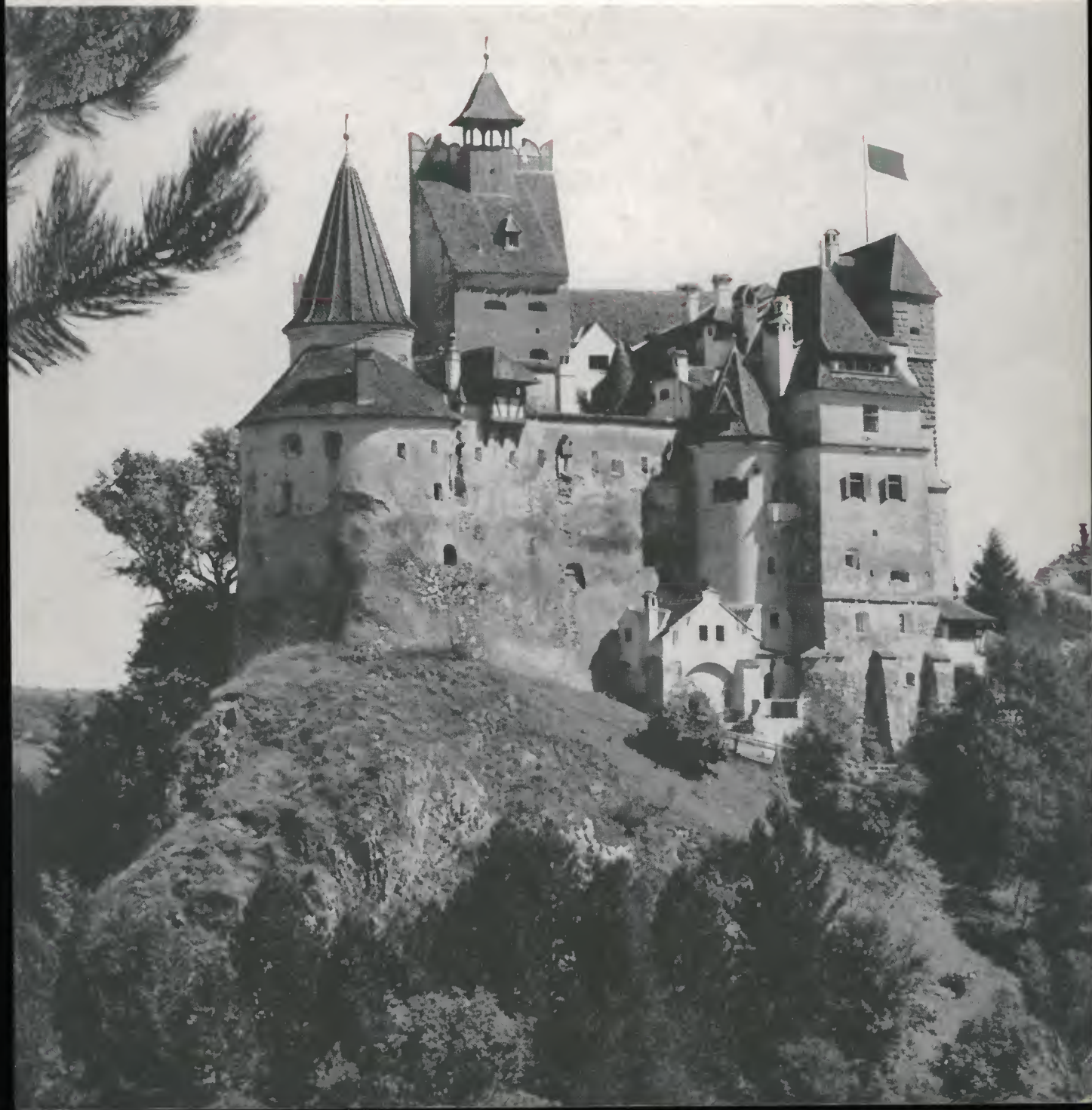
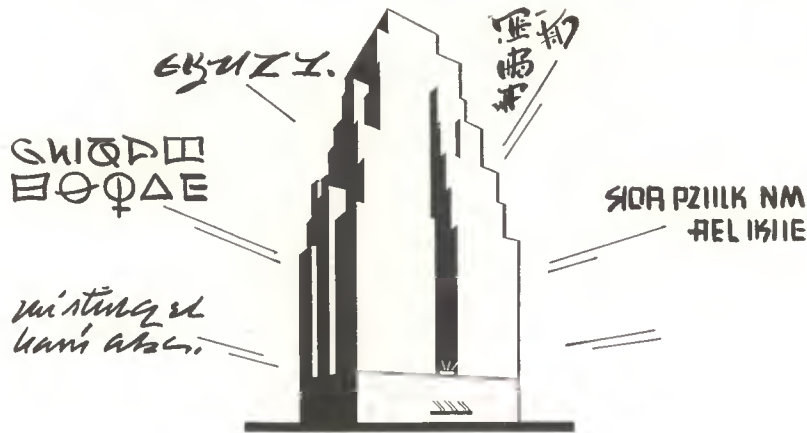


The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL. 17, NO. 5

MAY, 1940





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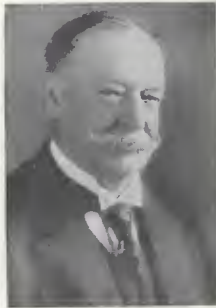
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Rumania Under King Carol II

By ROBERT COE, *Division of European Affairs*

RUMANIA today has a population of almost 20,000,000 and an area approximating that of Italy. In a breakdown of her population one of the chief difficulties confronting the Rumanian State is apparent. Of the total number of persons inhabiting the country some 13,500,000 are Rumanians, but there are 1,500,000 Hungarians, 800,000 Germans, 800,000 Jews (some 200,000 of whom have not established their claim to Rumanian citizenship due to the requirements as to length of residence in the country) 500,000 Ukrainians, 375,000 Bulgars and, to make up the remainder, a miscellany of Russians, Tartars, Serbs, Slovaks, Poles, Turks, Greeks, and Gypsies.



Valley of the Mures River, Transylvania

With regard to her area Rumania's acquisitions after the last war were enormous. To the Old Kingdom, or Regat, which was composed of Moldavia and Wallachia, were added Bessarabia, Transylvania, the Bukowina and part of the Banat. (The Southern Dobrudja had been ceded by Bulgaria in 1913). With the acquisition of these lands it is readily understandable that Rumania's policy has been the maintenance of the status quo. She has, however, been hestet by a number of obstacles in the pursuit of her aim of continuity. These include the aforementioned large and clamorous minorities, the territorial revisionism desired by her neighbors, internal political dissension, the

activities of the Iron Guard, marketing of her produce abroad, German efforts to subject Rumanian economy to that of the Reich, and many other problems, social, economic and political. (Due to limitation of space it is only possible to touch on some of these questions).

The domination of the Rumanian people by the Ottoman Empire ended in the latter half of the XIX century. After the Crimean War the seeds of the nation were sown by the election of a native Prince, John Cuza, and the selection of Bucharest as the capital of the newly christened principality of Rumania. This first ruler of the State had a brief reign, and he was followed in 1866 by Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen who was soon formally recognized by his suzerain, the Turkish Sultan, and by the powers. In the Treaty of Berlin (1878) the principality was accorded full sovereignty. Three years later Prince Charles, at the invitation of his Parliament, assumed the Crown as King Carol I. Thus was founded the State and the dynasty which has, through

many varied vicissitudes, continued to guide the destinies of the country.

The importance of the ruling house in the history of the Kingdom of Rumania should not be overlooked. Carol I, a vigorous, strong king, was succeeded during the last war by his nephew Ferdinand I. During the latter's reign a break was made with Hohenzollern family ties and with German tradition by the Rumanian entry into the war on the side of the Allied powers. Rumania was of course overrun by the German armies, and the country had a sample of what it means to be vanquished in war. Her sacrifices were not in vain, and after the conclusion of peace she emerged with the addition of the territories heretofore enumerated. When King Ferdinand died in 1927 his grandson, Prince



Peasants' Cottage

Rumanian Peasants

Rumanian Government Photographs,
courtesy of Sheldon T. Mills





The Royal Palace and the Calea Victoria, principal street of Bucharest.



Modern buildings in Bucharest.



Michael was proclaimed King under a Regency because his father, Prince Carol, had renounced his succession to the throne. In 1930, however, the latter returned to Rumania and assumed sovereignty as King Carol II.

Early in 1938 the King established absolute executive control over the country. This action was the result of an accumulation of political evils and internal disturbances, culminating in the notorious premiership of the Transylvanian poet and anti-Scmite, Octavian Goga. The party system had been singularly unsuccessful, the country was undeveloped, corruption was prevalent, subversive plots threatened the security of the realm, and the defenses of the nation, clearly inadequate, needed a strong, unified direction. Taking these facts into consideration King Carol decided to embark on a personal rule.

A new Constitution was accordingly substituted on February 27, 1938. The King was given absolute veto power over all legislation and half the nominations to the Senate were to be made by him. There is still the form of a democratic State in the retention of a Cabinet and a bi-cameral legislature. Political parties cannot participate in elections and representation is based on three groups: farmer-labor, commerce-industry and intellectual-professional. In commenting on the new Constitution the *New York Times* on April 21, 1938, said in part: "This nation is not ready for the full measure of self-government. Every day it becomes more evident that democracy is a process of education, requiring so many generations of practice in the arts of harmony, that the primer class cannot be expected to pick up by ear the intricate score the seniors have not mastered. Rumania is just ad-

vanced enough to grow restless under the abuses of pseudo-democracy."

The royal executive control has been in effect now for two years, and it is generally agreed in foreign political circles that the assumption by the King of direct rule has resulted in an amelioration of internal conditions, and certainly nobody can gainsay the fact that the foreign policy has been eminently successful in the potentially dangerous international position in which Rumania finds herself. King Carol is the dominant force in Rumania, the one factor above all others whom the people recognize not only as their Sovereign but also as a capable strong man who may be able, despite their apprehensions, to bring Rumania out of the maelstrom into the peace which the country so ardently desires.

On three of her four frontiers sit neighbors who have territorial claims against her—Hungary wishes the return of Transylvania, Soviet Russia of Bessarabia, and Bulgaria of the Southern Dobrudja. It is not within the province of this article to discuss the controversial questions involved in these claims. Rumania's fourth neighbor, Yugoslavia, is of course friendly and without claims.

The troubled waters through which King Carol has had to steer, however, are not only made up of neighborly aspirations; Rumania is also threatened by a more distant country which puts forward claims to control of the economy of the Balkan State. German demands for an increased share of Rumanian foreign trade, plus Allied efforts to thwart the Reich by large purchases of oil and grain and other measures, have helped to make the King's course a hazardous one.

Rumania is enormously rich and possessed of potential resources that have only begun to be tapped. Consequently, her wealth, besides being a great asset, has made her the victim of avarice and cajolery of such a nature that she has become involved in the intrigues of power politics. The German contention that the Danubian-Balkan areas complement her own economy may perhaps be true, but these small countries resent being subjected to pressure in order to satisfy the requirements of the Reich. Despite objections to German predominance in Rumania's foreign trade it has steadily increased, and 31.4 per cent of Rumanian exports went to the Reich and 45 per cent of her imports came from that country during 1939. The supply of grain products has given rise to some minor difficulties, whereas the question of oil has been not only intricate but positively dangerous in the relations between the two countries.

Rumania agreed in December 1939 that her shipments of petroleum products to Germany would be

130,000 metric tons a month. With an annual production of some 6,000,000 tons (the total output is diminishing rather swiftly), and with an internal consumption of less than 2,000,000 tons Rumania should easily be able to furnish its monthly quota to the Reich. There are nevertheless two factors that make this difficult: (a) the transportation problem, and (b) the fact that 52 per cent of the capital invested in oil production is British and French.

With respect to the shipments to Germany, there are no through pipe lines, the railway routes and the supply of tank cars are limited, and transportation on the Danube is affected by the capacity of river barges and by the freezing of the river for several months in the winter. (Oil shipments to Germany in January 1940 were cut to 30,000 tons due to the closing of the Danube to navigation). Even if the government at Bucharest should raise the quota, there still would remain the transportation problem. Allied efforts to obstruct Rumanian petroleum shipments to the Reich are well known. These efforts include large Allied purchases of oil from the neutral-owned companies. Of this group the American-owned Romano-Americana produces nearly 20 per cent of the total petroleum extracted. Rumania in short finds herself between two lines of fire; thus far the Government has been able to steer a middle course and to avoid action that could be considered a direct offense to one side or the other. Her oil deposits, the greatest in Europe, are a valuable asset, but they have not facilitated her international relations.

Rumania is a land of plenty, having, besides oil, the richest soil in Europe, large crops, vast forests, large coal deposits, bauxite, some iron, gold and silver, and extensive fisheries. The country is of course predominantly agricultural and 80 per cent of the population are peasants. In 1938 her crop production was 5,000,000 tons each of wheat and of corn, 1,300,000 tons of barley, 650,000 tons of oats and 500,000 tons of rye.

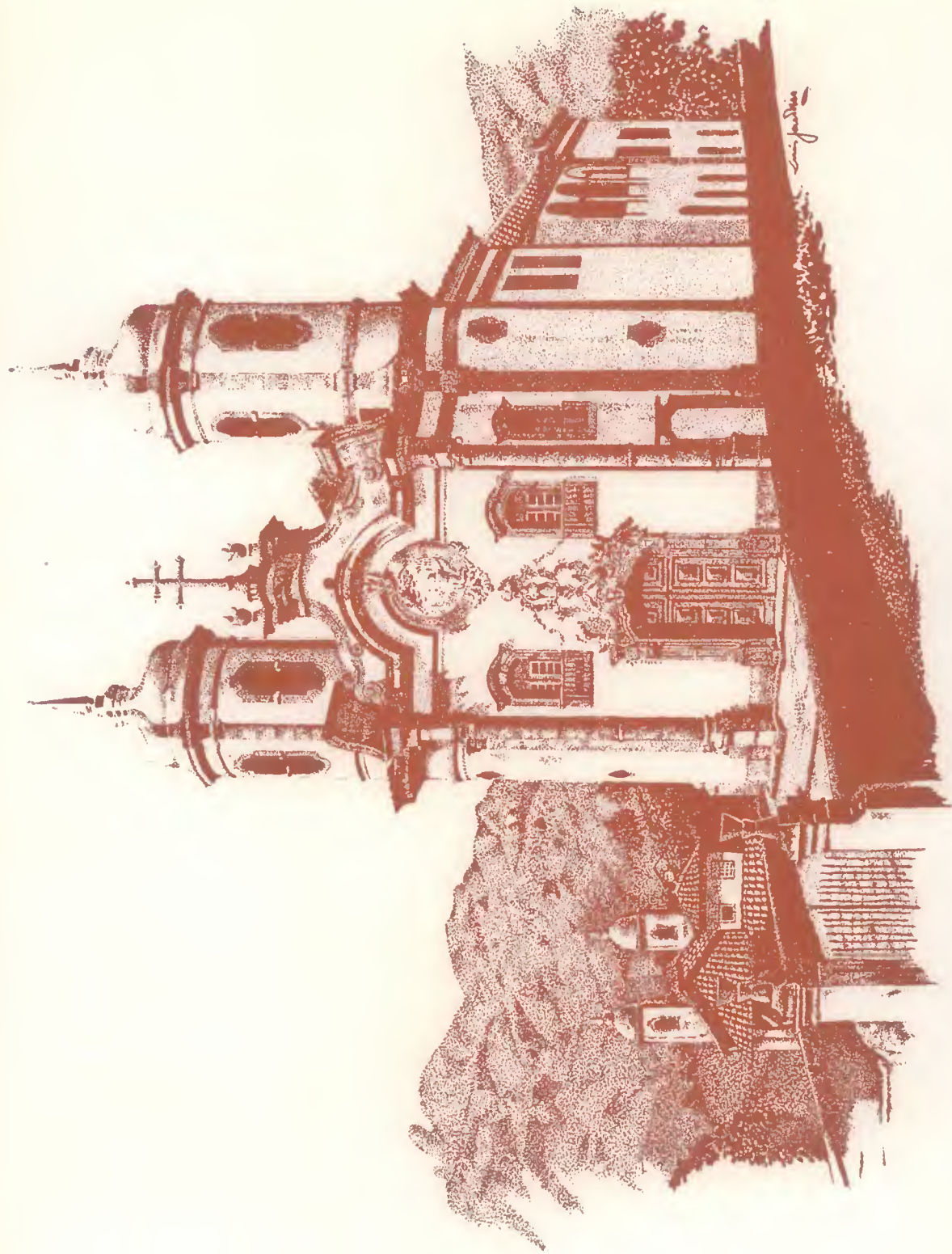
The backbone of the country is the peasant. His standard of living is low; he wishes to be left in peace to enjoy his meagre share of the land's riches, his romantic music and his simple pleasures; he does not expect very much and is therefore not very susceptible to propaganda intended to cause discontent and agitation. In this connection the Rumanian Government by the Agrarian Reform of 1919-1921 showed its wisdom. Prior to this measure 42 per cent of the land was made up of large estates; afterwards this figure dropped to about 11 per cent. This initial effort to raise the level of the peasants was however not followed by

(Continued on page 275)



THE HONORABLE CORDELL HULL
SECRETARY OF STATE

The *Journal* has pleasure in presenting above a hitherto unpublished photograph of the Secretary. At the time the photograph was made, Mr. Hull, approaching 17, was a student at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. The photograph was made available to the *Journal* through the courtesy of Mrs. Hull.



Church of St. Francis of Assisi at Ouro Preto. Note the minaret-like steeples, coupled with baroque architecture.

Highland Gold of Brazil

By RICHARD D. GATEWOOD, *Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro*

ONE day in the early 1690's a party of Paulista adventurers—the bandeirantes—camped in a highland valley west of Rio de Janeiro. They examined some small black pebbles found in the bed of the nearby stream and sent them as samples to Rio de Janeiro, where the Governor, happening to bite into one of the stones, uncovered the dull sheen of gold. Soon there began one of the great migratory movements of Brazilian history, as settlers poured into the valley at the foot of the peak called "The Stone Boy" (O Itacolumi), and at the opening of the eighteenth century the two flourishing towns of Mariana and Ouro Preto ("Black Gold") had already been established.

The original settlers were soon at odds with "foreigners," mainly Portuguese, whom the colonial government encouraged to seek their fortune in this part of the present State of Minas Geraes. A local dictatorship was established which was finally absorbed into the official administration by the establishment in 1720 of a separate governorship at Ouro Preto, then known as Vila Rica. The collection of the royal taxes, however, which amounted to one-fifth of the production value, gave rise to continued dissatisfaction, occasionally leading to bloodshed. The most serious of these uprisings took place as late as 1789, under the leadership of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, nicknamed Tiradentes ("the tooth-puller"), whose strength of purpose and heroic death earned him the right to be considered one of the first popular leaders in Brazil, as well as the forerunner of the Republic.

Though the occasion for the abortive revolt led by Tiradentes was the imposition of an additional tax on gold production, his ideas of government were derived in good part from those of the American Revolution and several of his fellow conspirators had been educated in Europe, where they had observed the growing influence of the French philosophers. Among these was the son of the mayor

of Ouro Preto, José Alvares Maciel, a contemporary and probably a friend of José Joaquim da Maia, who in 1787 had suggested to Thomas Jefferson, at that time the American Minister to France, that the United States assist the Brazilians in establishing their independence from Portugal. This incident occurred at Nimes and Jefferson is reported to have promised recognition of any republican government, once formed, though he pointed out that no active help could be granted until such an administration took shape, since the United States was at peace with Portugal.

The political and economic disorders which attended the distribution of the wealth of Minas Geraes were looked upon by contemporaries as a heavenly scourge: "nor is there any prudent person who would not confess that God has allowed so much gold to be discovered in the mines in order so to chastise Brazil," says Antonil. Nevertheless, it was with Brazilian gold that Lisbon was reconstructed after its disastrous earthquake and that Portugal maintained itself independent from Spain, with the assistance of England, which became the principal destination for most of the riches of the Portuguese colonies and was thus enabled to lay the foundation of a gold standard currency.

In Minas Geraes itself there flowered a distinctive culture, best expressed in the ecclesiastical architecture of Mariana and Ouro Preto, where the church of St. Iphigenia was built by devout slaves with the proceeds of the gold dust washed from their heads after their day's work in the mines. Both towns have remained practically unchanged in appearance since the early nineteenth century and the latter, with its twelve churches and ten public chapels, has been made a national monument by the Brazilian government. Perhaps the best example of the prevailing Portuguese baroque style, with its touch of Moorish influence, is the church of St. Francis of Assisi at Ouro Preto,



Detail of a pulpit by Aleijadinho in the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, representing Jonah being cast to the whale.

which was planned by "The Little Cripple" (O Aleijadinho), the greatest of colonial Brazilian architects and sculptors. The affectionate nickname by which his work is now identified derives from the serious skin disease which afflicted the artist in the closing years of his life and caused him the loss of several fingers. He is said to have finished his masterpieces, the twelve statues of the prophets at the village church of Congonhas do Campo, by having his devoted slave strap the mallet and chisel to his wrists. His favorite medium was the so-called soapstone ("pedra sabão"), in which he executed the two pulpits and the portal of the church of St. Francis mentioned above. He also carved many statues and balustrades in wood, which were lavishly gilt as decoration for the eighteenth century altars.

The velvet brown lichens covering the walls, the graceful fountains, and the variety of domestic architecture, combine with the mountain scenery to make Ouro Preto exceptionally picturesque, though

the streets of Mariana, with cobblestones rutted by ox carts and bordered by fine stone balconies, also have a charm of their own. The Brazilian Ministry of Education has published a magnificent guidebook to both cities, which is now being translated into English and gives full details concerning all points of interest. When the Federal Government completes the construction of a new hotel and finishes improving the road from Queluz to the east, the journey from Rio de Janeiro should be even easier than it is now, when the most practicable route is by air to the State capital, Belo Horizonte, and east by train or car. Consequently, it may not be long before tourists may comfortably visit the two cities of the Brazilian interior which have best preserved the characteristics of their colonial past.

Author's note: Other than a visit to Ouro Preto and Mariana, the principal sources for this article have been the "History of Minas Geraes" by Lucio José dos Santos and the "Guia de Ouro Preto" by Manuel Bandeira, published by the Brazilian Ministry of Education. It is from the latter publication that the illustrations by Luis Jardim have been used.



The Dry Bridge at Ouro Preto, State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, with a shrine in the foreground and "The Stone Boy," the small peak in the distance.

The Directors General of the Pan American Union

By ROGELIO E. ALFARO

BECAUSE the remarkable growth of the Pan American Union, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding last month, has undoubtedly been due in great measure to the intelligence and ability of the men who have been at its head, it is of special interest to members of the American Foreign Service to note that six of the organization's eight Directors General also served in the State Department or as diplomatic representatives of the United States.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, the present Director General, who has been at the helm of the Pan American Union since 1920, was Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department from November, 1919, to September, 1920. Before that he had held State Department commissions on seven different occasions. He was on the United States delegation to the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the First Pan American Scientific Congress, Santiago, Chile, 1908 (Chairman of the Delegation) and the Second Scientific Congress, Washington, 1916. He was a member of the United States-Panama Mixed Claims Commission in 1913 and the American-Mexican Claims Commission in 1916-17. He was also Secretary-General of the First Pan American Financial



Dr. L. S. Rowe

Conference, Washington, 1915, and of the United States Section of the Inter American High Commission, 1915-17.

The distinguished journalist, William E. Curtis, who was the Union's first Director General, serving from 1890 to 1893, carried out a special mission to the Vatican in 1892 and also went to Spain as special envoy for the purpose of inviting Queen Isabella to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Previously, in 1884-85, Curtis had also served as a member of the South American Commission sent out by President

Arthur to ascertain the best methods of promoting the political and commercial relations between the United States and the other American republics.

The fourth Director General of the Pan American Union, Mr. Frederic Emory, who held the post in 1898-99, was an official of the State Department for nine years.

William W. Rockhill, who succeeded Emory as Director General and who served as such until 1905, was one of the outstanding American diplomats of his time. After leaving the Pan American Union Rockhill served as Minister to China, 1905-09; Ambassador to Russia, 1909-11, and to Turkey, 1911-14.

Williams C. Fox, the sixth Director General (1905-

(Continued on page 276)



NORWAY

Upper left: Bergen Roof Tops. *Photograph by Maurice P. Dunlap*

Upper right: Geiranger Fjord in Southern Norway.

Lower left: Postcard view of Narvik sent by Mrs. Easton T. Kelsey to Mrs. Paul Alling a few days before hostilities commenced.

Lower right: Narvik Street Scene. *Courtesy John H. Bruins*



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THE DENMARK...
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THE DENMARK...



THE DENMARK...
THE DENMARK...
THE DENMARK...

Northern Denmark
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DENMARK

Upper left: The King's Palace, Copenhagen. *Courtesy Joseph C. Grew*

Upper right: The Palace Guard, Copenhagen.

Lower left: The Port of Copenhagen. *Courtesy Joseph C. Grew*

Lower right: View from the window of the Consulate General at Copenhagen. *Photograph by R. Borden Reams*

Coast Guard Good Will Cruise—Mexico, Central America and Panama—1940

By COMMANDER ELLIS REED HILL, U.S.M.C.

A NEW venture for the Coast Guard has just been completed as the cutter *Itasca* and the patrol boat *Pandora* return to their stations, having made a good will cruise to ports in Mexico and Central America. The Coast Guard is not without experience in visiting foreign countries, for its cadets have made extended summer cruises since 1876. A number of its older units reached stations on the Pacific via the Straits of Magellan or by circumnavigating the globe; and, in addition, the Coast Guard has been called upon from time to time to transport Government functionaries and officials to foreign countries.

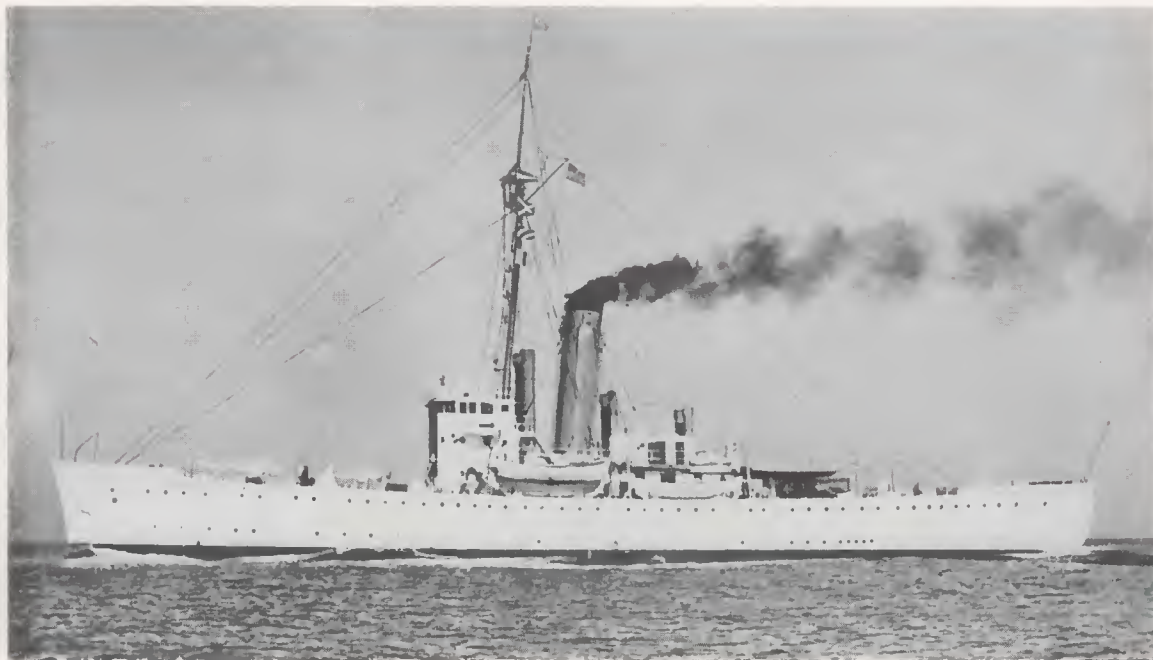
The present cruise, with its special mission, is the direct outcome of a recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics. The Committee believed that a cruise, undertaken by the Coast Guard, emphasizing its important and humanitarian peacetime functions, would serve a useful purpose in furthering the existing friendly relations between this country and its neighbors to the South. To pave the way, explaining and acquainting the United States Diplomatic Missions and the appropriate foreign

officials of the purpose of the cruise, the writer was sent to visit all countries in advance of the ships. This trip was completed in November, 1939, and the results indicated that the cruise would be well received.

The cruise proper started on January 15 with a two-day visit at Mazatlan, Mexico, and terminated at Vera Cruz on March 8, the ships having visited the ports of Acapulco, Mexico; San Jose de Guatemala; La Libertad, El Salvador; Amapala, Honduras; Corinto, Nicaragua; Puntarenas, Costa Rica; Balboa, Canal Zone; Puerto Limón, Costa Rica; La Ceiba, Tela, and Cortes, Honduras; and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

Due to the urgent need at this time for the cutters, and also to avoid becoming too great a burden on the countries visited, all stays were cut down to the very minimum of time, which turned out to be an average of about three days in each port. In order to take full advantage of such short visits, the practice was for our diplomatic officers to arrange a schedule in advance of the arrival of the ships. After calls were made and exchanged between the

(Continued on page 283)



The Coast Guard Cutter *Itasca*

Accident in Mexico

By MRS. HOWELL MOORHEAD

WHEN our train pulled out from Mexico City and headed for the United States in the brilliant noon sunshine of February 25, 1940, we were on our way to meet with tragedy. Our passenger train crashed head-on into a southbound freight as we neared Queretaro on the great north Mexican plain.

A number of Mexicans were killed. More would have died but for the heroism of five Americans—three of them in the American Foreign Service—who carried many from the wreckage.

We had been travelling along at a moderate speed noting the great emptiness of the plain which stretched to the towering indigo mountains nearly 15 miles away. Suddenly we felt a bump and then the brakes went on with a great jolting and grinding.

Someone jokingly said, "We've struck a burro." But when we got out we saw down the track a jumble of crushed and splintered wooden cars we knew to be filled with peons. The cars had acted as a buffer and lessened the force felt in the pullmans.

Rescue work already was underway. Men, women and children were being carried out by Julian L. Pinkerton, Consul at Torreon; Lee Ross Blohm, Consul at Chihuahua, and Earl W. Eaton, Consul at Durango. They were aided by Patrick Hurley, assistant manager of the American Smelting and Refining Co., in Mexico City, and Edmund L. Prentiss, of Spencer, White and Prentiss, New York contractor and engineer, whose face had been deeply gashed by flying glass.

Mexican passengers from the train and peons from the fields also were removing the injured and the dead with the assistance of the five Americans.

Rescue work, soon to be hampered by fire, was especially difficult. We

could do little to ease the pain of the injured since there was no first aid kit. All we had was aspirin and a little whiskey.

Then on the great plain, under the setting sun and in the light of the flaming wreckage, little groups of relatives and friends began to gather around the dead and dying and the wounded. A priest went from group to group performing the last rites.

In the extraordinary double illumination of the long bars of sunlight and streaking flames, the silence and the space were overwhelming. Despite their injuries, the wounded made scarcely a sound.

The strange light falling on the kneeling groups of women, heads covered by rebosos, and men in serapes gave us a living picture of a classic Pieta. The murmuring voice of the priest was the only continuous sound to be heard in all the vastness. The picture was beautiful, but terrifying and tragic.

When we had been there nearly three hours, a relief train arrived from Queretaro bringing a doctor, nurse, several orderlies and medical dressings. The doctor realized at once he could only give first aid and morphine to ease the pain of the wounded. Then the injured and the dead were carried into the pullmans and we were taken south down the tracks to the town.

At Queretaro we were met by the mayor, commanding general and a regiment of soldiers. A crowd of 2,500 persons watched in grieving silence as the wounded and dead were removed from the train. At first, passengers were not allowed to leave the train nor to send messages. After gaining permission from

the general, however, the Consuls phoned the Consul General in Mexico City that no Americans were injured.

The most lasting memory of the whole experience was the fortitude and the stoical acceptance of suffering by the peons.



L. R. Blohm



E. W. Eaton



J. L. Pinkerton



The *Bear* at West Base



Temporary living

THE UNITED STATES

By HUGH S. CUMMING, JR., Member, Executive Committee, U. S.

LATE in November, 1939, the U.S.S. *Bear*, Lieutenant Commander Richard H. Cruzen, U.S.N., Commanding, nosed her way out of Boston harbor, appropriately enough in a swirling snowstorm, and headed south on a 12,000 mile voyage to the Antarctic. With the U.S.M.S. *North Star*, Captain Isak Lystad, Master, already at sea on the first leg of a similar journey. The United States Antarctic Service was afloat. A century after the historic discoveries of the United States Exploring Expedition under the command of Lt. Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., the Government was embarked on its second venture in the Antarctic and the State Department on its first direct participation in polar exploration. How this came about may be of interest to JOURNAL readers.

Space does not permit of more than a passing reference to American activities in the Antarctic prior to 1939. They date back considerably more than a century to the discoveries in the 1820's of Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer, a Connecticut sealer, the forerunner of numerous other American sealers and whalers who found wealth in Antarctic waters during the next half century or so, and at the same time slowly added to the then existent store of maritime knowledge. In the early months of 1839 Lieutenant Wilkes explored part of Palmer Land, the peninsula which is now the seat of operations of the

East Base party of the United States Antarctic Service. In January and February, 1840, Lt. Wilkes explored the Antarctic coast from about 95° to 160° East Longitude and first established that the land around the South Pole was of continental dimensions.¹

The map of Antarctica is studded with names significant of the achievements of those early Americans and of their great successors, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U.S.N. (Retired), and Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth: Palmer Land, Wilkes Land, James W. Ellsworth Land, Marie Byrd Land, Little America, Roosevelt Island, Rockefeller Plateau, Mt. Hal Flood, American Highlands, and many others.

Until the early years of the present century American and foreign interest in the Antarctic was chiefly commercial and scientific. The search for new areas for whaling and sealing, the importance of obtaining magnetic and other scientific observations in the far South, and the necessity for filling in the blanks on the hydrographic charts of the day were the principal reasons which drew attention to the Antarctic by the British explorers Cook (who on January 17, 1773, was the first man to cross the Antarctic Circle), Weddell, Biscoe, Balleny, Ross

¹The October 1939 issue of *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings* contains an interesting account of the Wilkes Expedition by Captain G. S. Bryan, U.S.N.



quarters at West Base



Official photos—U. S. Antarctic Service

Sledging supplies away from the *North Star*, West Base

ANTARTIC SERVICE

Antarctic Service, European Division, Department of State

and others; the French naval officers Bouvet, Kerguelen and Dumont d'Urville; the Russian Bellingshausen; the Norwegian Larsen; the Belgian Gerlache; and the Americans already mentioned.

In the past forty years, however, the Antarctic Continent has begun to take on a political significance not unconnected with its increasing commercial and scientific importance and with the development of aviation, with the present result that 290° of longitude along the coast line of the Continent and the greater portion of the Continent itself have been claimed as possessions of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France and Norway, and unofficial or semi-official claims have been advanced on behalf of Germany and Japan. Many of these claims include areas which have never been explored and in which there has been little or no activity by nationals of the State asserting sovereignty over them. Others include areas discovered or explored by American citizens and claimed by them for the United States.²

This general and increasing importance attached by foreign governments to the acquisition of territory in the Antarctic has in recent years led the De-

partment to a study of the rights which the United States might possess in the South Polar area and consideration of the steps which should be taken to protect such rights. It was finally decided that before definite conclusions could be reached it would be only prudent to make an examination on the spot of the value of those areas to which the United States might possess the basis of a claim to sovereignty. The presence of a German expedition in the Antarctic in the winter of 1939 and reports that other foreign governments were planning to despatch expeditions during the autumn indicated the necessity for haste if the United States were not to be caught napping.

Probably no Polar undertaking of the size and scope of The United States Antarctic Service has been organized with such speed. Following approval by President Roosevelt conferences were had with the War, Navy and Interior Departments, and with the Library of Congress and the National Archives. Admiral Byrd was consulted and not only approved of the project as technically feasible but offered to place his services and his vessel, *The Bear of Oakland*, at the disposal of the Government if desired. Finally, on June 30, 1939, the President approved a Congressional appropriation of funds for an "investigation and survey of natural re-

(Continued on page 278)

²The United States Government has not as yet recognized any Antarctic sovereignty claims made by its citizens. On the other hand, it has not recognized the claims of any foreign government and has reserved such rights as it and its citizens possess in the Antarctic.

Address by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew Before the American Association of Kobe

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

. . . . Last summer in the United States I had several opportunities to address important groups of men and women, sometimes groups of one or two hundred persons, including high government officials, politicians, business men, missionaries, army and navy officers and other categories of Americans, as well as to talk to a very large number of smaller groups and individuals. It was my purpose in those talks to present various sides and angles of the Japanese picture and some of the Japanese points of view which, in fairness to all concerned, I felt should be known at home. The Japanese, I fear, are not always very good publicists; in presenting their case they do not always do what we Americans call putting their best foot foremost. I will not go into detail in this respect except to say that many of their aims and views are expressed in the form of slogans which require elucidation and which do not commend themselves to the American people because the American people, being fairly hard-headed, are inclined to judge by acts and facts rather than by formulas. I think that last summer at home I was able to paint a fair and accurate picture of at least some of the aspects of Japan and the Japanese outlook. Perhaps it will not bore you if I read just the final page of the speech which I made on many occasions, sometimes reading, sometimes just talking, while at home:

"I think I can give you a fairer picture of Japan as a whole by saying this: my wife and I have lived in many different countries and have known, fairly intimately, many different people and races (Japan is our fourteenth post in 35 years of service), but in all our experience we have yet to meet any greater gentlemen, from every point of view, than the Japanese gentleman. He has all the finest attributes, the finest sentiments, the highest principles, the firmest foundations of ethics that one can find in any corner of the world. His gestures of courtesy and politeness are not, as some would have it, merely a façade. They represent, at least in the high class people, attributes deep rooted through centuries of chivalry. People of that stamp permeate every walk of life, the Government, the business world, the world of art and higher education.



J. C. Grew

the small tradesman, the servants in your house, and even the Army and the Navy themselves. Those are the people we live among, people whom we admire, respect and love. It would be utterly biased and prejudiced and blindly unwilling to accept the truth to fail to give them their proper due."

But having returned to Japan, it is now my duty to try to paint a fair and accurate picture of various aspects of the American point of view and that I have done and am continuing to do to the best of my ability. Before leaving this subject let me merely add that in

my opinion the reasons for building up good relations and friendship between Japan and the United States, not only from the sentimental but from the practical and logical points of view, are fundamental in the interests of both our nations; that I regard my work here as a work of potential constructiveness that I would not swap my post here for any post in the service now or in future. If next year we can look back and find that constructive progress has been made in that direction, we shall indeed have good reason to give thanks. Being by nature an optimist, and in no sense a defeatist, I would find it very hard indeed to continue to work on any line in which I did not have the faith that can remove mountains. I have that optimism, I have that faith, and so long as I am allowed to do so, I should like to devote the rest of my life with all my heart to this essential cause.

And now, as the radio announcer would put it, I return you to the United States. Tonight, at the Union Church, Mr. Gourley is going to read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. I wish to refer only to a few passages therein:

"Our nation has gone steadily forward in the application of democratic processes to economic and social problems. We have faced the specters of business depression, of unemployment and of widespread agricultural distress, and our positive efforts to alleviate these conditions have met with heartening results. We have also been permitted to see the fruition of measures which we have undertaken in the realms of health, social welfare, and the conservation of resources. As a nation we are deeply

grateful that in a world of turmoil we are at peace with all countries"

These are indeed substantial grounds for giving thanks, especially, I think, the ground last mentioned: "In a world of turmoil we are at peace with all countries." I am going to tell you of a few of my observations while at home this summer and perhaps the most important of those observations is the overwhelming desire of our compatriots at home to *remain at peace with all countries*. I was in Washington in 1917 and was consequently able to compare the feeling then and now. Our people have learned through grim experience, they have matured, they have become world-wise. More than ever before they crave for peace and the pursuits of peace. This does not for one single moment mean that they have lost in strength, in determination, in stamina. Rather have they immeasurably gained in those respects. I feel that our country is passing from ebullient youth to a wiser maturity. Ebullient we shall always be: God save us if we ever lose our enthusiasms, our high sentiment, our inherent ardors and the fire of our unquenchable spirit to fight for our rights if we ever have to fight. Those qualities are ingrained in our people. If they should grow cold we would be on the downward path, a decadent race. They will not grow cold because our nation, our system of government, and our people are built of the sort of stuff that endures. But with all these qualities, inflammable qualities if you will—and I have always held that our people are essentially an inflammable race—the American people have learned to *think things through*. In that respect we have reached maturity. We have become world-wise. Never again, I believe, shall we be swept off our feet by sudden passion. Passion has played its part in the past; it may again play its part in future; a virile people cannot and must not be without deeply passionate ideals, principles, determinations; but I believe that in future that passion will always be tempered and wisely controlled by mature logic, by common sense, by far-sighted vision and by the ability to think things through. That process is at work today. It acts as a governor to a sometimes racing engine. It will continue so to act.

Why? How has this maturing of the American people come about? What has caused this almost overnight development in its character, its nature, its world outlook? I think I can answer that question. When one of us has been for three years away from this country and then returns, he sees and senses changes which are not apparent to those who have remained at home. I very clearly sensed those changes, or rather that marked process of development, this summer. And the primary factor in our

American life which has brought about those changes, those developments, is, I believe, the radio.

You know, as well as I do, that before the radio attained its present almost universality in the United States, our countrymen and women by and large were not what one might call "world conscious." They read the daily papers, or at least glanced through them, but how thoroughly, do you suppose, did they assimilate more than the headlines of world affairs? Can you look back and remember the sort of articles that filled the pages of such widespread journals as *The Saturday Evening Post*, the *Youths' Companion*? I can remember them well. Apart from the fiction stories their articles dealt almost exclusively with domestic problems. Such journals as *Time* and *News Week* were unknown; so far as their foreign columns were concerned there would have been little enough demand for them. Then came the radio—radio sets in practically every house throughout the nation. It was not then a question of taking the trouble to read news reports or editorials on foreign affairs; those things were drilled, without active effort, into the consciousness of our people. How do you suppose that the musical taste of our people, their present understanding of classical music, their love of it and their almost universal demand for it, was so suddenly developed? How but by the radio? In precisely the same way, it seems to me, the American people are rapidly being educated into world consciousness. Willy nilly they listen to reports of foreign developments; their interest is stirred; they hear what is going on abroad; they receive the opinions and analyses of well-informed commentators, often of their favorite commentators whose schedules they carefully watch so that they can tune in at the proper hour; and then, of course, they begin to read, editorials, magazine articles, books. Thus America comes of age.

What I saw and learned in our country this summer inspired me as never before. I have always enjoyed exploring the by-ways of our national life, of getting in touch with all sorts and conditions of men, but never before have I enjoyed that pursuit as now. My surprise, yes, my astonishment, steadily increased as I talked with people whose interests would formerly have been centered on their petty local affairs: business, sport, society, domestic politics. Today those people not only take a live interest in what is going on in the world at large but they insist upon knowing the facts, of horing through the camouflage and propaganda which so often aim to obscure the facts and, more than that, they have made up their minds as to what our country should or should not do in any given situation. With accessibility to the facts—and, mind you, the

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

**APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

It was announced in the October, 1938, issue of the JOURNAL that a temporary committee of the Foreign Service Association had been appointed "for the purpose of studying from all angles the problem of the education of the children of Foreign Service officers, of describing as clearly as possible the nature and extent of the problem, and

of suggesting practical ways of dealing with it." Members of the Association will recall that this committee in its comprehensive report of June 1, 1939, made various recommendations, one of which was that a permanent committee on education should be appointed. The permanent committee, it was recommended, might well concern itself with (1) proposed legislation to provide financial assistance for the education of children of Government employees stationed abroad; (2) conferring with officials of the Department and other interested agencies concerning the possibility of obtaining allowances of various kinds which would help defray the expenses of education; (3) carrying out the recommendations regarding primary education which appeared in the report of June 1, 1939; (4) developing contact with members of the Association of American Colleges, the Headmasters Association, the various headmistresses associations, and with parents in the Foreign Service who have children interested in institutions belonging to these organizations; (5) acting within feasible limits as a connecting link between parents in distant countries and their children in schools in the United States; and (6) carrying out such duties as might be conferred on it in connection with scholarships.

A permanent Committee on Education has now been appointed. It will try to carry out as fully and effectively as possible the recommendations of its predecessor. It believes that its usefulness to the Association will be determined in large part by the cooperation of individual members of the Association. It hopes that members will make suggestions as to how it can be of service to the Association; that they will feel free to request its assistance in questions relating to the education of their children; and that they will furnish any information which might be of value to other members of the Association. If members should desire it, the Committee will, of course, treat as confidential any communications they may address to it.

The work of the Committee will be based upon the past experience and present problems of Foreign Service officers in connection with the education of their children. Unless it can be learned from members of the Association what their experience has been and what their problems are, it will be unable to fulfill the purpose for which it has been appointed.

Committee on Education

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News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

Secretary Hull and several other officials of the Department were present at Union Station on March 25 to meet the President-elect of Costa Rica and Senora de Calderon Guardia. He gave a luncheon in their honor at the Carlton Hotel on March 26 and participated in various other events in their honor.

Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington by train on April 6 for a planned stay of four or five days. At about 1 A. M. on April 9, Assistant Secretary Berle telephoned him from Washington and informed him of the outbreak of hostilities in Scandinavia. Secretary and Mrs. Hull returned to Washington, and early on the same night the Secretary and Under Secretary Welles met President Roosevelt at Union Station upon his arrival from Hyde Park.

On April 12 he attended ceremonies at the White House incident to the signature by President Roosevelt of the bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program for another three years.

Under Secretary Welles

Under Secretary Welles arrived in New York City on March 28 on the S. S. *Conte Di Savoia* from Italy in concluding a European mission at the direction of the President. He was accompanied by J. Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division of European Affairs, and Hartwell Johnson, an F. S. O. who served as his Private Secretary. They arrived in Washington the same afternoon and Mr. Welles im-

mediately called on President Roosevelt in company with Secretary Hull.

In ceremonies which took place in his office on April 12, Mr. Welles received a gold medal from the Pan American Society of New York "for signal services in behalf of inter-American friendship."

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle delivered an address on April 16 at Atlanta before the Southern Catholic Conference for Social Action.

Assistant Secretary Grady

Assistant Secretary Grady delivered an address in New York City on April 11 at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science on the subject, "The Reciprocal Trade Agreements as an Evolution in Tariff Policy."

Ambassador Spruille Braden

The Ambassador to Colombia, Mr. Spruille Braden, arrived in New York City on April 2 on the S. S. *Santa Elena* from his post. He proceeded to the Department and divided his time between Washington and New York City, planning to return to Bogota in late April or early May. He delivered an address before the *New York Herald-Tribune* Forum in New York City, on April 11, on the subject, "Arbitration and Other Aspects of Inter-American Relations," and on April 15 he was received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, and his daughter, Miss Anne Bullitt, visited

Florida during the latter part of March, returning to Washington in time to attend a dinner at the White House on March 26 in honor of the President-elect of Costa Rica.

The Ambassador and Carmel Offie, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Paris, left New York City on April 6 by the Atlantic Clipper for Lisbon en route to Paris.

Minister Robert M. Scotten

The recently-appointed Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. Robert M. Scotten, arrived at New York City on March 28 on the S. S. *Conte Di Savoia* with Mrs. Scotten from his last post at Madrid. They proceeded to Washington and planned to remain here about six weeks before making a brief visit to his home in Detroit preparatory to sailing for Ciudad Trujillo.

Minister Hugh G. Grant

The nomination of Mr. Hugh G. Grant, until recently Minister to Albania, to be Minister to Thailand (Siam) was sent to the Senate on March 26 and the Senate voted confirmation several days later. He has divided his time between Washington and his home in Birmingham, Alabama. He planned to sail from San Francisco for Bangkok in May.

Minister Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.

The recently-appointed Minister to Iran, Mr. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Dreyfus, arrived at New York City on April 2 on the S. S. *Santa Elena* from his last post at Lima. They visited Washington for several days, beginning April 10, and proceeded to his home at Santa Barbara, California, to spend leave. They planned to return to Washington during the first week of June to spend about 30 days before sailing on July 10 for Tehran.

Minister Owen J. C. Norem

The Minister to Lithuania, Mr. Owen J. C. Norem, sailed from New York City on April 6 on the S. S. *Vulcania* for his post at the conclusion of home leave, spent principally at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minister Herbert C. Pell

The Minister to Portugal, Mr. Herbert C. Pell, sailed on April 6 on the S. S. *Vulcania* en route to Lisbon at the conclusion of brief leave. He was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on March 28.

Minister Bert Fish

The Minister to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Mr. Bert Fish, arrived at New York City on March 28 on the S. S. *Conti Di Savoia* from his post at Cairo. He visited Washington for about a week before con-

tinuing to his home at De Land, Florida, to spend several weeks.

Foreign Service Officers

John Farr Simmons, Counselor and Consul General at Ottawa, accompanied by Mrs. Simmons, arrived in Washington by motor from Ottawa on March 23 and visited at the home of Mrs. Simmons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Huston Thompson. Accompanied by Mr. Thompson, they sailed from New York City on March 29 on the S. S. *Siboney*. They spent two days visiting the Mayan ruins in and near Progreso, Mexico, flying to Vera Cruz, where they received their automobile and then proceeding to Mexico City. They planned to make the trip back to Washington in their car en route to Ottawa, taking about 35 days home leave.

L. Randolph Higgs, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Helsinki, arrived at New York City on April 1 on the S. S. *Washington* via Genoa on home leave. He was joined in New York by Mrs. Higgs, who arrived from Helsinki a short time earlier, and visited Washington for about 10 days. They planned to visit his home at West Point, Mississippi, and Mrs. Higgs' former home at Lafayette, Indiana.

Walter W. Hoffman, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at San Salvador, accompanied by Mrs. Hoffman and their two children, four-year-old Carol and two-year-old Hilary, arrived at New York City on March 21 on the S. S. *Antigua* from their post on home leave. They made headquarters at Alexandria and planned to make several motor trips, one possibly to the West Coast.

Aubrey E. Lippincott visited the Department on April 7 at the conclusion of home leave spent principally in Southern California and sailed from New York City on April 13 on the S. S. *Exeter* for Jaffa en route to his new post as Vice Consul at Jerusalem. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lippincott and their son.

Elvin Seibert, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bangkok, accompanied by Mrs. Seibert and their son, returned to Washington on April 12 to continue leave following a stay of about three weeks at his home in Los Angeles.

Elbridge Durbrow, F. S. O. on study detail at the University of Chicago, visited Washington from March 16 to 25 during spring holidays there. He was accompanied by Mrs. Durbrow, who also is pursuing several courses at the University.

Coldwell S. Johnston, who has been on duty in the Special Division since its creation at the beginning of the war, concluded this detail on April 8 and left Washington by car with Mrs. Johnston a

(Continued on page 286)

LETTER

Guatemala, Guatemala, February 15, 1940.

The Editor,

THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Promotions. Efficiency versus seniority. A good many moons seem to have waxed and waned since any one aired his opinions in your columns on this ever vital subject. Mayhap a voice calmed by the healing twilight dimming the threshold of retirement may speak with but a slender bias. . . .

What profit redoundeth to the Service as a whole, the hop, the skip, and the jump? When the names of a handful of gilt edge youthful aces is sent to the Senate, what takes place in an office administered by one of the many "hopped overs"? His staff may openly sympathize with him; they may take the view that he has been sinned against, that in the high places where officers are made or broken some one has blundered, that the whole system is out of joint; or they may conclude that they have a mediocre chief, and bewail that they themselves must be rated by a second rater. All of this is bad for the service, but it happens, and is a thing to be weighed every time a promotion is made.

How often has some one blundered in drawing aces from the pack? Ask any officer who has watched it all for a quarter of a century. He has seen the brilliant stars with their seven league boots run circles around the rank and file. Then, lo, and likewise behold, an officer or two in high key positions are changed, and the high voltage, high pressure boys in the seven league boots are sent off to Timbuctoo, while a dozen forgotten Cinderellas blossom out from the ash heap, and for a few brief years wear the seven league boots. It is all very human.

But here some one rises to remark that all of this is not constructive, that it points to the sore spots but does not offer a remedy.

Therefore, fellow workers in the vineyards beyond the seas, let me disclaim any desire to shatter things to bits. For were it given to me to make them over nearer to the heart's desire, I would continue with our present painstaking, conscientious work of sorting us out into separate little piles of good, better, best, rich man, poor man, beggar man, and what not. But the sorting being done I would survey my work as makeshift at best, remembering the wide, wide margin for error. And with this in mind, I would set about preparing a list having seniority for its basis, but allowing a limited leeway for rewarding the extra righteous and dealing with

the sinners. Mr. Excellent would be put two, three, perhaps only one year ahead of his true seniority. Mr. Very Good and Mr. Good in proportion. Mr. Satisfactory to stand at par, and Mr. Fair, Mr. Poor, and Mr. Unsatisfactory a peg or two down the list. Then I would make promotions by taking the top man.

Thus Mr. Satisfactory would know just where he stood. He would know that after the two or three years, or whatever time was conceded to the Ace of Aces as a reward for his high ability, no new crop of Excellents, Very Goods, and Goods would come along to block his way to preference by seniority. Under what seems to be current practice, there is always a potential crop of new aces coming on, so that the plodder may never be promoted. And yet, because of the wide margin of error in taking the measure of the men in our Service, Mr. Plodder after all may be as valuable to the service as some of the most glittering stars.

The annual increments if not restricted to movement within classes might go a long way towards curing some of our ills. But again they might if made irrespective of class fill up some of the classes so as to interfere with the advance of the wearers of the seven league boots.

Sincerely,

WALTER F. BOYLE

MADRID GOLFERS PLAY AGAIN WITH CLUBS DONATED HERE

(Wireless to *The New York Times*)

MADRID, Feb. 26.—A shipment containing nearly 700 golf clubs with a large number of bags and repair materials, presented to Spanish golfers by devotees of the game in the New York area, arrived today. It was turned over to a committee of the Puerta de Hierro Club, which plans to distribute the equipment among members needing it most.

The Puerta de Hierro course was the scene of some of the bitterest fighting around Madrid, and only nine holes are playable, since unexploded shells and grenades make the rest a little too dangerous.

The idea for the American gift is credited to Robert M. Scotten, counselor of the United States Embassy here, who interested a friend, Wilson P. Foss, Jr., president of the New York Trap Rock Corporation, a former member of the Puerta de Hierro Club. Others who assisted particularly were John F. Riddell, Jr., president of the Garden City Golf Club, and C. T. Revere. The repair material was donated by C. F. Robbins of Spalding Brothers. — *New York Times*, February 27, 1940.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACKERSON, GARRET G., JR.— <i>Rumania, Hungury</i>	GROTH, EDWARD M.— <i>India</i>
ACLY, ROBERT A.— <i>Union of South Africa</i>	HALL, CARLOS C.— <i>Panama</i>
BARNES, WILLIAM— <i>Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay</i>	HICKOK, THOMAS A.— <i>Philippines</i>
BECK, WILLIAM H.— <i>Bermuda</i>	JOSELYN, PAUL R.— <i>British Columbia</i>
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.— <i>U.S.S.R.</i>	KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.— <i>Baltic countries</i>
BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. H.— <i>Belgium, Holland</i>	LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.— <i>Portuguese East Ajrica</i>
BRADDOCK, DANIEL M.— <i>Venezuela, Colombia</i>	LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.— <i>Turkey</i>
BUTLER, GEORGE— <i>Peru</i>	LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.— <i>Central America</i>
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.— <i>Yugoslavia</i>	LYON, CECIL B.— <i>Chile</i>
CRAIN, EARL T.— <i>Spain</i>	MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.— <i>Mexico</i>
DICKOVER, ERLE R.— <i>Netherlands Indies</i>	PLITT, EDWIN A.— <i>Northern France</i>
ENGLISH, ROBERT— <i>Eastern Canada</i>	PRESTON, AUSTIN R.— <i>Norway and Sweden</i>
FERRIS, WALTON C.— <i>Great Britain</i>	REAMS, R. BORDEN— <i>Denmark</i>
FULLER, GEORGE G.— <i>Central Canada</i>	SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.— <i>Tokyo area</i>
GADE, GERHARD— <i>Ecuador</i>	SERVICE, JOHN S.— <i>Central China</i>
	SMITH, E. TALBOT— <i>Nairobi area, Kenya</i>

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

PARIS

February 25, 1940.

The JOURNAL's readers may be interested to know that, by March 1st, the Embassy staff, with the return of the Visa Section from Bordeaux after a five months' sojourn in Southern France where it had been evacuated as part of the Embassy's Emergency Program of Personnel redistribution, will have returned to its normal strength.

Paris, the "Ville Lumière," has hooded its lights and from a central control station can, with the throwing of a switch, plunge the entire city into complete darkness when air raid alarms are sounded. These have, however, been so infrequent until recently that the rust had to be blown from the sirens and their operation tested from time to time. However, to avoid alarming the population, this is done regularly

every Thursday at noon, for twenty seconds.

Living conditions still remain comfortable in spite of three meatless days a week and coffee and coal shortage. Further restrictions, which have just been announced, include three pastryless days a week and three days during which the serving of wine and beer only will be permitted, stronger alcoholic beverages being prohibited.

On the whole it is surprising what little apparent effect the manning of the country's frontier with 6½ million troops has had. The prices of all commodities have risen in spite of the control attempted,

but restaurants, theaters and night-clubs seem to be doing, if not a good business, at least sufficient to cover their overhead expenses, and so far the grimmer aspect of this "drôle de guerre" has not stifled the sense of humor of the "barbus," descendants of the "poilus,"



The Brenner Pass

Courtesy Paul C. Squire



On board the S.S. *Conte Di Savoia* at Genoa just before Mr. Welles' departure for New York. Left to right: Edward L. Reed, Counselor of Embassy at Rome, the Honorable Sumner Welles and Henry H. Balch, Consul General at Genoa.

whose jokes and cartoons about their hardships and worries may after all prove more important in the long run than ammunition in the winning of a war of nerves.

Paris policemen wear white rubber capes at night to direct traffic during the blackouts. The city's transport system stops early but theaters and motion picture houses have arranged their programs to start at an earlier hour as well, and one theater whose performances usually end near midnight has arranged for private buses to transport its patrons to the four points of the town.

Those of us who have struggled for many months to learn the language are required to begin all over again, for the soldiers coming back from the front have brought with them an entirely new vocabulary, which has caused the publication of a glossary to enable stay-at-homes to understand the soldiers' jargon.

Exhibitions of paintings are going on as usual, the "Salon des Indépendants" is planning an opening at the "Palais de Chaillot" (on the site of the former Trocadero), and the "Salon des Artistes Français" is scheduled to have a "vernissage" in the near future, while the "Salon des Humoristes" greets its visitors with an immense cartoon warning those about to enter that if they do not laugh they will be put in a concentration camp—which all goes to show how readily the French adapt themselves to the new conditions imposed by war. In fact, to quote a local press editorial: "Parisians have re-

covered their stride. Six months ago the shock of war surprised them, but with their admirable adaptability they are doing more than facing the war—they are marching with it. Frenchmen continue to carry on their artistic and gracious way of living and, happily, not even the war can change them."

EDWIN A. PLITT

STOCKHOLM

March 4, 1940.

The American Minister and Mrs. Sterling were "at home" on February 22nd in their beautiful residence, Nobelgatan 2. About four hundred guests were invited to help them celebrate the birthday of our First President. Stockholm's retrenched social season revived for a few hours. The American Club followed the next evening with a dinner to members, in their club rooms at the Grand Hotel. Counselor of Legation and Consul General Hallett Johnson made a patriotic speech that warmed the hearts of Americans far from home.

Visitors come and go with unusual frequency during this winter season in Stockholm, bringing tidings of the United States or of countries nearer by. Our new Commercial Attaché, Mr. George C. Howard, has established himself in Dickerson's place, and an innovation in Stockholm, an American Naval Attaché, Mr. Ole O. Hagen, has arrived, with his wife.

The Swedes are preoccupied in their effort to

(Continued on page 288)

The Bookshelf

J. RIVES CHILDS, *Review Editor*

POLITICAL THOUGHT: THE EUROPEAN TRADITION, by J. P. Mayer in cooperation with R. H. S. Crossman, P. Kecskemeti, E. Kohn-Bramstedt, C. J. J. Sprigge; Viking Press, 1939, pp. 485, \$4.00.

When we were growing up in those far off days before the first World War, many of us were introduced at college to the "Good European" as conceived by Graham Wallas, G. Lowes Dickinson and other humanists. Little is heard of the animal today but if there is to be a resurrection of the good society it will only come through a reattachment to those values in the European tradition which are so thoughtfully examined in the volume before us.

When we speak of world ideas it is well to remember that we mean usually European ideas. Except in power politics Americans are steeped deep in the European tradition and it may be that we in America are destined to be the means of keeping that European tradition alive. This volume deserves therefore the closest scrutiny by Americans.

It is difficult to single out parts for special praise. The analysis of the French Revolution is in itself a masterly summation. There is profound meaning and topical relevance in Kohn-Bramstedt's observation that:

"The more radical a revolution becomes, the more doctrinaires gain upon humanists, the more upholders of principles prevail over men with common sense and sympathy with others. Mirabeau could still recognize the human being in the opponent of his ideas, but Robespierre saw only the opponent of his ideas in the human being."

Mathew Arnold once referred to France as "great in all arts but in none supreme." But it is to the eternal credit of France that she was the first nation to teach us that reason should have supremacy over the passions in the affairs of state.

Jacob Burkhardt is quoted in the present volume as having said "We shall never be rid of antiquity unless or until we have become barbarians again." That thought might well be a fitting motto for St. Johns College in Annapolis which has recently led the return to a study of the humanities with special emphasis upon the world classics. How apropos of the present are these quotations from Thucydides which Mayer gives:

"Revolution thus ran its course from city to city. . . . Words were made to change their ordinary meanings and to take on newly imposed ones. . . . The cause of all of these evils was the lust for power arising from greed and ambition; and from these passions proceeded the violence of parties once engaged in contentions."

Which recalls Lord Acton's famous dictum: "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." To which there may be appended Plato's observation: "The human race will not see better days until either the stock of those who write and genuinely follow philosophy acquire political authority, or else the class who have political control be led by some dispensation of providence to become real philosophers."

But to return to Thucydides:

"The ancient simplicity into which honor so largely entered was laughed down and disappeared."

As Mayer notes: "The common ground in the historical thinking of Thucydides, of Machiavelli and of Thomas Hobbes lies chiefly in the fact that historical knowledge is concerned with general development"—in short, the philosophy of history, and it is in this respect that this work excels. There are no aimless arrays of names and dates and battles and chronologies of kings but a connected sequence of those ideas which have formed the essential content of European civilization until recently.

There is no resisting the temptation to quote from this mine of our common culture. Thus, "One may dispute or accept the 'historical truth' of the Christian teachings of the Gospel" but "the ideas of Christianity are imperishable and *must* be imperishable as long as the idea of Europe is to retain any meaning."

Mayer does not shake our confidence in his profound analysis by the importance,—"fundamental" he terms it,—of Islam "in the building up of a European social culture." He adds: "Islam took over the existing forms of antiquity to achieve a National compromise with life which it understood as a system of human relationships."

Of the Renaissance, Burkhardt is quoted as declaring the "discovery of personality to be the real achievement of this age." Three Renaissance writers are signaled as exemplars: Petrarch, Pico della Mirandola and Montaigne. Men left off their preoccupation with the other world to concern themselves more particularly with this. Montaigne pointed the way when he declared: "Death is interwoven with all our life. He who teaches men how to die, teaches them how to live."

Few of us pause to reflect in our smug acceptance of life that it was not until the eighteenth century that an historical view of the world was developed. Archeology, as we know it, had its birth in that cen-

(Continued on page 291)

PERSONAL AGGRESSIVENESS AND WAR, by E. F. M. Durbin and John Bowlby. Columbia University Press, pp. 154, \$1.50.

"Realists" are always assuring us that war cannot be abolished until "human nature" has changed. Modern doctrine has tended to hold that the causes of war are to be found in economic inequalities, in national jealousies and in the special status of the sovereign state rather than in any ineradicable vices of the human spirit. Messrs. Durbin and Bowlby, however, utilizing the testimony of modern psychology, psychoanalysis and anthropology, demonstrate that the old-fashioned allegation of the "realists" is not without foundation and that personal aggressiveness is indeed a major, although not the only, cause of present-day as of primitive warfare. As an investigation of the underlying and little understood psychological motives which impel men organized in national groups to fling themselves periodically against their neighbors, this little book is a gem which no one interested in the World Wars of the twentieth century can afford to neglect.

The book should be read in reverse order, first the appendix which contains the data on which the authors base their conclusions, and, second, the text (only fifty pages) in which they set forth their conclusions. The appendix is devoted to an examination of certain studies of aggressiveness among apes, among children and among primitive peoples, and to an analysis of the common factors which transform the simple aggressiveness of individuals and children arising from natural appetites and impulses into the "projected" or "displaced" aggressiveness of adults or groups, which is directed against innocent bystanders, objectionable minorities in the group, or alien neighboring groups. This transformation or projection of normal personal aggressiveness is, the authors claim, the one common thread which runs through all the skein of warfare in modern times.

The anthropological and historical data examined by Messrs. Durbin and Bowlby is, they frankly admit, incomplete and inconclusive. Their psychological and psychoanalytical evidence, however, gives sufficient weight to their conclusion, and certain modern nations afford such striking examples of its validity, that we can hardly fail to agree that no set of economic and political institutions, however ideal, can insure world peace, unless accompanied by a studied and psychologically informed reorientation of social pressures on individuals, child and adult, in the first place and on nations and classes in the second. New institutions may relieve some of the pressures but only new attitudes can relax and make tolerable the more profound and perhaps the more dangerous.

CHARLES W. YOST

A DOCTOR'S HOLIDAY IN IRAN, by Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1940, pp. 335, \$3.00.

Mrs. Morton spent a few weeks in Iran in 1935 and a few days in 1937 and has now written a book which her publishers describe as an "informal and informative study." There will be no disputing the informal character of the work; its informative character will be differently judged, depending on the knowledge or lack of knowledge of Iran on the part of the reader.

At a time when facts, however irrelevant, are at a premium over ideas, Mrs. Morton's book will be accepted by many as "informative." Others will find a considerable number of Mrs. Morton's facts concerning Iran misleading if not incorrect. Thus Mrs. Morton tells us that "By the Treaty of Lausanne . . . the Shah insisted upon readjustment, or cancellation" of the capitulations. It would probably be difficult to include a greater number of mistakes in a fewer number of words. The capitulations in Iran were cancelled, not readjusted. This was not accomplished, however, by the Treaty of Lausanne. That treaty was concluded not by Iran but by Turkey.

The author has reproduced whole sentences and fragments from a comparatively recent history of Iran, with no quotation marks or other evidence of their previous origin, sometimes with curious results. Mistaking jocularity for reality in the work to which she has gone for some of her history, Mrs. Morton writes:

"A complication had for years existed, because the sturgeon, the most important fish inhabiting these waters, and a source of rich caviar, has a curious life history. While these large fish swim customarily in the Caspian Sea, the female always seeks retreat to lay her eggs in the tributary Iranian rivers, and the young are born there. Therefore, according to international law, the sturgeon possesses a mixed Soviet-Iranian nationality, by virtue of its residence in waters over which both countries jointly exercise sovereignty."

As a "fish story" this should afford some amusement to our international lawyers.

It happens all too often that serious works by competent and conscientious scholars on foreign lands gather dust on shelves while the reading public snatches eagerly at books of ill-digested facts and opinions on the same countries. Perhaps the reason is that the latter more nearly reflect the prejudices and distorted images held by the public concerning most foreign countries and, being all too human, we welcome the echoes of our own impressions.

Accordingly, Mrs. Morton's book will probably be assured of a good press and a wide public. It cannot be said, however, that such books serve the cause of international understanding. How can misinformation, or information presented out of focus, ever serve that cause?

Early Records of the Consulate at Zanzibar

By E. TALBOT SMITH, *Consul, Nairobi*

THE earliest record that I can find in the archives of this office is an instruction dated April 7, 1836, appointing Richard P. Waters the first "U. S. Consul for the Island of Zanzibar, Muscat." This was signed by John Forsyth, the Secretary of State. This instruction refers to the "unusual privileges granted to Consuls in Muscat" and directs that "no undue advantage" be taken of the fact that the consul's person and property are inviolate. The right to try American citizens is granted, and it is in the exercise of his function as a judge that some of the most interesting records are found.

It is difficult to cull from the first few volumes of correspondence matter for inclusion in an article, as nearly all of it is interesting. Some material is of interest merely as Foreign Service lore. For instance, right away there is difficulty because the first consul, in rendering his account for a flagstaff and seal did not send in a voucher! "Until a voucher is received, the account cannot be paid," wrote the Treasury Department.

In a letter to the commanding officer of the U. S. "Frigate Constitution" dated November 23, 1844, the consul refers to our debt to the Sultan arising out of "the affair of the Peacock. We have never made suitable expressions of regard to His Highness for the kind offers then made, and I would most earnestly suggest that Government make some suitable and lasting acknowledgment of the deep sense of gratitude which we owe him. If I were to give my opinion in regard to a present, that would be most pleasing to His Highness I would say, that a small steamboat would please him better than anything else, but as this would cost to (sic) much, I would suggest sending him a vessel of war of the smallest size now used in our navy."

Seamen have not changed much in a century, as witness the note to the commander of the "Constitution," reading in part as follows: "By the bearer I send the 2 deserters from your ship. We caught them about half past six P.M. I immediately had them put into the fort and ordered them to be put into irons for safe keeping.

"We had much trouble in taking them, they fought with the soldiers, drew their knives on them and cut one man's finger badly."

One of the first judicial records (March 7, 1846) is a protest by the mate of the Barque "Orb of

Salem," against the captain, claiming "that the said Captain N. V. Andrews on the voyage from Salem to this port (Zanzibar) has for the most of the time been intoxicated so much so as to be incompetent to discharge his duty as Master, the navigation of the ship and the general management has in consequence devolved upon the mate of the ship." The captain pleaded guilty in the Consular Court and the decision of the Court showed the wisdom of Solomon. The consul said in part: "—knowing generally the good opinion acquaintances and owners have of you when a sober man and considering your confession and deep penitence and your disposition hereafter to refrain from all intoxicating drinks and your willingness to acquiesce to the decision of the Court, and considering that it is more your misfortune for the time being than a settled habit, and at the same time having a just desire for the interests of the present voyage of the ship under your command, I am desirous to make such a decision as shall be for your own good and for the welfare of others and for the interests of the owners and therefore decide and decree that all liquors on board the ship either in cargo or for stores shall be landed from the ship forthwith and sold or deposited with an agent subject to an order of the owners of said ship and that you will pay the costs of this trial and investigation."

In those days the seamen were not pampered and treated as they are today, as is evidenced by a hearing before the consul involving mutiny by five members of the whaling barque "Emma" of New Bedford. The men refused to obey orders, complaining of the food, and refused to appear at the consulate until the consul ordered them brought before him in irons. The Consul, after personally inspecting the food supplies and finding them fresh and sufficient, ordered the men back. As they refused, the consul ruled "I pronounce the act of refusing duty and setting the master's authority at defiance mutinous conduct and in consideration of their refusal to go on board after a hearing before me, I hereby order and decree that for the purpose of bringing them to return on board and to duty, that they each receive two dozen lashes with a piece of 12 thread ratline rope after which, if they still refuse, to confine them in the fort and receive the flogging every day as often as they can bear it until they submit."



Courtesy Peace Memorial Museum, Zanzibar

Zanzibar Harbor in 1861. The sailing ship in the foreground is the *Albrecht O'Swald*.

A note follows that after one flogging "every man requested to be allowed to go to duty."

The consul, on January 8, 1848, ordered two men of the Barque "Iosce" of Boston to receive "two dozen lashes each with a piece of 12 thread ratline rope" for their having struck the second mate.

Drama and tragedy stalked the deck of the Barque "Lewis of Salem" after it had come to anchor on May 1, 1851. One James McGlue, when drunk, murdered the Chief Officer, Charles A. Johnson, by plunging his sheath knife to its hilt into Johnson's chest, causing instant death. McGlue then yelled, "I am master of this ship" and ordered the men to hoist away the top sails and heave up the anchor. He also asked the captain "Will you give me charge? Will you give in to me?" Captain White coolly replied "Mr. McGlue, no, I will not." Mr. McGlue then said "God damn you, I will kill you too. Come here." McGlue then started for the captain, who ordered his men to arm themselves with handspikes and called for the cook to hand him his, the cook's axe! McGlue, however, was overpowered by the men and bound hand and foot.

This story is in the record of a Court of Investigation held before Vice Consul William McMullan. McGlue was found guilty and McMullan ordered that he be taken back to the Barque Lewis, "have cuffs put on your wrists and iron manacles upon your legs: to be kept in confinement on board said Barque until her arrival at any Port of the United States, there to be delivered to the Proper Authorities."

The matter was reported to "Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State," the despatch reporting further as follows:

"From the evidence given in this case it appears that McGlue was under the influence of liquor during the day he committed the deed. I asked McGlue who had furnished the liquor to him; he told me an Arab and gave me his name. I applied to Seyeed Khaled, the Governor here, in absence of the Sultan to Muscat, to have this person arrested and punished for having sold spirits on board of an American vessel in the harbour after having been previously forbidden to do so both by the Sultan and by the U. S. Consuls here.

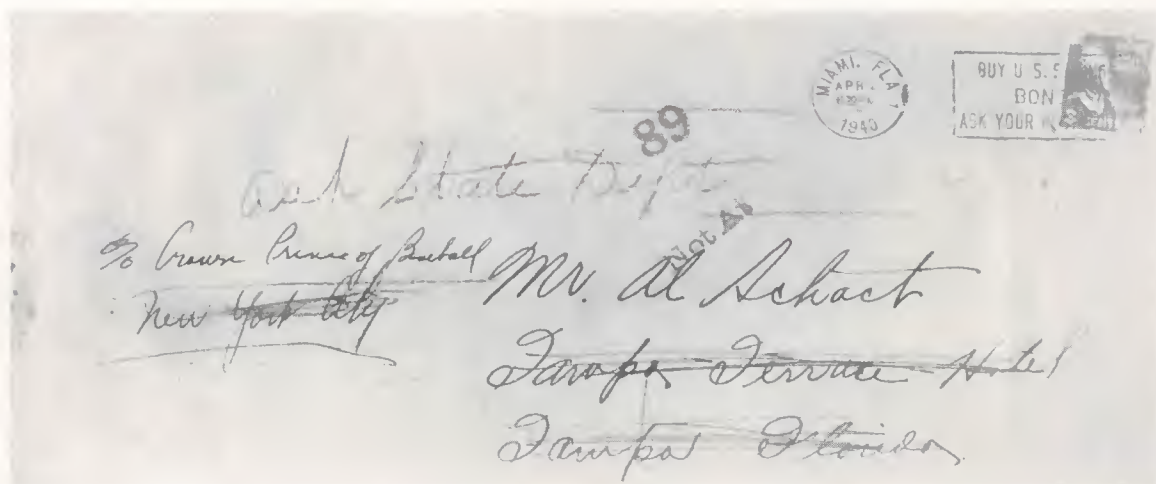
"Seyeed Khaled caused the man to be arrested and sent notice to me that he should be punished. I went to the Fort in company with the American residents here, and the Master of the Lewis, expecting that the offender would be severely punished as a warning to others, but much to my dissatisfaction he received but a dozen light blows with a small stick which cannot be considered any punishment at all."

The vice consul, in his communication to the District Attorney at Boston, after reporting "this horrid deed" proceeds "whether this is the proper course to pursue or not, I do not know, as there is nothing in the Archives of this Consulate directing me how to proceed in a case of this kind."

In a report dated October 20, 1862, the consul states that the British consul had orders from his

(Continued on page 273)

TRY SULTAN OF SWAT!



ACCOUNTING TROUBLES

Our foreign colleagues sometimes have difficulties too in rendering travel accounts. There follows an exchange of correspondence between a Consul and his accounting office regarding reimbursement for travel by automobile, on a mileage basis, from Whatsis to Whoozis, a distance of 117 miles:

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

January 6, 1939.

John Doe, Esq.,
H. B. M. Consul.

SIR:

Reference is made to your travel account dated February 7, 1938, in which you claim reimbursement for 117 miles of travel by automobile from Whatsis to Whoozis.

We have checked our maps and find that the distance from Whatsis to Whoozis, as the crow flies, is only 86 miles. Accordingly, the difference—31 miles—is disallowed. . . .

Yours, &
CONTROLLER.

Reply to exceptions:
To The Controller.

SIR:

With reference to yours of the 6th, I beg respectfully to submit that I did not travel by crow. . . .

Yours, &
JOHN DOE,
Consul.

JOURNAL RECOGNITION

THE JOURNAL was the subject of a recent article by "Diplomaticus" in the N. Y. *Staats-Zeitung* of February 20, 1940.

The *Quartermaster Review* for March-April 1940 reprinted in full the article entitled "The British Commonwealth Goes to War," by Robert B. Stewart, which appeared in the December, 1939, issue of the JOURNAL.

* * * *

The Leatherneck, magazine of the United States Marines, included in its April, 1940, contents an article entitled "The State Department," written by Thurston A. Willis. This article is a resumé of the functions of the State Department and also of the Foreign Service, giving a brief description of the duties of Foreign Service Officers, and requisites for entrance into the Service. The article is illustrated with photographs loaned by THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

PRIZE COMPETITION

Foreign Service Officers and their wives are reminded that the prize competition for manuscripts describing unusual, amusing or interesting experiences, closes on July 1, 1940.

In view of the difficulties of communication brought about by war time conditions, any manuscript received which bears a postmark prior to that date will be considered in the competition. The material should not exceed 2,500 words in length.

The competition is open to retired F.S.O.'s.

First Prize	\$50.00
Second Prize	25.00
Third Prize	15.00

COVER PICTURE

The Royal Palace at Bran, Transylvania, Rumania.

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Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 9, 1940:

Robert G. Glover of West Palm Beach, Florida, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Clarence C. Brooks of West Hoboken, New Jersey, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Santiago, Chile.

Merwin L. Bohan of Texas, American Foreign Service Officer, designated as Commercial Attaché at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Bogotá, Colombia.

James J. Murphy, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul General at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Coldwell S. Johnston of Nevada, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Taylor W. Gannett of Omaha, Nebraska, American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Non-Career

Oscar W. Frederickson of Tacoma, Washington, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, and serving as Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, and will serve there as Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 16, 1940:

George A. Makinson of San Anselmo, California, American Consul General at Osaka, Japan, has been designated First Secretary of American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Walter H. Sholes of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, American Consul General at Milan, Italy, has been assigned American Consul General at Salonika, Greece.

Ilo C. Funk of Boulder, Colorado, American Consul at Hull, England, has been assigned American Consul at Barbados, British West Indies.

Phil H. Hubbard of Poultney, Vermont, American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, has been assigned American Consul at Milan, Italy.

Harold B. Minor of Holton, Kansas, American Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tehran, Iran. Mr. Minor will serve in dual capacity.

Lloyd D. Yates of Washington, District of Columbia, American Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany. Mr. Yates will serve in dual capacity.

Carl H. Boehringer of Bay City, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Osaka, Japan.

B. Miles Hammond of South Carolina, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Francis B. Stevens of Schenectady, New York, Third Secretary of American Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Andrew G. Lynch of Utica, New York, Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tehran, Iran, has been assigned American Consul at Montreal, Canada.

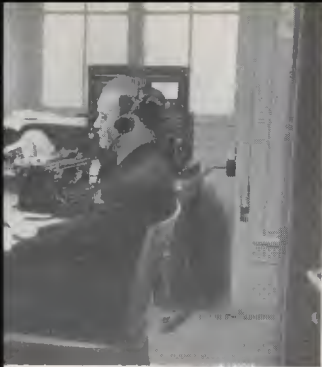
Fred K. Salter of Sandersville, Georgia, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

Aubrey E. Lippincott of Tucson, Arizona, American Vice Consul at Madras, India, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Ray L. Thurston of Madison, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John K. Emmerson of Canon City, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Osaka, Japan, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

The assignment of Richard D. Gatewood of New York, New York, as American Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been canceled. Mr. Gate-



Sam Green, radio operator at the Consulate at Geneva, receives the "Radio Bulletin."



Ambassador Johnson and Consul General Southard pose in Hong Kong.

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Different catches, but the same fisherman — Harold Simms with the South Atlantic for his field.

Avra M. Warren with his string of fish caught at Lake Tequiskitingo, near Cuernavaca, Mexico.



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wood has now been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and will serve in dual capacity.

Adrian B. Colquitt of Savannah, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy at Panamá, and will serve in dual capacity.

The American Consulate at Hull, England, will be closed April 30, 1940.

BIRTHS

A son, John C., III, was born on February 20 to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Shillock, Jr., in Lisbon, where Mr. Shillock is Consul.

A son, DuWayne Gerald, Jr., was born on March 4 to Mr. and Mrs. DuWayne G. Clark, in Madrid, where Mr. Clark is Assistant Commercial Attaché.

A daughter, Cornelia Hilbold, was born in Washington, D. C., on April 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Allen Haden. Mr. Haden was until recently Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo.

DANUBE YIELDS U. S. SEAL BELIEVED LOST IN 1914

(By Telephone to *The New York Times*)

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 5 — A Danish workman, employed in dredging the Danube near Belgrade, has brought to the American Legation a seal of the United States Foreign Service inscribed "U. S. Legation in Serbia."

It is believed the seal was thrown into the river by a member of the legation staff in 1914 when the Austrian bombardment of Belgrade caused the Serbian Government and foreign diplomatic representatives to leave the city. — *New York Times*, March 6, 1940.

A SD WAR PROBLEM

Winona, Minn., April 1st, 1940

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter SD 340.1115/14198 I state that at the momentary time I am not in a position to send \$500 to Europa. As I have an inheritance in Germany and I could get nothing out anyhow now, so it would be better my wife would stay for a little while yet.

As a strikt personal remark: My wife is from the nagging side and seldom was satisfied in the U. S. It does her good to see the difference and for my part I have never in my whole life enjoyed and appreciated a land so much as the U. S. since I am alone. I just ask the favour let me alone yet for an other 5 or 6 months.

Sincerely yours,

EARLY RECORDS OF THE CONSULATE AT ZANZIBAR

(Continued from page 267)

Government to demand the immediate and total abolition of slavery and the slave trade within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Sultan is reported to have replied with these words: "If the English Government ask me to cut off my right hand, I will cheerfully do it; but to the demand that I cut my own head off, I respectfully decline to yeald (sic)," which the consul takes to mean that were he to abolish slavery, his Arab subjects would assassinate him.

On October 18, 1862, the consul wrote the following despatch to the Department, and I am sure felt better after "getting it off his chest." Doubtless his remarks were warranted.

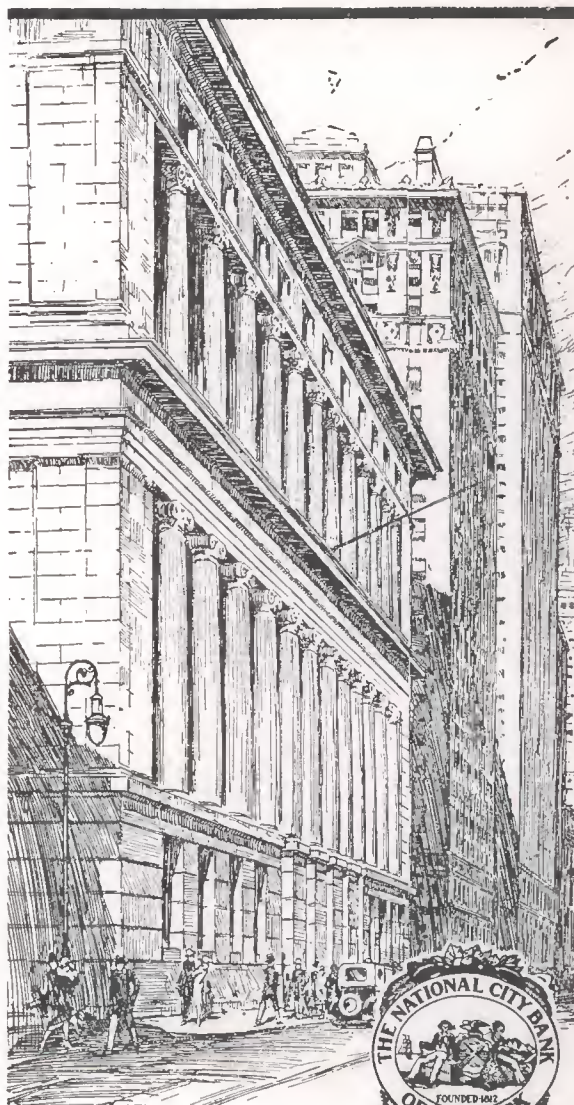
"I am of opinion that Masters of American ships should be prohibited under sanction of very terrible (sic) penalties from threatening violence to their crews—and from cursing, vilifying and abusing them with oaths, imprecations and epithets.

"The authority now by law allowed to Masters and Mates, or at least assumed and exercised by them, over their men is arbitrary, irresponsible, tyranic (sic) and if I may judge from what I saw on the vessle (sic) in which I came to this port more gross brutal and vulgar than that visited upon slaves on southern plantations; and is utterly (sic) incompatible with the genius of our republican institutions.

"That American sailors, the sons of New England mothers, have to submit to such indignities and to violence worthy only of the decks of slaves and Pirates, is, I respectfully submit, a shame to our nation and to our flag. And it will be an honor to the present Administration to recommend to Congress to prohibit such scenes and to double all the penalties to which ship Masters are now liable."

Then there is this titbit to the Department in October, 1862. "I feel justified in stating that the Sultan is the nominal, and that the English Consul is the real King of this island. That the formal possession (sic) of it by the English or French Government has not already transpired is due to the fact that their Consuls here serve as checks upon each other.

"The Sultan of Zanzibar is an excellent man, and a genial, goodnatured gentleman; but too weak, irresolute, and ill-informed a Prince to cope with European intirgnants (sic) now weaving their fatal toils around him."



"55 WALL STREET"

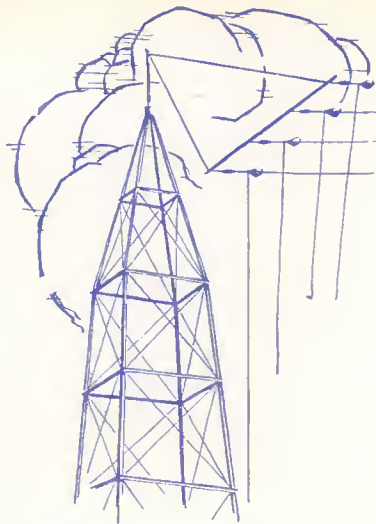
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Promotions

The following Foreign Service officers were nominated for promotion effective March 1, 1940:

NAME	POST	TITLE
FROM CLASS IV TO CLASS III		
Raymond H. Geist	Department	Consul
Loy W. Henderson	Department	1st Sec.
Laurence E. Salisbury	Manila	F.S.O.
Lester L. Schnare	Milan	Consul
Samuel H. Wiley	Havre	Consul
FROM CLASS V TO CLASS IV		
Charles A. Bay	Mexico City	Consul
Selden Chapin	Department	2nd Sec.
George F. Kennan	Berlin	2nd Sec.
Samuel Reber	Department	2nd Sec.
Robert L. Smyth	Peiping	2nd Sec.
Angus I. Ward	Moscow	Con.-2 S.
FROM CLASS VI TO CLASS V		
W. W. Butterworth, Jr.	London	2nd Sec.
Paul C. Daniels	Department	2nd Sec.
Cecil Wayne Gray	Department	2nd Sec.
Gerald Keith	Bogota	Con.-2 S.
George H. Winters	Mexico City	2nd Sec.
FROM CLASS VII TO CLASS VI		
Sidney A. Belovsky	Bremen	Consul
Burton Y. Berry	Athens	Con.-2 S.
George M. Graves	Colombo	Consul
James B. Pilcher	Peiping	2nd Sec.
FROM CLASS VIII TO CLASS VII		
M. H. Colladay	Tallinn	Con.-3 S.
William S. Farrell	Baghdad	Con.-3 S.
William E. Scotten	Bucharest	3 S.-Con.
James H. Wright	Bogota	3 S-Con.
FROM UNCLASSIFIED (A) TO CLASS VIII		
Reginald Bragonier, Jr.	Montevideo	V. C.-3 S.
Carl Breuer	Callao-Lima	V. C.
Mulford A. Colebrook	London	V. C.
Overton G. Ellis, Jr.	San Salvador	V. C.-3 S.
Howard Elting, Jr.	The Hague	3d Sec.
Fred'k. E. Farnsworth	Montreal	V. C.
T. Muldrup Forsyth	Pará	V. C.

L. Randolph Higgs	Helsinki	V. C.-3 S.
Walter W. Hoffmann	San Salvador	V. C.-3 S.
Walter J. Linthicum	Pernambuco	V. C.
Aubrey E. Lippincott	Madras	V. C.
Robert M. McClintock	Helsinki	V. C.-3 S.
Harold E. Montamat	La Paz	V. C.-3 S.
Walter W. Orebaugh	Trieste	V. C.
W. Leonard Parker	Rangoon	V. C.
Wales W. Signor	Melbourne	V. C.
Orray Taft, Jr.	Algiers	V. C.
Robert M. Taylor	Tientsin	V. C.

The following were promoted effective March 1, 1940:

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (B) TO UNCLASSIFIED (A)		
Glen Bruner	Kobe	V. C.
FROM UNCLASSIFIED (C) TO UNCLASSIFIED (B)		
William Belton	Ciudad Trujillo	V. C.-3 S.
William H. Cordell	Seville	V. C.
Robert T. Cowan	Aden	V. C.
Leon L. Cowles	Barcelona	V. C.
H. F. Cunningham, Jr.	Vigo	V. C.
Philip M. Davenport	Canton	V. C.
Richard H. Davis	Tsingtao	V. C.
Vernon L. Fluharty	Bogota	V. C.-3 S.
A. David Fritzman	Tehran	V. C.-3 S.
John Goodyear	Guatemala	V. C.
Robert Grinnell	Singapore	V. C.
Parker T. Hart	Department	V. C.
Franklin Hawley	Hankow	V. C.
Roger L. Heacock	Rio de Janeiro	V. C.-3 S.
John Evarts Horner	Wellington	V. C.
Outerbridge Horsey	Budapest	V. C.
Randolph A. Kidder	Sydney	V. C.
William L. Krieg	Basel	V. C.
Carl F. Norden	Prague	V. C.
David T. Ray	Tokyo	Lang. Off.
Robert W. Rinden	Hong Kong	V. C.
David M. Smythe	Bilbao	V. C.
George L. West, Jr.	Department	V. C.

RUMANIA UNDER KING CAROL II

(Continued from page 244)

any vigorous program to insure the future of this class, and indeed the peasants in order to buy equipment to work their newly won land were forced to borrow money at usurious rates. Many were forced into bankruptcy, and the agricultural debt became extremely high.

The Agrarian Reform and the efforts of Maniu, the leader of the National Peasant Party, to awaken the peasants to political consciousness have brought about a change from their former condition of servility. They are now perfectly aware of their political strength, but they are also deeply suspicious of politics and tired of political intrigues. The innumerable elections have in the past interfered with the business of cultivation, and the peasants welcomed the advent of the personal rule of the King and the consequent elimination of political parties from the running of the Government.

So far as industrialization is concerned Rumania has made considerable progress in the past few years. It is estimated that there are all told 800,000 persons in industry of whom 350,000 are employed in factories. The Government has encouraged industrialization and made a serious effort to divert private capital to home industries. But it must be pointed out that concentration has been made on the metallurgical branches directly connected with armament.

The Government is everywhere in Rumania of today: the personal rule can inject its influence into all spheres of the national life. Not only does it play a dominating role in economy and industry but it also is endeavoring to influence the social structure by an increased interest in the welfare of the villages and peasants, to correct corruption in political and administrative circles, to reorganize education, and to promote public health. These ideals may sound like generalities, but these last two years are believed to have marked a definite advance towards the announced aims of the King. Included in the ideal of regeneration was the creation of the National Renaissance Front, a movement of spiritual nationalism unlike those in certain other countries which are political in conception. Unity has been the keynote of the Rumanian formula and there has been no talk of external aggrandizement because Rumania is a satisfied country and has no desire but to be left in peace.

The instrument of this wish is King Carol, who has emerged on the European scene as a shrewd forceful ruler, trying to steer a course through waters as tortuous and dangerous as those of the Iron Gates of the Danube.



It's an Old Greek Custom—Royal Guards Swinging in Skirts, Photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by B. Anthony Stewart

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THE DIRECTORS GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

(Continued from page 249)

07), was the youngest man ever appointed Consul of the United States. In 1876, when only twenty-one years of age, he was named Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and served in this capacity until 1889. In 1891 he went to Teheran, Persia, as Vice Consul General and was in charge of the American legation during the cholera epidemic of 1892. He organized the American Missionary Hospital at Teheran and received the thanks of the Shah for his efficient work in that crisis. In 1893-94 he was secretary of the legation in Athens and on his return to the United States founded the "Diplomatic and Consular Journal," the first magazine of its type ever published in this country. For six years before his appointment as Director General Mr. Fox served the Pan American Union as Chief Clerk and is the only head of the organization ever appointed from the staff. He ended his diplomatic career as Minister to Ecuador, serving from 1907 to 1911.

Similarly to Fox, whom he succeeded as Director General, John Barrett was the youngest man ever appointed Minister of the United States. In 1894, when only twenty-seven years old, he was named Minister to Siam. Despite his youth and lack of previous diplomatic experience he proved an able negotiator and succeeded in settling during his four year tenure of the post American claims involving several million dollars. In 1903-04 he served as Minister to Argentina and according to President Theodore Roosevelt "began a new Argentine-United States era." From Argentina he went to Panama and served as minister there in 1904-05 and from Panama he was transferred to Colombia, where he negotiated the first protocol for a settlement of the dispute which arose between the United States and Colombia over the secession of Panama.

Barrett was a most picturesque figure and many interesting anecdotes are told about him. One of the most delightful concerns the manner in which he heard of his appointment as Minister to Siam. Then a struggling young newspaper correspondent, Barrett was in rather straightened circumstances and was dining with some of his Fourth Estate colleagues in a not too fashionable café. A friend who had just learned about the appointment at the State Department came into the "joint" and told Barrett the good news, which came as a complete surprise to him. Maintaining his composure Barrett calmly pushed his plate away, reached for his hat and with superb hauteur said: "Gentlemen, I bid you good evening. This is no place for the Minister of Siam to be dining."

THE THEODORE MARRINER MEMORIAL EXPEDITION



J. Theodore Marriner

While J. Theodore Marriner* was Consul General in Beirut the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago had an expedition digging near Antioch. He took a warm interest in archaeology and became a close friend of the expedition staff, making a trip three years ago to the University of Chicago and participating in the opening of an exhibition of Syrian

treasures. Consequently, his death on October 12, 1937, was a loss to the Institute as well as to the Foreign Service.

Last fall the Syrian Expedition had retired from the field and was engaged in writing up results. Unexpectedly the Syrian Government, acting through the American Consul General at Beirut, invited the Institute to return and excavate Tall Fakhariyeh, near Ras el-Ain. No other case is known by the Institute in which a local government has honored a foreign institution with an appeal to undertake a project. With the participation of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a cooperative expedition has been organized, and the consent of the Marriner family having been obtained, the expedition has been named in honor of Ted Marriner. The Theodore Marriner Memorial Expedition sailed on February 20, 1940, for a season's excavations in Syria with a friend of Ted's, Dr. Calvin W. McEwan, directing the excavations.

The Institute believes that Tell Fakhariyeh played an important role about 1600 to 1300 B. C. Surface indications and external evidence suggest that this may have been the capital of the State of Mitanni, which once shared world power with the Hittite and Egyptian empires. We already have from the Hittites and Egyptians the international correspondence pointing to this vacant third leg of the diplomatic triangle of the times. Ted Marriner would have delighted in the parallels between Mitanni's attempts to maintain herself as a world power and modern negotiations to which he was a party.

Friends of Marriner's in the Foreign Service will be happy to learn of this honor to his memory.

*The last of the 66 names appearing on the State Department memorial tablet dedicated to diplomatic and consular officers of the United States "who, while on active duty, lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances."

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THE UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC SERVICE

(Continued from page 255)

sources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions." The money was made available to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior, but for the purpose of "organizing, directing and coordinating the conduct of the investigation" the President appointed an Executive Committee of The United States Antarctic Service to consist of representatives of the State, Treasury, Navy and Interior Departments. Admiral Byrd was designated by the President Commanding Officer of the Service and an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, because of his "experience and brilliant achievements in polar exploration and because of the confidence which the people of the United States have in (him) and in (his) qualities of leadership."

Under the directing genius of Admiral Byrd the Service gradually took shape. For transportation the Office of Indian Affairs loaned the U.S.M.S. *North Star* and the Navy chartered and commissioned the U.S.S. *Bear*. The Coast Guard Cutter *Northland* was originally scheduled for duty with the Service, but had to be withdrawn upon the outbreak of war in Europe. Personnel from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Weather Bureau, Smithsonian Institution and Interior Department, Coast Guard and Public Health Service, as well as from civil life, were selected from thousands of applications received. The Army designed especially for the expedition a new type of pre-fabricated house, and also loaned two tanks which were stripped of their armor and prepared for service as tractors; the Navy constructed new charts of the Antarctic regions, worked out details for the communication service and provided four airplanes as well as radio and navigation equipment; the Coast and Geodetic Survey supplied a new type of seismograph; fur clothing was ordered through the Bureau of Indian Affairs; the Bureau of Fisheries, National Zoological Park, Weather Bureau, Bartol Research Foundation and many other public and private organizations provided scientific equipment and technical advice. More than 5000 different kinds of supplies had to be selected and purchased.

The National Research Council, under the auspices of the National Academy of Science, called a conference presided over by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, and attended by representatives of 26 institutions of learning and government agencies, who outlined a scientific program which might be undertaken by the Service.

Arrangements were made for the coordination of weather observations to be made by the two Antarctic Service bases, the Chilean Meteorological Service, and the Argentine Meteorological Station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. In order to work out the details of these arrangements two Argentine and two Chilean naval officers subsequently joined the *North Star* at Valparaiso and remained with the Antarctic Service as observers during the establishment of East Base.

The most spectacular piece of equipment taken to the Antarctic is a huge snow cruiser designed, built and paid for by the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, Senior Scientist on one of Admiral Byrd's previous and private expeditions. Over 55 feet long, weighing 75,000 pounds, and carrying a five-passenger Beechcraft airplane on its back, this mobile unit of the Antarctic Service will, it is hoped, revolutionize polar exploration. Food and supplies for a year can be carried for the crew of four, as well as sufficient fuel for a cruising distance of 5,000 miles.

The flag now flies at two points on the Antarctic Continent: West Base, under the command of Dr. Paul A. Siple, has been established at 78° 31' S., 163° 35' W., about four miles east of Little America; and East Base, with Mr. Richard B. Black in charge, near Neny Island (68° 10' S., 67° W.), in Marguerite Bay on the western shore of Palmer Land, 1200 miles east of Little America. Both bases have dug in for the Antarctic winter during which plans will be made for active field work next summer.

Probably the most important achievement of the Service so far has been to reach the South Pacific coast of the Antarctic Continent. In the words of a Navy Department press release:

"Triumphing over fog, gales, and ice pack, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. Navy (Retired), Commander of the United States Antarctic Service, today reached and photographed the long-sought South Pacific coast of Antarctica, 1200 miles east of Little America. The coastline, which for the past 166 years has been the elusive goal of explorers of all nationalities, was sighted and mapped from the air when the U.S.S. *Bear*, after an 18-day battle with icebergs and blizzards, was halted by fog and pack ice at Latitude 70° 43' South, Longitude 108° 25' West. In addition to filling in 200 miles of the new coast, the Admiral discovered a vast mountain range to southward, rearing thousands of feet above sea level, an ice-covered island 80 miles offshore, mountains to the southeastward, and a great pack-enclosed sea. The flight crew of the twin-motored

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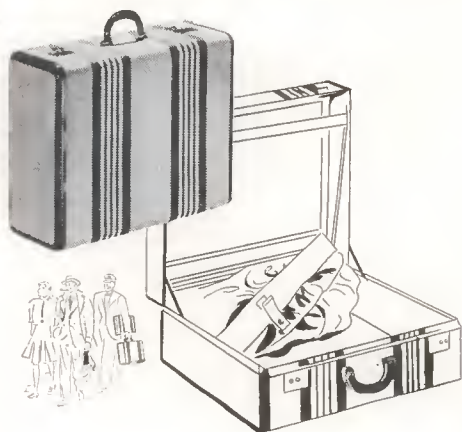
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seaplane was comprised of the Admiral, who served as navigator, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Ashley C. Snow, U.S.N., as pilot, and Radioman 1st class Earle B. Perce, U.S.N., as co-pilot. Snow and Perce were also the Admiral's companions on his exploratory flights east of Marie Byrd Land last January.

"Only a fortunate combination of circumstances made the epochal flight possible today, for the little *Bear* had been turned back from southward thrusts repeatedly since she left Little America three weeks ago for the long cruise eastward. Time and again the sturdy barkentine would follow tortuous leads far into the pack, which so jealously guards the Antarctic coast in the Pacific quadrant, only to be stopped by frosty fogs, violent headwinds, or solid ice floes. If she found open water suitable for a take-off of the plane, a snowstorm would make flying impossible or a change in wind would close the lead. Only through patience and persistence, the Admiral advised, could the *Bear* and the plane achieve the Expedition's objective. Ploughing a zigzagging 1,250 mile track, mostly far south of previously explored sea areas, the *Bear* met with almost continuous storms, icebergs, freezing fog and snow. Increasing periods of darkness, certain portent of the approaching winter night, slowed her progress and forced her to drift blindly several hours each night in inky-black, berg-dotted seas. Storms, too, brewed in Antarctic cauldrons, rattled the ship with hail or whitened her decks and rigging with snow for eleven consecutive days. The struggle seemed hopeless then. Yesterday, when the explorers noted signs of land, icebergs increased in size and assumed strange fantastic shapes. Now they hinted of the lofty barrier over the horizon. Sea birds increased in number and included the Wilson petrel, giant Fulmar, and ring-necked penguin. Crab eater and Weddell seals drifted by on ice pans, too sleepy or bored to even raise a head at the *Bear's* intrusion. The sea shallowed from 2,000 to 1,050 fathoms and then the deck watch pointed out an iceberg with a chunk of black rock embedded in its side. A few moments later another berg was passed bearing a jagged streak of volcanic dust. Spirits ran high when a long-sought lee for the seaplane was found between a huge tabular berg and the ice pack, but they were quickly dampened by the time engines could be heated, tanks filled, and the plane swung overside. The lane of smooth water had narrowed perceptibly and, instead of taking off, the plane barely escaped being trapped between the floe and the berg. As it was, she was taxied back

to the ship with difficulty, her pontoons nosing aside great chunks of floating ice. Then, with the plane just swinging aboard, fog shut down with the suddenness characteristic of most Antarctic weather.

"Today dawned bright, however, and the plane was readied in short order and launched. At 12:58 p.m., local time, the plane lifted from the sea and soon after disappeared over the southern horizon. Terse radio messages brought word back to the waiting *Bear* that the coast had been discovered about 190 miles south of the vessel's position, and that the highest point of a mountain range was located about 10 miles farther. But it was not until 4:10 p.m., when the plane returned, that the whole story of the flight was told. After the take-off, the party flew over solid impenetrable ice pack for 100 miles which is as effective a barrier for ships as fog and snow are for airplanes entering this area, and it is an eloquent reason why so many previous expeditions seeking the coast in these longitudes have failed. Then, as far as the eye could see to westward, opened up a great ice-locked sea 40 or more miles broad in a north and south direction. Several miles to the westward was a snow-covered island, lying approximately 110 miles due south of the *Bear* and 30 miles from the bleak and desolate coast. Beyond, the coastline, like that discovered far to the westward last month, was glacier covered and fringed with lofty barrier. Through all this dazzling whiteness rough mountain peaks broke through the surface, lifting their jagged slopes up to possibly 7,500 feet. Beyond, stretched a windswept elevated plateau 2,000 or 3,000 feet high. Although visibility was excellent from the plane at 5,000 feet, and the range could be seen reaching away 100 miles in both easterly and westerly directions, the ice pack to seaward was covered with clouds. There was a brief reconnaissance flight for photographs and hasty sketches and then, with her gasoline supply half exhausted, the plane turned homeward."

IN MEMORIAM

Henry H. Sevier, former Ambassador to Chile (1933-35) died on March 10 at his home in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

George E. Anderson, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on March 17.

Colonel Constant Cordier, former Military Attaché in various South American countries, died on February 24 in Mineola, Long Island.

MAY, 1940

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Trade Agreement Notes

By GRANVILLE WOODARD

LATE in the afternoon of Friday, April 5, 1940, the Senate by a vote of 42 to 37 approved an extension of the Trade Agreements Act for another three year period, or until June 12, 1943. Thus ended several weeks of debate in both the House and the Senate, during which time a score of amendments to the Act were offered, only to be voted down, some, it must be admitted, by very narrow margins. This was particularly true of the amendment which would have required Senate ratification of trade agreements, which was defeated by a vote of 44 to 41.

The President in his message to Congress on January 3, 1940, stated that "the Trade Agreements Act should be extended as an indispensable part of the foundation of any stable and durable peace." Shortly thereafter hearings on H. J. Res. 407, the Joint Resolution to extend the Act, were opened by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, beginning on January 11th and continuing on through February 3rd. The printed record of the hearings comprises three volumes totaling slightly less than 3,000 pages. A fourth volume of 100 pages is devoted to an Index, which provides a guide to the comprehensive range of material submitted covering practically every aspect of the trade-agreements program, and the general field of tariffs and tariff policies in relation thereto.

The record of the Hearings before the Ways and Means Committee is summarized in the fifty page "Report," which forms the basis for the Committee's recommendation to the House of Representatives that the Act be extended. Following several days of active debate and rejection of a number of amendments, the House voted 216 to 168 to extend the Act without amendment for an additional three years.

The bill then went to the Senate where it was referred to the Committee on Finance, which held Hearings during the period February 26th to March 6th inclusive, the printed record of which accounts for almost another thousand pages of testimony. Following the Hearings the Committee on Finance reported the bill back to the Senate with the recommendation that it be passed without amendment. The subsequent debate on the bill in the Senate began on March 25th and ended with the final vote of 42 to 37 on April 5th in favor of extension of the Act without amendment.

Certain interesting facts are revealed in the record of the 1940 Hearings when compared with the Hearings held in 1934 and 1937. More individuals and organizations appeared in favor of the extension of the Act than appeared either in 1934 or 1937. Likewise there was little evidence of new opposition to the trade-agreements program evident at the Hearings, and as a matter of fact some of those groups which formerly expressed strong opposition failed to appear at the 1940 Hearings. Support for the program was expressed by a large number of witnesses; many appeared as individual citizens; others appeared on behalf of women's organizations, peace groups, and organizations representing agriculture, labor, industry and commerce.

An outstanding feature of the country-wide debate with regard to the merits and demerits of the trade-agreements program was the uniformly high percentage of support accorded the program by the editorial columns of the nation's press, which ranged consistently over 80 per cent during the greater part of the time the bill was under consideration by the Congress. Perhaps the greatest significance of the nation-wide support from the press rests in the fact that it has been thoroughly non-partisan. This is likewise true of the large number of individual witnesses appearing at the Hearings, representing as they did membership in both major political parties.



Photograph by George A. Jeffery

Entrance to Consulate building on Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, taken after the first 8-inch snowfall there in 96 years.

COAST GUARD GOOD WILL CRUISE

(Continued from page 252)

ships and local port officials, it was usual to find that arrangements had been made for transporting the commissioned officers, baseball and rifle teams, and, where practicable, liberty parties to the capitals. Advantage was had of various types of transportation, air, bus, and train, always furnished gratis by the Governments or companies operating the services.

Receptions at the Legations were held following calls upon the higher Government officials. Later the splendid hospitality of our Latin neighbors came into play and the ships' officers were recipients of luncheons, dinners, and banquets. After return to the ship, the last day would be given over to entertainments by the ship, usually a luncheon for the port officials, and later on a tea or supper dance. At the open roadsteads and at the Canal Zone, the ship was gotten under way and cruised about during the time given over to dancing. This was found more comfortable from the Mal de Mer standpoint. However, there was always, unfortunately, some casualties among the guests.

Baseball games were played to a row of defeats for the ships down the West Coast and one hundred per cent wins coming up on the East Coast. Rifle matches were won by the Coast Guard, but not always the pistol matches. Great interest was had in the breeches buoy exhibitions by a crack Coast Guard crew. In San Salvador and Managua they transported their equipment inland and gave demonstrations over dry land, hoping that the interested spectators would gather what it was all about, as a man is brought down from the top of the stadium grandstand in the breeches buoy. Where the shark population in the coastal waters was not too great, this same crew gave demonstrations of capsizing and righting their surfboat. This furnished thrills to the inexperienced viewers when the heavy gunwale would crash down into the water amongst the heads of the men who pulled it over, but who, judging its descent nicely, would climb up instantly to right their boat.

At every port the ships were given the most cordial and friendly reception, and not a single unpleasant incident developed anywhere to reflect upon the good will efforts of the cruise. The officers and crew to the last man were imbued with the idea of demonstrating the friendly feeling existing among the North Americans toward people to the south, and that they succeeded is established beyond doubt by the most encouraging reports from our diplomatic

and consular officers. Again, the Coast Guard has lived up to its motto of 150 years, *Semper Paratus*, Always Ready.

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C. GREW

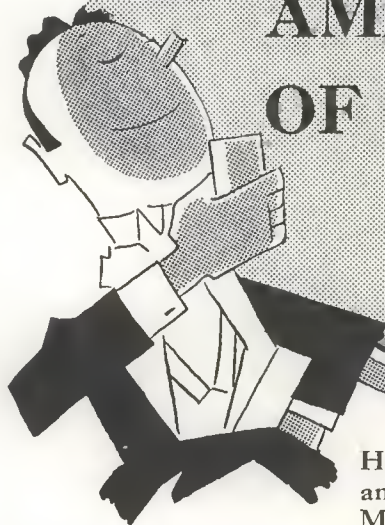
(Continued from page 257)

hard-headed American is becoming remarkably able to distinguish between facts and the most insidious forms of propaganda—our fellow countryman and woman at home is developing an enlightened grasp of world affairs, an enlightened sense of our foreign policy, of the course that should be steered by our Government.

These observations of mine are not based on hearsay. They are based on intimate personal knowledge. Nothing did I enjoy during our stay at home this summer more than the absence of barriers in getting into touch with all sorts and conditions of men, their amazingly replete background, their willingness, nay their eagerness, to discuss public affairs, and the fertility and logic of their imagination or, let us say, their common sense, in mapping out the courses which they would have our country follow: taxi drivers, airplane stewards, the men and women behind the counters in the stores, gasoline station attendants, travelers in the smoking compartments on railway trains, yes, I talked with them all and with a great many higher placed people too in the world of government, scholarship and business.

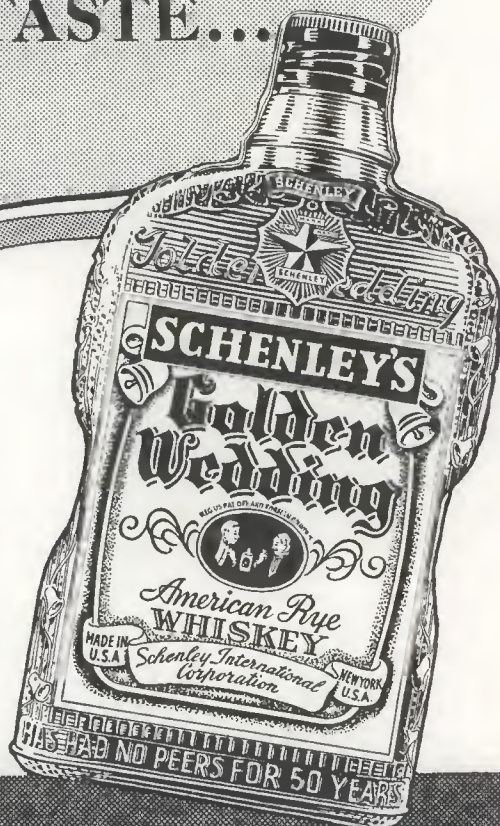
Let me even confide to you that on the long dry motor trip from Boston to our home in New Hampshire there stood, about halfway, an old colonial inn called the "Boots and Saddle." I took that trip many times and since it was summer and the days were hot, it became a matter of simple routine to stop at the "Boots and Saddle" for a little welcome refreshment. Some of the most interesting discussions I had were conducted with my momentary neighbors on the high stools before that ancient bar where the drivers and the passengers on the old colonial coaches used to stop, no doubt for the very same, comparatively innocent, purpose. There were truck drivers and delivery men, commercial travelers and simple tourists. One old truck driver, a fine old fellow in well serviced overalls, was reminiscing on the past when it developed that he used to be the village cop in the town synchronically with my own attendance at school in that same village 47 years before; it also developed that he still remembered having arrested a young urchin of some twelve summers from that same school for some atrocious depredation the precise nature of which had fortunately

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slipped gently into the mists of time; he looked me over carefully but my benign expression and the aging grayness of my hair apparently appeared to satisfy his scrutiny. He didn't know. I did. But the 47-year-old hatchet was quite satisfactorily buried in that wonderful foaming stein of "brown October ale." Generally I didn't tell about my present job; it might have dried up the easy springs of information; but once after some two hours of discussion of the economic situation in the United States with five unknown companions in the smoking compartment of a railway train, one of them turned to me and asked me about the economic situation in Japan. Strictly incognito I said: "How should I know?" "Oh, you can't get away with that, Big Boy; I seen your picture in the papers!" Once again, murder would out! In July I went to the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston for my biennial or triennial strictly-incognito haircut, manicure and chiropody. The manicure girl was pretty and *very* intelligent; she hadn't got to the second finger before she said: "Say, you're doing a swell job in Japan." And the chiropodist was reading John Gunther's "Inside Asia" and we discussed it throughout the session. A farmer up in New Hampshire in our little village lent me a copy of the latest book on Japan.

Do you wonder that I get a tremendous thrill whenever I go home; that I love our country and our people more devotedly and with greater pride as the years go by? Yes, we are coming of age. And what I have been leading up to is this: when you find one hundred and thirty-seven million people, from the baker's boy up to the bank president, taking this intelligent interest in world affairs, knowing the facts, envisaging the future and sufficiently educated and intelligent to formulate reasonable opinions as to what we should do or not do in any given situation, you begin to realize the fabric of which American public opinion is built and you begin to appreciate its force, its tremendous strength, its unassailable power. It is a power, my friends, that is stronger than politics, stronger than political parties, stronger than governments themselves. It is unconquerable.

In youth the romance of foreign lands and seas and peoples drew me easily away from home:

"When all the world is young, Lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, Lad,
And every lass a queen,

It's hey for boot and horse, Lad,
And round the world away,
Young blood must have its course, Lad,
And every dog his day."

That was the call, added to the clarion call of Kipling and Conrad, that sent me roughing-it around the world. (Brief reminiscences.)

And then:

"When all the world is old, Lad,
And all the trees are brown,
And all the sport is stale, Lad,
And all the wheels run down;

Creep home and find your place there.
The poor and maimed among;
God grant you find one face there
You loved when you were young."

I don't believe that the trees can ever become really brown, metaphorically, if we except the glorious autumn brilliance of our New England woods on their way to brownness; I don't believe that the sport can ever become stale or that the wheels can ever run down entirely as long as we are still in the arena of life, determined to carry on; and when I can no longer see a swan in every goose, and a queen in every lass, well, I guess it will then be about time to move on.

But that poignant line about creeping home and finding your place there and finding one face there you loved when you were young! The old faces of our age and generation are passing, alas; the vacancies in the old ranks have increased with every visit home; but the old place there is just as warm as it used to be—warmer, indeed, through the intervening of God's sunshine that has beautified our land through the development and growth and progress that have blessed our people during one short generation; through the maturing appreciation of what the United States of America is progressively able to contribute to civilization by thinking things through and then, and only then, by acting; through the high principles, the fundamental religious beliefs, the enduring faith, the farsighted hope, the abundant and spontaneous charity—both in its conception as love and as exemplifying the spirit of the Good Samaritan—that inherently characterize our people: through these various blessings and conditions the old place at home is warmer as the years go by. The experiences in foreign lands have served only to render the blessings of our own land the more brilliant by comparison.

In the old days when our daughters were still with us we used to observe a little family ceremony when returning from abroad. As the ship came up the bay of New York from the Narrows and passed the old Statue of Liberty we used to gather in the bow and repeat those historic lines from Scott quoted by Edward Everett Hale in "The Man With-



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out a Country" (as a matter of fact it was Edward Everett Hale who married us). Of course you remember them:

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
'This is my own, my native land!'
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on some foreign strand?

If such there be, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his title, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite his title, power and pelf,
The wretch concentred all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown
And double dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

I have returned from our country with a warm glow around my heart, joy in our native land, and pride, greater pride than ever before, in being an American.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 260)

week later for his new post as Vice Consul at Montreal.

Foy D. Kohler, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Athens, accompanied by Mrs. Kohler, sailed from New York City on April 13 on the S. S. *Exeter* for Athens. They visited Washington for about one week at the conclusion of leave.

George D. Hopper, Consul General at Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Hopper, visited Washington for several days beginning on April 11 after spending a month at Miami Beach. They planned to visit in Kentucky en route to Winnipeg.

J. Winsor Ives, until recently Trade Commissioner at Rio, accompanied by Mrs. Ives, visited Washington for several days beginning on April 3 at the conclusion of an extended trade conference detail and home leave, spent latterly at his home in Oak Park, Illinois. They sailed from New York City on April 6 on the S. S. *Vulcania* for his new post as Consul at Lisbon.

Robert Y. Brown, Second Secretary and Consul at San José, visited the Department on March 18 following his arrival earlier in March at New York City from his post. He planned to spend the greater part of April at his home in Dothan, Alabama, and at other points in the South.

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Alfred T. Nester, Consul at Guayaquil, arrived in the United States on March 13 by air from his post on home leave and visited the Department in early April. He planned to return later in April by air to Guayaquil.

Harold B. Minor, until recently Consul at Jerusalem, accompanied by Mrs. Minor and their three-year-old child, arrived in New York City on March 23 on the S. S. *Excalibur* from Jerusalem. They visited relatives in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Des Moines, Iowa, and continued on a motor tour. They planned to visit Washington about June 1 before sailing for his new post as Second Secretary and Consul at Tehran.

Louis H. Gourley, Consul at Kobe, visited the Department for about 10 days in late March before continuing via New York City and Detroit to sail from San Francisco on April 9 on the S. S. *President Coolidge* for Kobe.

George H. Winters, Second Secretary at Mexico City, visited the Department for one week beginning on March 25 and returned by train to Mexico City.

William H. Beck, recently appointed Consul General at Hamilton, Bermuda, sailed for his post on March 19 from New York City after visiting the

Department for several days at the conclusion of home leave.

The mother of Willard L. Beaulac, First Secretary at Habana, died in mid-March at her home in Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Beaulac flew from Habana to Providence and was there when she died.

Harry A. McBride, who resigned from the Foreign Service last year, while serving as Assistant to Secretary Hull, to become Administrator of the National Gallery of Art, has been signally honored by the Liberian Government, which he served in 1918 and 1919 on loan from the Department of State. The Liberian Government named a bridge at Monrovia the "Harry A. McBride Bridge," and it now is open to traffic. It has two spans and is 64 feet long and approximately 18 feet wide.

The Foreign Service Association gave a cocktail party at the Army and Navy Club on April 2 for the members of the Foreign Service School. Aside from F. S. O.'s, a number of persons from both the State and Commerce Departments attended.

The London weekly magazine, *Bystander*, in its issue of February 7, a copy of which has just been seen by the JOURNAL, devoted four full pages to numerous photographs of officers and employes of the combined Embassy-Consulate General offices at London.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 263)

help the Finns and everything else is secondary to this work, in which they all join.

The coldest winter in years has visited the city and found it unprepared as far as ample apartment-house heat is concerned. This is not characteristic of the prudent Swedes, so the "times" were blamed for burst pipes and cold feet. With plenty of good skiing, skating and sledging, this lack of fuel did not worry the young people nor are they the ones to complain for the lack of hot water. Food supplies continue uninterrupted.

A practice blackout was arranged on three moonlight nights with a smoothness of organization that relieved it of a sinister atmosphere. In the open parts of the city one could imagine oneself in a small town at home where the people had gone to bed with the birds and street lights had been turned off to save electricity. Air raid shelters continue to be built throughout the city and many apartment houses are widening cellar windows enough for a passerby to climb in or out in case of necessity.

The renewed regularity of our disrupted mail service is welcome.

LYNN W. FRANKLIN

PARÁ

Dr. Earl N. Bressman, Special Adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, arrived at Belem, Pará, March 1, 1940. After inspecting the new buildings and plant of the *Instituto Agronomico do Norte*, he visited the Ford plantations at Belterra and Fordlandia and returned to the United States March 7 by plane. Dr. Bressman stressed the fact that the purpose of his visit was to obtain a first-hand general impression of the agricultural problems and possibilities of the region. Against this background, specific problems involving the possible cooperation of American technical experts could be considered in a true perspective. Dr. Bressman was particularly impressed with the rapid progress which has been made in the construction of 18 buildings of the *Instituto Agronomico do Norte*. Plans call for a total of 48 buildings costing approximately \$1,500,000 (U. S.) with installations. It is understood that the expenditure is to be spread over the next five years in accordance with the Brazilian Government's plan for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations at five strategic points in Brazil.

T. MULDRUP FORSYTH

MANILA

A glance at the Foreign Service list will indicate to officers who have formerly served at this post

that a considerable change has occurred in the local set-up in the past few months. Whereas one Foreign Service officer, alone in his glory, was previously stationed in Manila, there are now four. Trade Commissioner Steintorf and Assistant Trade Commissioner Schefer are now Consul and Vice Consul, respectively, although their office has not yet been formally amalgamated with the Consulate. "Larry" Salisbury arrived in January to assume his duties in the Office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and our ranks have also been swelled by the advent from Tokyo of Consul General Cameron, who will spend some months leave here prior to his retirement.

In addition to these permanent and semi-permanent members of the local Foreign Service family, a number of officers from other posts in the Far East have touched at Manila in the course of vacation trips, en route to new assignments. Consul General (now Minister) and Mrs. Gauss, with their son, spent most of the month of December in Manila and Baguio. Consul Tower from Nagasaki was here for about a week while Mrs. Tower and their children cruised among the southern Philippine Islands. Paul Paddock, from Batavia, saw more of the islands in ten days than we who live here can hope to see in the course of our assignments. Consul George Merrell, from Harbin, and his sister were welcome visitors for about ten days, presumably absorbing warmth.

THOMAS A. HICKOK.



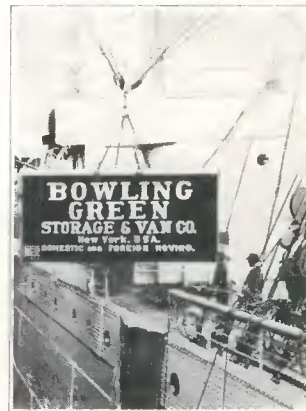
STAFF OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT OTTAWA

Seated, left to right: John Farr Simmons, Counselor; Minister Cromwell; Colonel H. M. Bankhead, Commercial Attaché. Standing: Avery F. Peterson, Second Secretary; Clifford C. Taylor, Agricultural Attaché; Robert English, Third Secretary; David McK. Key, Second Secretary; Oliver B. North, Asst. Commercial Attaché; and Miss Katherine E. O'Connor, Third Secretary.

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Consular Conference at Mexico City, and bystanders, photographed after the placing of a wreath on the Statue of George Washington by Ambassador Daniels on Washington's birthday.

F.S.O. CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY

March 18, 1940

The Conference of Foreign Service Officers in Mexico City opened on February 19, 1940, in one of the large reception rooms in the American Embassy. Ambassador Daniels opened the Conference with an address of welcome. His invited guest, Mr. Ramon Beteta, Mexican Under Secretary for Foreign Relations, delivered an interesting and highly controversial speech.

The sessions continued throughout the week and were attended by officers of the Embassy and the Consulate General, including the Military, Naval, Commercial, and Agricultural Attachés. There were also in attendance the officers in charge of all of the consular posts in Mexico, as well as two representatives of the Department, Messrs. Avra M. Warren and Herbert S. Bursley.

A very comprehensive agenda was covered dealing with practically all the aspects of the duties of Foreign Service officers in Mexico.

One of the most interesting features of the Conference was a brief talk by each consular officer on conditions in his district. The officers stationed in

Mexico City gave similar talks on their respective fields of activity.

Mr. LaVerne Baldwin, Second Secretary at Managua, who was instructed by the Department to attend the Conference, gave a particularly interesting talk on conditions in Central America.

While all of the officers devoted much time to their official duties, there were a number of pleasant social reunions at the Embassy residence and at the homes of Consul General Stewart and others. On Washington's birthday a business session was held only in the morning. Adjournment was followed by a visit to the statue of George Washington where Ambassador Daniels laid a wreath. In the afternoon there was a luncheon at Churubusco attended by all the visiting officers and their wives. This was followed by a series of golf matches, most of which had to be called on account of darkness since the luncheon had been so enjoyably protracted.

The luncheon also served as a *despedida* for Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fuess, and Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Freeman, to whom the Ambassador presented engraved silver trays on behalf of their colleagues in Mexico City who wished them well in their new duties at the Foreign Service School.

THE BOOKSHELF

Political Thought: the European Tradition

(Continued from page 264)

ture. It was owing to this awakening historical sense that Napoleon was accompanied to Egypt by a scientific mission which is perpetuated in that country by the Institut de France.

The chapter on English political thought will be found of particular interest to American readers. Mr. Crossman finds Tom Paine and Edmund Burke as the respective fountain heads of the two streams from which have flowed the political thought distinguishing England and America. While Paine, whom T. Roosevelt so uncritically described as "that dirty little atheist," was the "inspiration of America and France," England, it is pointed out, "remains true to the principles and sentiments of Edmund Burke." Mr. Crossman finds as "the peculiar contribution of Britain to the problems of freedom" that:

"It has up until now been able to retain a really unequalitarian class-system in spite of the introduction of formal political democracy; and by so doing it has preserved a ruling class with a continuity of tradition and a fluidity of membership easily able to adapt itself to the constant changes of political and economic environment. The sense of moral responsibility which inspired that *elite* is the factor upon which British justice and liberty depend, while the sense of security of the mass of citizens enables the *elite* to exert its authority without undue compulsion. The system depends, in short, upon the mutual confidence which exists between the unpolitical masses and the ruling hierarchy.

The superior civilization of France to that of Germany is found by Mayer undoubtedly to be "traced back to the fact of his (the Frenchman) having been subjected to a more prolonged shaping by a superior culture such as was the Roman civilization."

How far present German political thought has departed from some of its greatest thinkers such as Humboldt and Goethe is left for the reader to infer from a reference to the thought of those geniuses. Thus, in remarking that Humboldt "envisaged the true aim of man as the highest and most balanced development of his powers into a whole," Mayer quotes Humboldt as writing "Freedom is the first indispensable condition of this development."

In 1880 Arnold wrote of Goethe, with a prescience no less than that possessed by the subject of his verse:

He took the suffering human race,
He read each wound, each weakness clear;
And struck his finger on the place,
And said: *Thou ailest here, and here!*
He look'd on Europe's dying hour
Of fitful dream and feverish power. . . .

It is as if Arnold had had specifically in mind

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Goethe's letter to Zelter from which an excerpt is given by Mayer:

"Riches and speed are what the world admires. . . . It is indeed a century for capable men, for alert practical men who, possessed of a certain smartness, feel their superiority over the crowd although they are not gifted as regards the highest things. Let us cling as much as possible to the tradition in which we have grown up; we, with perhaps a few others, will be the last of an epoch which will not return again soon."

Stripped of that inevitable nostalgia and eternal *recherche du temps passé*, the thought of Goethe is nevertheless of peculiar relevance to us today. "I cannot blame any man for thinking first of himself," he adds when referring to the displacement of handicrafts by the machine age, "but I should despise myself were I to plunder these good people and watch them go away at last, poor and helpless." Mayer observes, "Only if the organizations of capitalist development might be reconciled with the preservation and promotion of human culture could one look with confidence into the future and Goethe, it is clear, was far from having such confidence."

What is the lesson for the future for the rest of us in the light of Germany? Mayer answers it for us with a degree of optimism which some will find excessive:

"In states such as England, America and France, where civic tradition has had long years in which to develop (in England since 1689 and in France since 1789), the main body of the people can successfully maintain its ground against the danger of the political forces of the State following the tendency of the means of production to become concentrated in the hands of the few. The values of human freedom and personality cannot be abrogated or levelled in these states by any conceivable future social organization because these values are inherent in the common people."

To this reviewer the chapter on *Political Thought in America* seems to be the weakest of all. There must be noted the unaccountable omission of the convening in 1620 of the Virginia House of Burgesses, the first representative assembly on this continent, and a tendency generally to give scant emphasis to the influence of Virginia in the development of American political thought. The author likewise is guilty of the fairly common error of lumping Virginia and (South) Carolina together as representative of a feudal society of large plantations in colonial times. Professor Wertenbaker, a Virginia historian, has long ago exploded this myth, so far as Virginia is concerned, by the publication of the Virginia Quit Rent Rolls for 1704. The average Virginia plantation in the seventeenth century and well into the eighteenth century, with a few notable exceptions in northern Virginia, was comparatively small in extent. As Wertenbaker has established in his *Planters of Colonial Virginia*, the

development of large estates in Virginia until well in the eighteenth century was narrowly limited by factors which made it impossible to obtain an adequate labor supply, such as restrictions upon the slave trade, the insufficient number of indentured white servants and the shortness of their terms, and the unwillingness of freemen to work for wages.

The chapter on Russia entitled "Between Yesterday and Tomorrow" was written in the autumn of 1938. It concludes:

"Two possibilities may be discerned today—either Russia will sink into the morass of Asiatic terrorism, or it will reach its goal of a Russian millenium, and will realize a Russian omni-humanity. . . ."

Is it not time that we had done with utopias and that our efforts should be concentrated on something more likely to be realized than millenia?

Mayer concludes his great synthesis as follows:

"The stoic philosophers were the first to formulate the idea of a homogenous, western, cultural unity. . . . When the Roman Empire fell it was the Catholic Church which transmitted through the centuries the conception of a western community. . . . As Catholicism lost its universal grasp there arose the *national* dynasties of Europe. . . . The era of feudalism could be overcome by the states only through standing armies and a strong, reliable and efficient officialdom; but tasks of this kind could be carried through only by means of the States' own economic initiative. The autarchy of the State and the slackness of European unity were the inevitable consequences of this process."

Yet a vision of the fruitful Europe of the future was seen by Renan, writing to a German scholar, in the midst of the Franco-German War of 1870. Renan is quoted by Mayer as remarking: "I have in mind a Central Authority, a kind of Congress of the United States of Europe which will administer justice to the nations, which will place itself above them and will regulate the principle of nationality by the principle of federation."

Mayor himself sees as the basic elements of the European inheritance "freedom of thought and doctrine; the dignity of the individual; a human responsibility to society and the State."

This is a very important book for our times. No one will read it without profit. We cannot hope to encompass it in its entirety but we may take strength for the future from it.

J. R. C.

AUSTRIA (OCTOBER 1918-MARCH 1919), by David L. Strong, Columbia University Press, 1939, \$4.00.

The author stresses in his preface the difficulty caused by the lack of reliable documentary material and explains that his material is taken in the first instance from Vienna newspapers, verified where possible by parliamentary records, government reports, and other official publications. He

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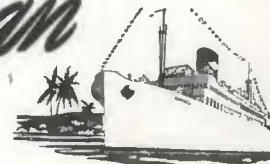
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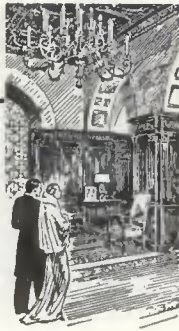
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admits frankly that the work cannot be considered as an exhaustive study for the field is both rich in content and far-reaching in its implications for the history of Europe.

The book deals with the first months of adjustment and reconstruction in Austria from October, 1918, to March, 1919, when the Empire changed to a Republic. The author cites economic and political weaknesses which, intensified by the war, multiplied the Government's current problems, already accentuated by a lack of internal harmony.

With regard to the minorities, the author quoted Professor Redlich, as follows:

"The unfortunate political administration of the Military, the Supreme Command, the General Staff, and General Headquarters contributed more than any other single factor to the political and national breakup of the monarchical machine and its infallible ruin."

To this Dr. Strong comments that in the first place leaders of the oppressed peoples slipped over the frontiers in the early days of the war, there to work out plans for the eventual union of kindred peoples.

The author stresses the despair and disillusionment which resulted from the failure of the provisions of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk to lead to any substantial relief in the stringent food situation then existing in the Empire.

Referring to the new post-war state the author says that one of the most urgent problems was the settlement of boundary disputes with the various succession states, which problems jeopardized the scanty supplies of food and fuel from neighbor states and thus the desperate economic situation took away any vestiges of bargaining power.

The author advances the thesis that certainly the Emperor's policy of conservatism could not have checked indefinitely the growing powers of the minorities and that the World War gave impetus to the forces of disillusion. Considerable space is also devoted to the internal party struggles and vicissitudes of the new Republic and the history of the "Ausgleich" or Compromise with Hungary inaugurated in 1867, which forms a certain background for later developments. Finally it is the author's conclusion that privation coupled with war regimentation caused the Monarchy to split into its component parts on the basis of nationality rather than economic lines.

Irrespective of any conclusions drawn in the book, the material presented will arouse in the reader a keen interest in the problems which resulted from the territorial and boundary changes following the World War.

JOSEPH FLACK.



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ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

Mr. G. Bie Ravndal, retired Foreign Service Officer, has very kindly presented the Foreign Service Association with a copy of "Stories of the East Vikings," published by him in 1938 under the imprint of the Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The book is devoted to an examination of the Scandinavian expansion eastward and includes accounts of the Varings, the Rurikian Dynasty in Russia and the Imperial Varing Guard. The book is a very welcome addition to the Foreign Service Association Library.

VISITORS

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

	<i>March</i>
Robert C. Strong, F. S. O. Training School	5
Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., F. S. O. Training School	5
Donald W. Brown, F. S. O. Training School	5
Arthur B. Emmons, 3rd, F. S. O. Training School	5
Boies C. Hart, Jr., F. S. O. Training School	5
William N. Fraleigh, Naples	5
Delano McKelvey, Toronto	5
Niles W. Bond, F. S. O. Training School	8
William H. Hornibrook, San José	8
R. D. Gatewood, Rio de Janeiro	8
Harold L. Williamson, Guatemala City	11
David M. Clark, Lima	11
Samuel H. Wilcy, Havre	12
Cecil B. Lyon, Santiago de Chile	14
William H. Beck, Hamilton, Bermuda	15
Laura Trice Converse, Manchester	15
Elbridge Durbrow, University of Chicago	16
Charles H. Faust, Tokyo	18
Ernest L. Eslinger, Halifax	18
Robert Y. Brown, San José	18
Louis H. Gourley, Kobe	19
Willard L. Beaulac, Habana	20
Lindsay P. Riley, Glasgow	20
John Farr Simmons, Ottawa	25
George H. Winters, Mexico City	25
Joseph L. Brent, Wellington	26
Walter W. Hoffmann, San Salvador	26
Archer Woodford, Maracaibo	26
Harold B. Minor, Jerusalem	28
	<i>April</i>
Robert M. Scotten, Cindad Trujillo	1
Alfred T. Nester, Guayaquil	1
J. Winsor Ives, Lisle	1
James G. Byington, Torreon	1
Bert Fish, Cairo	2
Foy D. Kohler, Athens	2
L. Randolph Higgs, Helsinki	3
Lester A. Walton, Monrovia	4
Meredith N. Cootes, Port-au-Prince	4
Hugh S. Grant, Bangkok	8
Sarah W. Russell, Tokyo	8
Lillian G. Gardiner, Tokyo	9
Rose H. Everitt, Niagara Falls	9
Rosalind V. Young, Niagara Falls	9
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Teheran	10
Otho T. Colclough, Ottawa	10
George D. Hopper, Winnipeg	11
L. H. Hurteau, Paris	11
Mary M. Hurteau, Paris	11



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