

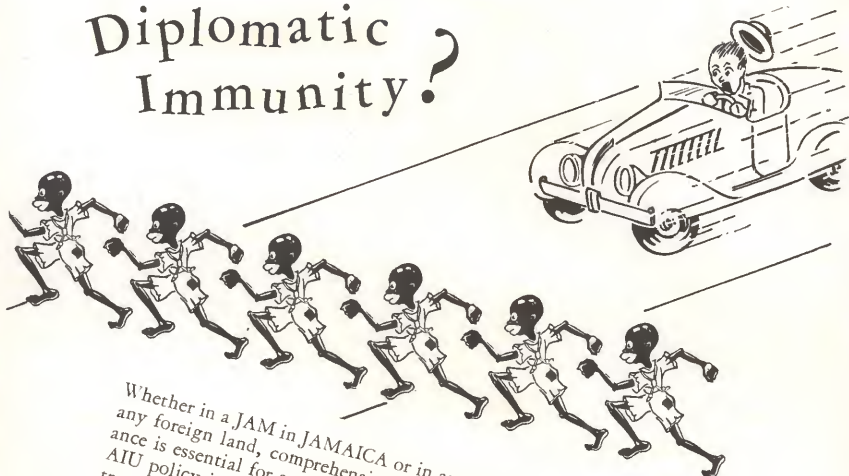
The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 18, NO. 4

APRIL, 1941



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Funnel of the S.S. Brazil

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APRIL, 1941



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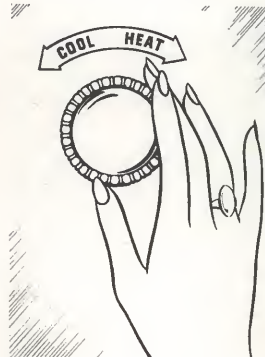
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APRIL, 1941

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1941

The National Resources Planning Board—1941

By VIRGINIA FOX HARTLEY

Editorial Staff, National Resources Planning Board

THE National Resources Planning Board has been designated one of the defense agencies of the Government. As the planning arm of the Executive, it is naturally concerned primarily with the long-time aspects of the defense program—with the effects of this program on the development of resources in the United States. The Board's long-time interest, however, does not preclude attention to the more immediate problems of the defense program as they affect resource use.

In addition to carrying on its normal functions, the Board is now engaged in four major undertakings directly related to the defense program. In cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, the Board is preparing a roster of the scientific and specialized personnel of the Nation. This roster is designed not only to assist the defense agencies in recruiting specialized personnel, but also to prevent, so far as possible, the interruption of valuable work now in progress outside the defense field when equally well-qualified personnel is available for the purposes of the defense program.

Further, the Board is making a study of industrial location with two ends in view. It is assisting the defense agencies in the location of defense industries, and it is working toward the long-range planning of industrial location. Its attack on this problem is not confined to Washington, and companion industrial location studies have been organized throughout the country, in cooperation with

the State planning boards. The Board is also providing consulting services, through its regional offices, to State planning boards in those States where critical problems in relation to land use and community facilities have arisen by reason of the defense program.

Finally, the Board has already begun the study of post-defense problems. This study includes the forecasting of probable conditions in the country at the end of the defense period; the provision of a shelf of public works projects designed to promote resource development, which may be used to offset fluctuations in business activity; and the consideration of such problems as those involved in financing public improvements, demobilization and reemployment, and the conversion of defense plants to peacetime uses.

These defense activities of the Board are in line with its normal planning activities. Within the last decade, planning by government has become a recognized administrative function. Since 1933, State planning agencies have been established in most of the States, and a National Resource Planning Board has been created in the Executive Office of the President.

The first planning agency to appear as part of the Federal administrative structure was the National Planning Board, set up in 1933 by the Administrator of Public Works under authority of title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"to advise and assist the Administrator in the preparation of the 'Comprehensive program of public works' required by the Recovery Act." As the planning concept developed, the National Planning Board was succeeded by the National Resources Board, which, in turn, was succeeded by the National Resources Committee, an independent agency established by executive order to advise the President in relation to the "planned development and use of land, water, and other national resources."

The work of the National Resources Committee was described in considerable detail in the May 1937 issue of the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL*. Since then, this agency has undergone still another change of name, and this time, its position in the administrative structure, its composition, and its functions have also been materially changed. As the National Resources Planning Board it has become one of the six divisions in the Executive Office of the President. It is no longer a Cabinet board, and there has been a shift in its work back to the public works programming emphasis of the original National Planning Board.

Under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1939, the functions of the National Resources Committee and the functions of the Federal Employment Stabilization Office in the Department of Commerce were transferred to the Executive Office of the President, and both the Resources

Committee and the Employment Stabilization Office were abolished. In their place and to administer their functions, a National Resources Planning Board, to be appointed by the President, was established in the Executive Office.

An executive order of September 9, 1939, provided for six principal divisions in the Executive Office: (1) the White House Office, (2) the Bureau of the Budget, (3) the National Resources Planning Board, (4) the Liaison Office for Personnel Management, (5) the Office of Government Reports, and (6) the Office of Emergency Management. The general functions of the Board as set forth in this order are as follows:

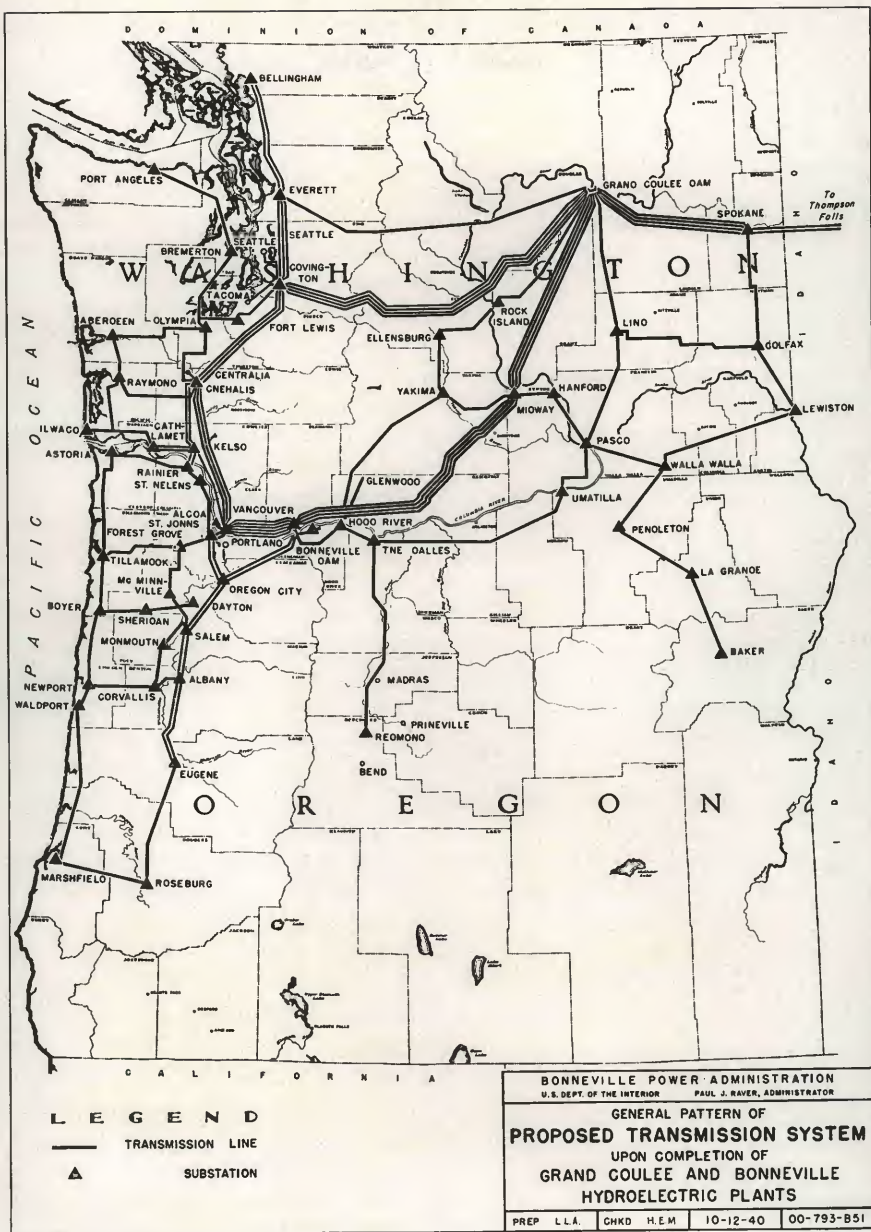
"(a) To survey, collect data on, and analyze problems pertaining to national resources, both natural and human, and to recommend to the President and the Congress long-time plans and programs for the wise use and fullest development of such resources.

"(b) To consult with Federal, regional, state, local, and private agencies in developing orderly programs of public works and to list for the President and the Congress all proposed public works in the order of their relative importance with respect to (1) the greatest good to the greatest number of people, (2) the emergency necessities of the Nation, and (3) the social, economic, and cultural advancement of the people of the United States.



Photograph by Wisconsin Conservation Department

Cut-over timber land in northern Wisconsin



"(c) To inform the President of the general trend of economic conditions and to recommend measures leading to their improvement or stabilization.

"(d) To act as a clearing house and means of coordination for planning activities, linking together various levels and fields of planning."

These functions are purely advisory. The Board reports to the President; its reports are frequently forwarded by him to the Congress; but while the Board may make recommendations, it has no power to force their adoption. Nor does it have anything to do with the carrying out of its recommendations once they are accepted. It is not an "action" agency, and it has no authority to determine policy. Its studies and reports take the form of either confidential memoranda or published documents transmitted to the President.

Direction of the Board's activities comes from mandatory legislation, from the President, or from within the Board itself. That is, the Board is required to perform certain functions under the Employment Stabilization Act—to prepare a six-year program of public works, for example. The President has vested it with certain responsibilities by executive order and, in addition, requests the Board to undertake specific studies from time to time. Finally, the Board itself, the directors of its staff work, or one of its technical committees may decide that a certain problem requires investigation if the Board is to carry out its functions properly.

The National Resources Planning Board, as now constituted, consists of three members, Frederic A. Delano, *Chairman*, Charles E. Merriam, and George F. Yantis, representing widely separated sections of the country.

Both Mr. Delano and Dr. Merriam had been members of the National Resources Committee and its predecessor agencies, while Mr. Yantis was Chairman of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission. Two Advisors, Henry S. Denison and Beardsley Ruml, who were also associated with the old National Resources Committee, sit with the Board from time to time. The Board functions on a part-time basis, meeting on an average of twice a month. It is assisted by a group of technical committees and by a staff under the direction of Charles W. Eliot, who served as Executive Officer, in turn, for the National Planning Board and its successors and is now Director of the National Resources Planning Board.

The Board's permanent staff is not large and is divided among Washington and ten regional offices. When special studies are undertaken, the staff may be enlarged temporarily by engaging from outside the Government or by borrowing from other Federal agencies experts in the particular subject under

consideration. The Board also maintains a "Panel of Consultants," who are called upon to assist the Board when matters in their special fields are before the Board for consideration.

Finally, there is a group of technical committees to advise the Board and to give direction to the staff work in specific fields. There is, for example, a Land Committee and a Water Committee, an Industrial Committee and a Science Committee. Other committees function from time to time in connection with special studies. These technical committees are made up of representatives of the various Federal agencies concerned and of specialists in the particular field from outside the Government.

In continuing the work of the National Resources Committee and in carrying out the functions it inherited from the Federal Employment Stabilization Office, the National Resources Planning Board has organized its activities into three general divisions—business and employment trends, public works programming, and resource development policies—each under the supervision of an assistant director.

There has been a conscious effort on the part of the Government in the last ten years to use public works to offset the effects of a decline in business activity. This was the purpose behind the "comprehensive program of public works" required by the Recovery Act and also the purpose behind the earlier Federal Employment Stabilization Act, which established the Federal Employment Stabilization Board—later to become the Federal Employment Stabilization Office. A major part of the National Resources Board's work now relates to this endeavor.

The functions of the Federal Employment Stabilization Office, as defined in the Employment Stabilization Act, were, briefly, "to advise the President from time to time of the trend of employment and business activity and of the existence or approach of periods of business depression and unemployment in the United States or in any substantial portion thereof" and "to cooperate with the construction agencies in formulating methods of advance planning." The Act further provided for the preparation of six-year advance plans of public works by each of the Federal construction agencies, such plans to be kept up-to-date by annual revisions, and reported to the Federal Employment Stabilization agency and to the Bureau of the Budget. The National Resources Planning Board, therefore, is now responsible for studying and reporting on business and employment trends and, in cooperation with the construction agencies and the Bureau of the Budget, for formulating a continuing six-year program of public works.

To carry out its function of reporting on economic trends, the Board, in cooperation with other interested Government and private agencies, has established a current reporting service. It is also attacking the problem of business and employment stabilization from a variety of angles, including the study of such important contributing factors as long-range work and relief policies, capital requirements, consumer standards and habits, technological change and unemployment, migration and economic opportunity, and hemispheric and international developments.

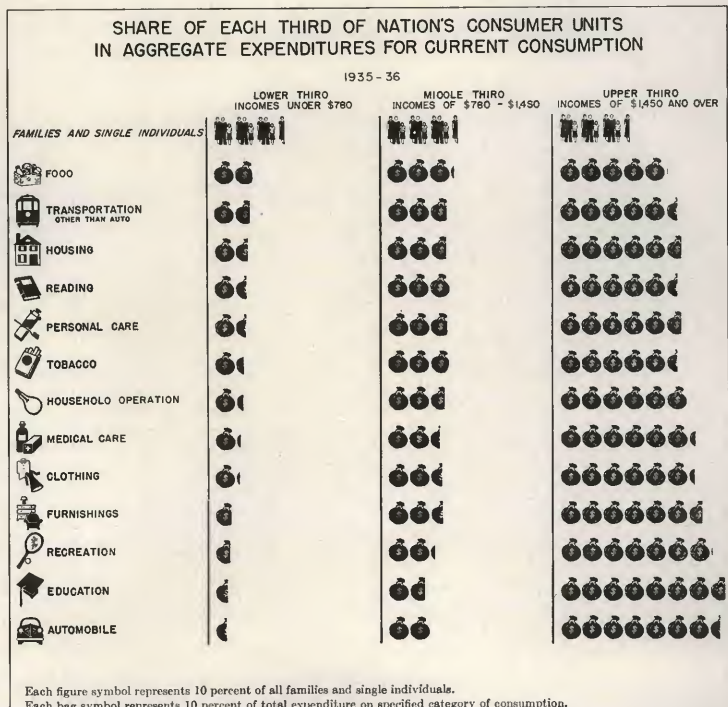
In the field of public works, the Board is not only engaged in the preparation of a continuing six-year Federal program but is also encouraging and assisting the State and local governments to prepare similar public works programs. Such programming involves the evaluation of proposed construction projects to determine, first, whether they warrant the expenditure of public funds and, second, the order in which they should be undertaken. This process provides an opportunity for ensuring that those projects are undertaken first that are most essential to national, regional, State, or local development plans and that any conflicts with such plans or between projects are resolved before a given project is put under construction.

The existence of a six-year program of public works, annually renewable as old projects are completed, provides a reservoir of desirable projects, scheduled

for construction in the order of their urgency, with the possibility of hastening or delaying their construction as public works expenditures are increased or decreased in response to fluctuations in business activity. A detailed analysis of the economic effects of the Federal public works expenditures from 1933 through 1938, sponsored by the Board, has given some indication of how effective public works expenditures on the scale of those of recent years can be in offsetting a decline in business activity, and of what procedures should be followed to make them most effective.

In line with the findings of this report, the Board is continuing its investigation of the possibility of providing for the advance investigation and designing of projects, acquisition of sites, authorization of projects, appropriation of funds, and agreements on the extent, type, and conditions of Federal aid.

(Continued on page 232)



Prepared by the National Resources Committee

Home Leave at Government Expense For American Foreign Service Employees

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION ON

H. R. 3297

A Bill to Amend the First Paragraph of Section 22 of the Act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1210)

FEBRUARY 18, 1941

... Statement of Charles B. Hosmer, Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State, State Department, Washington, D. C.:

MR. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, during the past 4 years I have come before this committee quite a number of times, and as provided in the Foreign Service Act, after serving my 4 years in the Department here in Washington, I am soon to be sent out into the field.

MR. JOHNSON. If the gentleman will yield, I want to express our regret that he is going into the field, for we have appreciated all of his very splendid contacts with the committee in the past, and we would like to have them continue in the future. You have been most helpful to our committee and it will be difficult, I am sure, for the State Department to find one who will measure up to the fine record you have made.

MR. HOSMER. I appreciate the very kind re-

mark of the gentleman. My many contacts with this committee during the period of my assignment have been extremely pleasant. No contacts or associations here in Washington have been more pleasant than those I have had with this committee.

I might state, gentlemen, that I have been given a very interesting assignment.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you tell us, please, what that assignment is, Mr. Hosmer?

MR. HOSMER. Yes, sir. I have been assigned to the post of inspector of diplomatic missions and consulates in the Western Hemisphere.

THE CHAIRMAN. You mean this hemisphere, do you not?

MR. HOSMER. Yes, sir; that is right, Mr. Chairman, this hemisphere. I do want to say just a word of appreciation for the understanding I have found in this committee and the generous cooperation you have always given us.

THE CHAIRMAN. I just want to remark here that while it may, in the long run, prove to be good

AN ACT*

To amend the first paragraph of section 22 of the Act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1210).

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first paragraph of section 22 of the Act of February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 17), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. That the Secretary of State is authorized, whenever he deems it to be in the public interest, to order to the United States on his statutory leave of absence any Foreign Service officer or American employee who has performed three years or more of continuous service abroad: *Provided*, That the expenses of transportation and subsistence of such officers and employees and their immediate families in traveling from their posts to their homes in the United States and return, shall be paid under the same rules and regulations applicable in the case of officers and employees going to and returning from their posts under orders of the Secretary of State when not on leave: *And provided further*, That while in the United States the services of such officers and employees shall be available for trade conference work or for such duties in the Department of State as the Secretary of State may prescribe, but the time of such work or duties shall not be counted as leave."

*As signed by the President on March 17, 1941.

administrative procedure, it seems to me that it interferes, at least for the time being, with the operation of things here in Washington, to take a man as capable and valuable as yourself away from the work that you were doing and assign you to the post that you mentioned. You have become extremely valuable in your work, and it seems to me that you could continue to be of greater service in your present capacity than in your new one, which could easily be filled by someone else in the Department who could be spared better than you could in these days.

MR. KEE. May I join my colleagues in this expression of appreciation of the splendid services rendered by Mr. Hosmer to the Foreign Affairs Committee during the course of many years. At his every appearance before us he has not only been always the same courteous and congenial gentleman, but, because of his long experience, his wide information and his profound knowledge of the questions under consideration, his services to the committee have been of the greatest value. I very greatly regret that another assignment will take him away from his present field, but I know that he will carry with him, wherever he goes, the respect, the gratitude, and the very best wishes of every member of this Committee.

MR. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, at this point I would also like to add a word of praise concerning Mr. Hosmer's work. He has certainly been of great assistance to the committee on each of his many appearances before us and the committee is indebted to him for the accurate and reliable information which he has always furnished. I know that we will all be extremely sorry to learn of his transfer to the field service.

MR. HOSMER. I thank you very much for your reference to me. However, the Department has found it an excellent policy to restrict the assignments of Foreign Service officers to the Department to periods of 3 or 4 years. It is true, undoubtedly, that after a Foreign Service officer has become familiar with certain duties in the Department of State that there may be a temporary period during which his successor will not be able to function as rapidly as the officer who has been replaced. The advantage of this rotation of Foreign Service officers, nevertheless, has been found to be in the interests of the Department, the Foreign Service, and the Government as a whole. I may mention as a strong reason for this policy the fact that it is desirable that as large a number of Foreign Service officers as possible may have an opportunity to serve in the Department of State and to acquire an intimate knowledge of its practices and procedures. This policy

also precludes the retention in the Department of State for a protracted period of any particular Foreign Service officer, or group of Foreign Service officers, that would in time be detrimental to the Service in the sense that the officers in the field would feel that they did not have the same opportunities as those officers serving in the Department.

THE CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Hosmer. May I state here, that the Chair heartily agrees with all that has been said about the value of your services to the Foreign Affairs Committee. On behalf of the entire membership of the committee I want to thank you for the splendid spirit of cooperation which you have always shown and which has made your appearances here before the committee a series of pleasant experiences which have resulted in our obtaining very full and complete information on the matters about which you testified. We are very sorry to see you transferred to the field service, but want to extend you our very best wishes for your continued success in your new assignment.

Mr. Davis.

Statement of Nathaniel P. Davis, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration, State Department

MR. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this bill is to remove a discrimination in existing legislation against subordinate officers and employees of the Foreign Service in the matter of leaves of absence with permission to visit the United States. Ever since the enactment of the act of February 23, 1931, the Foreign Service Act, the Department has been enabled within the amounts appropriated for the purpose to order to the United States on statutory leave at Government expense those Foreign Service officers stationed at far distant posts who have served continuously for 3 years or more abroad.

As a matter of fact, the law authorizes the Secretary of State, in his discretion, and, of course, within the limits of funds provided, to order any such officer on his leave to the United States after more than 3 years of service abroad. But the funds appropriated for the purpose, and the limitation written into the appropriation act each year, have never been adequate to bring home everybody and, as a matter of fact, it is not necessary that it should be so, but the officers at the far distant posts have benefited by this act for nearly 10 years now. The area which we consider as far distant has gradually been expanded until now we bring home officers stationed in the Far East and in all of Asia, in all of Africa, in all of the continent of South America, that is, south of Panama, and in all of eastern Europe. In the last two fiscal years we have also been able to go into some parts of western Europe and

bring home officers who had been 3 years or more in Scandinavia, and during this last winter those in England, who have been taking the gaff there ever since the war started. So far as the higher officers are concerned, I think the situation is now corrected.

MR. JOHNSON. May I ask the gentleman a question right there?

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes.

MR. JOHNSON. As I understand it, under existing law career officers can be given the right to be brought home, but this act is enlarged so that the subordinate officers may be given the same treatment and afforded the same opportunity in the discretion of the Secretary of State?

MR. DAVIS. That is correct; yes, sir.

MR. JOHNSON. What does the present act say? Does it limit it to career officers?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

MR. JOHNSON. Read that part of it, so that we can get it clearly in mind.

MR. DAVIS. The present act reads:

The Secretary of State is authorized, whenever he deems it to be in the public interest, to order to the United States on his statutory leave of absence any Foreign Service officer or vice consul of career who has performed three years or more of continuous service abroad: *Provided*, That the expenses of transportation and subsistence of such officers—

The rest is just the same.

THE CHAIRMAN. I wish you would read at the same time just who these people are. In this report or letter of the Secretary of State he mentions who these people are. They are people who are doing very special work and very confidential work.

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Would you care to read that?

MR. DAVIS. I shall be very glad to explain that to you, Mr. Chairman. Before I do that, I would like to make one other general remark, and that is that this question of extending the home-leave privilege to certain of the noncareer personnel has been under consideration in other places and at various times, and the Appropriations Committee has taken the matter up on its own initiative. In the summer of 1939 a number of members of the subcommittee in charge of the State Department appropriation bill made a trip to Europe. On their return from that trip they submitted a report which they incorporated in the hearings of the State Department appropriation bill for 1941, and I would like to read into the record a part of that report dealing with this subject. It is found on page 15 of the printed hearings of the State Department appropriation bill for 1941, and reads as follows:

We are convinced more than ever before that as a matter of policy it is to our best interest as a government to insist that our representatives abroad be imbued with the true American spirit and attitude, and that environmental proc-

esses not be allowed to alter the nature and type of our representatives once they have become settled in foreign lands. Not only should this policy be directed to the career Foreign Service officers, but to our mind some provision should be adopted by Congress, and made a part of our law, that will provide a means whereby noncareer vice consuls and clerks in our foreign posts are enabled to return to the United States at periodical intervals in order that they may be reorientated with the spirit of Americanism. Particularly is this need made manifest with respect to vice consuls or clerks whose positions cause them to come into frequent contact with the American public and foreign government officials or who hold supervisory or responsible positions. At this time the law does not provide for any financial arrangement that will facilitate the return of these classes of employees to the United States on home leave. It is hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House will see fit to explore this question with a view to determining the wisdom of liberalizing our policy. Our representatives abroad must look American, speak American, and act American if we are to have proper representation as Americans.

MR. JOHNSON. Would the gentleman yield?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

MR. JOHNSON. Who wrote that report?

MR. DAVIS. That was the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, in charge of the State Department appropriation bill.

MR. JOHNSON. They went abroad, and as a result of their study they made that report?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Why did not a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs go abroad and make that report?

MR. DAVIS. I would be very glad if they would go abroad and make such a report, Mr. Chairman.

MR. EBERHARTER. Is that the unanimous report of the subcommittee, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; it is.

THE CHAIRMAN. Just in line with that, in this letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull he says this:

It is considered that the extension of this provision to enable other American employees, who are not Foreign Service officers, to be brought home will serve a similar useful purpose in enabling them to keep in touch with what is being thought and done in the United States.

Now, this also includes the families, does it not?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. May I ask right at that point, has any provision been made, or has any change been made in the law that was rather drastic regarding families accompanying or preceding an officer when he was transferred? In other words, must they accompany an officer, or how is that done now?

MR. DAVIS. When an officer is ordered to a post abroad, or if he is ordered home on leave, his family can precede him provided they do not start the journey until after the travel order has been issued. For example, suppose we ordered the consul general

in Shanghai to come home. Once we have ordered him to come home his family may precede him, and he himself may not be able to get away for 2 or 3 months.

THE CHAIRMAN. Has the Comptroller General withheld payment of transportation for the sending of their effects home?

MR. DAVIS. I see what you are getting at there, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes.

MR. DAVIS. What you have in mind, Mr. Chairman, is the problem that has arisen as a result of the war, and it is now in the process, I think, of being corrected. Under the existing law the Government pays the cost of transportation of an officer when he is sent to a post abroad. Say he is sent to London, the Government pays his transportation cost and the cost of the transportation of his family. Now, if he is transferred from London to some other post, say Buenos Aires, the Government pays his transportation costs and the transportation costs of his family, but so long as he is at London the Government would not pay the transportation costs of his family in coming back home to the United States, unless he also were being ordered to the United States.

When the war started we had a problem in that respect, being under the necessity of evacuating families of our officers who were in the war zone. We had no authority under the existing law to order that family to come home and pay their expenses and pay their transportation, nor could we bring home the household effects of that officer, so that when the wife got home here she had to set up housekeeping as best she could. We have asked for a change of language in the appropriation bill which will make that possible after July 1, 1941.

THE CHAIRMAN. How about a case like this: Suppose you were stationed in a South American country, and you were ordered to Spain.

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. And there was a boat leaving on a certain date, that you wanted to send your family on to your new post, and that you wanted to remain there to finish up the work.

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, up to the present time the Comptroller General has held that those vouchers for transportation would not be paid because the family preceded you home.

MR. DAVIS. No, sir, Mr. Chairman; he permits it as long as the family does not depart until the travel order has been issued. What he has objected to is a man hearing by the grapevine that he is going to be transferred to some place else, and then sending

his family along before he has been ordered to proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN. Proceed with your statement, Mr. Davis.

MR. DAVIS. Coming back to the question, the leave situation is now pretty well in hand so far as the career officers are concerned.

MR. JOHNSON. What is the difference between a career and a noncareer officer?

MR. DAVIS. A career officer is a man who has entered the Foreign Service by examination and who has been appointed to the Foreign Service as an officer exclusively, and who is subject to promotion in the Foreign Service, right on up through the ranks. A noncareer officer is a person who is commissioned as a vice consul. Usually he is a clerk in the Foreign Service and is paid as a clerk, and he is not subject to promotion through the ranks in the Foreign Service. Now, you gentlemen all know that at a great many of these smaller consular posts we have in charge regularly and permanently a non-career officer, that is, a man who is paid as a clerk, but who is commissioned as vice consul and is in charge of that office. In this community he is just as much a representative of the United States, of course in a smaller way, as an ambassador is in a big way.

MR. JOHNSON. And more so in a practical way.

MR. DAVIS. And more so, in a practical way, and everybody in town knows him as the American consul. He is the fellow who keeps the flag flying there and represents the United States.

MR. RICHARDS. They do not come under the general policy of shifting and changing as the career officers do?

MR. DAVIS. No, sir; not to the same extent, but they are moved about from time to time.

MR. RICHARDS. They have a service of their own, do they not?

MR. DAVIS. That is what it amounts to; yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Their work is very confidential at times?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; their work is very confidential. They may be in charge of an office, even in the larger offices. You could have in a large consulate a noncareer vice consul who is in charge of the immigration section, and everybody who wants to come to the United States, who comes into the consulate, comes to see him, and he is the representative of the United States, and he is the man they deal with and look to and say, "Well, here is the United States Government we are dealing with." Then, in the big embassies you have the code clerks, who are not commissioned as vice consul in those places, but who do perform very important and very

confidential work and handle the most confidential type of work we have.

MR. EBERHARTER. Are they code clerks?

MR. DAVIS. No, sir; not all of them—

MR. RICHARDS. Why do they not have the same opportunity for advancement that the career people have?

MR. DAVIS. If they pass the examination they have. They are given the examination, and if they take it and pass it they are promoted into the career service.

THE CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the examination?

MR. DAVIS. The entrance examinations for the Foreign Service are open to young men and young women under 35 years of age. They are held at various places in this country, covering a period of 3 days. There is a 3-hour session in the morning, and a 3-hour session in the afternoon for 3 days, in which they are examined on international law, economics, history, foreign languages, English, commercial geography, and all sorts of subjects that will be helpful and that a man should know something about in the Service.

THE CHAIRMAN. That is the mental examination. What about the other examination?

MR. DAVIS. That is the written examination, and those candidates who pass that examination are then brought to Washington, and they are given an oral examination before a board of examiners set up in the Department of State, usually consisting of seven, in order to pass on a man's fitness, personality, appearance, and so forth, on top of the mental qualifications he has shown in passing the written examination. A man who has served in the Foreign Service as a clerk for a period of 5 years and has a satisfactory record may be permitted to take an oral examination without the written examination. They have that preference over the men coming in from the outside in that they are excused from taking the written examination.

MR. JOHNSON. After 5 years' experience in the Service they may take the oral examination?

MR. DAVIS. Yes. If they make a passing mark they served satisfactorily for 5 years and demonstrated their fitness in the Service.

MR. RICHARDS. That is a good deal like a non-competitive examination under the civil service, is it not?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, if they make a passing mark they go on the eligible list, and all those who get a passing mark get in. Now, those fellows are the ones to whom we want to give this privilege of being ordered home on leave. We feel that, to all practical

purposes, they are in the same position as our career officers, and it is an unfair discrimination against them. Personally I think it is just as much in the interest of the Government that we bring those fellows home occasionally and keep them in touch with things here in the United States and our way of thinking as it is for the Government to bring the career men home. Also while they are here we can make use of them for trade-conference work just as we do make use of career officers when they are home, by sending them around the country to district offices of the Department of Commerce, where local men who are interested in trade in various countries can come and work out their problems with them. The Department of Commerce works out a schedule for its various offices, and if a man comes up from Brazil, for example, they send him to one of those places where they know they are interested in trade with Brazil.

MR. RICHARDS. These noncareer men are eligible for examination to become career men?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

MR. RICHARDS. Now, the noncareer men as such are selected through an examination of a different type, are they not?

MR. DAVIS. No, sir; there is no formal examination for the noncareer men. Clerical employees in the Foreign Service are selected by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in the Department. In general, we follow about the same standards that the Civil Service Commission does, but there is no formal civil-service examination. It is done on the basis of personal interview, and then we check up on their references carefully, and then for the past 2 years we have been able, through a change in the law, when we select a man, to take him on for a probationary period for a couple of months in the Department, give him some training, and look him over to see if he is suitable.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you believe that this legislation is urgent at this time?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; I do. I think it is urgent, and because of the war situation in the world, I think it is more important than ever that we bring our people home. You station a man in almost any country in Europe today, and also in the Far East, and he is just saturated with the propaganda of that local country, because his news, his movies, and everything he sees or hears is tinted or colored deliberately to promote the point of view of that particular nation. I think it is more important than ever before to bring them out of that every once in awhile and to bring them home, to give them a breathing spell and let them see what the United

(Continued on page 223)

Time by Air to Latin America

By ROY E. LARSON, President of Time Magazine

ON or about May 1st, *Time*, the weekly news magazine, will commence publication of a special international Air Express Edition in English—the world's first magazine to be delivered by plane.

English speaking people throughout the world, particularly Americans, share more than a language. They share the tradition of a free press, an honest press. They demand to know the truth. And today, when the events of a week can change the history of a decade, they have a new and imperative necessity—they must know the truth quickly.

Time, already the fastest printed magazine in the United States, accepts this world-wide challenge.

Commencing with the first issue, the territory to be served will be Latin America, including Cuba and Mexico, also Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone. *Time Air Express* will now make it possible for subscribers and newsstand buyers in cities as far south as Santiago and Buenos Aires to receive their copies on or before the date of publication on *Time's* cover—a saving of as much as three weeks over present delivery schedules. A similar service to Alaska, to Hawaii and the Philippines is in prospect, and further extension to other countries throughout the world will be undertaken as soon as circumstances make it possible.

The greatest problem is cost. Heretofore, air-mailing a year of *Time* to South America cost about \$272. A Maharajah in India to whom *Time* is delivered by air every week, pays the bare costs—\$585.60 for one year's subscription. The subscription rate of the new Air Express Edition will be \$10 a year.

Clearly, it is a venture unlike any other in magazine publishing, necessitating new techniques adapted to new realities of air transportation.

Without the facilities of Pan American Airways and their splendid cooperation such an undertaking would be unthinkable. A new fleet of Pan American planes now makes available the necessary carrying capacity. The edition will be printed on special lightweight stock, on presses specially designed for such printing.

The cost of distributing a magazine is usually less than one-fourth the cost of printing. The cost of distributing *Time Air Express* will be more than the whole printing bill.

Of *Time Air Express*, Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State writes:

"By adapting its special edition to air delivery, *Time* has virtually created a new medium of communication and information. In the other American republics and other countries, there will be nothing remotely like it. I think that this step will do a great deal to promote the right kind of knowledge of each other on the part of all the Americas."

At the start, there will be some twenty thousand copies of *Time Air Express* flown to subscribers and newsstands buyers, mostly in Latin America.

INTERAMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE IN HABANA

The Inter-American Bar Association, founded in Washington at the Eighth American Scientific Congress on May 16, 1940, scheduled its first conference at Habana for March 24-28, 1941. Addresses were to be delivered by outstanding jurists and leaders of the Bar of the American nations and there was to be roundtable discussions on such subjects as:

Customs Restrictions, Commercial Treaties and Trade Agreements.

Nationality Laws—Immigration and Naturalization.

Air Law and Telecommunication Laws.

Inter-American Legal Documentation.

Aid in National Defense by the Organized Bar in the Several Countries.

NAVAL INSTITUTE NAMES ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27—The United States Naval Institute announces that its prize essay contest has been won by Robert McClintock, with an essay entitled "The Diplomacy of a Two-Ocean Navy." McClintock will receive \$300, a gold medal and a life membership in the Naval Institute.

Honorable mention was awarded to David W. Kendall for his essay, "American Sea Power: 1941 and Beyond."—*Washington Post*.



Photo American Airlines, Inc.

Union Station of the Air is New York's new \$5,000,000 airline terminal. Situated in midtown Manhattan, this six-story Indiana limestone edifice houses the ticket terminals of major airlines. Passengers will leave from here by coach to LaGuardia Field. Air lines using the terminal include American Airlines, United Air Lines, TWA, Pan-American Airways, Canadian Colonial, and Eastern Air Lines.

"Union Station" for Airlines Opened in New York *

THE world's first "union station of the air," metropolitan terminal handling all arrivals and departures of air passengers in New York City, was opened for business this month.

The new Airlines Terminal, located at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, across the street from Grand Central Station, world's busiest railroad station, is another milestone along the path of airline progress which in 15 years has made air transportation a vital and fundamental factor in American life.

Built at a cost of \$5,000,000, the terminal will house the traffic departments or other offices of

seven major airlines whose passengers go through New York. It is estimated that a minimum of 1,000,000 passengers in and out, will utilize the terminal during its first year.

Combining the schedules of the six airlines whose airplanes operate out of New York City, there are more than 100 arrivals and departures daily, schedules of which will begin or end at the terminal. There are 41 flights daily between New York and Chicago, 40 flights daily between Washington and New York and 24 daily to and from Philadelphia, in addition to scores of others to Boston, Montreal and even Lisbon, Portugal. A total of 20 of the flights which leave New York daily operate through to the

*From the *Douglas Airview*.

Pacific coast.

The entire structure, plans of which were first launched in 1937, was built for efficiency of operation. High speed conveyor belts have been installed to carry baggage and parcels; a pneumatic tube system for urgent messages communicates with all offices; six "levelators," giant elevators, transport airport cars and busses from garages beneath the ground to loading stations and the street. In addition, the terminal is one of the most important telephone and teletype centers in the city, with thousands of miles of wires converging on reservations offices on upper floors.

Although utility was the number one consideration in the construction of the six-story terminal building, close on its heels came beauty. Most impressive of the decorative schemes for the building is the 30 foot high mural consisting of a map of the world in the entrance to the building.

The main rotunda, waiting room and ticket offices, has gold stainless steel walls and at each end of the 150-foot room is a Rene Chambellan sculpture, cast in aluminum, symbolic of flight. Topping the building is an airport beacon with its alternating green and amber light, flanked by two stylized eagles and supporting the flagpole, an 80-foot stick of Oregon pine.

Asked why he chose the hefty Oregon pine instead of a steel pole, John B. Peterkin, the architect, said: "I have a prejudice against what looks like a piece of jointed iron plumbing. I had to look all over town for this perfect piece of wood, and I finally found it in a yacht builder's yard destined for life

aboard a ship as a mast."

Five airlines, American, Eastern, Pan American, TWA and United, joined to form the corporation which launched and operates the terminal. In addition, Canadian Colonial Airways and Northwest Airlines use terminal facilities.

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR INTENSIVE TRAINING IN PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH

Increasing interest in diffusing knowledge of languages is evidenced by a notice that The American Council of Learned Societies has been enabled by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to offer during the summer of 1941 two intensive language courses, one in Portuguese and the other in Spanish. The courses will be of nine weeks' duration and will be held on the campus of the University of Wyoming at Laramie from June 23 to August 22.

BIRTHS

HAWLEY. A daughter, Linda Sweet, was born on March 8 in Detroit, Michigan, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franklin Hawley. Mr. Hawley is Vice Consul in Hankow.

MCCLINTOCK. A son, John Martin, was born on January 4 in Helsinki to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mills McClintock, where Mr. McClintock is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Incoming passengers at New York Airlines Terminal come into the first basement for unloading and receiving their baggage. Here is a coach descending with its passengers while an empty limousine goes down to the second basement, where it is driven onto the "levelator." Congestion is avoided by having separate basements for these two purposes.

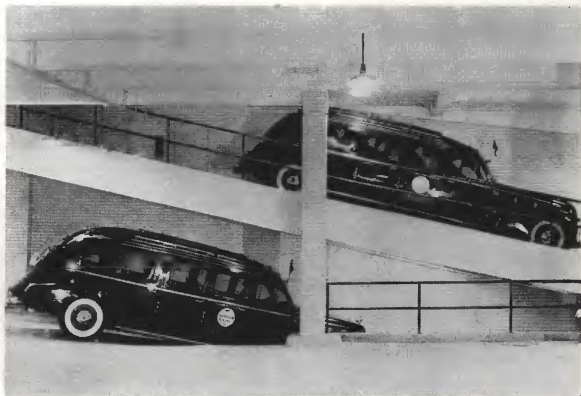


Photo American Airlines, Inc.

Simple Leave

By THOMAS A. HICKOK, *Consul, Manila*

*This Story Received Honorable Mention
in the Journal Manuscript Competition*



Iranian Traveler

Photo by H. S. Villard

MY SUBCONSCIOUS mind recoiled in protest at the din which was drawing me out of my pleasant sleep in the rear seat of Streeper's sedan. Gradually, and then more rapidly, I became aware that the car was no longer moving; that unshaven faces, topped by ragged turbans over shaggy hair, were peering at me through every window; that fists were pounding on the glass, hands were pulling at doors, and that my ears were being assaulted by blaring noise of raucous voices, shots, the pounding of horses' hooves, and the resistance of the car to the attempts being made upon it. In fact, we were being held up—three American Foreign Service officers in the mountains of Iran.

It is true that we had been warned. Streeper, Thiel and I, with Streeper's servant, had set out from Baghdad the previous morning and had intended to drive all night in order to reach Teheran as soon as possible. But at about midnight we had been stopped at a police post and had been told that we could not proceed until the next morning because of the presence in the mountains ahead of a band of tribesmen from the province of Luristan. The vigorous Lurs, it seemed, were indulging in a minor gesture of independence to show that they could not be controlled by the central government in Teheran.

Even with this warning, however, we had not believed that we would be involved. Our car was flying the American flag and we were on a well-guarded road. We had set out at dawn, and now we were being forced to leave the dubious protection of the car and to put ourselves in the hands of the very unengaging persons outside.

No sooner had I crawled out than I was seized by several of the bandits who fought with one another to get my various articles of clothing, my watch, my money and the other objects which were dis-

tributed about my person. I found myself standing shoeless and stockingless and with only khaki shorts and a blue shirt to separate me from the gaze of the world. Soon our baggage was out in the road, our bags were broken open and our possessions were being seized by any of the Lurs who could get near enough to do so.

Having profited from us as much as was possible at the moment, the Lurs pushed us into a small mud hut nearby. Here we found about twenty other victims, all Persians, who had been passengers on two trucks which had been stopped prior to our encounter. They greeted us, rather cheerfully under the circumstances, and the two chauffeurs, who spoke a certain amount of English, told us that they had been there since one o'clock in the morning.

These men tried to keep us informed of what was happening outside. From time to time, in addition to information, they brought back certain of our possessions which had been cast aside in the road as undesirable. In this way we regained our passports and a package of mail which we were taking to the *Chargé d'Affaires* in Baghdad who was then on leave in Iran. At intervals other terrified victims were pushed into the already crowded hut. From outside there beat in upon us a constant uproar of shouts and shrieks and shots, and at one time an especially concerted volley gave rise to the report that troops had appeared. This made us investigate the mud walls of the hut to see how effective they would be in the midst of a pitched battle. Either fortunately or unfortunately however, this report was groundless.

At last one of the Lurs appeared in the doorway and beckoned to us to follow him. We stepped from the dim interior into a set for a Wild West moving picture. Stretching down the road were the twenty-one cars and buses which had been held up since our own encounter. As the capacity of the hut had soon become exhausted, the occupants of most of these cars were grouped around their respective vehicles. A man's body, surrounded by his weeping family, gave evidence of the effectiveness of one of the shots that we had heard. We were told later that this man and one other had offered resistance and that both had been killed. The Lurs, who numbered about two hundred, were milling about, busily collecting the loot into piles and loading it upon their horses.

We were naturally apprehensive at having been singled out from among the other victims. For a time we were left unguarded and we tried to mingle with some of the groups by the cars, hoping to remain unnoticed in the confusion, but this hope was soon blasted by the return of our guard. At this moment one of the chauffeurs reappeared

and we managed to slip our passports to him with instructions to drive the car on to Hamadan and to deliver it and the passports to the American Mission there. By this time we suspected what was to happen to us. Our suspicions were confirmed a few minutes later when we were given geevas, or native sandals, to replace the shoes which had been taken from us, and were told to start walking away from the road.

The Lurs, most of whom were mounted, were in high spirits at the success of their raid and they galloped about shouting, shooting their rifles in the air, and behaving as though they were before a squad of motion picture cameras. It was a beautiful morning; we were excited and glad at least to be able to relieve our suspense in motion. The whole effect was one of unreality and I remember thinking, "this just can't be happening to Tom Hickok."

Until we got into the mountains we were forced to maintain a very rapid pace and at times to break into a trot. Our geevas were too small and it was not long before all of us were panting for breath and seizing every opportunity for rest. Despite proddings and pushes, however, we decided that our best policy would be to show no resentment and to try to maintain set grins in the face of anything which might happen.

I came to appreciate water during this walk as I never had before. During the entire march we came to water only four times and I became convinced that if ever again I could have as much of it as I wanted, I would ask for no greater happiness. One of the sources of water was no more than a mudhole about three feet in diameter. There was no order of precedence, of course, and the Lurs, the horses and ourselves all had equal rights to try for the first drink. Under these circumstances it was a case in which the least fit had to survive the longest time without water—and that meant ourselves. By the time our turns came, the water was black with mud and filth but even so, it was more welcome than any that I had ever drunk.

We continued walking until sometime that afternoon when a halt was called at a water hole. For the last mile or two it required almost more effort than I was capable of to place one foot before the other. The bottoms of my feet were covered with blisters and the tops of my toes were practically skinless where they had rubbed against the too-tight geevas. Bad as mine were, however, they did not begin to compare with Streeper's. We therefore delegated him, as the one whose feet were in the most picturesque condition, to persuade the Lurs to supply us with horses.

By some means we had obtained the impression that we were to be taken on a five-day march to the

Lur country in the neighborhood of Koranmabad where we were to be held for ransom. We therefore evolved a plan. Streeper, as the only married man, was to go back to civilization accompanied by one of the Lurs to act as guide and Thiel and I were to remain as hostages. Streeper would telegraph the American Legation telling the Minister of our plight and informing him of the amount of money required for our release. After considerable effort to make ourselves understood, we were satisfied that this plan had been conveyed to the responsible leaders and had been accepted by them. It later seemed probable, however, that we were not being held for ransom at all. The American Minister told us that some Lur chieftains were in prison in Teheran and that, in his opinion, we were to have been held as hostages for their release. At any rate, whatever the reason for our capture may have been, nothing came of our plan.

Meanwhile, the Lurs were much more profitably occupied in dividing the spoils. One young Lur came up to us proudly wearing my dress shirt. Since it was the kind which opens down the back, he had put it on in reverse and apparently found it rather uncomfortable.

We were allowed to share in the loot to the extent of a pair of trousers, a pair of socks, and a coat apiece and we were also given one sheepskin sleeping bag and three cones of Russian sugar in preparation for our five-day march.

By this time some of the Lurs had become quite friendly and there were always four or five of them squatting around us, munching sugar, smoking, and doing their best to talk to us.

We were sitting surrounded by a group in this way when, at about six o'clock, we were suddenly startled by an outburst of shots from the mountain behind us and bullets began to spatter down into the camp. Immediately we were forgotten while the Lurs piled their respective shares of the loot on the horses and galloped off up the valley, a few at a time. We hastily threw ourselves flat on our faces behind a bush, trying to make ourselves as inconspicuous as possible and hoping neither to be made a target from above nor to be shot by the retreating Lurs. It was obvious that the spot was not a healthy one and as soon as the Lurs seemed to have turned their backs on us, we jumped to our feet and ran as fast as our blisters would permit until we had rounded a bend in the valley and were out of sight of the camp.

We held a consultation and decided that our best plan would be to try to reach the attacking force above us, which we hoped would prove to be a rescue party. Choosing a relatively sheltered part of the mountain, we made our exceedingly slow and painful way to the top but there, to our disappoint-

ment, we could see no indication that there were any troops in the vicinity.

Our disappointment did not last long, however. We were just beginning to regain our breath when suddenly a new volley of shots rang out and bullets flattened against the rocks around us. Unable to tell from which direction the shots were coming, it was difficult to know where to seek shelter, but we all lost no time in wedging ourselves into those crannies nearest to hand. To be fired upon by those whom we had worked so hard to reach seemed a very unkind reward for our efforts and we debated whether one of us should stand up and wave a white handkerchief or whether we should remain hidden. We decided that discretion was much the better part of valor in this particular case.

In retrospect, the next half hour was a very strange one. I was being fired upon for the first time in my life. Death, which I had never considered, might come in a matter of seconds. It would come, not from our enemies, but from our friends. It would find us hiding behind rocks in dirty, stolen clothes. This all seemed perfectly natural and reasonable and I had only a vague interest in the outcome. My mind wandered, my legs went to sleep, and I so nearly followed suit that I had to pinch myself to realize how inappropriate it would be.

At last the sun set but still we waited for the afterglow to fade from the sky. We left our hiding places and sat down to discuss plans. We were all agreed upon our mutual desire for water as soon as possible. We decided, therefore, to return to the valley and to try to find the last hole at which we had stopped earlier that afternoon. Although we had all attempted before dark and from our vantage point on the mountain to make mental notes of our route, we found it almost impossible to identify our landmarks from near at hand. The search consequently took us about three hours but was finally successful.

We had hoped to be able to take advantage of that night by working our way back toward civilization but it had become apparent that it would be physically impossible for us to do much more walking. We went up one of the passes and prepared to spend the night behind a large bush but found that, in the excitement of making our escape, we had brought only two of the coats which the Lurs had given to us. By that time the mountain air was frigid and the prospect of spending an inactive night with only two jackets to cover the three of us was far from enticing. There was no alternative, however, so we buttoned the two jackets together and huddled under them in order that each of us might benefit from the warmth of the other's bodies.

An
Iranian
Pass



Photo by H. S. Villard

After interminable, sleepless hours, we set out again as soon as it became gray the next morning. Contrary to our hopes but not to our expectations, the night had improved the condition neither of our feet nor of our muscles and our progress was very, very slow. We had been walking for about two hours when suddenly we heard a hail and, looking up, saw a group of men who seemed to be Lurs. This was the worst moment of the whole experience. Having worked so hard only to be recaptured! There could be no hope of escape since it was all we could do to make any progress at all, and we had no choice but to continue up the valley toward them. To our relief, however, they paid no further attention to us and permitted us to continue unmolested.

Another hour took us over the top of the first range which separated us from civilization and very shortly, we sighted another figure approaching. This man, to our delight, was in uniform and was one of the troops searching for us. I think he was as pleased to find us as we were pleased to be found. He led us for three or four miles to a group of tents where we rested amidst the sympathetic flutterings of Bedouin ladies until horses could be brought for us. After what was to me

an agonizing horseback ride followed by a blissfully comfortable automobile ride, we reached Sahneh that afternoon and there we found Streeper's servant with his car. That night was spent at the American Mission in Kermanshah and the next day we proceeded, penniless but happy, to Teheran to continue our simple leave.

COVER PICTURE

Funnel of the S.S. *Brazil* of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

Alexander V. Dye, American Foreign Service Officer of Class I, retired from the American Foreign Service effective March 1, 1941.

On April 1, 1941, William A. Bickers, Foreign Service Officer of Class VII, will be retired from the American Foreign Service.

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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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MR. SHAW

On behalf of the entire membership of the Foreign Service the JOURNAL extends to Mr. G. Howland Shaw its warmest congratulations upon his appointment by President Roosevelt to be an Assistant Secretary of State. Not only does the Chief Executive by this appointment recognize the service of Mr. Shaw throughout a distinguished career which has been climaxed by his able administration of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel but the President likewise signally honors both Mr. Shaw and the Foreign Service in the selection of an active Foreign Service Officer for this high position.

During his tenure of the office of Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel—from August 23, 1937, until March 4, 1941—Mr. Shaw devoted an exceptional amount of time to receiving persons who were considering taking the examinations. He likewise accepted invitations on a number of occasions to speak before various groups in Washington and elsewhere on the subject of the Foreign Service.

Mr. Shaw justly may take pride in the substantial development of the Foreign Service during this tenure of office—an increase in the number of Foreign Service Officers from 709 when he assumed his duties to a total of 831 on March 3, 1941, and to a total of 875 if there are included the 44 young men whose nominations to be Foreign Service Officers were sent to the Senate on February 23 and whose nominations were confirmed on March 6.

No higher tribute could be paid Mr. Shaw than that which appeared in an editorial in the *New York Times* of February 21, 1941, which the JOURNAL takes pleasure in reprinting as follows:

"The appointment of G. Howland Shaw as Assistant Secretary of State places in the front rank of the administration of our foreign service an officer who is doubly qualified for the post he assumes. When he was head of the Near Eastern division of the department, one of the greatest living authorities on the subject rated Mr. Shaw the best-informed official on Balkan questions in the service of any government. He knows this field, always difficult and now highly important, from years spent in Istanbul and other posts in Southeastern Europe. He also knows the men who represent us in every field; his intelligence, imagination and understanding have made him an efficient and very popular chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. If the State Department is our first line of defense, as it is, we are fortunate when men of Mr. Shaw's knowledge and experience are moved up to the key positions at a critical time."



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*



John G. Erhardt

Foreign Service Officers

John G. Erhardt, until recently Consul General and First Secretary at London, assumed his duties as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel on March 4. He arrived at the Department a week earlier from Southern Pines, North Carolina, where he had been spending home leave with Mrs. Erhardt and their two sons, who are in school there.

Harold Schantz, Consul General and First Secretary at Helsinki, spent the greater part of March in Washington after registering at the Department on March 3 following his arrival at New York City on February 27 on the S.S. *Siboney* from Lisbon. He made the journey from Helsinki to Lisbon by plane via Germany. After leaving Washington he planned to visit relatives in the East and friends at Miami before returning to Washington at the end of April, preparatory to sailing from New York City about May 10 for Lisbon to return to his post.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, First Secretary at London, visited the Department for several days beginning on February 24 at the conclusion of home leave. He left New York City on March 6 on the "Dixie Clipper" for Lisbon en route to London.

Parker W. Buhrman, until recently Consul General at Basel, visited the Department for several days during the latter part of February. He left

New York City on March 6 on the "Dixie Clipper" for Lisbon en route to London, where he intended to proceed to his new post as Consul General at Glasgow.

Hiram A. Boucher, Consul at Geneva, visited the Department for three days beginning on March 4 at the conclusion of home leave and preparatory to sailing from New York City on March 8 on the S.S. *Exeter* for Lisbon en route to Geneva. His family remained in the United States.

James W. Riddleberger, Second Secretary at Berlin, registered at the Department on March 12 following his arrival from Berlin. He joined Mrs. Riddleberger, who had come to the United States some months ago from Berlin, and they left Washington on the following day for his home in Ipswich, Massachusetts, to spend the greater part of his home leave.

John Ordway, until recently Vice Consul at Colombo, visited the Department on March 11 at the conclusion of home leave. He was assigned Vice Consul at London and sailed from New York City on March 15 for Lisbon en route to London.

Waldo E. Bailey, Vice Consul at Nairobi, visited the Department for a week beginning on March 11 while on home leave.

Barry T. Benson, Consul at Calcutta, registered at the Department on March 8. He was detailed to the Department of Agriculture from March 10 until March 22.

Richard F. Boyce, until recently Consul at Yokohama, visited the Department from March 7 to 10 at the end of home leave taken after arrival from Yokohama. He sailed from New York City on March 14 for his new post as Consul at Lima.

Andrew G. Lynch, until recently Third Secretary and Consul at Teheran, accompanied by Mrs. Lynch, visited Washington for about 10 days beginning on February 27. They arrived at New York City on February 5 on the S.S. *President Jackson*. On leaving Washington they planned to spend the remainder of their home leave at Mr. Lynch's home in New York state before proceeding to his post as Consul at Montreal.



A. G. Lynch

Milton Patterson Thompson, Vice Consul at Habana, visited the Department for several days beginning February 28 while on leave.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, until recently Consul at Cartagena, spent several days in Washington in early March at the conclusion of home leave prior to sailing from New York City on March 8 for Lisbon en route to his new post as Consul and Third Secretary at Bucharest.

Franklin C. Gowen, Second Secretary and Consul at London, was scheduled to have left New York City on March 26 on a Clipper plane for Lisbon en route to London at the end of home leave which he spent principally at his home in Philadelphia, with occasional visits to Washington. Mrs. Gowen and their two sons, Billy, 14 years old, and George, 12 years old, remained at Philadelphia where they have been residing since they left London about 18 months ago.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Consul at Mexico City, visited the Department on March 17 while on home leave following his arrival at New York City on February 10 on the S.S. *Mexico* from Vera Cruz. On leaving Washington he visited his parents at Lake Placid, New York.

Clark Vyse, Consul at Shanghai, visited the Department for several days beginning on February 24 following his arrival with Mrs. Vyse and their son, Thomas, 8 years old, at San Francisco on January 16 on the S.S. *President Coolidge*. On leaving Washington they visited Army friends at Miami.

Carl A. Fisher, Consul at Zürich, visited the Department on March 12 at the end of home leave and left for New York City to sail three



W. C. Vyse

days later on a Clipper plane for Lisbon en route to Zürich.

Robert F. Kelley, First Secretary at Ankara, registered at the Department on March 17 shortly after arriving from his post on home leave. He spent the remainder of the month in Washington.

Alfred R. Thomson, until recently Consul General at Dresden, was a frequent visitor in the Department during home leave which he

spent principally in Washington with Mrs. Thomson and their sons, David and Malcolm, who reside here. He left Washington on March 14 at the end of leave and sailed from New York City on the following day on the S.S. *Excalibur* for Lisbon en route to his new post as Consul General at Hamburg.

Horace H. Smith, Consul at Shanghai, registered at the Department on March 6 at the beginning of a three-day detail to the Treasury Department. He then returned to his home in Xenia, Ohio, to spend five days before his scheduled sailing from San Francisco on March 21 on the S.S. *President Coolidge* in returning to Shanghai.

Roy W. Baker, Consul at Bristol, England, visited the Department on March 18 en route to Baltimore to spend five days before continuing to New York City to sail for Lisbon en route to his post at the end of home leave.

Edward S. Maney, Consul at London, who has been spending home leave with Mrs. Maney and their two young sons in the Southwest, principally in Arizona and Texas, reported to the Division of European Affairs on March 7 for temporary duty.

Warden McK. Wilson, First Secretary at Lisbon, visited the Department on March 6 while on home leave. He left to spend the remainder of March at Vero Beach, Florida.

Coldwell S. Johnston, Vice Consul at Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Johnston, visited Washington on February 27 while on a motor trip to Mexico City.



R. G. McGregor, Jr.



E. S. Maney



Jay Pierrepont Moffat

MR. MOFFATT—DR. OF LAWS

The American Minister to Canada, Honorable Jay Pierrepont Moffat, was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a largely attended special convocation at the University of Toronto, on March 7th, 1941. The occasion was made an evidence of the friendship existing between Canada, Great Britain and the United States by the giving at the same time of similar degrees to The Honorable Albert Matthews, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister in Washington; the Honorable Leighton McCarthy, newly appointed Canadian Minister in Washington, and Air Marshal William Avery Bishop of the Canadian Air Force.

Prior to the convocation Rev. Dr. Cody, President of the University, entertained the five candidates and their wives, and also Sir William Mulock, the Chancellor of the University, known as The Grand Old Man of Canada and who celebrated his 97th birthday in January, and the American Consul General, Mr. Herbert Hengstler. The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Matthews later held a large reception in honor of the new Doctors of Laws.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
Hamilton, Bermuda,
January 28, 1941.

Editors, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C..

Sirs:

The Consulate receives frequent requests for special permission to land from members of the Foreign Service who are passengers aboard steamships of the American Export Line from Lisbon to New York, as well as eastbound voyages, when ships call at Hamilton. Not being in possession of British visas, it then becomes necessary for the Consulate to apply to the Colonial Government for permission to land.

The Governor of Bermuda has assured me of his desire to cooperate in every possible way in facilitating the landing of members of the Foreign Service and according them the opportunity to spend some time in Hamilton, but if an appropriate notice to this effect could appear in the JOURNAL, suggesting that British visas be obtained when passage is engaged on the New York-Bermuda-Lisbon vessels, much delay, inconvenience and disappointment could be avoided.

On westbound voyages, ships do not touch at the Islands, but anchor either at Murray's Anchorage or Grassy Bay, several miles from the City of Hamilton. Depending on mail and freight examination by British Contraband Control officials, there is occasional opportunity for bearers of diplomatic passports to arrange for special transportation by small boat to either Hamilton or St. George's.

I am writing the Consul General at Lisbon, suggesting that this information be passed along to Foreign Service officers calling at Lisbon.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. BECK,
*American Consul
General.*

SUPPLEMENT TO PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

With the present issue, the JOURNAL has pleasure in forwarding to its subscribers a supplement to the Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service issued in November, 1936. The present supplement contains the photographs of the principal officers of the Department of State, chiefs of mission, and Foreign Service Officers and vice consuls appointed since July 1, 1936, which was the closing date of the Photographic Register of 1936.

Approximately 280 individual photographs are included in the present volume. No photographs of officers who were included in any capacity in the original Photographic Register are included in the new supplement.

Extra copies of the present supplement may be purchased at 50c each, by addressing the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, care of the Department of State. A few copies of the Photographic Register of 1936 are still available, at the original price of \$1.90 each.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACKERSON, GARRET C., JR.—*Rumania, Hungary*
 ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
 BARNES, WILLIAM—*Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay*
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
 BOHLEN, CHARLES E.—*U.S.S.R.*
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
 BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.—*Yugoslavia*
 COOPER, CHARLES A.—*Japan*
 CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*
 FERRIS, WALTON C.—*Great Britain*
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
 GBOOTH, EDWARD M.—*India*
 HICKOK, THOMAS H.—*Philippines*
 ROBINSON, THOMAS H.—*British Columbia*

KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Iceland*
 LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.—*Portuguese East Africa*
 LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Turkey*
 LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
 MALEADY, THOMAS J.—*Colombia*
 PLITT, EDWIN A.—*France*
 PRESTON, AUSTIN R.—*Norway and Sweden*
 REAMS, R. BORDEN—*Denmark*
 SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.—*Tokyo area*
 SIMMONS, JOHN FARR—*Eastern Canada*
 SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Nairobi area, Kenya*
 WILLIAMS, PHILIP P.—*Brazil*

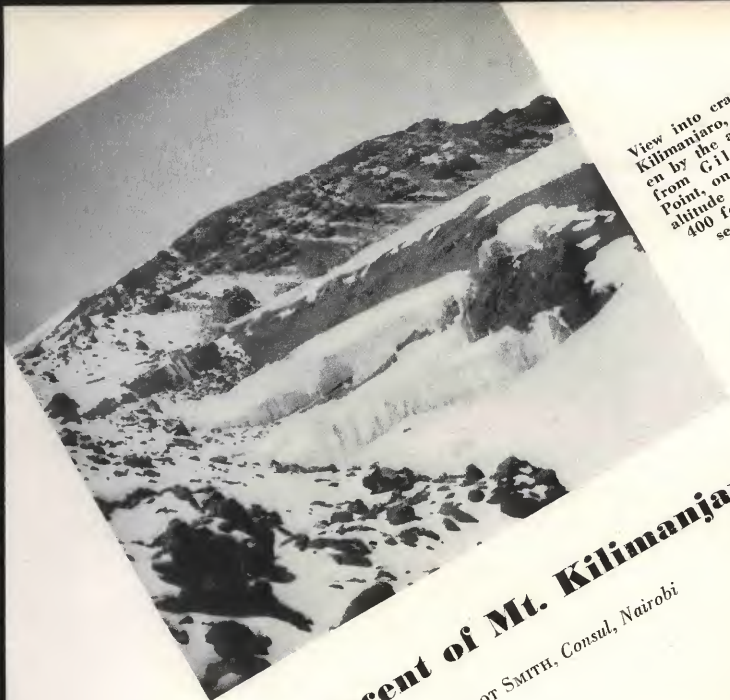
American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
 American Consulate, Yokohama—*Yokohama area*



Photo courtesy Harold B. Minor

AMERICAN LEGATION, TEHERAN

Photograph taken in front of the Legation just after Minister Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., presented his credentials. Left to right: Minister Dreyfus, Khajih Nouri (protocol officer), Cornelius Van H. Engert, Harold B. Minor, James S. Moose, Jr., and A. David Fritzlan.



View into crater,
Kilimanjaro, taken
by the author
from Gilman's
Point, on rim, at
altitude of 19,
400 feet above
sea level.

An Ascent of Mt. Kilimanjaro

By E. TALBOT SMITH, Consul, Nairobi

Nairobi, December 16, 1940.

You may remember that early this year I sent the JOURNAL pictures of Mt. Kenya, which I climbed during Christmas week, 1939. I have just returned from a trip to Tanganyika where I accomplished the rather unusual feat of climbing Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, or the British Empire, 19,400 feet above sea level.

A little history may not be out of place. A German missionary, Rebmann, first sighted Kilimanjaro in 1846 and reported that here was a mountain only 3° South of the equator, always snow-covered. This statement was generally received with skepticism. In the 1860's, 1870's and 1880's many attempts were made to scale this mountain, but all were unsuccessful. It was not until 1889 that a successful attempt was made, this by Hans Meyer, a German.

I left Marangu, at the foot of Kilimanjaro and

some 20 miles from Moshi, at 7 A. M. on Friday, December 6th. The altitude at Marangu is about 4,000 feet above sea level. I was accompanied by a Swiss of 26 years, 6 porters, a guide and a cook. We trekked to Peters Hut (named after the Peters who opened up Tanganyika for German colonization), arriving there at 5.30 P. M. The altitude at Peters Hut is 12,500 feet. To acclimatize ourselves, we remained there two nights, and started off for the highest hut, Kibo Hut, at 7 A. M. on Sunday, the 8th, arriving at noon. The altitude at Kibo Hut is about 15,000 feet, and the effort of walking was quite marked. The next day at 6 A. M. I started off alone with the guide, my young Swiss companion suffering so from mountain sickness that he could not leave his bunk. The first four hours were not too bad, but then the altitude began to tell, and I found myself resting after shorter and shorter intervals. The lack of air and its results are almost unbelievable. However, the weather was fine and I knew I was in excellent condition, so in spite of the slow progress I was making, I resolved to stick it out, even if I did not turn back until late afternoon. Imagine falling from sheer exhaustion after taking four or five steps! Yet that is the way I had to

(Continued on page 212)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES, by Ford Alexander, A World Peace Foundation Publication, 1941, pp. 68. 50 cents.

This is the first of a series of booklets that has been projected by the Trustees of the World Peace Foundation aimed at "providing the American public with expert but condensed comment on some of the more important international issues which they are called on to face as the result of the current wars in Europe and in Asia." Professor Alexander, however, presupposes so little knowledge in the United States of Australia and Australian foreign policy that he devotes less time to discussing any particular international issue from all angles than he does to giving an elementary analysis of Australian-American relations.

The author examines these from three main angles: cultural, economic, and political. There is a structural weakness in the book in that he devotes far more space and emphasis to the effect of insufficient knowledge and lack of "intellectual cooperation" between the two countries than he does to the impact of various economic stresses and strains. Like most Australians, he deplores the heavy balance of trade against Australia and in favor of the United States (he does not even deal in terms of balance of payments) and overlooks the fact that in normal times Australian prosperity depends upon heavily favorable balances with the vast majority of Continental and Asiatic countries. A world in which bilateral balancing of trade normally prevailed would have shattering results upon Australia's economy.

The best section of the book by far is the political section. The author explains the psychological reasons why Australia, although she would never for an instant hesitate to contribute to the last man and the last shilling in the current war, made no serious effort to influence British policy in the long sequence of events leading up to the war. He is even better in explaining Australia's reaction to Japan's advance in East Asia, with the conflicting pulls of commercial and political interests, both being overshadowed until recently by a knowledge of inadequate military and naval strength. The author concludes by advancing the thesis that the true interests of America and Australia in the Southwest Pacific will henceforth coincide, and

that the two countries will pursue joint or parallel policies.

From this brief review it will be seen that the pamphlet is at best an introduction to American-Australian relations, but anyone who knows little about the Australian Continent will be well repaid for devoting the necessary hour to reading it.

PIERREPONT MOFFAT.

VERSAILLES TWENTY YEARS AFTER, by Paul Birdsall, Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, 1941, pp. 350. \$3.00.

In these days of stress and disillusionment, it is scant comfort to survey the record of the stupidity, fear and greed which in the short span of twenty years wrecked the system established at Versailles. And yet, if we are to build more securely after the second world war, it is imperative that we find out why the Versailles peace failed in its aim to end all wars.

Versailles Twenty Years After is a detailed and analytical account of the negotiations which brought about the "peace called Carthaginian." In this connection the author very pertinently remarks that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk gave a clear indication of what kind of peace the Germans would have imposed upon Europe had they been victorious in the last war. Professor Birdsall—who teaches history at Williams College—is of the opinion that "the record of what Wilson prevented is just as important as his one great positive achievement, the League of Nations, which, however dead at this moment, is certain to be revived in some form in the event of another Allied victory over Germany. The story of Wilson's struggle to restrain nationalist demands is equally important for an understanding of the problems of the next Peace Conference." The author feels strongly that such characterizations of Wilson as Keynes' "of the Presbyterian theocrat who was 'bamboozled' by Clemenceau and Lloyd George and could not be 'debamboozled'" is caricature, not history.

Nationalist demands were, of course, the leitmotiv of the conference. There were the French who wished to be secure against Germany. "The French program envisaged the permanent disruption and subjugation of the German Reich." Then there were the claims of certain of the British dominions to annex former German colonies in Africa and in

the Pacific. Japan had annexationist aims in the Pacific and claimed the rights formerly exercised by Germany in the Shantung Province. There was the question of the German indemnity. Eric Geddes summed it up in the Cambridge Guildhall, "We shall squeeze the orange until the pips squeak." And finally there was Italy and all her claims, the most troublesome one of which was the Fiume question. "In the lawless jungle of power politics, others may play the rôle of lions and tigers, but for Italy it is safer and more productive to be a jackal, to let others kill the prey before venturing to attack the carcass."

The final result, of course, was a compromise—a compromise between a Carthaginian peace and real appeasement. It was imposed upon the recalcitrant Germans since under the so-called Law of Nations duress does not vitiate international compacts. And yet it might have worked.

... The history of the Treaty of Versailles would have been very different if the United States had ratified it, since the treaty itself was largely shaped on the assumption that it would have behind it both the authority of the United States and the impartial influence of the United States as a constantly moderating influence in its enforcement.

"The defection of the United States destroyed the Anglo-American preponderance which alone could have stabilized Europe. It impaired the authority and prestige of the League at its birth and it precipitated an Anglo-French duel which reduced Europe to the chaos from which Hitler emerged to produce new chaos which he has christened the 'New Europe.'"

And that brings us right up to date. The author thinks that we should begin where the League of Nations left off and that the United States is much more likely to participate in a type of voluntary pledge such as that contained in the League of Nations

Covenant rather than in such an organization as *Union Now*, advocated by Clarence Streit.

This survey of the Paris Peace Conference leaves one with the conviction that no settlement on purely nationalistic lines will ever bring about a stable peace and that only a breaking down of the present excessive stress on the principle of sovereignty will make possible a reign of law between nations through the instrumentality of such an international organization as the League of Nations.

Professor Birdsall's book is eminently timely and it is to be fervently hoped that the lessons which he draws will not be forgotten at the next so-called peace conference.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

DOLLARS IN LATIN AMERICA, by Willy Feuerlein and Elizabeth Hannan, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, pp. 102. \$1.50.

WORTHWHILE BOOKS

H. M. PULHAM, ESQUIRE, by John P. Marquand. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1941. \$2.50. 432 pp.

The author of *The Late George Apley* again applies a tender scalpel to a typical product of Harvard and Boston, with a twilight-of-the-gods aroma. The Book of the Month selection for March.

A TREASURY OF THE WORLD'S GREAT LETTERS, FROM ANCIENT DAYS TO OUR OWN, by M. Lincoln Schuster. Simon and Schuster, New York, 1940. \$3.75. 563 pp.

An omnibus volume of the world's great letters. The raw stuff from which history is written. Meat for scholars—and quite definitely, fun for you.

KEEP MURDER QUIET, by Selwyn Jepson. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., New York, 1941. \$2.00. 271 pp. Published for the Crime Club.

That *rara avis*—a mystery story that is well-written, plausible and different (the murderer is known from the beginning). Made in England.

THE TIDE OF FORTUNE, by Stefan Zweig. The Viking Press, New York, 1940. \$2.75. 285 pp.

The course of history outlined in a series of twelve historical miniatures from "Cicero's Death" through "The Marseillaise" to "Wilson's Failure," by the author of *Marie Antoinette*. Dramatized by a master craftsman.

In 90 pages of text, Drs. Feuerlein and Hannan have examined concisely and in a readable fashion the problems which have arisen in connection with loans to governments of the American Republics through the flotation of bond issues in this country, as well as the fate of direct investments made by American citizens in that area. This is not a book which the professional economist, familiar with recent developments in this field, would read with profit, since the authors have attempted merely to summarize what has occurred, analyze some of the solutions which have been found, and draw some general conclusions as to the success or failure achieved. It will, however, be of considerable interest to the average Foreign Service officer who can obtain in a couple of hours of pleasant reading, considerable information on the general subject. The

(Continued on page 235)

Easter in Seville

By HELEN HAMLIN*

EASTER is a magic word for Seville. Long before Holy Week, which is the most important part of the Church festival of Seville and even of Spain, one can notice the whole life of the town transforming. The deep sleep that usually seems to wrap the city is gradually disappearing. The people are getting more active, the crowds increasing rapidly, and the small merchants putting their best products on display.

The churches are taking out their wonderful velvets and embroideries to use for covering altars, walls, and slender columns. In the majestic Cathedral, one can see being assembled the wooden temple in white and gold, the so-called *Monumento* where the Holy Sacraments are kept during this week and where the main ceremonies are going to take place. It is richly decorated with hundreds of tall candlesticks and white flowers; and the fragrance of lilies, roses and orange blossom is mixed in the air with that of incense.

In front of the *Ayuntamiento*, the City Hall, tribunals are placed for the authorities and public. Boxes are reserved a long time before, generally for the whole week. All the processions pass here on their way to the Cathedral, where every "paso" must salute the High Altar, and all along the streets

thousands of chairs are placed. Some processions come through quite narrow and most winding streets full of legendary associations.

As Palm Sunday approaches, the animation of the center and all surrounding streets takes on an unusual accelerated rhythm. The expectation and excitement of the people are at a peak. Holy Week in Seville is preeminently the expression of faith, piety, art and tradition which are so deep in the soul of the people. Lilies and carnations adorn the shoulders of the beautiful Sevillian girls and women who wear with such an incomparable ease and elegance their lovely black dresses and classical "mantillas."

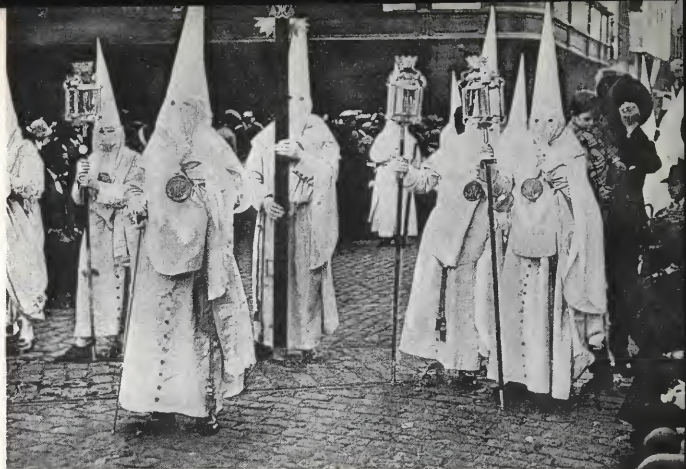
With the last rays of the vanishing sun, on Palm Sunday, members of brotherhoods in columns start slowly to come out of their churches. There are about forty brotherhoods, or *cofradías*, from different churches and chapels in the processions during the week, six or eight each day. They wear tunics and very tall, pointed hoods with small openings for the eyes, and they carry long lighted candlesticks. Each *cofradía* has its distinguishing colors and insignia. The members come from different

*Wife of John N. Hamlin, Consul at Seville.



La Virgen de los
Reyes
(Patron of
Seville)

A typical Procession during Holy Week in Seville



groups, poor and rich, and are moved by the same religious piety. Then the *paso* appears. It may be a figure of Christ or a Virgin or even a whole scene from the Bible, placed on a large platform carried by some twenty or thirty men almost concealed by heavy draping velvet. Some of the *pasos* are masterpieces of known artists, real visions of beauty clad in the most magnificent, richly embroidered mantles, covered with jewels, all donations of devotees, in the midst of candlelights and garden of flowers. Very often richly carved silver vases and candlesticks are used. The *pasos* are followed by guards on beautiful Spanish horses, military bands, and Roman Centurions with colorful uniforms.

It is especially impressive to see some of the processions late at night, such as that of *Jesús del Gran Poder* coming out of its own church at two o'clock in the morning. In the small square of San Lorenzo surrounded by white, picturesque houses with grilled balconies, full of flowers, thousands are gathered hours before, in darkness, except for the flickering of moving candles and myriads of stars. The *paso* is slowly carried out in this atmosphere of religious silence which gives to those present a real feeling of the world's biggest drama. One after the other the *pasos* go by until late in the night, when everything is over and the crowds silently return home only to start again the same contemplation of a few hours later always with increasing enthusiasm and faith.

On the last day of the processions, deep enthusiasm is aroused by the *paso* of *El Santo Entierro*, which is accompanied by representatives of all the brotherhoods, the army, navy, and air forces and

also by the city and national officials headed by the Chief of Government.

Religious ceremonies are going on in the Cathedral every day, very solemn and symbolic, attended by thousands of faithful.

The vivid emotion of the crowds while visualizing the martyrdom of their Christ, the serenity of the night, the thousands of constellations so brilliant and so close under this Andalusian sky, and the dramatic voice of an old gypsy, somewhere on the balcony of an adjoining street, singing a *saeta* or complaint to the approaching *paso*—everything combined — make this indescribable scene quite unique.

This week of devotion is closely followed by *La Feria* which by tradition is always held in the month of April. *La Feria*, chief popular festival in Andalusia, attracts thousands of people from various parts of Spain and also many from abroad. During these days the young people wear their colorful Andalusian costumes. There is amusement for everybody, rich and poor—couples horseriding in Andalusian style, famous bull-fights, parading in decorated carriages drawn by four to eight horses, flamenco dances, fiestas, and hundreds of families welcoming their friends with “*copitas*” of sherry in booths which have been put up in long rows in the fair grounds.

The contrast between Holy Week and *La Feria* is startling; there—everything is solemnity, penitence, sadness and silence; here—light, joy, gayety and deafening merriment.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 207)

fight my way up the last two hours. Sometimes I would sleep for five or ten minutes. However, at 1 P. M. I did reach Gilman's Point, right on the crater, and got a magnificent view into the crater itself, and took some pictures of the awe-inspiring sight. I also signed a book kept in a tin box for the few that get to this peak. I then took only one hour and fifteen minutes to return to Kibo Hut, — a distance it took me seven hours of struggle to ascend.

Since my return to Nairobi, I find that since its first ascent in 1889 there have been only between fifty and sixty that have ever made the grade! This although hundreds have tried it, but have had to return because of the inability to get along in the rare air. So you see, I am quite proud of myself for having made the grade at my age (48½)!

NOGALES, SONORA

Consul Julian F. Harrington of the Visa Office, who is at present visiting various Consulates in Mexico, arrived at Nogales on February 27 en route from Tijuana to Nuevo Laredo and he left on March 1 for Ciudad Juarez. Other recent callers at Nogales have included Consul and Mrs. Rufus H. Lane of Mazatlan, Consul Lewis V. Boyle of Agua Prieta and Vice Consul W. Horton Schoellkopf of Mexicali.

On February 10 this office granted immigration visas to Dr. Lion Feuchtwanger, the famous German author, and to Mrs. Feuchtwanger. Dr. and Mrs. Feuchtwanger were both in concentration camps in France from which they managed to escape and to make their way through Spain to Lisbon where they sailed for the United States, arriving at New York in October, 1940. Among Dr.

Feuchtwanger's better known books are "The Ugly Duchess," "Jew Suss," "Success" and "Josephus." Owing to his political views he was, in 1933, expelled from Germany and deprived of his German citizenship.

L. S. ARMSTRONG.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

March 14, 1941.

First Secretary and Consul General Monnett B. Davis, Mrs. Davis, and their son, Tom, made a vacation trip by automobile to the Argentine Lake region in December and January in the course of which they covered over five thousand kilometers. They carried an emergency camping outfit, including a tent, as their itinerary took them through some desert areas where inhabitants are few and travelers infrequently encountered. They were able, therefore, to pitch camp under the stars whenever the fancy suited them. Despite the tests to which their car was subjected, which included fording a river so deep that the back



E. Talbot Smith at Peters Hut, altitude 12,500 feet above sea level. Note World War No. 1 Army Stetson and the old army corduroy breeches.

seat was awash, they arrived in San Carlos de Bariloche in time to spend Christmas Day with Third Secretary and Vice Consul Barnes, and Mrs. Barnes. Vice Consul and Mrs. Walstrom, and Major Milton Towner, of the U. S. Army Air Mission to Argentina, Mrs. Towner, and their daughter, Sylvia, who were also vacationing in the region. Upon arriving in the lake district, the Davises settled down for some of the excellent trout fishing for which the area is renowned, and according to the final count they caught about four score salmon, salmon-trout, and rainbow trout, the largest of which weighed three kilos. They returned to Buenos Aires by way of Bahia Blanca, where they stopped to see Vice Consul and Mrs. Wilson, who had just arrived at their new post.

WILLIAM BARNES.



VERA CRUZ

The Queen of the Carnival, Mimi Garcia Barna—or
H. R. H. Mimi I.



Photos by Santa Maria. Courtesy William P. Cochran, Jr.

Queen Mimi I and her court in the float especially designed for
her by a local artist.

OTTAWA

Skiing has been found an engrossing sport among the Legation group at Ottawa. The Moffats, the Simmons and the Parsons, as well as Peterson and the Jordans, are usually to be found on the ski slopes which abound in the Ottawa vicinity. A few more far-flung trips to the Laurentians have also occurred. Thus far no serious casualties have occurred, although the winter season is still at its height.

Among recent visitors to Ottawa were Messrs. Berle and Hickerson, here in early January to assist the Minister in regard to St. Lawrence Seaway negotiations.

The Honorable and Mrs. Anthony Biddle spent one day in Ottawa last month, staying as guests of the Moffats. Mr. Biddle took this occasion of paying a visit to Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana

of the Netherlands, who is now making her home in Ottawa.

On March tenth the Minister and Mrs. Moffat spent the day in Montreal, where the Minister presented his credentials to the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, to the government of which country, now temporarily established at Montreal, he has been appointed Minister.

All the Legation group at Ottawa greatly regretted the departure of George Renchard, who returned to a Departmental assignment last month. George drove to Washington in his own car, and was accompanied as far as Princeton by Jack and Caroline Simmons. The worst blizzard of the season was encountered en route in northern New York State. It was only the foresight of taking along a coal shovel which, on about five occasions, prevented the car being temporarily abandoned by the roadside.

JOHN FARR SIMMONS.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 8, 1941:

James G. Carter of Brunswick, Georgia, American Consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, has been assigned American Consul General at Tananarive, Madagascar.

George E. Seltzer of Brooklyn, New York, American Consul at Ponta Delgada, Sao Miguel (St. Michael), Azores, will retire from the Foreign Service effective July 1, 1941.

Robert P. Joyce of Pasadena, California, Second Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Alfred R. Thomson of Silver Spring, Maryland, American Consul General at Dresden, Germany, has been assigned American Consul General at Hamburg, Germany.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 21, 1941:

George Wadsworth of Buffalo, New York, American Consul General at Jerusalem, Palestine, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Lowell C. Pinkerton of Louisiana, Missouri, American Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, has been assigned American Consul General at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Lloyd V. Steere of California, Agricultural Attaché at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

H. Earle Russell of Battle Creek, Michigan, American Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been assigned American Consul General at Casablanca, Morocco.

Christian M. Ravndal of Decorah, Iowa, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Earl L. Packer of Utah, First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been assigned American Consul at Dresden, Germany.

Clinton E. MacEachran of Beverly, Massachusetts, American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, will retire from the Foreign Service effective

September 1, 1941.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., of New Orleans, Louisiana, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Charles H. Heisler of Milford, Delaware, American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been assigned American Consul at Madras, India.

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of Hackensack, New Jersey, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Bogota, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oregon, American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert Y. Brown of Dothan, Alabama, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

Julie B. Smith of Texas, American Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

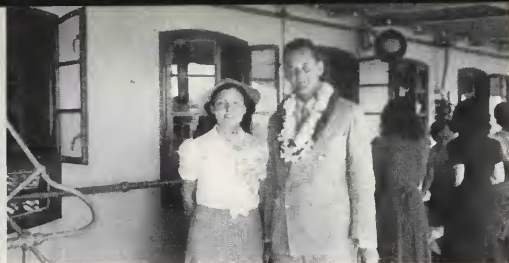
T. Muldrup Forsyth of Esmont, Virginia, American Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, and will serve in dual capacity.

Henry P. Leverich of Montclair, New Jersey, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

John D. Jernegan of San Diego, California, American Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Frederick D. Hunt of Washington, District of Columbia, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

(Continued on page 218)



Dun Anderson being seen off at Honolulu by his cousin, Mrs. George Conkey.



Vice Consuls Paddock, Collins and Parsons hold a meeting of the Princeton Club at Batavia.

Mrs. Jefferson Patterson and James B. Stewart just before the beginning of a hockey match at Davos—December, 1940.



SERVICE GLIMPSSES



The Embassy in Berlin flooded its tennis court for skating purposes. It made an excellent rink and the skating members from the staff numbered upwards of fifty people. The possession of this amusement right in the Embassy garden formed a most useful and healthful diversion during the winter months. Photo by Robert M. Winfree, code clerk.



Dinner party at Davos, Switzerland, taken December last. Among those present were: Douglas Flood, Naples; Donald R. Heath, Berlin; Mrs. James B. Stewart, Zurich; Dr. Vance B. Murray, Senior Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., Berlin; Fred Oechsner, Mgr. U.P. Office, Berlin; Mrs. Donald F. Bigelow, Bern; Donald F. Bigelow, Bern; Jefferson Patterson, Berlin; Mrs. Vance B. Murray, Berlin; George Kidd (U.P.), Zurich; Mrs. Donald R. Heath, Berlin; Carlos J. Warner, Berlin; Donald R. Heath, Jr., Berlin; Mrs. Fred Oechsner.



A CORNER OF THE RED CROSS SURGICAL DRESSINGS HEADQUARTERS

First table, left to right: Mrs. Kenneth J. Yearns, Mrs. William E. deCourcy, Mrs. Gordon Merriam, Mrs. James H. Keeley. Second table, left to right: Mrs. Fletcher Warren, Mrs. Julian Gillespie, Mrs. Herbert Bursley, Mrs. Samuel Fletcher, Mrs. John F. Stone.

FOREIGN SERVICE RED CROSS UNIT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In early December some of the wives and relatives of Foreign Service officers organized a unit to make surgical dressings for the American Red Cross, following an appeal from Mrs. Wallace Lind who is chairman of this branch of the Red Cross Service in the District of Columbia. The need for additional workers was emphasized as being great, for added to the requirements for the relief of the distressed European nations was a tremendous quota to fill the needs of our own national defense. While it was realized that many Foreign Service ladies were already identified with various knitting and sewing units, there was, in the minds of the organizers, an idea that the formation of a special Foreign Service unit might afford an opportunity for the many so-called "Blitzkrieg widows" now marooned in Washington to meet informally each week in order to get better acquainted with others in like circumstances while contributing some of their free time to an excellent cause.

The amount and quality of dressings thus far produced by the unit have been decidedly worthwhile, and those participating have likewise enjoyed

the informal sociability. However, the "mainstays" of the unit consist mostly of wives of permanently assigned officers, many of whom already have full schedules and heavy family responsibilities. There has been an approximate total of 30 ladies registered in the unit, with an average weekly attendance of about 15 members.

As all surgical dressings are made at the old Walsh mansion at 2020 Massachusetts Avenue, the unit meets there every Tuesday afternoon from one to five o'clock. A French unit, under the chairmanship of the Countess de Limur, and a large Greek unit with the wife of the Greek Minister as leader, likewise meet the same afternoon, and the resulting Babel of tongues makes all the Foreign Service wives feel very much at home.

Mrs. Lind hopes that the Foreign Service group will continue to function throughout the summer, as the surgical dressings quota is far from completed. Any new members connected with the State Department, the Foreign Service, or visitors on leave will be most welcome any Tuesday afternoon. The only requirements are a white uniform and cap (purchasable at the Headquarters) and a willing spirit.

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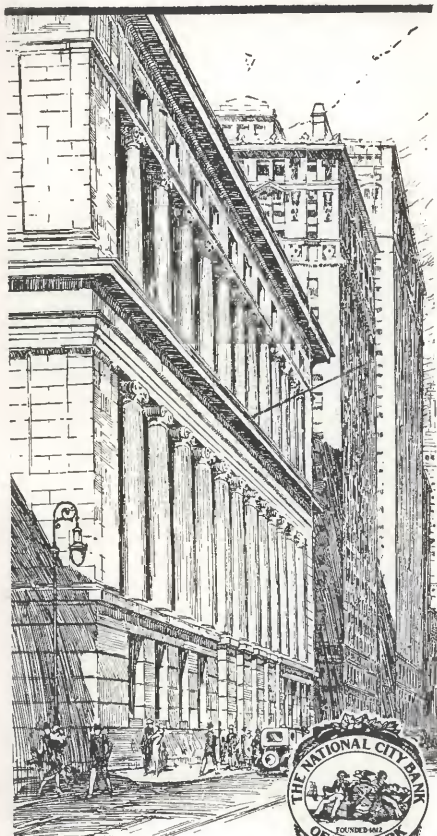
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 214)

Non-Career

V. Harwood Blocker of Hondo, Texas, American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Jones R. Trowbridge of Augusta, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Curacao, West Indies.

Wallace E. Moessner of Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Curacao, West Indies, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 1, 1941:

John G. Erhardt of Brooklyn, New York, First Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul General at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph W. Ballantine of Amherst, Massachusetts, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

Carol H. Foster of Annapolis, Maryland, American Consul General at Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned American Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

Raymond E. Cox of New York, New York, has been assigned American Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand.

Thomas McEnelly of New York, New York, American Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Walton C. Ferris of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, American Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Howard F. Withey of Reed City, Michigan, American Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Trieste, Italy.

Ralph A. Boernstein of Washington, District of Columbia, American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of New London, Connecticut, American Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, has been assigned American Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

J. Wesley Jones of Sioux City, Iowa, American Consul at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

C. Grant Isaacs of Tennessee, American Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

John Peabody Palmer of Seattle, Washington, American Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at London, England, and will serve in dual capacity.

Walter W. Orebaugh of Wichita, Kansas, American Vice Consul at Trieste, Italy, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Frederick J. Cunningham of Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

Elim O'Shaughnessy of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Bolard More of Delaware, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Milton K. Wells of Bristow, Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

John Ordway of Washington, District of Columbia, American Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has been assigned American Vice Consul at London, England.

Francis C. Jordan of Greensboro, North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Carlinville, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Non-Career

Harold Sims of Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil.



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Under today's disrupted world conditions the question of insurance protection for American business interests abroad requires more than the ordinary attention of normal times. Such matters as foreign exchange, fluctuating and depreciated currencies, blocked payments and legal restrictions that delay claim settlements, have become important considerations. These are some of the reasons why American firms, many of which have heretofore patronized foreign insurance companies are now turning to American carriers almost exclusively for their protection.

There are other sound reasons. Today facilities exist for providing American protection effectively in practically every corner of the world where business can still be carried on. That was not true a score of years ago and consequently foreign insurance companies provided most of this coverage, both because they made it readily available and, as a rule, rendered good service. The international spread of American insurance is due in large measure to the efforts of two underwriting organizations which represent two different groups of well known fire, marine and casualty companies. The keen competition between them has undoubtedly been mainly responsible for the rather rapid extension of their services.

A direct result of these developments has been to set up international facilities that are rendering invaluable and much needed insurance services to world commerce in these abnormal times. As is now evident it was inevitable that the war situation would stimulate and broaden the demand for American coverage. Along with the stability of American currency, the prompt adjustment of losses and payment of claims, and other helpful factors, the war situation has been instrumental also in swinging many interests in Central and South America and in other countries, from foreign to American carriers. Certain American insurance interests are presently engaged in promoting closer cooperation with insurance companies in some of those countries, notably in South America, with a view to permanent reciprocal arrangements that should be mutually satisfactory.

Thus, partly through world conditions, but largely through sound business methods, good management and satisfactory service, American insurance is rapidly moving into a dominant position internationally. This is logical, because the United States, creditor nation, is now the financial center of the world. Our resources, our wealth, our enormous productive capacity, place upon us as a nation colossal responsibilities. Our huge task in giving the aid that will bring victory in this war, is but the forerunner of what we must do later. Rehabilitating a broken and prostrate world at the end of this struggle will be, literally, the task of preserving civilization. That will fall mainly upon the United States, and it will test our courage, resources, business ability and morale as they have never been tested before.

To meet this test, we must be strong in every way, nationally and internationally, morally and physically, individually and collectively. Our various institutions must be functioning smoothly, efficiently. Insurance, in all of its branches, is a most important factor of the commercial structure that supports our civilization. Without the protection provided by insurance against the numerous daily hazards of life and the indemnity against loss which insurance guarantees, our entire commercial and financial structure would be threatened with disaster. Our diplomatic, consular and other govern-

ment offices throughout the world — outposts of American prestige, influence, commerce and trade — are the authoritative headquarters of the United States wherever they are located. To them come Americans abroad for advice and guidance. Increasingly in these disturbed times, so we learn, the nationals of other countries are turning to them for counsel. Our country, with its democratic institutions, large resources and prosperous business, is the hope of the world. Furthering its insurance and other business interests in every possible city and country — internationally — is but furthering the cause of democratic civilization.

(Prepared by C. B. P. Carvalho, Vice President, American International Underwriters Corporation.)



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(Continued from page 194)

States looks like and know what we are doing and thinking here.

MR. MUNDT. Mr. Davis, can you go a little more into detail as to what are the entrance qualifications for these noncareer men? That is, what prerequisites must they have before they are acceptable men in the Foreign Service?

MR. DAVIS. That is, to be appointed to a clerical position in the Foreign Service, Mr. Mundt?

MR. MUNDT. As I understand it, all the vice consuls start in as clerks in the Service.

MR. DAVIS. Yes. To be accepted as clerks they must be stenographers and typists at least, and if possible they should speak a foreign language. It is not an essential, but it certainly gives preference to have a knowledge of at least one foreign language. They must have had satisfactory business experience showing that they are qualified both mentally and by experience to do the sort of work that they are called upon to do. A great many of them are college men, but not all of them. They are required to submit letters of recommendation. Of course, as you know, anyone can get letters of recommendation, but, nevertheless, we do check up on them very carefully. Nowadays these men are investigated in ways that they do not know anything about. We are satisfied that a man is mentally competent, that he is honest, that he is thoroughly loyal, and that he has good, sound American horse sense before he is accepted.

MR. MUNDT. And he must be under the age of 35?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; he must be under the age of 35.

THE CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that many of these young men have taken this course in colleges and schools before they come to you and apply for a position?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, very often they have.

MRS. ROGERS. Are they allowed to marry foreign girls? In other words, I know that career men are not allowed to marry foreigners.

MR. DAVIS. Yes; the noncareer men are allowed to marry foreigners. There is no order prohibiting them from marrying foreigners. Now, at first blush, what I am going to say may sound trivial or flip-pant, but it is not so intended at all. One advantage of this act that we are seeking is that it will give a better opportunity to these young men to marry American girls. You take a young fellow and send him off away 5 or 6 thousand miles from

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A Colombian daughter displays a native costume in an idyllic setting — photographed by Luis Marden for one of *The Geographic's* timely articles on South America.

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home, and he cannot afford to go home on his leave, and if you say, "No, you cannot marry a foreigner," what is he going to do? He is not going to meet any American girls.

MRS. ROGERS. He is probably lonely over there, too.

MR. DAVIS. You bet he is lonely.

MRS. ROGERS. How many men and women would this affect, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS. There are at the present time 920 American clerks in the Foreign Service who would come under this bill theoretically, but it is only intended to be applied to those who are in a representative capacity; that would be taken care of by the elimination which the Appropriations Committee every year writes into the bill, so that there would be no danger of too many coming home, but about 100 to 120 of them would be taken care of by this bill.

MRS. ROGERS. Mr. Davis, you say the Service is open to women too?

MR. DAVIS. Yes.

MRS. ROGERS. How many women do you have in the Foreign Service?

MR. DAVIS. How many women clerks?

MRS. ROGERS. Yes.

MR. DAVIS. I cannot answer that offhand, Mrs. Rogers, as I do not know the proportion of the men to women clerks. I can get that for you, Mrs. Rogers, and put it in the record. I do not have it here now. However, at the present time there are no noncareer women vice consuls.

MRS. ROGERS. How many career women do you have in the Service, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS. I believe there are seven career women in the Service, but again I will have to check on that, too.

MRS. ROGERS. I know the examinations are open to women, but I think that it is very hard for them to receive an appointment.

MR. DAVIS. I believe there are seven career women in the Service, but I will check that figure, too.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF WOMEN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND CLERKS

As of January 31, 1941, there were 7 women holding the position of American Foreign Service Officer. As of the same date there were 370 American women serving as clerks in the Foreign Service, out of a total of 920 permanent American clerks.

MR. RICHARDS. Who made the survey to which you referred? You say a group went over to Europe and came back and reported on that.

MR. DAVIS. Mr. McMillan, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Rabaut, Mr. Stefan.

MR. HOSMER. And Mr. Caldwell.

THE CHAIRMAN. Put it in the record.

MR. DAVIS. I can do that, Mr. Chairman.



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MR. HOSMER. Mr. Caldwell is no longer in Congress.

MRS. ROGERS. Mr. Davis, they allowed the non-career officers and ambassadors to stay on the pay roll long after they ostensibly severed their connection with the Service, did they not?

MR. DAVIS. Yes; in those cases where it was necessary to bring them home because of the closing of their mission, they stayed on the pay roll during the period of such leave as they had accumulated.

MRS. ROGERS. I thought some of them were on the pay roll 6 or 7 months after they returned to this country.

MR. DAVIS. Oh, no.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chipfield.

MR. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am always very happy to follow the suggestions brought to this committee by Mr. Hosmer and Mr. Davis and other career officers of the State Department for the benefit of the Foreign Service—that does not apply to the State Department's advice on H. R. 1776—but I want to ask why on page 2 of this bill this language is used—

That while in the United States the services of such officers and employees shall be available for trade conference work. What is the necessity for that language, and why is that stressed and brought into this bill?

MR. DAVIS. The reason for that, Mr. Chipfield, is that in many instances we have a noncareer vice consul in charge of the commercial section at the consulate general. And when they are home in this country we like to take advantage of having them here just as we do the career officers, to send them on itineraries to the different offices of the Department of Commerce, as I mentioned a few minutes ago, to give those interested information on trade in those countries.

MR. EBERHARTER. Is that in the old act?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; that is in the old act.

THE CHAIRMAN. The vice consuls and these people who are stationed in these out-of-the-way places have a better idea of what kinds of goods that are made in this country can be sold there, and they go out and explain to the manufacturers and say, "If you made these goods so and so, so as to meet the requirements of the people in a certain part of the world, you could sell them." Of course, that enables us to sell more goods in these foreign countries.

MR. CHIPERFIELD. I was only asking for information; that was all.

MR. DAVIS. I might add, Mr. Chipfield, that H. R. 3297 now before you amends existing law only by inserting the words "and employees," so that it reads "officers and employees," in each case.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Eberharter. I have just one

question. You figure that there will be about 120 additional employees per year coming under the provisions of this proposed act?

MR. DAVIS. No, sir; 120 altogether would be covered by this. If we brought home every year all the men who had leave every third year it would mean about 40 men a year. However, we are planning to start with about 20 per year.

MR. RICHARDS. You are talking about career people and these people you want to bring in under this act?

MR. DAVIS. We are talking about noncareer American employees.

MR. RICHARDS. Is there not another class in there, a certain type of clerical help that this does not include? You have clerks there, and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN. This would cover all American clerks.

MR. DAVIS. We have American clerks, and we have alien clerks. Now, this act, as the language is drawn, would cover all American clerks.

MR. RICHARDS. This would cover all American clerks?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; it would cover all American clerks and all American officers and employees, but as to the aliens we would not bring them over here, obviously.

MR. JOHNSON. And the Appropriations Committee usually places a limitation on it, so as to confine it to a smaller number?

MR. DAVIS. Yes. I might say that the Department of State and the Appropriations Committee have worked cooperatively on this matter and have done so for several years in trying to get the best results out of the law. That is to say, we will talk it over together, what has happened, and say, "Now, next year we should have so much money in order to bring home all of these fellows in China," or next year we should have so much money in order to bring home all of these in Europe, and the Appropriations Committee writes in a limitation which both safeguards the public funds involved and also acts as a guidance to the wishes of Congress in the matter. It is a very satisfactory arrangement.

MR. JOHNSON. And that changes from time to time, does it not, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir; it changes from time to time.

MR. JOHNSON. So that it is best to have the law as it is, and that the limitation be placed there as conditions arise?

MR. DAVIS. That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN. You have read this bill, have you not, Mr. Davis?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. And you feel that this bill meets all the requirements as to safeguards?

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MR. DAVIS. I think the bill meets all the requirements admirably, and it is my own considered judgment, and the considered judgment of the Department that it should be enacted into law.

MRS. ROGERS. You consider that those in our Foreign Service have done a very fine piece of work, particularly under difficult circumstances during the last few years, being under fire and facing danger?

MR. DAVIS. Most certainly they have. They have taken the gaff splendidly.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions of Mr. Davis? We have Mr. Frank, executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary, here with us. Do you wish to say anything about this, Mr. Frank?

MR. FRANK. No, sir, Mr. Chairman; I do not think there is anything to add to it, unless you have some questions to ask me.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you think that Mr. Davis has explained it perfectly?

MR. FRANK. Very excellently.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Davis, I see you have a written statement there; do you wish to include that in the record?

MR. DAVIS. No, sir; that written statement was more in the form of notes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HOSMER. Mr. DeCourcy has just come home from a field assignment at one of our large offices.

THE CHAIRMAN. From where?

MR. HOSMER. From Naples, Italy, and I think he could just add his personal testimony on the basis of the situation there, what it would mean to these American clerks, and some of those who are in Naples whom I happen to know of my own knowledge have not been able to come home for 8, 9, or 10 years, because they could not get money enough together to come home.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to make a statement, Mr. DeCourcy?

MR. DECOURCY. I might say just a word, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. DeCourcy, executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. We will be glad to hear you, Mr. DeCourcy.

Statement of William E. DeCourcy, Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State

MR. DECOURCY. I wish to make one comment, and that is on the effect of living in an environment where propaganda is absorbed practically through the pores of the skin for a number of years without being able to come home and live in the American atmosphere for awhile. I think that is not in the best interests of the Service. I mention that because it is particularly noticeable in a country like Italy at the present time, and I think that the American clerks there, particularly those in the key positions, need to get out of that atmosphere. That is

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just one of the points that struck me particularly as the result of having served in Naples.

I think that the other reasons given for bringing them home are equally valid, that is, that they need to come back and familiarize themselves with conditions in the United States. Aside from that I think that they ought to be considered as well from the personal standpoint, and I mean by that their personal reasons for having to come home at times. After all, they have their business and family interests the same as career officers in the Service have, and their salaries and allowances are not such as to permit them to come home to the extent that career officers come home.

MR. CHIPERFIELD. May I ask the witness a question, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mr. Chiperfield.

MR. CHIPERFIELD. Do you feel that when these officers do return to the United States that they will be entirely free from propaganda in this country?

MR. DECOURCY. I think it is very difficult to escape propaganda anywhere in the world.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions? If there are no further questions, the committee will go into executive session.

MR. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Davis.

(Thereupon, at 11:20 a. m., the committee went into executive session.)



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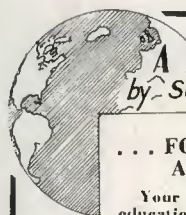
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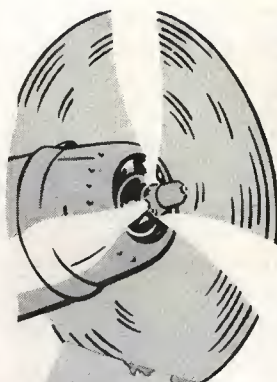
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**THE NATIONAL RESOURCES
 PLANNING BOARD—1941**

(Continued from page 189)

The objective here is to facilitate the use of public works to offset depressions by making it possible to get a Federal public works program under way promptly at that point in the business cycle when such a program will be most effective in arresting the downward swing.

It is obviously impossible properly to evaluate proposed construction projects except in relation to accepted policies of resource use and development. The National Resources Planning Board is continuing the work of the Resources Committee in this field. Questions of land, water, and energy resources policy are under constant review, and the preparation of development plans for the various regions and resources continues. Other problems relating not so much to the development of physical resources as to the machinery required for their use are being studied. Transportation and industrial location are two such matters with which the Board is currently concerned. It is on the basis of criteria established through such studies as these that the evaluation of proposed public construction projects is being made.

Through its ten regional offices, the Board continues to encourage a regional approach to regional problems. The size and character of the United States make it impossible to solve all problems on a nation-wide basis. Conditions vary as between one section of the country and another, and many problems are peculiar to a single region. They may concern a particular drought area, such as the Northern Great Plains, or a stranded population, such as it found in the cut-over-area of the Northern Lake States. Problems of this type must be dealt with regionally and frequently call for joint Federal, State, and local action. Moreover, the similarity of conditions in certain sections of the country requires that plans for the development of these areas be regional in scope if they are to be most successful.

In each region, an attempt has been made to draw up at least the outlines of a comprehensive plan for regional development. State and local planning is being encouraged, and efforts made to coordinate the activities of the various government agencies concerned with regional development, through such organizations as regional planning commissions and drainage basin committees. Industrial location studies and State and local public works programming are being undertaken in most of the regions and, in cooperation with the State planning boards, the problems arising out of the

defense program attacked. In some regions, special committees have been set up to undertake special studies, such as the Pecos Joint Investigation, relative to the allocation of the waters of this river, and the land, industry, and public works study of the Pacific Northwest.

There are other phases of the work of the National Resources Planning Board that might well be mentioned, but, in general, both its normal and its defense activities fit into one or another of the categories described here. The following selected list of its more recent publications offers still another indication of the scope of the Board's interests.

The Problems of a Changing Population, National Resources Committee, May, 1938.

Research—A National Resource. Part I: Relation of the Federal Government to Research, National Resources Committee, December, 1938. (Parts II and III, Industrial Research and Business Research, respectively, will appear shortly.)

Consumer Incomes in the United States, National Resources Committee, August, 1938.

Consumer Expenditures in the United States, National Resources Committee, March, 1939. (The third report in this series, *Family Expenditures*, is soon to be published.)

The Structure of the American Economy. Part I—Basic Characteristics, National Resources Committee, June, 1939.

The Structure of the American Economy. Part II—Towards Full Use of Resources, National Resources Planning Board, June, 1940.

Housing, The Continuing Problem, National Resources Planning Board, December, 1940.

The Economic Effects of the Federal Public Works Expenditures, 1933-1938, National Resources Planning Board, November, 1940.

Regional Planning, Part VIII—Northern Lakes States, National Resources Committee, May, 1939.

Regional Planning, Part IX—The Northern Great Plains, National Resources Planning Board, September, 1939.

Energy Resources and National Policy, National Resources Committee, January, 1939.

Water Pollution in the United States, National Resources Committee, April, 1939.

Public Land Acquisition, Part I—Rural Lands. National Resources Planning Board, June, 1930. (Part II, Urban Lands, is shortly to be published.)

Our National Resources, National Resources Planning Board pamphlet.

IN MEMORIAM

SHERMAN. Harry Tuck Sherman, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on March 5 at Orange, New Jersey.

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GOOD YEAR

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 209)

authors have tried to be impartial and for the most part have succeeded, although some recent developments have been sketchily treated on the basis of press comments and other inadequate information; for example, the recently concluded convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic is dismissed with a quotation from an editorial published by the New York *Herald Tribune*. In other cases, however, the information provided is recent and accurate. Some readers will find provocative their forecasts as to what may happen should the present war develop in various ways. In general, however, the book is stimulating and informative.

HAROLD D. FINLEY.

THE PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE, by Francis B. Sayre, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1939, pp. 93. \$1.50.

In this series of three lectures the author states in a condensed but very readable form the case for the trade agreements program.

The first lecture deals with the historical background of the adoption of the Trade Agreements Act. The tariff history of the United States up to 1933 is very briefly delineated. Pointing out the principal weakness of American protectionism has been its tendency to hamper the growth of our export trade, the author refers to the abortive efforts which were made in the 90's of the last century to develop some kind of trade reciprocity. In the post-war period two principal landmarks are, on the one hand, the adoption in 1922 and 1923 of the policy of unconditional most-favored nation treatment and, on the other, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930. The repercussions of that Act are pointed out as giving rise to the situation with which our foreign trade was faced in 1933.

In the second lecture the author outlines the various considerations which led the Administration to formulate the main principles of the Trade Agreements Act and explains the mode of operation of the Act itself. When it was realized that by some method or other excessive barriers to trade must be eliminated, there were various possible lines of action. A unilateral downward tariff revision was discussed only to be rejected as impracticable. "... almost everyone realized that a general revision of our tariff might well have resulted in an upward rather than in a downward movement. Our legislative procedure is highly vulnerable to the pressures of organized minorities and sectional groups seeking ever higher tariffs." Furthermore,

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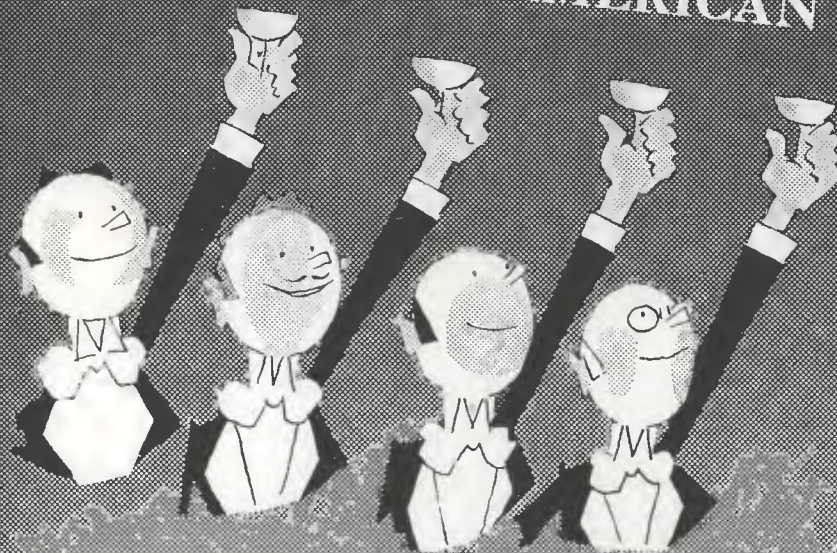
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it was desired to secure a reduction not only of our own barriers but of those of foreign countries. The choice, then, lay broadly between multilateral and bilateral agreements with foreign countries. A multilateral agreement was rejected on the ground that "... so diverse and conflicting are the commercial policies and practices of every nation, that ... it is all but impossible through this method to find a formula that will simultaneously solve the trade problems of all."

The third lecture, which is entitled "The Trade Agreements Program and How It Has Touched the Life of Our People," sets forth in a broad general way the economic aims of the Trade Agreements Program as it affects American industry, agriculture and other economic activities.

Naturally the space limitations of three lectures did not permit the author to give a detailed analysis of the operation of the Trade Agreements Act, such as he has given in another book published in the same year.*

Since these three lectures were delivered the operation of the trade agreements program has been severely restricted by war. The opportunities for making new trade agreements are limited to those countries which retain an effective independence and the functioning of our existing agreements with a number of European countries has, of course,

necessarily been seriously impaired. On the other hand, with the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act by the Congress in 1940 the principles which underlie that Act were again confirmed as a policy of this Government which is being pursued at this time so far as circumstances permit and will no doubt be pursued on a more extensive scale as soon as the conditions are more favorable.

The Trade Agreements Act was adopted in the latter part of a period of world history (from November, 1918, to August, 1939) in which trade was increasingly subject to severe artificial restrictions; in which economic stagnation prevailed throughout important areas of the world during the whole of the period and throughout the entire world during an important part of it. Trade barriers contributed much to this economic stagnation and were, in turn, intensified through short-sighted efforts to alleviate it. The present conflict is undoubtedly a result in part of the economic stagnation which preceded it. It is, of course, impossible to say whether an earlier and more widespread adoption of the principles of our trade agreements program could have prevented the conflict from arising. It is to be hoped, however, that these principles will play an important role after the present war is over in making the outbreak of a third world war less probable.

HENRY J. WADLEIGH.

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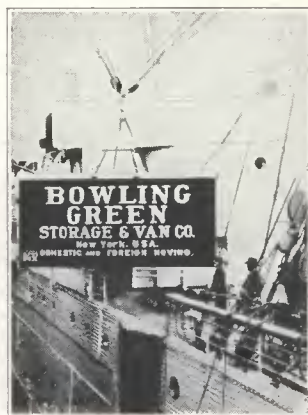
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ENGLISH EDUCATION AND THE ORIGINS OF INDIAN NATIONALISM, by Bruce Tiebout McCully. Ph.D., Columbia University Press, New York, 1940. pp. 396. \$4.50.

The Turk, sipping his cup of coffee, is not without his philosophic sense of humor. He will tell you many stories. Sooner or later he will tell you the story of Tarafindan, who one sultry summer midday was reclining under the shade of an oak tree, resting himself and his donkey during a dusty journey. All about were watermelons growing in the field. As Tarafindan was about to doze off an acorn fell from the tree and struck him on the head. Startled, he raised up and exclaimed: "Allah be praised! Let us be thankful that He in His wisdom caused acorns and not watermelons to grow on oak trees."

In India from a little acorn, which we will call English education, a large oak has grown, and this oak is producing watermelons. We will call the watermelons Indian nationalism, and they are falling on the heads of the British.

The author of this book tells a strange but true story. In a way it is a story of a dog chasing its tail, or, if you wish, a squirrel in a revolving cage. But whereas the dog and the squirrel can, like Tarafindan, stop and rest English education in India and Indian nationalism have become circling automata.

English education—the dissemination of European knowledge in the English language—was introduced into India in the early years of the nineteenth century by missionaries and other highminded persons, against the will of East India Company officials, for the purpose of easing the task of converting the heathen and of mending the social ways of the Hindus.

The practical minded officials in India foresaw the dangers of a hybrid culture. But they were overruled. English education, once started, spread like a grass fire. In the course of a single generation India was reaping a dubious harvest from this thing called English education, as dubious to thinking Indians as it was to the masters of India. Thousands of young men had been uprooted from the ancient ways by becoming educated—no man, however wise or well versed in the Oriental culture, was regarded among the Hindu intelligentsia as educated unless he had come to his education in the Western manner. These young men, by preference and by the nature of their education, preferred government positions or the law. By background the vast majority were poor and were obliged to earn their rice through labor. As the schools ground them out they rushed away in search of a government job, or to hang out their shingle.

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In time, there became too many job hunters and too many lawyers. The field was saturated. There was frustration at every turn. The new product would not, perhaps could not turn back to the earlier environment. They began to see red. Victimized, in part by choice against better judgment and in part by a system which had passed beyond control, the reaction was inevitable. Since 1885 many a Hindu has simmered and boiled alternately, and many another, however fortunate his own particular position, has proclaimed that things are not right. Some of both groups have said in effect: "Throw the British rascals out, and let us return to our ancient ways." It may not be rational, but that is the way they feel.

The author tells the story in detail as few or no others have yet told it. Nationalism is a live issue in India today. Readers of this book will know why nationalism in India is not going to die an easy death.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.

VISITORS

The following called at the Department during the past month:

	February
Emil Saner, Frankfort-on-the-Main	12
Henry P. Leverich, Berlin	13
Parker W. Buhrman, Basel	13
Ernest E. Evans, Bradford	13
Stuart E. Grummond, Tokyo	14
Russell B. Jordan, Ottawa	17
James W. Boyd, Managua	18
Nelson R. Park, Barranquilla	18
John J. Dayne, Department of State	19
Paul E. Gier, Department of State	19
Findley Howard, Asunción	19
Joel C. Hudson, Berlin	19
Ralph C. Busser, retired	19
Mrs. Raymond Bastianello, Madrid	20
Herbert W. Lyda, Rio de Janeiro	20
H. E. Stevens, Peking	23
Mrs. Austin Preston, Oslo	24
R. E. Schoenfeld, London	24
Clarke Vyse, Shanghai	24
Carl E. Forkel, Jr., Department of State	26
Horace C. de Baca, Caracas	26
Andrew G. Lynch, Tehran	27
Mr. and Mrs. Coldwell S. Johnston, Montreal	27
Carl A. Fisher, Zürich	28
	March
Richard P. Butrick, Shanghai	1
James E. Park, London	1
James Gilchrist, Jr., Department of State	3
Perry J. Hyde, Department of State	3
Zavier W. Eilers, Department of State	3
Jones R. Trowbridge, Department of State	3
Donald W. Smith, Tokyo	3
Harold Shantz, Helsinki	3
T. Muldrup Forsyth, Bucharest	3
Hiram A. Boucher, Geneva	4



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