishida's method and to commend it to other Japanese scholars who are interested in writing for students over the face of the earth. The foreign scholar who is asked to understand Japan wants the same sort of documentation and disclosure of sources as he expects in any thorough scholarship anywhere else. He wants to know where the information can be found for confirmation or further pursuit (and in these days a constantly increasing number of students have the linguistic training which makes them able to turn to the Japanese sources when they are disclosed). He wants to be in position to do his own weeding as between the well founded and the not well founded.

At page 17 Dr. Hishida states that "Prince Ito, President of the Privy Council, recommended to Emperor Meiji on September 15, 1891, that the portfolios of both Army and Navy Departments be held by army and navy officers in order that both supreme military and naval commands might be placed beyond parliamentary interference and above party politics" (Hiratsuka, *Ito Hirobumi Hiroku*, Tokyo 1931, I, 113-115). A reader unfamiliar with the scarcity of information on this subject so characteristically determinative of the Japanese govern-

mental system will certainly fail to appreciate the difficulty of running down this single yet important historical fact. At page 98 is given (from cited Japanese sources) a summary of the alternative proposals considered by the conference of April 24, 1895, in the presence of the Emperor, to meet the historic demand of Russia, supported by Germany and France, for the retrocession of Liaotung to China. Mention might also be made of interesting information (page 201) on Japan's entry into the war in 1914 (the account is based largely on the standard and excellent biography *Kato Takaakira*, which has not been translated into English); on the twenty-one demands (page 207); on the 1918 Siberian expedition (page 228). Many items having to do with more recent occurrences (e.g., the Amau statement and the Hirota three principles) enhance the reference value of the book.

It would be a pleasure to have more frequently from Japanese who are scholars works of the type of Dr. Hishida's. *Japan among the Great Powers* merits a warm reception, in some part because of what it brings us, and in larger part because scholarly method by Japanese who publish in foreign tongues about their country merits encouragement. The material awaiting competent handling is scarcely touched.

CABOT COVILLE

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YOU AMERICANS, edited by B. P. Adams, Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1939, pp. 348. \$2.50.

This book, according to its introduction, contains free and frank discussion by fifteen foreign correspondents in this country of their work here and of their impressions of the United States and its people, discussion which calls forth the comment from the editor that "while there can be no summing up of views so miscellaneous . . . perhaps we of the United States are taking our present troubles too despairingly, and are not sufficiently aware of the real progress we are making toward solving our problems."

The individual contributions range from a compendium of trite observations on the more obvious and trivial manifestations of the national personality to a thoughtful and constructive critique of the mechanics of American politics. It is interesting to note several views and subjects which creep into more than one of the individual chapters. Many of the contributors, for instance, are impressed with the changeableness of public opinion in this country and the speed with which trends appear and disappear. There is also noticeable in almost all of the

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contributors a fondness for sweeping generalities and glib explanations. This tendency may perhaps be due to the fact that journalists of the "observer" type are forced, of course, by the nature of their work to deal largely in generalities and to lead what might be called public or gregarious lives. Thus they tend to regard the individual and his reactions only as indications of mass manifestations of public opinion, and to associate with people, such as politicians, officials, etc., who have a similar clinical approach to the "man in the street."

Few of the contributors could resist a few remarks, some serious some humorous, on that already well worked over subject, the "standardization" of life in the United States; many are impressed with the friendliness of law enforcement in this country; and most mention the complexity of the United States and confess their inability to interpret the country successfully or to predict American reactions accurately.

Several chapters in *You Americans* are more taken up with explaining to Americans why they have the wrong slant on the contributor's country than in telling what his country thinks of America. Each of the chapters, however, is revealing, directly or indirectly, of at least one facet of the national attitude of the writer's country vis-a-vis the United States. Therefore, in spite of the uncohesive and miscellaneous impression made by the book as a whole, each individual chapter is of more than casual interest to Foreign Service Officers or other persons who may have contacts with the countries of the contributors represented.

JAMES K. PENFIELD.

COMPOUNDING IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—A Comparative Review of Variant Authorities with a Rational System for General Use and a Comprehensive List of Compound Words, by Alice Morton Ball, with Foreword by Dr. James Brown Scott, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1939, pp. X, 226. \$2.50.

Since language has such an important part in human life—an essential part in all civilized life—the study of words, their origin, development and changing uses is profitable as well as interesting. Miss Ball's work relates to a branch of this subject which is not only interesting but sometimes quite baffling, in view of the difficulty encountered in any attempt to establish satisfactory and definite rules. Probably few persons have given the subject of compound words much attention since studying Swinton's Word Analysis or some similar book at school.

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It nevertheless merits attention, as an important branch of the study of words.

While it appears from her numerous citations that Miss Ball has made an intensive, as well as extensive, examination of the writings of the leading authorities on the subject of which she writes, it is equally apparent that she has not accepted the theories of any without carefully analyzing and weighing them. The conclusions set forth in her book are her own. The following passages in the hook (p. 68) may be taken as summarizing her views:

"A compound word is a union of two or more words which are joined together either with or without a hyphen (*city-state; headquarters*).

"In the development of the English language many separate words have been united into compound words because of their close and repeated association, but the process—in general for want of guiding principles—has been both haphazard and erratic. Consequently current usage abounds in inconsistencies and authorities do not agree.

"A compound word conveys a unit idea that is not clearly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession; the hyphen in a compound is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words and thus facilitates understanding, aids readability, and denotes temporary expediency."

Elsewhere in the book Miss Ball indicates that the tendency is toward the elimination of the hyphen from compound words and the adoption of the solid form, at least in the cases of words which have a very common usage. Her extensive lists of compound words, both hyphenated and solid, are useful as well as interesting. This preparation must have required much painstaking\* labor. The comparative lists on pages 54-59, showing samples of compounding, not only in the leading dictionaries, but in the *Style Manual of the Department of State*, is of especial interest. These authorities differ in many cases as to the use or non-use of the hyphen. Even in the cases of some fairly common words, the division is four to four. It is surprising to find that, while "twentyfold" is consolidated, "twenty-first" and other compound numeral words are hyphenated. Perhaps the hyphens are used in the latter for the sake of clearness—to make the numbers stand out more distinctly. "Non," as the first part of compound words, is usually set off by a hyphen. However, there are a few exceptions, including "nonsense." The non-use of the hyphen in

the latter may be due to the fact that there is so much of it.

There is a short discussion of compound words in the *Style Manual of the Department of State* (pp. 116-125), of which Miss Ball is the co-author. Copies of the latter may, no doubt, be found in most of our diplomatic missions and consulates. Both of these books are deserving of careful study by officials in the Department of State as well as those in the service abroad. Intelligent discrimination in the use of words is nowhere more needed than in correspondence relating to foreign affairs, for in such correspondence the misuse of a word may sometimes have unfortunate, and even serious, consequences.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY

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THE DANUBE, by Emil Lengyel, Random House, 1939, pp. 482. \$3.75.

Mr. Lengyel has described the Danube by following its course from the source to the Black Sea. His descriptions of the river's physical characteristics are rather brief, but he has conveyed a sense of the tremendous importance of the river in the geographic, political and racial developments in Central Europe. The style and the method of treatment of the subject are journalistic. The author, for instance, divides the book into three parts: The Brown Danube, so labeled because of Nazi domination of Austria; the Green Danube, because of the fertility of the Hungarian plain; and the Red Danube because of the bloody wars and certain dynastic complexities that have characterized the Balkan countries.

The greater part of the book is concerned with the more obvious and sensational historical events that took place at the various capitals along the river. At Vienna he stops and devotes many pages to the Habsburgs, Dollfuss and Schuschnigg; he makes a diversion from the river to Prague, where he writes on the collapse of the Czechoslovak State; at Budapest he writes of old Hungarian history, post-war Hungary, Karl and Zita; at Belgrade he describes the dynastic complications; and at Bucharest he draws lurid pictures of the Phanariot princes and of other Rumanian personalities.

*The Danube* is not uninteresting but it is considerably colored and does not add much information for those who already may have more than a superficial understanding of the problems of Central and South-Eastern Europe.

ROBERT COE.

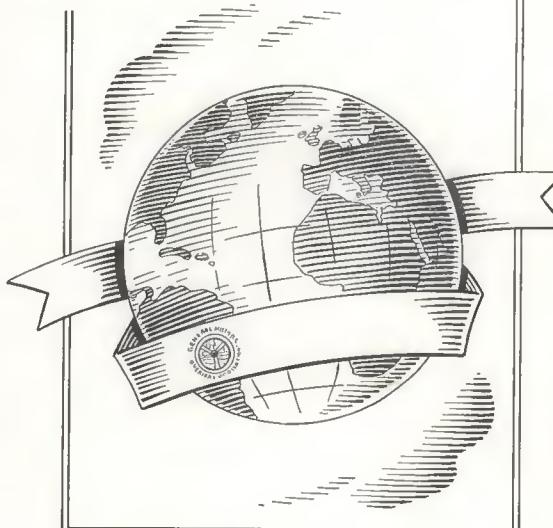
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\*The reviewer hopes that he is right in omitting the hyphen here, but a study of word compounding does not make one over-confident.

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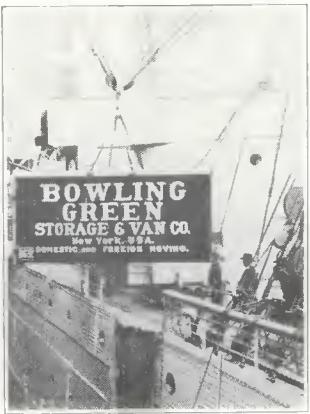
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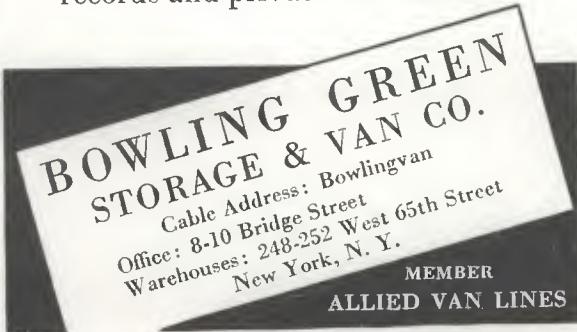
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## FINLAND

(Continued from page 124)

thought, the careful and thorough planning, and the keen and conscientious organizing ability of the Finns that accounted for this remarkable progress. The Finn is not an excitable person. On the contrary he is reserved, stolid, and very conservative. He is hard working, upstanding, home loving and patriotic. He is physically strong, personally attractive, and uncompromisingly honest. He is deeply religious—96 per cent of the population are members of the church, mostly of the Lutheran faith. He is well educated—less than 1 per cent of the population is illiterate. He is fond of music and good books. Few visitors to Helsinki are aware of the fact that this northern capital supports the second largest bookstore in the world. I believe that Foyles in London ranks as the largest. In the "Academic Book Store" (Akateeminen Kiryakauppa), as it is called, one can find the literature of practically every country of the world and books in most of the languages. The publications of each country are conveniently arranged in individual sections. The store occupies a large section of an airy modern building, and one finds real pleasure and relaxation in browsing about through these orderly sections of thousands of volumes of the best books in all branches of literature. An interesting commentary on the intellectual development of the country is that her per capita consumption of printing paper is the highest in the world. One reasonably wonders why the Finn is such an inveterate reader. My personal observation is that it might be attributed to the climate, coupled with a seven months' period of short days. In brief, the Finn has both the taste for reading and the time to indulge it.

Many of the people are equally "at home" in either Finnish or Swedish. Both of these languages may be heard, especially on the streets of Helsinki. Although Finnish is spoken by 90 per cent of the population, Finland is by law a country of two languages. Philologically Finnish belongs to the "Finns-Ugrian" language group. It springs from the same root as Estonian and Hungarian.

Finland represents not only a united nation with respect to the language, which is common to 90 per cent of the population, but the country is of one mind regarding the duties that citizenship imposes on each individual from the point of view of national defense. Military service is compulsory, and each man upon reaching the age of twenty-one is subject to call. He is required to serve for one year, and should he display any outstanding military qualifications he is invited to remain for an additional training period of three months, at the end

of which time he is commissioned as a reserve officer. The regular army during peace times numbers 30,000 men. This standing army is strongly augmented by a powerful volunteer organization founded and maintained by the very essence of patriotism. This group, 120,000 strong, is the "Civil Guard." Membership in the "Civil Guard" is voluntary. The members receive no pay, and each one maintains his own complete fighting equipment at home. To the best of my knowledge there is no organization in any other country of the world comparable to the "Civil Guard" of Finland. Complementary to the "Civil Guard" is a unique group of women, The Lotta Svärd Organization, numbering 80,000 in peace time, which in time of national emergency mobilizes to perform many of the functions done by the men in normal times, thereby releasing additional man-power for the fighting forces. This organization was founded during the critical period following the World War.

The life of the young republic up to the present time has been a constant struggle, and it is evident that greater and more serious trials are lurking in the immediate future. Regardless, however, of the

tests that the nation has yet to face, one who has spent some time in the country and learned to know its people intimately cannot fail to be imbued with confidence in the courage and heroism with which difficulties, no matter how severe, will be met. This feeling is well expressed in the stirring and patriotic hymn of the famed and revered Finnish poet, J. L. Runeberg, which in Dr. Alfred Pearson's book, *Land of a Thousand Lakes*, is translated as follows:

"Children of the men who bled  
On Narva's heath, on Poland's sands, on Leipzig  
meadows, Lutzen's Highlands,  
Finland's strength is not yet dead."

#### BIRTHS

A son, Joseph White, was born on November 18 to Mr. and Mrs. W. Garland Richardson in Tokyo where Mr. Richardson is Vice Consul.

A daughter, Margery Ellen, was born on December 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Freeman in Mexico City where Mr. Freeman is Vice Consul.

A son, Barton, was born on January 12 to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bruins in Hong Kong where Mr. Bruins is Consul.

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## THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

(Continued from page 127)

fidence and helpfulness which is growing stronger with each year.

Probably the most convincing demonstration of the strength of the Pan American movement is to be found in the fact that any differences or disputes that may arise between the Republics of the American Continent are regarded as the concern of all. To this end adequate machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes has been provided, and during the last few years the American Republics have on several occasions demonstrated their earnest desire to cooperate in the maintenance of peace. As indicative of this determination mention need be made only of the settlement of the Leticia controversy, and the ultimately successful efforts to find a solution to the Chaco dispute.

But it is not only with respect to the relations among themselves that the republics of America have demonstrated a strong spirit of solidarity. In their relations with other parts of the world they have also formulated a set of principles, and have adopted a procedure to which recourse shall be had whenever the peace of the Continent is threatened, whether this threat should arise from events occurring within or without the Continent. Practical application of this procedure was given only a few months ago when, following the outbreak of the war in Europe, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics met at Panama for the purpose of consultation under the terms of the agreements signed at Buenos Aires in 1936 and at Lima in 1938. At that meeting, and through the intermediary of the Inter-American Economic Advisory Committee now meeting at the Pan American Union in Washington, and the Inter-American Neutrality Committee in session at Rio de Janeiro, the nations of America are effectively demonstrating their ability and their determination to work together for the common good.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union comes at a most auspicious moment. At no time has the international situation on the American Continent been as favorable as at the present moment. Most of the important questions that have given rise to differences between the American republics have been settled by the orderly processes of mediation, conciliation and arbitration. The relations of the United States with the other republics of the American Continent have never been on a higher plane than they are today. The "good neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt has served

not only to eliminate the uncertainty and suspicion with which our foreign policy was viewed throughout Latin America but has also served to develop a positive and constructive spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness. As President Roosevelt has well said, "we have a rendezvous with destiny." It is to this rendezvous that the American republics have come.

## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 141)

Warren departed from Washington by automobile for Mexico City several days earlier. La Verne Baldwin, Second Secretary and Consul at Managua, also is scheduled to attend the Conference.



A. E. Lippincott

Aubrey E. Lippincott, Vice Consul at Madras, arrived in New York City on January 21 on the *S. S. President Adams* from his post, and proceeded on the following day to Washington, where he spent about 10 days in the Department. Subsequently, he proceeded to California to join Mrs. Lippincott and their three-year-old son, Gordon, both of whom had preceded him two months earlier to her home in Pasadena. He planned also to visit his home in West Los Angeles.

V. Harwood Blocker, Vice Consul at Mexico City, together with Mrs. Blocker and their son, visited Washington from January 10 until mid-February before returning to Mexico City.

Hartwell Johnson, until recently Third Secretary at Panama, who was assigned to accompany Under Secretary Welles on his European tour, arrived at New York City from his post on February 11 on the *S. S. Jamaica* and proceeded immediately to the Department. Mrs. Johnson and their 14-year-old son, Wesley, are due to arrive at New York City from Panama on February 27 on the *S. S. Santa Clara*.



H. Johnson

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WASH., D. C.

Donald R. Heath, First Secretary at Berlin, registered at the Department on January 12 upon arrival from his post and remained in Washington on official business until immediately before sailing from New York City on February 3 on the *S. S. Conte di Savoia* for Italy en route to Berlin.

Foy D. Kohler, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Athens, accompanied by Mrs. Kohler, arrived at New York City on February 3 on the *S. S. Excalibur* from Athens. They proceeded to Washington on the following day and spent several days before proceeding to his home in Toledo, Ohio, after which they planned to visit Mrs. Kohler's home in Greensboro, North Carolina. They intended to visit Washington again in late March and early April before sailing from New York City about April 13 for Athens. With them on the same boat was Mrs. George Lewis Jones, Jr., wife of the Assistant Commercial Attaché at Athens, who proceeded to Washington to visit her mother.



Foy D. Kohler

Maxwell Blake, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier, arrived at New York City on February 1 on the *S. S. Conte di Savoia* and registered at the Department on the following day. He left for Kansas City on February 8 and planned to return to Washington late in the month.

Edward D. McLaughlin, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Mexico City, visited the Department on January 22 and 23, and returned to Anniston, Alabama, to spend the remainder of his leave before leaving for his post at the end of February.



L. H. Gourley

Louis H. Gourley, Consul at Kobe, visited the Department in late January following arrival from his post on home leave.

Raymond H. Geist, until recently First Secretary and Consul at Berlin, on January 24 concluded home leave which he spent principally at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, and reported for duty in the Department. He was assigned to the Consular Commercial Office.



T. D. Davis

Thomas D. Davis, Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, accompanied by Mrs. Davis and their eight-year-old daughter, Winifred, arrived at Boston on February 10 on the *S. S. Yarmouth* from their post. They visited the Department two days later and planned to motor to Florida and to visit relatives in Mississippi before returning to Washington about May 1 en route to their post.

George F. Scherer, Vice Consul at Mexico City, arrived in Washington by plane on February 4 from his post because of the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Laura Scherer, widow of Colonel Louis C. Scherer. Mrs. Scherer died on February 7 and was buried in Arlington Cemetery. Vice Consul Scherer left Washington by train for Mexico City on February 14 with Mr. Bursley.

Gilson G. Blake, Consul at Rome, accompanied by Mrs. Blake, planned to have sailed from New York City on February 24 on the *S. S. Manhattan* in returning to Rome. Mr. Blake was on duty in the Special Division, August 27-December 26, going on home leave on the latter date due to the illness of Mrs. Blake, who was reported to have made an excellent recovery.

Nineteen of the 21 officers of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School received their assignments shortly before the conclusion of the course on January 20 and by February 17 the last of that number were reported to have sailed for their respective posts. The other two officers remained in the Department on temporary details, including Vice Consul George Lybrook West, Jr., in the Visa Division, and Vice Consul Parker T. Hart, in the Division of Cultural Relations.



MARCH, 1940

## Modern Diplomacy

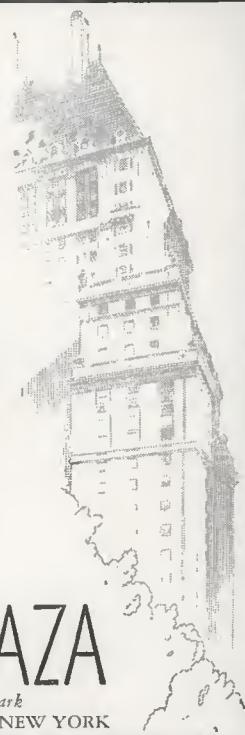
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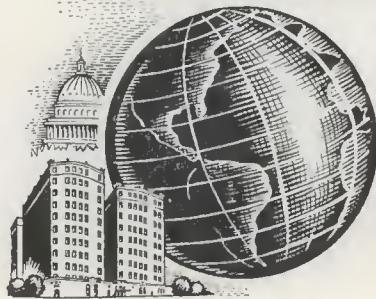
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## D. C. TAX RULINGS OF INTEREST TO F. S. O.'S IN THE DEPARTMENT

The tax authorities of the District of Columbia have recently rendered an opinion of interest to Foreign Service Officers, particularly those under assignment to the Department of State. The pertinent excerpts from this decision are as follows:

February 8, 1940.

TO: The Commissioners.

IN RE: Individuals subject to the provisions of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act.

The Assessor has informally requested an opinion of this office as to whether certain individuals are subject to the provisions of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act.

The District of Columbia Income Tax Act levies a tax upon the taxable income of every individual domiciled in the District of Columbia on the last day of the taxable year. In attempting to determine which persons are within the contemplation of the provisions of the Act, it must be remembered that the term "domiciled" is used in a tax statute, and the construction to be placed upon that word must be consistent with the purpose for which the term was used. It is a fundamental theory of taxation that the cost of government should be borne by those persons who enjoy the protection and benefits of such government. And it seems only reasonable to assume that Congress intended the provisions of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act to be applicable to all those individuals residing in the District and enjoying the benefits of local government except certain classes of persons temporarily residing in the District for *definite* periods. Among those individuals to which the Act apparently was intended to have no application are the following:

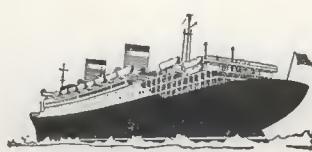
1. . . . .

2. . . . .

3. Persons in the military or foreign service, who were not domiciled in the District of Columbia at the time of enlistment or appointment, assigned to service in the District for a definite period and temporarily residing herein while performing the duties of such assignment, and who have not voluntarily established a domicile in the District of Columbia.

Unless the facts are perfectly clear that the person is not domiciled within the District, a return should be required.

ELWOOD H. SEAL,  
Corporation Counsel, D. C.





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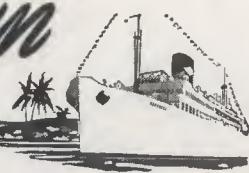
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## SOLUTION OF CRYPTOGRAM

(On Page 125)

History records that the financial conditions of Foreign Service officers and employees suffered many calamities (and) disasters before adequate allowances for rent, light, heat and fuel were established. Labor as they might, bankruptcy stared them in the face. Their social standing was endangered through lack of entertainment. Amusements, sports and education required capital they just didn't possess. Commemorative celebrations were few and far between. Happily, the Department of State and the legislative branch of the Government came to the rescue, and the cost of living is no longer a nightmare to the Foreign Service of the United States.

## SAINTS OR SINNERS?

The following statement recently appeared on an invoice of merchandise certified at the Windsor, Ontario, Consulate:

"6 Cartons Bibles returned to United States account unsold and *not required in Canada.*"

## VISITORS

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

	January
David J. D. Myers, retired	12
Donald R. Heath, Berlin	13
Marion Glaeser, Tokyo	15
D. K. Caldwell, Canton	17
Everett F. Drumright, Chungking	20
Edward D. McLaughlin, Mexico City	22
Aubrey E. Lippincott, Madras	22
Orlando H. Massie, Barbados	25
John T. Rew, Tallinn	26
William S. Rew, Madrid	26
Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Alexandria	29
J. Forrest Ingle, Prague	29
John J. Macdonald, Department of State	31
A. Bland Calder, Shanghai	31

	February
Albert H. Cousins, Jr., Tegucigalpa	1
Donald R. Heath, Berlin	1
Maxwell Blake, Tangier	2
Alice Monrad, Copenhagen	2
R. Henry Norweb, Lima	2
Frank S. Williams, Tokyo	2
Foy D. Kohler, Athens	5
Jack Wade Dunnaway, Paris	6
Ernest J. Hanle, resigned	7
William G. Conklin, Geneva	7
Hugh S. Grant, Albania	8
J. Brock Hauron, Guadalajara	8
William C. Bullitt, Paris	10
Carmel Offie, Paris	10
J. Worth Banner, Mexico City	12
Thomas D. Davis, Saint John, New Brunswick	12



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### ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS

PLATES; SHAPES; C.B. SECTIONS (BROAD FLANGE BEAMS); MERCHANT AND REINFORCING BARS; HOT AND COLD ROLLED STRIP; RAILS AND ACCESSORIES; LOCOMOTIVE, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CAR WHEELS; LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES.....

### SHEET STEEL PRODUCTS

"APOLLO" AND "STAR" BRAND GALVANIZED SHEETS, PLAIN AND CORRUGATED; "EAGLE" BRAND BLACK STEEL SHEETS; "KEYSTONE" COPPER BEARING SHEETS; COLD ROLLED SHEETS; VITRENAMEL SHEETS FOR PORCELAIN ENAMELING; U.S.S. ELECTRICAL SHEETS; LONG TERNE SHEETS; TIN PLATE.....

### FABRICATED STEEL STRUCTURES

BRIDGES; BUILDINGS; TOWERS; TURNTABLES; WELDED OR RIVETED PLATE WORK; BARGES; TANKS.

### WIRE AND WIRE PRODUCTS

WIRE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; NAILS; STAPLES; "IOWA" AND "WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE; SPRINGS; NAIL WIRE; FENCING; POSTS AND GATES; ELECTRICAL WIRES AND CABLES; "TIGER BRAND" WIRE ROPE; POWER AND SIGNAL BONDS; WELDING WIRES.....

### TUBULAR PRODUCTS

"NATIONAL" WELDED AND "NATIONAL-SHELBY" SEAMLESS PIPE; STANDARD PIPE; OIL COUNTRY GOODS; BOILER TUBES; LINE PIPE AND DRIVE PIPE; SUPER-HEATER TUBES; REFRIGERATION TUBING; CYLINDERS.....

### TRACKWORK

FROGS; SWITCHES; CROSSINGS AND SPECIAL TRACKWORK; STEEL CROSS TIES AND FASTENINGS.....

### SPECIALTIES

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