

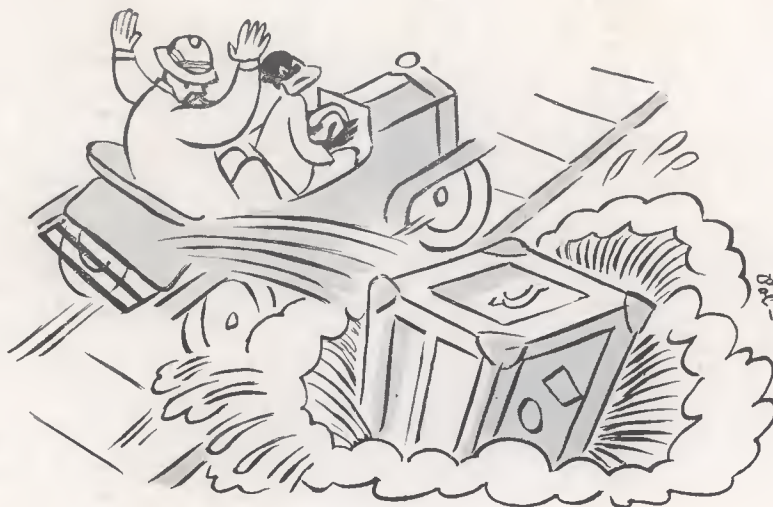
The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 18, NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1941



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OCTOBER, 1941

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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OCTOBER, 1941

Strategic Iceland

By THOR THORS, Consul General of Iceland, New York City

DURING the last 25 years, Iceland has sought to increase trade and to augment her cultural relations with the United States. The most conspicuous evidence of this was Iceland's participation in the New York World's Fair during 1939-40. Naturally, our exhibit was only on a small scale compared to the luxurious and magnificent equipment of the large nations. However, it can definitely be asserted that Iceland spent more money per capita in the World's Fair than any other nation. Our purpose was to remind the world of our existence, and first and foremost to endeavor to arouse the interest and sympathy of the people of America for our nation.

There were chiefly three points that we stressed. First, we called the attention of the world to the fact that it was a man of Icelandic birth, the Viking Leifur Eiriksson, who discovered America and was first of all white men to set foot on American soil. Second, we emphasized our common ties with the United States through similar settlement of our countries. Iceland was settled primarily by Norwegian chieftains who would not submit to the rule of a king and therefore left their ancestral estates in search of freedom. They established a republic in Iceland. The United States were also settled by those in search of freedom who established a republic. Third, although Iceland has only a population of 122,000, we pride ourselves that approximately 30,000 people of Icelandic descent live here in America. About one-third of these are citizens of the United States, and the remainder live in Canada. While they have become good and loyal

citizens of their new countries, they have faithfully maintained their affection for their mother country.

Today, we need no longer refer to ancient ties between Iceland and the United States to arouse interest here, nor have we time to do so. We have other more recent views and circumstances which engage our attention. In our World's Fair pavilion, we showed Iceland as a stepping-stone between the Old and the New World. Events have made Iceland a more important and vital stepping-stone between America and Europe than we ever intended or wished her to be.

Today, the relations between Iceland and the United States have become closer than ever before, in fact as close as relations between two sovereign countries can develop. These developments are due to a chain of circumstances and causes that have arisen out of the war situation. Let us follow these developments.

Since the 1st of December, 1918, Iceland has been a free and sovereign state. On that date, a treaty with Denmark became law, making the Union with Denmark a personal one, Iceland having the same King as Denmark who in Iceland and with respect to Icelandic matters should bear the title, "King of Iceland." Denmark was furthermore to take charge of Iceland's foreign affairs as "Attorney" for Iceland in accordance with instructions from the Government of Iceland. By its terms, this treaty could be taken up for reconsideration after the end of 1940 and if a new treaty had not been reached by the end of 1943, the union should be dissolved.

On the 10th of April, 1940, when Germany in-



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Iceland, Between Two Worlds, Holds a Strategic Place in the Battle of Britain and the Battle of the Atlantic

vaded Denmark, this arrangement with Denmark became impracticable of execution, as all communications between Denmark and Iceland were entirely cut off. On that date, the Icelandic Althing decided that Iceland should take entire charge of her foreign affairs and that the royal power should be executed by the Icelandic Cabinet. This status continued until the 17th of May this year when the Althing made a resolution to appoint a Regent who would execute the royal power. On Iceland's national day, June 17th, the first Icelandic Regent was elected. The vote of the Althing fell, almost unanimously, upon Mr. Sveinn Bjornsson, Iceland's former Minister to Denmark who during the past year had been residing in Iceland as special advisor on foreign affairs to the Icelandic Cabinet.

On the 17th of May, the Althing passed two other resolutions. The first states that since Denmark is no longer in a position to take care of those affairs which she had undertaken by the Act of 1918, the Althing declares that it considers Iceland to have the right to cancellation of the Union with Denmark. It also states that Iceland does not intend to renew the Union. While it was not considered proper to complete formally the cancellation of the Union, it is not to be postponed further than to the end of the war. This resolution was passed unanimously by the Althing and was in complete conformity with resolutions by the Althing to the same effect in 1928 and 1937, therefore, surprising no one familiar with Icelandic affairs. The second resolution asserts the intention of Iceland to become a republic when the Union with Denmark has been formally dissolved.

The political status of Iceland at present is that of a free and sovereign state with an Icelandic Regent who executes the supreme power and an Icelandic Cabinet responsible to the Parliament consisting of 49 members.

On the 10th of May, 1940, British Military Forces were landed in Iceland and occupied the country. The Government of Iceland protested against the occupation and stressed Iceland's permanent neutrality. The British authorities declared they had come only in order to protect Iceland against a German invasion which they maintained was imminent. Britain promised that the soldiers would be removed from Iceland as soon as circumstances permitted and furthermore pledged themselves not to



Icelandic Farm

interfere in the internal matters of our country. They recognized Iceland as a sovereign state and a British Minister was accredited to the Icelandic Government. We in Iceland were ready to accept the pledges of the British and their conduct in Iceland has given no credence to suggestions to the contrary.

It is needless to explain, that the presence of a very numerous foreign army is inconvenient to a population of 122,000 people and although the Icelandic nation in general is of a friendly disposition towards Britain, the fact is evident that daily life under such conditions involves numerous difficulties and delicate problems in the social and civil intercourse of the population and the soldiers. United British and Icelandic efforts have successfully been made to overcome these difficulties.

The most important instance in the history of Iceland perhaps throughout centuries became known on the 7th of July. On that day, American forces landed in Iceland to take over the protection of the country. This was done in accordance with an agreement between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Iceland. The message of the President of the United States to the Prime Minister of Iceland completely clarifies the event and accordingly I find it necessary that same is published to furnish the entire picture of Iceland's present relationship to the United States. The message was as follows:

"I have received your message in which you have informed me that after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Icelandic Government, in view of the present state of affairs, admits that the sending to Iceland of United States troops to supplement and eventually to replace the present British Force there would be in accordance with the interest of Iceland, and that therefore, the Icelandic Government is ready to entrust the protection of Iceland to the United States on the following conditions:—

1. The United States promise to withdraw with all their military forces, land, air and sea, from Iceland immediately on the conclusion of the present war.
2. The United States further promise to recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland and to exercise their best efforts with those Powers which will negotiate the peace treaty at the conclusion of the present war in order that such treaty shall likewise recognize the absolute independence and sovereignty of Iceland.
3. The United States promise not to interfere with the Government of Iceland, neither while their armed forces remain in the country nor afterwards.
4. The United States promise to organise the defence of the country in such a way as to ensure the greatest possible safety for the inhabitants themselves and so that they suffer the minimum of disturbance from military activities; these activities being carried out in consultation with the Icelandic authorities in so far as is possible. Also, because of the small population of Iceland and the consequent danger to the nation from the presence of a numerous army, great care must be taken that only picked troops are sent there. The military authorities should also be instructed to keep in mind that the Icelanders have been unarmed for centuries and are entirely unaccustomed to military discipline, and the conduct of the troops towards the inhabitants of the country should be ordered accordingly.
5. The United States undertake the defense of the country without expense to Iceland and promise to compensate for all damage occasioned to the inhabitants by their military activities.
6. The United States promise to further the interests of Iceland in every way in their power, including that of supplying the country with sufficient necessities, of securing the necessary shipping to and from the country and of making in other respects favourable commercial and trade agreements with it.

7. The Icelandic Government expects that the declaration made by the President of the United States in this connection will be in agreement with these premises on the part of Iceland and the Government would much appreciate its being given an opportunity of being cognizant with the wording of this declaration before it is published.

8. On the part of Iceland it is considered obvious that if the United States undertake the defence of the country it must be strong enough to meet every eventuality, and particularly in the beginning it is expected that, in so far as possible, efforts will be made to prevent any special danger in connection with the change-over. The Icelandic Government lays especial stress on there being sufficient aeroplanes for defensive purposes wherever they are required and they can be used, as soon as the decision is made for the United States to undertake the defence of the country.

You further state that this decision is made on the part of Iceland as an absolutely free and sovereign State and that it is considered as a matter of course that the United States will from the beginning recognize the legal status of Iceland, both States immediately exchanging diplomatic representatives.

I take pleasure in confirming to you hereby that the conditions set forth in your communication now under acknowledgment are fully acceptable to the United States Government, and that these conditions will be observed in the relations between the United States and Iceland. I may further say that it will give me pleasure to request of Congress its agreement in order that diplomatic representatives may be exchanged between our two countries."

To this the President adds this friendly assurance: "The people of Iceland hold a proud position amongst the democracies of the world, with a historical tradition of freedom and of individual liberty which is more than one thousand years old. It is therefore all the more appropriate that in response to your message the United States Government, while undertaking this defensive measure for the preservation of the independence and security of the democracies of the New World, should at the same time be afforded the privilege of co-operating in this manner with your Government in the defence of the historical democracy of Iceland."

These are the exact terms of our agreement with the United States and our present relations. There

(Continued on page 584)

Housebuilding in Iceland
takes a modern trend.



Sheepherding in
Iceland.



Inn in Iceland



The History of the Consulate General at London

By the late PERCY R. BROEMEL

(Continued from the September, 1941, issue)

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARDING-HOUSES FOR DESTITUTE AMERICAN SEAMEN

TWO of the most interesting entries in the old Record Books concern the Regulations for Seamen's Boarding-Houses in London, as drawn up by Mr. Aspinwall. There are three tables, the second being only a repetition of the first, so that it need not be quoted; the first is dated London, 18th March, 1824, the second 18th March, 1834, and the third 24th September, 1834:—

I.

Consulate of the United States of America.

London, 18th March, 1824.

"They are to breakfast at nine o'clock on tea or coffee and bread and butter.

"To dine at two o'clock on good wholesome meat and soup, bread, vegetables and table beer.

"The supper at seven o'clock, to consist of either tea and bread and butter, or beer and bread and cheese.

"No destitute seaman is to be about after sunset. All transgressions of this rule are to be immediately reported to the Consul by the boarding-house keeper.

"The boarding-house keeper is directed to muster the seamen every evening, in order to ascertain whether they have disposed of any of the clothing given to them, and should either of them appear to have sold or otherwise disposed of his clothing, the name of such individual to be immediately reported at this office, with the number of articles he has sold or otherwise disposed of.

"Seamen having any cause of complaint against the boarding-house keeper must report the same to the Consul.

"The boarding-house keeper will likewise report all disturbances created by the seamen in his house, as well as all irregularities and other instances of misconduct indicative of bad habits on the part of the seamen.

"He will also be careful to report all individuals whose good conduct entitles them to a particular consideration, in order that every practicable discrimination may be made in their favour."

(signed) Thomas Aspinwall,
Consul, U.S.A.

II.

This was a repetition of No. 1 but dated London, 18th March, 1834, and signed by "J. Le Souef, Jr., Vice Consul, U.S.A."

III.

This was an amendment to Nos. I and II, and was as follows:

Consulate of the United States of America.

London, 24th September, 1834.

"The destitute seamen at the Boarding-House are required to present themselves every morning at *Ten o'clock precisely* at this Consulate, where each Seaman will sign his name or make his mark in the Register.

"Seamen unable to attend, by reason of ill-health, must be provided with a Certificate from the Surgeon of the Consulate, which Certificate the Boarding-House Keeper will exhibit at this office every Tuesday.

"If a seaman should have obtained employment on board any vessel, either for the day or for a longer period, he cannot, of course, appear at the Consulate, but the Boarding-House Keeper must immediately make it known in a written report."

(signed) J. Le Souef, Jr.,
Vice Consul U. S. A.

Speaking of Regulations, the Rules laid down for an American Sea-Apprentice by a captain in the year 1841 are illuminating; it would be interesting to know whether they were generally enforced:—

"Cards or any other games he shall not play, taverns or ale-houses he shall not frequent. And also that the said Apprentice shall not quit or absent himself from his said Master or Ship day or night without his consent, nor embezzle, waste clandestinely or otherwise dispose, deliver, lend or inalienate any goods, wares, merchandise . . . but shall and will in every respect demean and behave himself towards his said officers as a good and faithful apprentice, etc."

RELIEVED, NATURALIZED AND IMPRESSED SEAMEN

It may be of interest to note the number of applications for Consular Relief by destitute American

seamen for the years immediately following the Anglo-American War of 1812-1815 and the Great War of 1914-1918:—

Year	Number Relieved, sent home or other- wise disposed of, exclusive of Rejec- tions.	Year	Number Relieved or sent home as Consular Passengers.
1816	1018	1919	68
1817	No figures given	1920	159
1818	413	1921	130
1819	400	1922	96
1820	375	1923	28
1821	316	1924	22
1822	266	1925	34

As the year 1816 is the one immediately following the resumption of Consular relations, I give below a specimen transcript of the Return of Destitute American Seamen showing how the Returns were made up in London at that period:

Applications Rejected	233
“ Granted, viz:—	
Sent home in Ships exclusively for passengers	460
Sent home in Merchant vessels	314
Put on board American vessels bound for for- eign ports	17
Deserted after receiving allowance	153
Refused their passages after they were pro- vided	39
Died while on hand	4
Allowed Certificates to sell Pensions and pro- vided for themselves	7
	994
Prisoners of War not included elsewhere sent home	2
Total number disposed of	1229
Remaining on Hand 1st December	22
Grand Total Number of Applications	1251

Consulate U.S.A. for the
Port of London, &c.
28th July, 1817.

It is curious that there is no Return entered for the year 1817, so that it is not possible to state whether any prisoners of war were sent home as destitute seamen; there are none specially mentioned for 1818 and onwards.

Though there is no evidence to show whether they came under the head of relieved seamen or not, the following list of naturalized Americans who were registered as American Seamen between 1796 and 1808, compiled by Mr. Lyman in 1808 from such records as he then possessed, is interesting:—

1796	38
1797	91
1798	19
1799	17
1800	34 (estimated)
1801	16
1802	21
1803	71
1804	33
1805	24
1806	22
1807	35
1808	28
Total	449

Among the Record Books, other than Miscellaneous Record Books, there is a number of Registers of Impressed Seamen, the volumes covering the years 1804 to 1917, with exceptions:—

The first volume numbered B.N. 2, commences with January 3rd, 1804; the details concerning the man detained or impressed, the ship from which he was taken and the British warship into which he was carried, the evidence of citizenship, frequently lacking, and the result of the steps taken for his release, if any, are all set forth in columns. As the number of the first impressed seaman registered in full in 1804 — Robert Wilson — is 757, there must have been an earlier volume which is missing. There is, however, an Index volume of all the names, without date of commencement, and giving John McConnel as No. 1, but as the Register itself (No. B.N. 1) is not available, it is not possible to determine on which date the impressments began.

The following are the figures for 1804 and part of 1805:—

1804. Number of Impressed Seamen, Jan. 3rd to June 21st	486
Number of Impressed Seamen, June 22nd to Sept. 13th	375
Number of Impressed Seamen, Sept. 13th to Jan. 5th, 1805	380
1805. Number of Impressed Seamen, Jan. 8th to August 1st	430

The Register from August 2nd, 1805, to January 20th, 1807, is missing; the next volume begins with impressed man No. 3285 on January 21st, 1807, and as the last impressed man on August 1st, 1805, was numbered 2430 (Philip Gonroy), it is possible to state that the number of impressed men in the intervening period was 855. This volume extends over 1807, 1808, and 1809 to August 18th, 1810, on which date William Lane bears the number 5864, so that the number impressed between January 21st, 1807, and August 18th, 1810, was 2579. The next volume continues August 18th, 1810, with No. 5865 and concludes with No. 6864 (George West) on October 25th, 1811, showing the number to have been 999. The following volume continues October 25th with No. 6865 and concludes with No. 7854 (Sandy Forbes) on September 30th, 1812, giving the number of impressed men for that period as 989. The last volume numbered 11, begins with March 9th, 1813, and impressed man No. 7855 (John Allen), thus continuing the numbering uninterruptedly from 7854 on September 30, 1812. One wonders why no names have been entered by Mr. Beasley for the intervening months. The last entry is that of John Rattler, No. 8343, of October 6th, 1817.

MATTERS OF MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST

General

Under this heading have been placed such facts and incidents which, although of interest, do not constitute the History of the Consulate General itself.

Between 1808 and 1811, and as the first entry after the war of 1812-1815 there are several references to a Captain Joseph Beaulieu, "late of Pulaski's Legion," to whom reference has already been made. It appears that he served as a Captain in the Legion of Pulaski, in the service of the United States during the Revolutionary War with Great Britain. "now residing in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey" (now a part of London), and appeared on November 12th, 1811, to request an Official Act to enable him to receive the pension for his military service and the disabilities incurred. There is later an undated Petition from the same ex-officer asking that his distressed condition may be relieved by the payment offered to him in 1803 in lieu of the total redemption of the principal of his pension. Since that time he had been living in England on the 100 dollars a year granted to him by Congress. The Petition concludes: "And your Petitioner shall ever pray."

The year 1815, after the conclusion of the War, contains the full text of the new Commercial Treaty between the United States and Great Britain as given in the "National Intelligencer" dated 3rd July, 1815; the Convention was signed in London by "John Q. Adams, H. Clay, Albert Gallatin, Fred. I. Robinson, Henry Goulburn and William Adams" as Plenipotentiaries and confirmed by "James Madison, President" and "James Monroe," Secretary of State at Washington, on the 22nd December, 1815.

Then a slight hitch seems to have occurred, since in a Declaration dated Washington, November 24th, 1815, Mr. Anthony Baker, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires there, states that he is "Commended by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to Explain and declare, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Convention concluded at London on the 3rd of July in the present Year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two Countries, that in consequence of Events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the Signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in Conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the residence of General Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect Security of his Person, and it has been resolved for that purpose, that all ships and vessels

whatever, as well as British Ships and Vessels as others, excepting only Ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach, to that Island. It has therefore, become impossible to comply with so much of the Third Article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshments at the Island of St. Helena, and the Ratification of the said Treaty will be exchanged under the Explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at or hold any communication whatsoever with the said Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte."

The Record Book for 1831 has the following entry: *New Russian Tariff*. On the 19th November (old style), the order was put into force at the Customs; an additional duty of 12½% on all imports not entered before the 19th with the exception of brimstone, corks and corks wood; besides which, the duty is increased for the importation of 1832, on the undermentioned articles; — here follows a list of only 24 articles, from wood to thistles.

Among a list of furniture and effects subscribed for by Mr. Aspinwall and others in 1825 for a woman, are mentioned even such items as bellows, frying-pans and "basons".

In 1832 there is the account of a petition by a Mrs. Hannah Grubb to Congress concerning the assistance rendered by her late husband to the besieged of San Domingo.

When one sees the Trade Statistics of the United States of today and the infinite variety of goods dealt with, one is surprised to find that the principal shipments from America to London in 1839 consisted only of sugar, tobacco, oil-cake, flour, cotton, staves, sassafras and turpentine, with a few minor articles.

The account of an inquest on an American lady who, in 1872, threw herself over Waterloo Bridge, at the "Essex-Head Tavern," Essex Street, Strand, London, recalls the days when inquests were held in inns and public-houses, before proper Coroners' Courts were established.

On May 21st, 1890, the "New York Herald" (London edition) published an amusing article on the so-called "Consular Crying-Room." It is a humorous description of the diverse classes of persons who call at the Consulate-General, including a number "who are of the opinion that either the United States or the world in general owes them a living, and who have dropped in to collect something on account. They are of every variety, worthy and unworthy. There is a familiar type, which says bluntly: 'Well, I'm an American and I'm broke, and I want you to send me home.' If despondent, the

(Continued on page 581)

Foreign Service Auxiliary

THE Department is now in the process of making appointments of auxiliary personnel in carrying out the emergency program of expansion of the Foreign Service. Appointees are being paid from the President's emergency funds and will form what will be referred to as the Foreign Service Auxiliary. In all cases they will be under the direction and supervision of the officer in charge of the American Foreign Service post to which they are stationed. In general, persons appointed to these new positions will be classified in accordance with the following general specifications:

ECONOMIC ANALYSTS

The auxiliary personnel appointed under this general heading will be expected to perform responsible and technical work in the field of economics, particularly economic problems growing out of wartime conditions. This will involve investigation and reporting on such matters as the following: movements of vessels and cargoes; problems relating to export control in the United States and the essential economic needs of the foreign country; information assisting in the determination of priorities; problems relating to the proclaimed list of foreign nationals; the availability of strategic raw materials and terms and conditions for procuring them; development projects financed by the Export-Import Bank; and in general all problems of an economic character having direct bearing on the current emergency.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSISTANTS

The new auxiliary personnel appointed under this heading will be responsible primarily for the development and maintenance of friendly relations with local organs of public opinion, including the press, radio, and local institutions or organizations. They will be expected to interpret the policies of this Government to persons important in the formulation of public opinion; they will be expected to act as a channel for the placement of informative material regarding the United States in accordance with

the expressions of desire for such information that may come to their attention from time to time through the contacts they make.

CULTURAL RELATIONS ASSISTANTS

The new auxiliary personnel under this heading will be primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of friendly relations with cultural leaders in the country in which they are stationed. They will be concerned with such matters as the exchanges of students and professors; the exhibition and distribution of motion picture films; arrangements for visits of distinguished citizens or officials between the United States and the foreign country in question; the cultural activities of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; and liaison with local cultural and scientific institutions. They will be expected to report on all of these matters and to submit recommendations regarding ways and means in which the program of cultural relations may be improved.

While an effort has been made to indicate the character of the duties which shall be performed by the new appointees, it is not to be construed that the duties of any one of them will be definitely restricted to any one of the above-given descriptions. As they progress in experience and become more adapted to the work of the offices to which they are assigned, it is to be expected that they may be called upon to perform such duties of other character as may be assigned to them by the officer in charge of the post.

The appointments are of temporary nature for the period of the emergency and appropriations are available only up to and including June 30, 1942. All appointees have been so informed. Should the emergency which occasions the present action be prolonged beyond that date, the Department hopes to obtain appropriations to prolong the services of these special appointees accordingly, and will endeavor to issue appropriate instructions sufficiently in advance of the end of the fiscal year so that there will be no uncertainty.

Identification Pass System for the Department of State

By EDWARD YARDLEY, *Director of Personnel*

ON August 14, 1941, an identification pass system was instituted for the purpose of regulating the admission of employees and visitors to the Department of State buildings. This action was directed by the Secretary in view of the critical international situation and the important position of the Department of State in connection therewith, making it necessary to provide greater protection for the files and confidential records.

The tremendous increase in activities and personnel of the Department since the outbreak of the present war in September 1939 has necessitated the removal of several divisions from the Department's main building to outside locations. At present this expansion of office space includes seven buildings in addition to the Department of State building. The largest group of employees housed outside of the main building is located in an apartment building at 515 Twenty-second Street, N. W. This building, while still under construction, was leased by the Government and alterations were made to convert it into suitable office quarters. Approximately 350

employees of the Visa Division and the Immigration Section of the Division of Communications and Records occupy more than half of this building, the remaining offices having been allocated for the use of new National Defense agencies. The next largest group of employees is located in the Winder building immediately opposite the Department of State building on Seventeenth Street. The Division of Controls, the Division of Cultural Relations, the Special Division, the Division of Special Research, the Division of Philippine Affairs, and the Territorial Papers Section of the Division of Research and Publication are housed in this building. The Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements was moved recently to a new building located at 1735 New York Avenue, known as the Annex to the American Institute of Architects building. In addition, the newly created Division of World Trade Intelligence is housed in the Commerce building; the Foreign Service Buildings Office and the Division of International Conferences occupy the Metropolitan Club Annex located at 1712 H Street; the



The information desk at the Pennsylvania entrance to the State Department where visitors must register before transacting business inside. At the desk may be seen James E. McKenna of PD checking the record of a recent visitor; and Dwight W. Fisher, recently arrived from Antwerp, is securing a temporary visitor's pass.

Central Translating Office, the Translating Bureau and the Treaty Division occupy offices in the Hill Building at Seventeenth and I Streets, and the War Trade Board Section of the Division of Communications and Records is located at 1126 Twenty-first Street, N. W.

In an effort to work out a plan that would afford the maximum of protection and at the same time reduce to a minimum the delays and inconveniences that are inherent in any pass system, a careful study was made of the control systems already in effect in other Government departments and in certain of the defense industries. Consideration was given also to various types of passes and the processes of their manufacture. Since the Department of State building also houses the Executive Offices of the President, including the Administrative Assistants to the President, the Bureau of the Budget and the National Resources Planning Board, it was necessary to collaborate with representatives of these offices to work out a satisfactory system. As a result of this study, the Department decided to issue to each of its employees an identification pass which bears the photograph and signature of the holder and identifies him as an employee of the Department of State. The pass, which is made under a patented process, is encased in a transparent plastic cover and is so constructed that any attempted substitution of the photograph or other tampering may be detected readily. The employees' passes, while identical in design, are of three types: one, a pass which entitles the holder to admission, at any time, to any building occupied by a Department of State activity and also authorizes him to carry official papers into or out of any Department building; two, a pass which entitles the holder to admission to the building in which he is employed at any time and to admission to other Department buildings during regular hours; and three, a pass which is valid for admission to any building occupied by a Department of State activity during the prescribed hours of duty of the holder. Since messengers have access to practically all offices of the Department, it was decided to provide them with a badge type of pass, bearing the photograph and name of the wearer.

Employees of the Department may, upon exhibiting their passes, enter or leave the State Building during regular hours through any one of three entrances and suitable arrangements have been made to assure a minimum of delay and inconvenience to representatives of other Government departments, members of congress, members of the diplomatic corps, and press representatives carrying White House credentials. Other official callers are ad-



The 17th Street Entrance is for the personnel of the State Department building only. At lunch time the guards are kept busy inspecting passes. Leaving the building may be seen Frank A. Schuler, Jr., F.S.O. assigned to FE; also Frank E. Duvall of PA/H.

mitted only through the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance, where control desks have been established. These desks are in charge of information clerks who, in cooperation with the guard force, have immediate responsibility for the administration of the pass system. The system is supervised by Millard L. Kenestrick, Chief of the Maintenance and Service Section of the Division of Personnel.

A visitor entering the building is directed to the information desk where, upon appropriately identifying himself and explaining satisfactorily his mission, his name and certain other data are recorded and he is issued a visitor's pass. The visitor's pass

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Early Despatch Agents

Prepared in the Division of State Department Archives by MEREDITH B. COLKET, JR.

The duties of a despatch agent* were performed in the earliest times in an informal manner by the Custom House Officers at the request of the Department of State. As early as 1794 the Collectors at the Ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were requested by the Secretary to advise regularly concerning the opportunities of sending the Department's mail on ships leaving for foreign ports (*Domestic Letters*, Vol. 6, p. 37). The Collector of Customs at New York soon began to perform the function of transmitting parcels of the Department. In 1798, for example, this Collector was instructed by the Secretary of State to open a certain box, extract particular information, and transmit the contents to London. The Department wrote: "It is of the greatest consequence, that these papers should be safely received in London, & you will therefore be particularly careful to forward them by conveyance in which you can confide, intimating to me by a line, when and by what vessel you send them." (*Ibid.*, Vol. 10, p. 317.)

This despatch service performed by the Collector of Customs was put on a formal basis by a circular, dated August 27, 1801 (referred to in *Ibid.*, Vol. 4, p. 23). This directed that certain newspapers for Public Ministers of the United States be transmitted through the Custom Houses.

The Collector of the Port of New York unquestionably handled most of such business. For the period between the date of the circular in 1801 and the date of the appointment of the first Despatch Agent in 1830, numerous letters concerning the despatch service are on file. The Collectors at New York during this time were: David Gelston, Jonathan Thompson and Samuel Swartwout.

An illustration of the type of work performed by them is found in a letter, dated August 26, 1820, from John Quincy Adams to David Gelston, Esq. It reads in part: "I forward to you herewith thirty five packets containing copies of the Acts of the first Session of the Sixteenth Congress, and some copies of a 'commercial digest' addressed to the Consuls of the United States in Foreign Countries. You are requested to embrace the earliest opportunities for transmitting these to their several destina-

tions; always observing to seek for the most direct conveyances, so that our Agents abroad, may, as much as possible, be preserved from the charges of Postage, in the different countries where they reside." (*Ibid.*, Vol. 18, p. 120.)

An instruction from the Department in 1829 shows that four boxes for the use of our Ministers were addressed first to the Collector at New York, Samuel Swartwout. He was requested to "pay the freight and other expenses incident to their transportation, which will be reimbursed to you by the Department." (*Ibid.*, Vol. 23, p. 87.)

In the same year at the suggestion of Joel Poinsett, Minister to Mexico, the Customs Office at New Orleans was selected by the Department as being the most convenient channel for the transmission of letters and packets from the Department to his office. (*Ibid.*, Vol. 23, p. 84.)

By 1830 it became necessary to designate a particular person in New York at a regular salary to perform despatch duties. On October 27, 1830, John S. Skinner, Postmaster at Baltimore, wrote: "I have understood that the Department of State has it in contemplation to appoint an agent at New York through whose hands the Despatches shall pass to its ministers and agents abroad." (*Appointment Papers*, W. B. Taylor.)

William B. Taylor of New York City applied for this position, citing that his situation in the Post Office would enable him to receive the despatches as soon as they arrived. On November 18, 1830, he was appointed by the Department "Despatcher, from the Port of New York, of such Communications as the Department may find it necessary to forward to foreign ports." (*Ibid.*, Vol. 23, 528-29.) His salary was fixed at \$500 per annum.

Shortly after this the American Chargé d'Affaires at London, Aaron Vail, informed the Secretary of State that a need existed for a similar agent at London. In a confidential despatch dated April 30, 1832, he wrote that "the care of receiving and forwarding, as merchandise, by the Liverpool coaches, the bulky parcels which pass through that place on their way to and from Washington, whereby an immense saving of postage is effected, is one which requires the constant attendance of some person having easy access to the mail coach offices, which are distant several miles from the quarter of the town where the Legation is invariably located." In addition, a new problem came up at this time. Of

*A despatch agent is a person charged with handling the Department's mail at a particular place, in order to insure a speedy and safe delivery. The term should be carefully distinguished, however, from the expression of "Bearer of Despatches," a person charged with delivery of treaties, instructions, etc. Such an individual was often a private American citizen traveling abroad.

this, Mr. Vail wrote: "From a late discontinuance of the facilities formerly accorded by the Foreign office (it) has now become more than ever indispensable, of adopting some regular system for the transmission to our other missions of the large parcels of news papers and documents which are sent here from Washington, and which their bulk precludes all possibility of being conveyed by mail." Mr. Vail was working out a plan to meet this problem but he declared that it would entail "constant attention in watching the departure of the mail Packets and other ship conveyances, which cannot be given by the persons attached to the Legation, on account of distance (from four to five miles) which separate it from the shipping and the offices where its business is transacted." (Post Records, Great Britain, Instructions, C8.3, Vol. 1, pp. 80-81.)

Mr. Vail recommended Mr. John Miller for this work, pointing out that Mr. Miller, a dealer in American books, had performed despatch services for the Legation during the past fifteen years. The only remuneration Mr. Miller had received so far was such book and stationery trade as the Legation had been able to give him. Mr. Vail suggested that the compensation "be kept within that which is paid to the Agent of the Department at the New York Post Office, although the duties here are very nearly the same with regard to the transmission of Packets, exclusive of many others which are not required from that Agent." (*Ibid.*, p. 82.)

This despatch was answered by Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, on May 30, 1832, as follows: "I have conferred with Mr. McLane on the subject of Mr. Miller's services to the Legation, as represented in your communication marked *Confidential*, and think that an allowance

ought to be made him for those services, which you may fix at a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, and pay him by quarterly drafts on our Bankers, to be charged to the contingent expenses of the Mission." (Post Records, Great Britain, Instructions, C8.2, Vol. 3, p. 95.)

It is to be noted that while the term "Despatch Agent" was not used in these communications, nevertheless, the duties here described apply to one holding such a position. Furthermore, the accounting records of the Legation, under date of September 30, 1832, contain the following:

"Compensation to John Miller as Agent for the Legation, as per Instructions from the Secretary of State, dated 30th May 1832 one quarter commencing on the 1st July and ending this day, at \$500 per annum \$125, as per receipt no. 4 £28 2s 6d."

(Post Records, Great Britain, Accounts, C13.1, Vol. 2.)

The full term "Despatch Agent" as applied to Mr. Miller has not been found in the records before the

year 1842, when the Secretary of State addressed a letter to "John Miller, esq., Despatch Agent, London." (Domestic Letters. Vol. 32, p. 196.)

On July 31, 1846, Secretary of State, James Buchanan, issued a circular instruction to ministers in which he formally referred to John Miller as the Department's "Agent in London." From this instruction it appears that John Miller was handling most of the diplomatic mail in Europe. Ministers were informed that "Despatch bags . . . do not as formerly come on to Washington. They are transmitted from London and Liverpool to the Despatch Agents at Boston and New York, by whom they are opened and their con-

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From Memoirs of F. B. Stevens

Benjamin Franklin Stevens

The Transformation of Lizzie B.

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul General, Habana*



Lizzie B. with her main gaff topsail and new jib.

BACK in 1912 in Bear River, New Brunswick, the Canadian Sardine Company launched the fifth ship of their fishing fleet and name it, prosaically enough, *Casarco 5*. She was a spoon-bowed, long-keeled, transom-stern, sloop rigged hooker, 51 feet over all and 45 feet on the water line. Being an even 12 feet beam on deck with a clean turn of the bilges and 5 feet 9 inches at the deepest draft under her stern post, she could sail on her bottom and her heavy oak frames and inch and a half pine planking gave her seaworthy qualities of no mean order.

After considerable vicissitudes on the Canadian coast *Casarco 5* came into the possession of one Maurice Rice, a Canadian. In November, 1934, he brought her south, partly through the Inside Passage and partly outside, ending up in the Isle of Pines, south of Cuba, where he knew there was buried treasure because he had a map given to his aunt who had befriended the well-known dying sailor. Rice also tried to take a flyer at the buried treasure deposits on Cocos Island but ran out of water in the doldrums of the Pacific at the other end of the Panama Canal and was towed back to the Caribbean by a Coast Guard patrol. Rice and *Casarco*, both considerably the worse for wear,

ended up in the Casas River at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.

In October, 1935, Rice executed a bill of sale to one Ralph Hoyt, an American citizen, who was the Nueva Gerona agent of the New York and Habana fruit importing firm of Gargiulo and Arinendola. The firm owned the boat but Hoyt operated it either himself on fishing trips or on charter to tourist parties. He carried on under the British certificate of Registry issued by the Registrar of Shipping at the port of Saint Andrews, N. B., on August 31, 1912, which Rice had turned over to him. However, while off Cienfuegos in October, 1936, he was taken into port by a Cuban gunboat as a suspected gun runner and had so much trouble explaining his American citizenship and the British registry certificate that he applied for and obtained on November 21, 1936, an American provisional certificate of registry.

It was during this period when Hoyt chartered her to a family with children that he shortened the mainmast and boom and put up a small mizzen, converting her into a ketch for easier handling. He also put a monkey rail on top of her taffrail and after bulwarks so the kids wouldn't fall overboard

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How To Keep Healthy Under Stress*

The Emotional and Social Aspects of Illness

By G. CANBY ROBINSON, M.D.

*Lecturer in Medicine and in Preventive Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical School
Associate Physician and Director of Medical Clinics, Johns Hopkins Hospital*

THE opportunity to speak to the members of the Group Health Association impresses me as being of much importance. It is unique in my experience to talk to a group of people in the presence of the physicians who are by pre-arrangement destined to guard their health and to render medical care in case of illness. This occasion seems to me to be of significance, particularly because of the possibility of bringing before potential patients and their doctors certain ideas and principles that may engender a deeper feeling of mutual confidence and understanding. The quality of medical care cannot be determined by doctors alone, but must in some measure depend upon a spirit of cooperation and good will, intelligent response, friendliness and a clear conception of the ultimate objects of medical service on the part of patients.

In speaking tonight of the emotional and social aspects of illness, I shall endeavor to point out the part that both the doctor and the patient should take in their efforts to face the stress and strain of this confused world, with health preserved and with vigor unimpaired.

In the first place, it must be recognized that it is usually beyond the scope of medicine to guide the lives of people so that they may avoid disturbing social contacts, fatiguing situations and natural sorrows or frustrations. All of us must expect to meet disappointments and personal losses, to see suffering of those to whom we are attached by bonds of love and kinship, and to fail to reach some of our cherished goals. These hard events of life seem to be piled on some, while others seem to escape to an enviable degree. This difference in the lives of various people is not alone determined by events, but in no small measure by the individual, personal reaction to the situations we have to face. Some weather the storms like the old New England skippers on the Newfoundland Banks, while others are dismayed and made anxious, merely by the thoughts of what may happen. The hardships of life, be they real or imaginary, may take their toll of mental and physical health, but it is not until this toll begins

to be paid in the form of disturbances of well-being, by digestive discomforts, unusual fatigue, headaches, loss of sleep or disagreeable sensations of breathing, of swallowing or of palpitation, that medical advice is sought.

Such symptoms, when brought about by the stress and strain of circumstances, often do not remain as localized complaints, but bring with them fears of disease, anxiety of disability, or even a sense of guilt, which may be the major element of suffering.

Medical science has been successfully applied in protecting communities and individuals from those harmful things that have material form, such as bacteria and other noxious agents, but it has not succeeded in protecting men from wounds of the spirit, of the mind and of the personality. It has hardly made a beginning in the field of mental hygiene, which aims not only to protect man from being harassed by the social problems of life, but especially to make him resistant and understanding and realistic in the face of trials. Man has, however, received protection and resistance from religion and from the ordering of society, by laws, by social betterment and by mutual helpfulness. Mankind has tried to live together in peace and harmony in order that all might cooperate to relieve the burdens of one another. The ideals of democracy, of social justice, and of economic opportunity have had as their ultimate goal individual happiness and freedom.

But, alas, man is not wholly a rational being with a clear conception and desire to build a permanent society on a cooperative and harmonious pattern. He is also controlled by his emotions, by fear, by hate, by ambition, by greed, by a desire to compete, to advance, and to win. He is controlled by hunger, by thirst, by sexual desire, by love of family and by religious and spiritual convictions. Here are the great forces for good or evil that dominate at times human behavior so strongly that rational thinking no longer has control. Today we see the world largely in the grasp of these emotions, and we live in a time when the balance between the processes of reason and of feeling are much disturbed. To speak broadly, rational living is healthy; emotional living is unhealthy. Our times present, there-

*An Address Given on May 23, 1941, in a Series of Health Education Forums Conducted by Group Health Association, 1328 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

fore, a challenge to our health, a challenge to be met and shared by the medical profession with all those whose lives bring them in contact with the emotional drives of the day. It is impossible for the medical profession to ward off the mental conflicts of today and tomorrow, just as the doctors of London cannot prevent the bombs, the destruction, and the terror befalling their fellow citizens. But the doctors here can do their part, perhaps less dramatically, but no less sincerely, just as their British colleagues are doing. I have recently learned that an old friend of mine, who is the chief physician of the London Hospital, is now living in the hospital away from his charming suburban home on the Thames, in spite of the fact that the hospital has been badly bombed on four occasions. He has learned what it means to understand and to go all-out to help his people, and we may be sure that his courageous presence is giving more than medical care in the technical sense. By all accounts he is receiving magnificent support from his patients. They, too, are going all-out to help each other and their threatened country.

My experience in dealing with the emotional and social aspects of illness has not been gained by the study of people under such trying circumstances as those obtaining throughout much of Europe and Asia. My work has for the most part been focused on the poorer classes of a large city and has dealt with people facing the usual social difficulties and problems of the common people. It matters very little, however, from what social or economic stratum of society people come, as the same variety of personalities and problems may be found wherever human beings are intimately studied. People resistant to adversity and people incapable of resistance are found in all groups and classes.

I have indicated that illness caused by emotional strain and nervous tension is the result of conditions which are on the one hand, within people and on the other, surrounding them. Certain people are rendered vulnerable by such things as their inheritance, by their experiences in childhood, by education or the lack of it, by oft-repeated dissatisfaction, that combine to form a susceptible personality. An example of such a person was a 35-year-old country woman who came to the Johns Hopkins Hospital complaining of severe indigestion, characterized by abdominal pain and discomfort, which she had had for three years. For two years her symptoms had come and gone, but for the past year she said she had been a constant sufferer, practically never without much discomfort or pain. She appeared quite healthy, was robust, and a thoroughgoing physical examination failed to reveal any evidence of disease. When she was asked about her circumstances, she told of a contented life on a farm where her hus-

band was employed and where she busied herself with her chickens, her vegetable garden, and her housework. She had no children. Finally, she admitted that she had had through the years of her discomfort a fear of dying and that before coming to the hospital she had quietly made all her funeral arrangements. Her illness had its onset on the day, three years before, when she had listened to a radio broadcast on the prevention of cancer and was much impressed with the description of the early symptoms of cancer of the stomach. This was at one o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, when health talks were broadcast weekly. Since that time, she had never failed to be at her radio at 1:00 p. m. every Saturday, and had made a habit of reading all the health news she could find in the newspapers. Here at last was the clue to her illness and to its method of cure. In two interviews, when the significance of her negative physical examinations was emphasized and when the relation of her worries and her symptoms were explained, she finally became convinced that her attitude toward her health must be controlled and changed. Six weeks later she wrote to us that her pains had disappeared soon after our talks, and although she felt nervous at times, her fear was gone, and her life was happy again. This is an example of what happens when seeds of fear fall on fertile ground.

Perhaps this case may be used as an argument against health talks and popular education in preventive medicine, as no doubt they do generate fears and uncertainty in the minds of some people. On the other hand, we must admit that a neurosis is never fatal, while cancer, unless it is recognized early, is very apt to be.

There is another lesson to be drawn from this case and that is the importance of making a distinction between disease and illness. This woman had no disease, but she was ill. Disease may be thought of primarily as bodily derangements that can be discovered by the various methods of medical examination. Disease is objective evidence of ill health and may be given a name, may be used as a rational explanation of symptoms or complaints, and may indicate a specific form of treatment.

Illness is subjective evidence of ill health, as recognized and described by the patient. It is a broader term and is a condition of which disease may be a part. It is disease at which medical skill and medical treatment has been for the most part directed, while illness without demonstrable disease has been in some measure neglected, especially in institutional medical practice. The reasons for this attitude of the medical profession in the recent past are not difficult to explain, but an attempt to do so would carry us somewhat afield this evening. Without going into reasons, perhaps you will accept the

idea that medicine has been more concerned with disease than it has with individuals who are ill.

I have used the words "recent past" in this connection because I believe a change has taken place within the last few years, and more and more emphasis is being put upon the study of illness, both in medical education and in medical practice. The fact that I am speaking to you tonight about the emotional and social aspects of illness is evidence of this growing interest. Emotional and social problems do not directly cause disease, but they do cause illness and physical disability and suffering, and they do require medical care for their relief.

It is illness rather than disease that brings the patient to the doctor, and although the search for disease cannot be too thoroughly and intelligently carried out, it is illness after all for which the patient wants relief. This being the case, the main point that I wish to make is that the emotional and social aspects of illness should not be neglected, either by the patient or by the doctor, and that these aspects of illness require for their successful understanding and treatment a superior sort of doctor-patient relationship. There is no field of medicine in which mutual confidence and cooperation is as necessary as in the diagnosis and treatment of functional disturbances and generalized symptoms caused by emotional strain, social adversity and so-called personality disorders. These elements of illness do not belong necessarily in the realm of psychiatry, although the psychiatrist may have more skill and time for their analysis and treatment. They belong in the practice of every physician and they are to be found there whenever the right sort of doctor-patient relationship exists.

There is quite a problem involved in emphasizing the significance of so-called nervous or neurotic symptoms, as it may encourage too much introspection, which generates hypochondriacal reactions. These in turn may tend to bring patients to their doctors for all sorts of minor transient aches or pains. It is hard to establish in this field an attitude among people to seek the proper amount of medical care, not too much or too little, as there will always be people who will transgress in both directions, and the drug-store habit and self-medication will no doubt continue. But here again is a field of health education. Each person should be advised of the conditions for which he or she should as an individual consult a doctor, and this advice should take into account not only the physical and emotional status of the individual, but also his age and the conditions under which he is living and working.

A prolonged conscious emotional strain should be a cause for medical care, whether it has produced definite symptoms or not. This should be done as

a preventive measure, as it is well known that prolonged emotional strain may indirectly lead to serious disease. It is certainly often a factor in causing high blood pressure leading to arterial sclerosis, and is frequently related to the origin of gastric ulcer. Recent studies have shown, too, a causal relation between emotional strain and bronchial asthma and a relation to chronic arthritis in some cases. It is well to remember that the emotional life is, generally speaking, unhealthy, and medical help is often needed to guide and encourage us to live more rationally and therefore more healthily.

What I have said tonight does not represent a philosophy that has been evolved from books or from meditation at the desk. It is based upon an intensive study of hundreds of patients as persons who have come for medical care to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. A brief account of the method of study that has been used may interest you, and I may say incidentally that this study of people has been closely correlated with medical teaching.

Patients are selected for study who give evidence of worries of social problems, after they have been studied with sufficient thoroughness to establish their physical status, or after a positive diagnosis has been made. In some cases it is the diagnosis that indicates the importance of giving consideration to the total individual, his mode of life, and his environment. For instance, any patient whose life must be adjusted to a physical condition restricting activity, such as heart disease, or any patient suffering from diabetes, who must live on a carefully defined diet and with the constant use of insulin, needs help in working out his life and in taking over medical care largely into his own hands. Patients with tuberculosis, who need prolonged sanatorium care, require not only encouragement and emotional adjustment to a new life, but often have families to be left behind, creating problems which can be solved only by expert, constructive planning. Some of our patients are found to need the help of various social agencies, employment bureaus, or require school adjustments, and many have problems that can be properly met only by the study of individual circumstances.

These individual problems are brought out by means of interviews which are conducted in the quiet of a small office away from the confusion of the clinics, in an attempt to fulfil the functions of the family physician working in conjunction with the specialist. Many members of the staff have attained the attitude that a special search for the emotional and social aspects of illness should be carried out just as other special examinations, such as basal

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EDITORS' COLUMN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association and the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL have awarded the annual scholarships for the scholastic year 1941-42. The Association Scholarships, of \$200 each, are awarded each year to children of active members of the Association, or who at the time of their deaths were active members, to be used for expenses in connection with a *regular undergraduate course of a college or university in the United States*. The JOURNAL Scholarship of \$300 is intended primarily for students attending the regular course in *preparatory schools in the United States*, preference being given those entering the final year of such schools, and the scholarship is open to the children of members of the American Foreign Service who are also members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within the above categories.

One of the Association scholarships for 1941-42 has been awarded to Howard C. Bowman, son of Consul Howard A. Bowman at Glasgow. The winner last studied at the University of Glasgow and will attend a University in the United States as soon as he can arrive from Europe. He intends to prepare for the Foreign Service.

The other Association scholarship has been awarded Miss Adele Davis, daughter of retired Foreign Service Officer Leslie A. Davis. Miss Davis will attend Smith College. She was the recipient for an Association scholarship for the year 1939-40.

The JOURNAL scholarship has been awarded David R. Thomson, son of Mr. Alfred R. Thomson, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State. This recipient has consistently been an honor student. He will attend Peddie School at Hightstown, New Jersey, the coming year and plans to study for the Foreign Service.

For this scholastic year an additional scholarship was awarded representing a fund of \$324.57 donated by a former Foreign Service Officer for use in defraying in part the expenses of the education of the child of a Foreign Service Officer. This student must have completed preparatory school and be ready to enter college. Lewis V. Boyle, III, son of the late Consul Lewis V. Boyle, has been awarded this scholarship. Mr. Boyle enters Stanford University this fall as a freshman and will study for the Foreign Service. The JOURNAL hopes to be able to announce the name of the donor in a forthcoming issue.

The number of applications received for the Association and JOURNAL scholarships was this year, as
(Continued on page 592)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



News from the Department

Robert L. Smyth, until recently First Secretary at Peiping, assumed his new duties in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on September 17. He arrived at San Francisco on July 29 on the S.S. *President Pierce* from China and was met by Mrs. Smyth, who has been residing with her parents at Panama since her return from China almost a year ago when she and various other members of families of Foreign Service Officers were evacuated from the Far East. They spent two weeks in California and motored via Yellowstone National Park to Washington.



R. L. Smyth

Walton C. Ferris, Consul and Second Secretary at London, visited the Department for several days beginning on September 15 following his arrival at New York City on September 5 on the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon en route from London. He visited his family in Mliwaukee for two weeks and returned to Washington to spend the greater part of his leave.

John W. Dye, Consul at Nassau, visited the Department for several days beginning on September 4 following his arrival at Miami on September 1 by Pan American plane from Nassau. He left to visit Pittsburgh, New York City, and points in New England, and planned to have returned to the De-



L. Memminger

partment late September while en route to Nassau.

Lucien Memminger, until recently Consul General at Copenhagen and now appointed First Secretary at Pretoria, who arrived at New York City on the U.S.S. *West Point* with Mrs. Memminger and their daughter, Elizabeth, 12 years old, has been spending the greater part of his leave in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Memminger were joined here

by their two sons, Lucien, 19 years old, a student at Yale University, and Charles, 17 years old, a student at Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.

Albert M. Doyle, Consul at Sydney, who arrived at Los Angeles on July 7 on the S.S. *Mariposa* from Sydney with Mrs. Doyle and their three daughters, Genevieve, 16 years old, Lucienne, 14 years old, and Jacqueline, 12 years old, have been spending leave in Washington, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Charles E. Brookhart, Consul at London, who has been on duty temporarily recently at Singapore, has been visiting friends and relatives in Iowa, Minnesota and in New England following his arrival at New York City on July 13 on the S.S. *President Garfield* from Singapore.

Earl T. Crain, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Madrid, has been spending leave at his home in Arlington, Virginia, following his arrival at New York City on August 13 on the S.S. *Exeter* from Lisbon. The JOURNAL was informed that Mrs. Crain, a former national of Switzerland, was naturalized as an American citizen on July 1.

Paul J. Reveley, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at London, visited the Department for several days beginning on September 5 while on home leave. He arrived at New York City on August 10 on a clipper plane from Lisbon en route from London. He planned to leave the United States to return to London in late October.

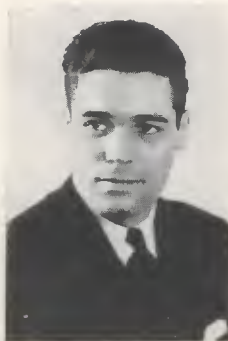
Eugene A. Masuret, until recently Vice Consul at Bordeaux, and Mrs. Masuret arrived at New York City on September 2 on the S.S. *Excambion* from Lisbon. They proceeded to Washington and remained about two weeks before leaving to visit friends in Baltimore and New York City, and relatives in Boston, Derby Line, Vt., and in Canada. They planned to return to Washington in early November.

Edmund J. Dorsz, until recently Consul at Stuttgart, and Mrs. Dorsz visited with relatives in Detroit following their arrival at New York City on August 1 on the S.S. *West Point*. They returned to Washington to join Mrs. Dorsz' mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Bevan, widow of the late Consul General Bevan. Mr. Dorsz on September 2 began a temporary detail in the Visa Division.

Roy E. B. Bower, until recently Consul at Munich, has been visiting in New York, New England, Minneapolis and Berkeley, California, following his arrival on August 1 on the S.S. *West Point* and preparatory to sailing soon for his new post as Consul at Calcutta.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Moscow, registered at the Department on August 25 while on home leave and began a temporary detail in the Department of Commerce.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, Second Secretary at Habana, visited the Department on September 3 and 4 while on leave and en route to Habana.



E. T. Crain



V. Chapin

Vinton Chapin, Second Secretary at Dublin, spent late August and most of September on leave at Dublin, New Hampshire, after registering at the Department upon arrival from his post.

Clifford C. Taylor, Agricultural Attaché at Ottawa, visited Washington for several days in mid-September during a period of consultation at the Department of Agriculture.

Harold D. Finley, until recently an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, visited the Department for several days in late August at the conclusion of leave taken at the end of his assignment to the Department. He left Washington by automobile on August 28 for Texas to join Mrs. Finley, who had been visiting there, and to continue to Mexico City where he will serve as First Secretary.

Jay Walker, Consul at Para, visited the Department on September 17 while en route back to his post at the end of leave.

Ellis A. Bonnet, until recently Consul at Amsterdam, registered at the Department on September 15 at the conclusion of leave and began a temporary detail in the Department of Commerce.

William P. Coehran, Jr., Second Secretary and Consul at Managua, visited the Department on September 4 and returned to his post by plane.

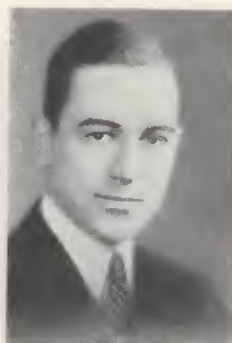
Walter C. Dowling, Third Secretary at Rome, visited the Department for several days beginning on September 17 following his arrival at New York City on September 5 on the S.S. *Exeter* from Lisbon en route from Basel.

Herbert V. Olds, until recently Vice Consul at Rotterdam, visited the Department for several days in mid-September and planned to spend two days with relatives at Lynn, Massachusetts, before his scheduled sailing from New York City on October 11 on the S.S. *Argentina* for his new post as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires.

Duncan M. White, Vice Consul at Glasgow, arrived at New York City on September 5 on the *Atlantic Clipper* from Lisbon en route from his post.



S. E. O'Donoghue



H. V. Olds

Archibald R. Randolph, who recently was appointed Assistant Commercial Attaché at Caracas, sailed from New York City on September 5 on the S.S. *Santa Paula* for his post.

Marc L. Severe, until recently Vice Consul at Paris, left Washington by automobile on September 3 for his new post as Vice Consul at Mexico City.

North Winship, until recently Counselor at Pretoria and latterly on a temporary detail in the Visa Division, motored with Mrs. Winship to his new post at Toronto, where he will serve as Consul General, arriving there on August 28.

Edward G. Trueblood, until recently Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, concluded his tour of duty in the Department on September 13 and left on the following day by automobile for Mexico City to assume his new duties there as Second Secretary.

Robert D. Coe, who concluded a four-year assignment in the Division of European Affairs recently, returned to Washington in early September from leave taken near Cody, Wyoming, and left the United States by plane on September 13 for London to assume his new duties as Second Secretary and Consul.

John P. Palmer, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at London, returned to Washington in early September from leave principally at and near his home in Seattle, Washington. He left the United States on September 11 by plane for London.

La Verne Baldwin, Second Secretary and Consul at Managua, concluded extended leave in the United States on August 25 and reported to the Division of the American Republics for duty.

William F. Busser, who has been on duty in the Division of Controls for several months following service as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, concluded these duties on September 13 and left to visit relatives at his home in Philadelphia preparatory to entering the Division of Social Sciences, Department of Economics, at the University of Chicago on a nine months' study assignment on September 26. He was accompanied by Mrs. Busser and their three daughters, Alicia, four years old, Katherine, two and one-half years old, and Carol, six months old.



APPRECIATION TO MR. HAVENS

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
CARE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
September 9, 1941.

Harry A. Havens, Esquire,
Division of Foreign Service Adm.,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HARRY:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that at the last monthly meeting on September 5, 1941, of the present Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association a motion was proposed, seconded and unanimously approved by the Committee directing me on behalf of the Committee to express to you our gratitude and appreciation for the valuable services which you have rendered the Committee and the Association during the year. The motion further directed me to express to you the same sentiments for the services which to the personal knowledge and with the sincere appreciation of every member of the present Committee you have rendered the Association, and for the friendly and experienced help which you have always given the officers of the Foreign Service individually during the many years we have known you. We are indeed fortunate in having you in the position you occupy in the Department and in the Association.

With every good wish to you and yours from the Committee for your continued happiness and good health,

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. L. BRANDT,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

BIRTHS

BELTON. A daughter, Barbara, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Belton on August 15, at Ciudad Trujillo, where Mr. Belton is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

CRAIN. A daughter, Virginia Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl T. Crain on July 15 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Crain is Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Madrid.

STRONG. A daughter, Margaret Fay, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Strong on June 29 at Durban where Mr. Strong is Vice Consul.

IN MEMORIAM

MCGLOSSON. Clifford W. McGlasson, attached to the Consulate at Bern, died on July 14 at Bern.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
 BARNES, WILLIAM—*Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay*
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
 COOPER, CHARLES A.—*Japan*
 COUDRAY, ROBERT C.—*Hong Kong Area*
 CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
 HICKOK, THOMAS A.—*Philippines*

WILLIAMS, PHILIP P.—*Brazil*
 ROBINSON, THOMAS H.—*British Columbia*
 KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Iceland*
 LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.—*Portuguese East Africa*
 LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
 LYON, SCOTT—*Portugal*
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
 POST, RICHARD H.—*Uruguay*
 REAMS, R. BORDEN—*Denmark*
 SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Nairobi area, Kenya*

LISBON



The arrival in Lisbon of the first of the three trains bringing the consular party from the occupied countries to embark on the USS *West Point*. Third Secretary C. Burke Elbrick may be seen assisting the newly arrived officials.

Portuguese sailors watch the departure of the USS *West Point* as she sailed down the Tagus River, July 26, carrying U. S. consular officials to the U. S.



MEXICO, D. F.

August 4, 1941.

Mexico has never known such a busy tourist season. The highway from Laredo has become a busy traffic artery; hotels are full as thousands of Americans get acquainted with their nearest Southern neighbor.

There has recently visited in Mexico City a delegation from the State of Louisiana, led by Mrs. Sam Houston Jones, wife of the Governor. An International Congress on Christian Education brought about 350 leaders in that field from the United States during July. Mr. Hubert Herring has just returned to the United States with his Seminar group, after some three weeks studying Mexico intensively. A delegation from the Daughters of the American Revolution is currently visiting in the city. All of these persons were entertained by the Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels at receptions in the Embassy during the summer.

Our Cultural Relations program likewise brings us many distinguished Americans prominent in their various fields. They are being brought into contact with Mexicans and the practical side of this great program is being demonstrated every day. The presence of these visitors enables officers in the Embassy and Consulate General to benefit from their stay by enlarging their circle of acquaintances in all walks of Mexican life.

Mr. Pierre De L. Boal, Counselor at the Embassy

for the past five years, left early in July for his new post as American Minister in Nicaragua.

The Embassy likewise suffered in the loss of its officer with the longest continuous record at that post when Mr. Stephen E. Aguirre, Third Secretary, departed on July 31, 1941, for his new post as American Consul at Mexicali. Members of the combined staffs of the Embassy, Consulate General and the District Disbursing and Accounting Office tendered Mr. and Mrs. Aguirre and their daughter, Mary, a luncheon prior to their departure, at which the Ambassador officiated. They were presented with a silver tea tray as a token of affection.

Miss Sarah Wamhaugh, for many years associated with the Minorities Section of the League of Nations and a Deputy Commissioner to settle the Tacna-Arica and the Saar plebiscite problems, is a visitor in Mexico City.

The American Colony was active on July 4 of this year. In the morning Field Day exercises were held at a local sports club. At noon the Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels tendered a reception to members of the Diplomatic Corps. In the afternoon a reception was held at the Embassy for all Americans resident and visiting in Mexico City, and in the evening the American Club held a dinner and dance to round off the Glorious Fourth. The Ambassador spoke in the morning and at the reception in the afternoon, as well as in the evening.

ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR.

Georgetown, British Guiana. Photographs showing the signing of the lease for the use and operation of United States Bases in British Guiana, which occurred on May 27, 1941, in the chambers of Chief Justice Camacho, Victoria Law Courts, Georgetown, British Guiana. At the left appears Consul Stuart Allen. Signing for the Government of British Guiana was F. Ray H. Green, Esquire, Commissioner of Lands and Mines. The lease was signed before Chief Justice Maurice V. Camacho, and was witnessed by Mr. E. Mortimer Duke, Registrar of Deeds. Major R. K. McDonough, United States Army, was also present.



The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

GOVERNMENT IN WARTIME EUROPE. (Edited by Harold Zink and Taylor Cole); Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., New York, 1941, 249 pp. \$2.00.

This book includes a group of papers prepared originally by political scientists for a symposium at the 1940 Political Science Association convention. The material has been brought up to May 1941, the date of publication, and edited by two of the members to harmonize the treatment of the different governments, though the fields covered still differ in some particulars.

The largest section is naturally devoted to Great Britain. An outstanding characteristic of British wartime government is the continuance of the habit of meeting individual situations without much general plan, and only when a crisis is upon them. Another is their willingness to vote tremendous power to the government in the confidence that it will not be unnecessarily used.

The Emergency Power and Civil Defense Acts give the government the power to legislate without Parliament, and deprive the individual of most of his important civil and economic rights if the government deems it necessary. But any decline in Parliamentary legislative activity is due more to the generally recognized need for concentration of authority in the hands of the Prime Minister than to any statutory limitation. Moreover, this decline is accompanied by increased importance as a critical body, before which war policies must be justified to the British people. Unnecessary interference with individual freedom is viewed with as much alarm by the press and by Parliament as it was before legislative protection was withdrawn. Creation of a coalition cabinet has done away with any official "Opposition" in Commons, but has not prevented criticism by members of any party, though the creation of a new cabinet would be more difficult where no opposition party exists.

Complete government control by statute of the economic and human resources of the country has not resulted in compulsory industrial mobilization to any great degree; voluntary acceptance of obligations is still the rule. Meantime the progress of social welfare and social control of industrial life continues, not as parts of a definite program, but as solutions of specific problems requiring solution. Unfortunately no solution has been reached concerning education of the masses of children the course of whose lives has been interrupted by bomb-

ings and evacuations.

The sections on Germany emphasize the point that Germany's is not a wartime government but is the original National Socialist pattern, intended to be permanent, and hence without any norm to return to at the end of the war. In Germany, as in England, a program for solution of social problems continues in spite of the war. In both countries the relation between such programs and national morale has been recognized. The decline of the party and the rise of the Army as an executive agent of Hitler is emphasized.

Soviet abandonment of the "withering away of the state" theory in an era of wars is pointed out in a broad discussion of industrial mobilization in the U.S.S.R. An interesting treatment of the government of the territories temporarily annexed to the Soviets follows; it seems unfortunate that no general discussion of Germany's policies in her conquered territories is included anywhere, the subject being treated instead under each of the formerly independent states. The treatment of Italy is restricted chiefly to the story of her doubtful military adventures, to a discussion of party personalities and the economic hardships of the population.

Conquest and oppression have only slightly affected the usual political characteristics and habits of subject nations. In an interesting discussion of Vichy politics, it is shown that the French habit of frequent cabinet shifts has continued in spite of a totalitarian Constitution, and that in other respects also the roots of dictatorship are very weak. The conquest of the Balkan states has made no important change in the regime of dictatorships and force which are always characteristic of the region. In Norway the conquerors have retained some democratic forms while uprooting the elements giving them reality. Sweden has apparently been able to maintain many essentials of democratic government in spite of her precarious political position.

This is of necessity an interim book, and considerable changes have taken place even since its publication. But it is helpful to have a clear and essentially fair picture of the effects of twenty months of war on Europe's traditional governmental forms, while we are waiting for the outlines of the European government of the future.

HAROLD J. TOBIN.*

*Professor of Political Science, Dartmouth College.

THE TOTALITARIAN WAR—AND AFTER, by Count Carlo Sforza. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1941. 120 pp. \$1.25.

The former Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs in the course of three lectures delivered at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, diagnoses the illness of Europe which led to the second world war, and discourses on the present unhappy state of that ill-fated continent.

Count Sforza is a great liberal and a good European and his career reminds one of that of Chateau-briand, who described the totalitarian empire of Napoleon in words which, as Sforza points out, apply only too well to present-day Italy and Germany:

"The whole country has become an empire of lies; newspapers, speeches, prose and poetry, all distort the truth. If it rains, we are assured that the sun is shining. Everything leads to the Master alone. We must above all yell applause when a mistake or a crime has been committed. . . ."

The author goes through the all too-familiar catalog of Allied blunders which finally led to the debacle which might have been fatal to democracy and freedom had not the British at their zero hour rallied around their new leader.

Count Sforza knew many of the leading men of Europe—especially in France—and his account of his conversations with them throws an interesting light on their mentality. It is as though they had been hypnotized by the dictators, those dictators whom the Italian statesman scornfully thumb-nail-sketches as follows:

"Some day everybody will probably agree that the three dictators who decreed or allowed the second World War—Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin—were men much more mediocre than was generally believed in their time. In reality Hitler has proved to be only a satanic fellow with some hypnotic power over the masses; Mussolini, an actor never tired of playing a role on the

world-stage; and Stalin, a shrewd Oriental peasant watching for the ruin of his two accomplices, trying to the last not to risk his own skin."

These somewhat rambling, intelligent, understanding and indignant notes of a distinguished protagonist of the unstable order between the two wars can be read in an evening. They are recommended reading for all who will have the responsibility of shaping a new world. May they profit by this exposé of the disastrous failure of those other architects of a new world order, who not only never saw their dreams come true but actually were responsible for the present catastrophe.

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR MURDER, by Eleanor Pierson. Howell, Soskin, N. Y., 1941. 208 pp. \$2.00.

It was about time someone wrote a good, juicy, murder mystery woven around the Foreign Service and swarming with suspicious characters whose motives transcend the usual love or avarice behind the dastardly deeds in most murder thrillers. True, there have been yarns abounding in "diplomats" and "enemy agents" matching their wits over secret messages and bomb plots, but they have been rarely so faithful to

their setting and personalities as "The Good Neighbor Murder," and perhaps with good reason. Few writers have had the opportunity to know this type of background as well as Mrs. Pierson who has made many friends in Latin America while accompanying Mr. Pierson of the Export-Import Bank.

The prefatory:

"The characters and events in this story are fictional, but the locale and the situations involving trade treaty problems and international politics have a basis in fact."

(Continued on page 593)

WORTHWHILE BOOKS

REVEILLE IN WASHINGTON, 1860-1865, by Margaret K. Leech. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1941. 483 pp. \$3.50.

The story of Washington City during another national emergency. Some of its echoes sound very familiar in America's latest Boom Town. The Book of the Month Selection for September.

DIPLOMATICALLY SPEAKING, by Lloyd C. Griscom. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1940, pp. 461. \$3.50.

Decked with the frills of diplomacy of the turn of the century, Griscom was chief of mission at the ripe old age of 28, and an Ambassador at 33. An amazing tale of playing with battleships, grand-piano-laden camels, Bakhtiari and yellow fever.

ABOVE SUSPICION, by Helen MacInnes. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1941. 333 pp. \$2.50.

More than the usual Nazi-versus-British-secret-agent novel. The workings of the Gestapo seen through the eyes of a young Oxford don and his wife, commandeered by their Government to perform a dangerous task in Germany. An unusually mature and serious book of its kind.

A VENTURE IN REMEMBRANCE, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1941. 319 pp. \$2.50.

Pleasant memories of early days in Rhode Island and later days in Massachusetts—by the historiographer of the great and near great of New England's Indian Summer.

Twenty-fifth Epistolary Reunion Spring Consular Class of 1915

Zürich, November 28, 1939.

CLASSMATES:

As the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into the Service of the 1915 (spring) Consular class rolls relentlessly around, I am reminded of our fifteenth anniversary circular, which also circumnavigated the globe to inaugurate epistolary class reunions, an innovation which was published in the JOURNAL at that time* but does not seem to have evoked as yet any imitators.

It is a happy circumstance that all five members extant in 1930 are still wide awake and flourishing as the twenty-fifth anniversary draws nigh. Three of us are now serving in Europe, one in Canada, and one in the Far East. It is curious to note that those of us at present in the European field, after much world wandering, are all within a short distance of our original (1915) posts: Putnam, Florence (Barcelona); Dunlap, Bergen (Stavanger); and Frost, Zürich (Genoa).

Looking back on the crowded kaleidoscopic events of the surging years, we note that we have played many parts in war and peace, and, while like a Colossus we may not hestride the mighty world, our tasks have taken us into many lands and our Lares and Penates have been set among strange and distant peoples. We have studied languages and dialects and tasted countless queer foods and period vintages, drinking, I trust not too deeply, from the ambrosial cup of foreign life. We are a kind of involuntary expatriates, but our hearts always beat strong and true for the Land whence we sprung and to which we long to return as soon as duty ends.

Our Service began during the throes of the World War and most of us were sent across uncertain seas to serve

among the warring nations of Europe. Now the majority of us are again in Europe, not far removed from the sounds of war and all the dread instruments of destruction. Let us hope that we are not destined to end our Service with Mars still raging and the forces of evil still unleashed. When the last letter is signed and the final passport issued we shall doubtless realize, as we turn regretfully from the colorful pageantry of Foreign Service, what a privilege it has been to serve Uncle Sam overseas. Our expired exequaturs will be gilded with the golden bonds of memory 'ere the final curtain falls on stirring scenes and the last words are written: exeunt omnes.

You may recall that, as we were leaving the resounding Departmental corridors that wonderful spring day in April, 1915, Miles Shand, the appointment clerk, met us with a puzzled look in the hall and in a fatherly, commiserating voice said: "Boys, how can you do it? What possesses you to leave these blessed United States, and go to spend your lives in those wretched foreign lands?" We oh-yeahed him in the lingo of the day, and sallied forth, undaunted by this official Sassandra.

Would you do it again?—
I thought so. So would I.
ARTHUR C. FROST.

Florence,
February 24, 1940.

DEAR MARSH:

I received the enclosed from Arthur Frost so long ago that I am ashamed even to look at it—I have been endeavoring to do my bit but with the validation work which started in November and all the various reports, etc., at the start of the year my staff of only one officer and myself have been kept pretty busy and I never seem to find that moment when I want to sit down and write an original composition.



Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Frost

*See June, 1931, issue.

though I have attempted a start and hope to finish something before long. So. I have decided to do what I should have done at first—send the documents on to you and when I have written my section I will send it direct to Frost at Zürich. How do you like the Far East? I spent so many years there that China is more like home to me than any other place I have ever been in.

Kindest regards and best wishes for the new year.



John R. Putnam and family

Sincerely
JOHN R. PUTNAM.

Keijo, Chosen,
August 15, 1940.

CLASSMATES:

As I limped from the P. U. M. C. (Rockefeller) Hospital in Peiping early last January, I glanced about at what seemed for me a new world, and I exclaimed, "Life begins at nineteen forty." In March I went to those "blessed United States" to regain my customary good health, to spend a most delightful vacation, and to learn that I now have thirty-one years of credit for retirement. But still desiring to be a "good soldier" and to help in my small way to see a disturbed and unhappy world reestablished in a just and peaceful normalcy, I returned to this picturesque and interesting quasi-diplomatic post.

On my long journey Putnam's good excuse of February 24, 1940, with its earnest though happy enclosure from Frost, followed me from Keijo (Seoul), Chosen, to the United States, and once again to Keijo. Now, as I sit and look back to the start of this correspondence in Zürich in November, 1939, realizing that the letters have already been once across the Atlantic and twice across the Pacific, with no very definite reply, I cannot help reflecting that "Many are called, but few are chosen."

It is interesting to recall on this twenty-fifth anniversary that I have seen Frost and Putnam several times, Davis



O. G. Marsh

once, and Dunlap not at all, though I have exchanged many pleasant messages with the latter.

I too recall much of the subtle humor of Miles Shand; particularly, "Boys, if you can't be good, be very discreet." That may have lost much of its meaning, as life perhaps becomes "less gay and *potential*." But in reply to his question, "Boys, how can you do it?" we would do it again!

I met Clarence Gauss while in Wash-

ington last May, and he remembered our irrepressible little class of 1915. I hope we have aged as little as he.

Now that we are nearing the end of our long and quite distinctive service, in the turmoil of two world wars and the uncertainty of an intervening armistice, let us hope—and may we never have occasion to doubt—that the younger men that are to follow in our service may carry on the defense of our citadel of liberty with honor to themselves and with great glory to our nation.

With many good wishes for you grand fellows of a quarter of a century of friendship and loyalty, and with the hope that we may have yet more reunions in the service or in retirement, I remain.

Very sincerely,
O. GAYLORD MARSH.

Saint John, N. B., Canada,
September 26, 1940.

FROM DAVIS:

Many things happened to us, around us, and within us since we had that little farewell party to "Professor" Gauss, and yet to me that quarter of a century has seemed very short, indeed. During that time, Frost, who so kindly took me under his protecting wing during our examination period, I have never seen since we all left Washington the first time for our several posts, nor have I seen Putnam since he left us at Barcelona after a long but most enjoyable crossing on the little *Roma*. Dunlap and Marsh I have seen, and at both these meetings I experienced a very deep emotion which vastly ex-

ceeded pleasure. I wonder why! Perhaps the why is not important, or isn't it? At any rate, these were the only high lights.

I am not photogenic and the years have not been kind to me. We can't all be handsome at sixty-one. By nature, I am of a shrinking disposition, so, no photographs.* In your mind's eye let me always be "poor little Benny Wallace," or something.

The conclusion—would I do it again? The answer is yes, but there is much on the negative side. We pay so much when we give up for the rest of our lives the privilege of participating in the actual drama of American life, and retain only that part of it which comes from faithful service to the Nation. Really, it is a hard bargain, but in spite of that, the show was worth it—to me. The great thing to me is, the change that is wrought within us, mainly because from distant vantage points we have been able better to understand the greatness, the importance, and the loveliness of the United States of America. We shall return better citizens, but, unfortunately, too old to be of much use.

Please pardon me for not following Chief Frost's outline. Among other changes within me during twenty-five years, I have become decidedly "allergic" to outlines, if, indeed, I ever had any love for them.

THOMAS D. DAVIS.

Bergen-on-the-Western-Front,
Ides of February, 1941.

HAIL CLASSMATES: *Long may you Reign!*

Your welcome memory-file came tumbling into Bergen some time ago. Now it goes tumbling on to ACF who would certainly be wondering where it was if I had not already told him on a Christmas card.

ACF hoped to have our "full story" before last March. It is to laugh. JRP sent it (all too) briefly along; OGM had it running hack and forth after him (like Bunny)—Once across the Atlantic and twice across the Pacific. No wonder it looks tired. Finally TDD speeds it on from ST. JOHN and here it is, breathless and limping. (BANG! BANG!)

"Our years are like the shadows

Upon the hills that lie . . ."

And how quickly the shadows shift. Already views from ACF (Bahnhofstrasse and Susenberg-

*Editor's Note: Apologies for this overruling and insertion of of a picture from the JOURNAL files.



Thos. D. Davis



M. P. Dunlap

strasse) hint of "things that soon are gone." Even Bunny may have changed his spots or have been succeeded like Mike. But it was a good view of ACF and Lady doing Titisee and I know from a later glimpse that they do it equally well in Bareelona. Although I am privately advised that ACF spends most of his time in a queue waiting for oil for his car. I recall pushing a similar oil-less car with him down the

Prado in Habana. In case I should pass his way (and I *might*) we can arrange such a "Pusch," with Dona Clara sitting in front and dark-eyed Señoritas by the roadside, clicking castanettes . . . what a chance for an All-Reunion; come along, Boys!

Which suggests the Bridge of San Luis Rey where a few souls stood simultaneously and were bound together by one momentous movement. So stood seven simultaneously on the bridge of our Ship of State and were bound by a Salute of seven guns. (Hear them?)

Two are no longer with us; we all know the Why and How. Because they waited with us for first orders from Captain Gauss. And together received the benediction of our Grand Admiral—Wilbur J. Carr. Thus brief reunions with ACF and TDD meant more to MPD than the ordinary pleasant interchange of courtesies with colleagues. The same applies to letters from OGM; I'm sure he still looks grand in a silk hat. JRP has moved in another orbit, the music of his Sphere as he climbs to other Spheres echoes pleasantly in my listening ear or cars.

No photograph from MPD.* It is not my shrinking disposition (TDD!) but other facts that prevent the sending of my latest photo—doing Swedish drill.

Like TDD—I have become "allergic." When ACF speaks of *outlines*, I recall the College Widow: "I ain't got a laugh left in me." Whatever it means, *allergic* sounds original and ACF may be envious he did not achieve it first. TDD may define it for his grandchildren; it must be nice to have grandchildren that can inherit unusual words.

"Ambrosial Cup of Foreign Life" says ACF, but we in Bergen drink cod-liver oil; mix with malt. add a cranberry . . .

And so this literary cocktail goes on its way.

PROSIT! SKAAL!

MAURICE P. DUNLAP.



STAFF OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT MARSEILLE, JUNE 7, 1941 (BEFORE THE WAR THE STAFF WAS UNUSUALLY 12-15 PERSONS)

Left to right:

1.—Seated: Vice-Consul Crook, Vice-Consul Bradford, Vice-Consul Randall, Major Dodds (Special Assistant, British Interest Section), Consul Abbott, Vice-Consul Donaldson, Vice-Consul Godley, Vice-Consul Wiley.

2.—Standing: M. Maree, M. Boiard, Mr. Frost, Mlle Dufau, Mlle Canellopoulos, Mlle Chappuis, Mlle Fromageau, Mlle Gauthier-Clerc, Mlle Derrepierre, Mlle Méliou, Mlle Ravel, Mlle Guastavino, Mlle Parenteau, Mme Laboureur, Mme Guérin, Mlle Esmiol, Mme Ripand, Miss Brown, Mme Gillardetti, Mr. Munday, Mlle Chinmino, Mr. Slawson, Mme Piquemal, M. L. Duval, Mlle Peyroneelly, Mr. Wilmot, Mme Delaprée, Mr. Connelly, Mlle Lecomte, Mlle Dubeau.

3.—In doorway (1st row): Mme Pannett, René Duval, Mr. Stevenson, Mlle Ulrich, Mme Vittini, Mme Arsac. (2nd row): M. Giraut, M. Bonnardel, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Knasin, M. Papazian, M. Ferry, M. Bonnargent. (3rd row): M. Le Grand, M. Vigor, M. Vittini, M. Martin, M. Dovetta.

4.—The dog seated in front of Consul General Fullerton is Gedimino, international figure and friend of various Chiefs of State, Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, who has been a member of the Foreign Service since 1930.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 9, 1941:

Robert F. Kelley of Boston, Massachusetts, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

Frederick P. Hibbard of Denison, Texas, First Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

The assignment of Warden McK. Wilson of Indianapolis, Indiana, as First Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof Mr. Wilson has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite of Tecumseh, Michigan, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

George H. Butler of Evanston, Illinois, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru.

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

Raleigh A. Gibson of Decatur, Illinois, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Homer S. Fox of Manistique, Michigan, Acting Commercial Attaché at London, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Calvin H. Oakes of Charleston, South Carolina, American Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The following have been appointed American Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified: Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

William W. Walker, Asheville, N. C.; Colon.

Walter W. Birge, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Nuevo Laredo.

John H. Burns, Pauls Valley, Okla.; Ciudad Juarez.

Kenneth A. Byrns, Greeley, Colo.; Nogales.

David LeBreton, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Monterrey.

John A. Calhoun, Berkeley, Calif.; Tijuana.

Ernest V. Siracusa, Huntington Beach, Calif.; Mexico City.

James P. Speer, 2nd, Comanche, Okla.; Mexico City.

Walter L. Smith, Harrisburg, Pa.; Agua Prieta.

William L. Blue, Memphis, Tenn.; Niagara Falls.

Alden M. Haupt, Chicago, Ill.; Vancouver.

Wilfred V. MacDonald, St. Louis, Mo.; Winnipeg.

W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., Rydal, Pa.; Winnipeg.

F. Lester Sutton, Bridgeton, N. J.; Windsor.

Paul F. DuVivier, New York, N. Y.; St. John's, Newfoundland.

Edwin W. Martin, Oberlin, Ohio; Hamilton, Bermuda.

Edward L. Freers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Port-of-Spain.

James S. Triolo, Alameda, Calif.; Bogota.

James E. Callahan of Allston, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 23, 1941:

Henry H. Balch of Madison, Alabama, who has been serving as American Consul General at Genoa, Italy, is retiring from the American Foreign Service effective February 1, 1942.

Harold D. Finley of Saratoga Springs, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

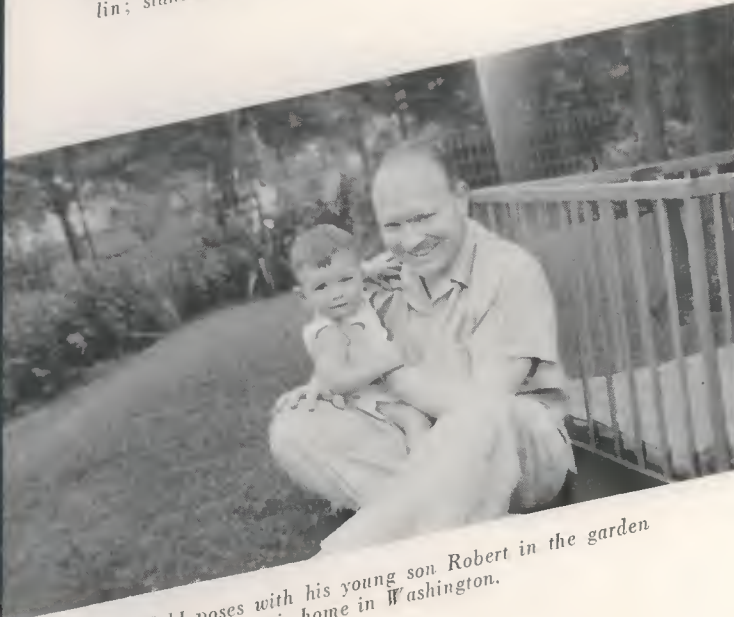
Karl L. Rankin of South Bridgton, Maine, who has been serving as Commercial Attaché and American Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Cairo, Egypt.

George F. Bogardus of Des Moines, Iowa, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer,



During the visit of Counselor of Embassy Willard L. Beaulac and Mrs. Beaulac of Madrid to the Consulate at Seville, July 14.
Sitting: Colonel Cary I. Crockett, Director of the American Red Cross Commission to Spain; Mrs. Beaulac, Mrs. Hamlin; standing, Mr. Beaulac, and John Hamlin, Consul.

SERVICE GLIMPSSES



Bill Affeld poses with his young son Robert in the garden of their home in Washington.



At a farewell party given by the Jerome Hilborns in honor of the Clay Merrill's transfer from one Hamilton to another. Mr. Merrill had 21 years' service in Bermuda.

Vice Consul Shullaw delivers a passport to 101 year old William Myers Doherty who secured a visa at the Windsor Consulate (Aug. 7). Consul General Donald submits this as his entry in the "oldest visa applicant" competition, if there be such.



A quip of Minister Jenkins amuses Chuck Burrows and Jack Pool. La Paz, August 6.

Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and American Vice Consul, and has been assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Herbert F. N. Schmitt of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and American Vice Consul, and has been assigned American Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada.

Robert C. Bates of Great Falls, Montana, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

William L. Brewster of Brownsville, Texas, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Torreon, Mexico.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 16, 1941:

George C. Howard of Washington, District of Columbia, who has been serving as Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Bogotá, Columbia, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Clarence C. Brooks of West Hoboken, New Jersey, as American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Brooks has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Robert L. Buell of Rochester, New York, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Francis H. Styles of Falls Church, Virginia, American Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation at Dublin, Ireland, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following have been appointed American Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned American Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Robert H. McBride, Pontiac, Michigan; Habana, Cuba.

Gray Bream, Casper, Wyoming; Halifax, Canada.

Robert S. Folsom, W. Somerville, Massachusetts; Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Stuart W. Rockwell, Radnor, Pennsylvania; Panama, Panama.

Charles W. Smith, Burbank, California; Vancouver, Canada.

Robert W. Weise, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Henry Dearborn of Andover, Massachusetts, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 30, 1941:

Dudley G. Dwyre of Fort Collins, Colorado, First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Robert L. Smyth of Berkeley, California, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul C. Squire of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been serving as American Consul at Venice, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Earl L. Packer of Ogden, Utah, who has been serving as American Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation at Dublin, Ireland.

Richard B. Haven of Chicago, Illinois, who has been serving as American Consul at Turin, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Guy W. Ray of Wilsonville, Alabama, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Foy D. Kohler of Toledo, Ohio, who has been serving as Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Phil H. Hubbard of Poultney, Vermont, who has been serving as American Consul at Milan, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

J. Kenly Bacon of Newton, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Arthur R. Williams of Golden, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, has been assigned American Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Stephen E. Aguirre of El Paso, Texas, American Vice Consul at Mexicali, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Mexicali, Mexico.

George Lewis Jones, Jr., of Parkton, Maryland, who has been serving as Assistant Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Reginald P. Mitchell of Jacksonville, Florida, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and



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American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will serve in dual capacity.

Fred K. Salter of Sandersville, Georgia, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at London, England.

William N. Fraleigh of Summit, New Jersey, who has been serving as Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Lubert O. Sanderhoff of Pasadena, California, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Kenneth A. Byrns of Greeley, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Nogales, Mexico, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

John Fremont Melby of Bloomington, Illinois, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Robert H. Cavanaugh of Rock Island, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and American Vice Consul, and has been assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

The following Foreign Service Officers, American Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Department of State, and will attend the Foreign Service School:

Stewart G. Anderson, Chicago, Illinois; Toronto, Charles W. Adair, Jr., Xenia, Ohio; Mexico City, H. Gardner Ainsworth, New Orleans, Louisiana; Winnipeg.

Leonard J. Cromie, New Haven, Connecticut; Montreal.

W. William Duff, New Castel, Pennsylvania; Habana.

Irven M. Eitheim, Mount Vernon, South Dakota; Mexico City.

C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Schenectady, New York; Winnipeg.

Richard E. Gnade, Oil City, Pennsylvania; Vancouver.

John M. McSweeney, Boston, Massachusetts; Montreal.

Claude G. Ross, Huntington Park, California; Mexico City.

Robert Rossow, Jr., Culver, Indiana; Vancouver.

Harry H. Schwartz, Los Angeles, California; Vancouver.

Bromley K. Smith, San Diego, California; Montreal.

Henry T. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia; Matamoros.

Oscar S. Straus, 2nd, Purchase, New York; Montreal.

John L. Topping, New York, New York; Montreal.

Andrew B. Wardlaw, Greenville, South Carolina; Toronto.

Livingston D. Watrous, Fort Hamilton, New York; Ciudad Juarez.

Fraser Wilkins, Baltimore, Maryland; Halifax.

Manson Gilbert of Evansville, Indiana, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Brussels, Belgium, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Albert J. Cope, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Frank H. Cussans of Ada, Ohio, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

J. Stanford Edwards of Brooklyn, New York, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Julius C. Jensen of Casper, Wyoming, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Charles M. Gerrity of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Buford C. Rogers of Mount Olive, Mississippi, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

Carroll C. Parry of St. Louis, Missouri, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

John A. Lehrs of Maryland, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis A. Lane of Chicago, Illinois, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Bremen, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland.

Thomas R. Flack of Chicago, Illinois, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis B. Moriarty of Washington, District of Columbia, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Turin, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Malaga, Spain.



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Harold M. Granata of Grasmere, Staten Island, New York, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain.

T. Monroe Fisher of Strasburg, Virginia, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain.

HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT LONDON

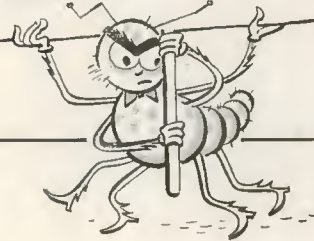
(Continued from page 552)

applicant says no more. If the proud consciousness of American citizenship expands him, he mentions the steamer he would like to return on, the 'City of New York' and the 'Majestic' being the most popular at the present time. . . . When he is informed that there is no fund at the disposal of the Consul-General for purposes of that character, he shrinks in size and looks troubled. At times he is induced to confessing that he has eaten nothing for days or weeks or since he arrived here, and would be grateful for a fragmentary coin. If he is worthy, he gets it, if not, he gets nothing.

"The empty-handed army who thus assail the Consulate fall into several distinct classes. The first comprises that large army of beggars, high and low in degree, who frequent London, and work every possible source of revenue. These include the letter-writers who come with their own letters in their hands. The second class are the Whitechapel contingent of people who have lived or claim to have lived in America, and who consequently hold a permanent mortgage for food purposes on the American Eagle. These are, perhaps, the worst lot . . . because if an ingenious story taps the official sympathy to the extent of two shillings, 20 more with the same story are certain to come the next day with ambitions rising as high as two pounds, which they do not get. . . . Then comes the miscellaneous class. Prominent among these are wives who have been deserted by their husbands. There seems to be quite a number of husbands who look upon London as an admirable place in which to lose their wives, and who come 3,000 miles for that purpose. . . . The German-Americans who become stranded here appear to be the most helpless. Tears are shed freely in the 'Crying-Room'." Then the writer goes on to describe the many queer cases of the people who think they have valuable works of art, people who have wonderful schemes of transportation and the fortune-hunters who think that billions are waiting for them from an ancestor named Smith "who died somewhere about 1720," and so on in a very amusing manner.

OCTOBER, 1941

ROYAL IS UNFAIR TO BUGS IN BORNEO



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Although the Consulate-General is greatly enlarged from what it was in 1890, the above description would apply almost perfectly to the present conditions.

Consular Services of any nationality or degree, as I learnt from my pre-war experience in another Service, are always exposed to attacks, so the report from the London "Pall Mall Gazette" of the 14th December, 1897, need prove no exception: "When an American Consul in England desires to display his zeal and (incidentally and unconsciously) to make manifest his ignorance, he sends home a hodge-podge report on the decline of some branch of British trade, and because it looks easy of comprehension, he generally pounces upon textiles." and so on in the same strain. One wonders whether this writer's breakfast had disagreed with him or whether the quotations in the financial columns of his paper were not as rosy as he had expected!

In 1901 a sensation was caused by Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman, a noted American beauty, who had sat as a model to Professor Harkomer, going suddenly insane at the Hotel Cecil and rushing screaming down the Strand and Fleet street to the London office of the "New York Journal." She was later discovered at Claybury Lunatic Asylum and returned to her friends.

In the same year a lady made a claim to the estate of the millionaire tea-merchant George Francis Gilman.

There is for 1903 the story of a recluse, living at Camden Town, London, who was found dead in his room, which was always kept locked, except to admit a charwoman. He was named Francis Daniel Mueller and was a native of Germany who, after going to the United States, acted as Superintendent of the Medical Department of the Confederate Army.

(Continued on page 598)

IDENTIFICATION PASS SYSTEM FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Continued from page 555)

is similar in general design to those issued to employee. However, the pass is plainly printed "Visitor" and bears a number instead of a photograph. Upon leaving the building the visitor is required to surrender his pass to the guard stationed at the exit. This requirement provides an additional safeguard in that should a person in some manner gain unauthorized entrance to the building he is still unable to depart without being detected. Since all employees must exhibit their passes upon leaving the

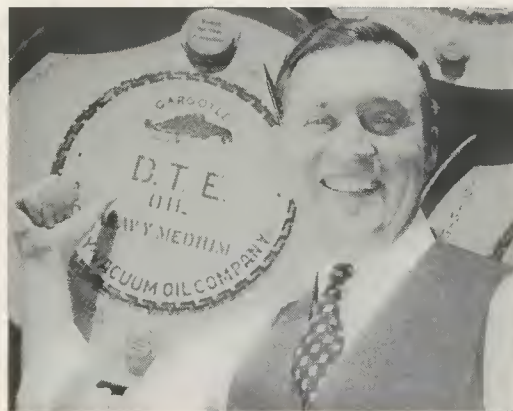
building the guards have no difficulty in enforcing this regulation. While the daily roll of visitors sometimes reaches several hundred, ordinarily a delay of less than two or three minutes is encountered in procuring a pass.

It may be of interest to explain the method by which the photographing of some 1,800 employees has been accomplished to date. The Department entered into a contract with the Willson Magazine Camera Company of Philadelphia to prepare the passes. This company specializes in this work and has had a considerable amount of experience in preparing identification card and badge passes both for Government agencies and commercial firms. In co-operation with the representatives of the company, all arrangements were worked out in advance so as to avoid, as far as possible, interference with the work of the Department and inconvenience to its employees. It was necessary to prepare a list of all personnel in the Department and to work out a schedule whereby the personnel of each division, office, or bureau would report at a certain time for the photographing. The schedule was arranged so that this could be accomplished at the rate of 180 each hour.

The camera equipment and several tables were set up in the Foreign Service School room. As an employee entered the room he signed his name with white crayon on a black card board approximately 3 x 10 inches in size. He then proceeded to the next table where he was identified and given a type-written card, which had been previously prepared. The card contained the employee's name, the division to which he was assigned, and the type of pass to be issued to him. This card was carried to the next table where it was used in preparing an identification plate. As the employee was seated before the camera this plate and the signature card were placed in a rack in front and were photographed with him. In order to keep the line moving and avoid delay and confusion, five persons were assigned to the task of preparing the identification plates. Everyone, from the Secretary to the newest recruit, was "run through the mill" in the manner described and none was required to be absent from his desk in excess of ten or fifteen minutes. When it is considered that approximately 1,500 employees were photographed in less than two days the success which accompanied the Department's efforts to carry this program through in an efficient and expeditious manner can be appreciated.

The Willson Magazine Camera Company provided trained photographers for the first three days and to continue the service the Department has assigned one of its employees to take care of the photographing of new employees and the members of the For-

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ign Service who may be assigned to the Department from time to time. The camera equipment will be retained by the Department so long as the pass system remains in effect. The films are sent to the home offices of the company in Philadelphia and on an average, about a week is required before the passes are completed and delivered to the Department.

Employees' passes must be surrendered upon transfer or separation from the Department and final salary settlement is not made until the pass is surrendered.

In establishing a system of this kind, affecting as it does all persons entering or leaving the Department of State building, it is only natural that a certain amount of inconvenience to individuals will result and that requests will be received for special consideration. The Department has experienced no serious difficulty in this connection however, and it has enjoyed complete cooperation in compliance with the regulations, not only of its employees but of visitors to the building.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

Mr. Hugh S. Miller, American Foreign Service officer of Class VII, retired from the Foreign Service effective August 1, 1941.

The following retirements will become effective September 1, 1941:

Clinton E. McEachran, Foreign Service officer—Class IV.

John R. Putnam, Foreign Service officer—Class III.

STRATEGIC ICELAND

(Continued from page 548)

are privileges and pledges on both sides. We have agreed to lend our country for the defence of the Western Hemisphere. We know this has been done to assure victory for freedom and human rights. No country can in fact give greater service to any cause than lending its own territory. Our service is still more obvious when one considers how small our nation is and the risks we are taking with respect to our national integrity and our language, which we have kept unchanged since Iceland was settled more than a thousand years ago. We are happy to be able to render this service and we are convinced that every word in the pledges of the United States to Iceland will be kept and will come true, not only literally, but also in spirit. Therefore, we have no fear with regard to the future of Iceland.

Let it be known that our most heartfelt desire is

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Right: Taxis in the Netherlands Indies — a Geographic photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.



The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE—Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor—Washington, D. C.

to regain our country after the war as a free and sovereign state under the rule of democracy. The agreement between the United States and Iceland is a friendly treaty between two democracies. Therefore, it makes no difference that one of the democracies is the most powerful and important in the world, and the other is the smallest in the family of free nations. It is certainly based on mutual respect and confidence, particularly as it is made for the sake of freedom.

The American forces in Iceland are eventually to replace the British there and a simultaneous agreement between Britain and Iceland contains this clause:—

“Great Britain promises to withdraw from this country all her armed forces as soon as the transport of the United States forces is so far advanced that their military strength is sufficient for the defence of the country.”

According to this, we expect that the British forces will soon be able to leave for other destinations where their strength is more necessary. I know that all good wishes will accompany them to their fighting post for the great cause.

In the new agreement it is stated that diplomatic representatives of the United States and Iceland shall be exchanged. We in Iceland are very happy that such an outstanding personality as Mr. Lincoln MacVeagh has become America's first Minister to Iceland. A hearty welcome on behalf of the Icelandic Government and the people of Iceland will be in store for him when he assumes his important duties. Very soon, Iceland may have the honor of having its diplomatic representative in Washington.

Certainly the relations between the United States and Iceland have become close and we want them to remain so, culturally and commercially, for centuries to come. I am convinced it is a mutual wish of the American and Iceland people that the American soldiers in Iceland may within the not too remote future return happily to their hearths and homes in the United States after having rendered their services in the fight for freedom. Iceland is a neutral country, has no armed forces and never can acquire on its own the slightest military importance. Our desire is to be at peace with all nations.

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sympathies of the oldest democracy in the world which through the centuries of hardship and difficulty still owes its sovereignty to freedom and enterprise of independent individuals?

COVER PICTURE

Akureyri, second largest city in Iceland. Photo courtesy of Mr. Thor Thors, Consul General of Iceland in New York City.

HOW TO KEEP HEALTHY UNDER STRESS

(Continued from page 561)

metabolic rates, electrocardiograms or chemical examinations of the blood are required. They therefore refer these patients for social study and emotional adjustment.

Such patients are encouraged to give the details of their lives as far as they may have a bearing on their illness, after a satisfactory doctor-patient relationship has been established. . . .

After the material is gathered, it is often necessary immediately or at a subsequent interview to bring the various factors of the illness together, to explain the meaning of symptoms, to endeavor to present a rational view of situations, and to point out what may be changed or corrected and what must be accepted with an altered attitude. Thus it is often important, not only to discuss methods of self-management in a social situation, but to give a clear understanding of the significance of a disease, its prognosis and the attitude that is required to make the best of what may be a pretty bad business. Of course these same procedures are carried out in many instances by the staff member in charge of the patient in the clinic, but as we devote much more time to it than is usually available in the routine practice of the large dispensary conducted by a voluntary staff, we have been able to carry these studies further and to spend more time in giving psychotherapy.

There are two points relative to this process of dealing with the emotional and social aspects of illness that need to be recognized by both doctors and patients. The first concerns the objective point of view, and represents an effort to deal with facts rather than feelings. The doctor must maintain this point of view, and make a constant effort to transfer it to his patient. One reason why this point needs emphasis is because it so often leads to misunderstanding. It may represent a struggle on the part of the doctor, while the patient interprets it as lack of sympathy, callousness, or even lack of interest. It may require an explanation by the doctor, but it is distinctly more helpful if the patient accepts the ne-

cessity for the objective point of view of the doctor as a traditional and valuable component of the doctor-patient relationship.

Closely allied to this objective attitude is the understanding on the part of both patient and doctor that judgment on the rightness or wrongness of behavior is not a professional function of the doctor. Feelings of shame or of guilt should be put aside, as far as it is humanly possible, so that they do not serve as barriers to frank, complete, and confidential relations between doctor and patient.

The second point deserving emphasis in dealing with emotional disturbances may be termed tempo. It takes time to change a person's attitudes and patterns of reaction, and there is a natural tempo of reaction possessed by each individual which the doctor must sense, adjusting his methods and expectations accordingly. It is well to be suspicious of overnight conversions, and the enthusiastic, responsive patient may be the one who relapses most readily into the old ways of thinking and feeling. Persistence and hopeful waiting are often required by the doctor both for his own peace of mind and as an example to his patient. It is this element in psychotherapy that often brings failure and frustration and that makes its successful practice difficult in these days of rush, hurry and regimentation.

Some of our most satisfactory and sometimes dramatic results of treatment have occurred in patients suffering from a situational neurosis, that is, people without evidence of disease, but who have become ill from facing disturbing situations that have caused prolonged emotional strain resulting in disturbances of the normal functions of their bodies. As an example, I may relate the story of a 31-year-old Polish housewife who for two years had suffered intermittently with gastric pains and soreness, had lost weight, was constantly fatigued and was overcome frequently by weeping spells. She also had a fear of tuberculosis. Examinations by an internist and by several specialists had failed to reveal any physical cause for her symptoms. She was an alert, attractive young woman and responded well at the first interview. Coming to this country at the age of eighteen, she soon found suitable employment, married a Portuguese machinist and soon thereafter brought her parents to this country to live with her. Her father was a well-trained cabinet maker, but had found almost no employment in Baltimore. The husband supported the family, which included his two children as well as his wife's parents. The patient's story indicated that her father tried to dominate the household, and this was much resented by her husband, who was so different from him in race and temperament. A few days later, the patient brought her husband with her to the hospital and a frank discussion made it clear that

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the friction between the husband and father was the cause of the patient's illness. Together they were persuaded to take a more lenient attitude toward the 63-year-old father, and the patient was advised to laugh instead of cry at his desire to dominate. As both the patient and her attractive, cheerful husband had a good sense of humor, this change of attitude appealed to them, and they went off determined to try it out. A week later the patient reported that the situation at home had changed definitely and she was greatly relieved in mind and body. Nine months later she came back to say that her home life was very satisfactory and that she had been perfectly well since her last visit. This case is an example of what patients may do for themselves, when they are given an understanding of their illness and how to avoid the emotional drives that cause their symptoms.

One more example may be given to indicate how organic disease and neurotic symptoms as elements of an illness may cause confusion of diagnosis and treatment, and why the study of the patient as a total individual may be required for a correct understanding of the case.

A 34-year-old industrial worker complained of a cold and bronchitis, with a cough and shortness of

breath. He had been an invalid for two years, following an automobile accident when his pelvis was fractured, requiring thirteen weeks of hospital care. He was on public relief, living in a poorly lighted, first floor, low-rent flat with his wife and two children. He spent part of each day in bed. He had had rheumatic fever at the age of twelve, and his examination revealed a heart murmur. The diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease with heart failure since his accident seemed clear.

The interview revealed that the heart murmur had been detected by a doctor when the patient was nineteen years old, and since that time he had withstood, without symptoms, strenuous work in the steel industry, had worked as a furniture mover, and had served as a soldier in the National Guard.

In spite of this history he had been warned against physical exertion on leaving the hospital and again by his doctor at home, on account of his heart. An analysis of his symptoms since that time clearly indicate that he had had a post-traumatic neurosis resulting from a severe accident and a disturbing hospital experience, which had been continued over months by the warnings of heart failure and advice to lead a restricted life. It must be confessed that it took months to rehabilitate this man, as it

was thought wise to remove his infected tonsils, and he continued to have recurrent colds. But at last this was done, and he was encouraged time and again to get a job. He was given assistance in procuring a chauffeur's license and finally when feeling quite well, he landed a job as a chauffeur.

Having gone into some detail to illustrate a few of the problems presented by the emotional and social aspects of illness, let us finally give brief consideration to their significance in the sort of superior medical service that may be given by group practice.

Group practice is undoubtedly not only advantageous but necessary for the thorough detection and treatment of disease. Medical practice is much too complex and technically diverse to be mastered any longer by a single individual. Combinations of doctors are essential for adequate medical care. But the methods of the machine must be avoided and patients and doctors must be individualized if illness and may I say, health, is to be the dominant interest of group practice. The objective of successful medical care is not merely the curing of disease; it is the restoration of the individual to his normal place in society, capable of resuming his old responsibilities and enjoying his usual mode of living, or to come as near to this as his physical limitations may allow. To do this, there must be some knowledge of the place in society, the responsibilities, and the mode of living to which each individual is to be restored. The emotional strain of illness must be relieved and the old Roman ideal of a sound mind in a sound body should be the mutual objective of doctor and patient. Group practice must not be confined to the medical staff, but the potential patients, the members of the Group Health Association, must play their united part in developing ideals of health, higher standards of health, cooperation in the prevention of illness by sane and sensible living, directed and encouraged by the medical staff that serves them. Medical science must have a dominant place, but it must not push aside the careful consideration of the problems of each individual as they may relate to illness and to health.

In closing, I should like to quote once more the words of Marehaud, who epitomized the substance and spirit of medicine, combining the dominant place of science with the human qualities that should stand as an ideal of the true physician.

"Seek truth. Discover causes. Learn how they disturb life and how order is reestablished. By science and persuasion preserve men. By science, gentleness, and firmness combat death and reduce suffering. Guide, encourage, and console in a brotherly and tolerant spirit. This is medicine."

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Then on March 5, 1941, Brownson having been awarded a construction contract in Bermuda, I became party of the second part in a bill of sail and *Lizzie B.* really started for town. The first job was new, stout, well stayed mizzen topmast high enough to permit a wire spring stay between the two topmast trucks to clear the main gaff when peaked up. Then two running mizzen topmast backstays were put on and *Lizzie* was ready for her new clothes—a mizzen gaff topsail, a mizzen staysail which sets flying on a wire luff rope and a jib topsail that puts a bow in both topmasts in an ordinary trade wind. When *Lizzy* gets all dressed up now she carries 1,203 square feet of canvas in eight sails and looks like a Gloucester fisherman homeward bound from the Banks.



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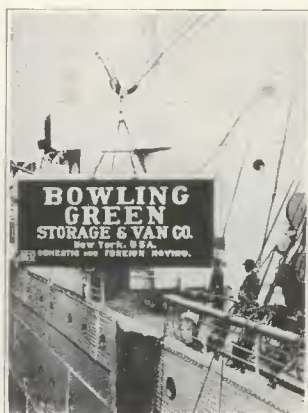


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EDITORS' COLUMN SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from page 562)

in recent years, surprisingly low. The Association is at a loss to understand why more children of Foreign Service Officers do not apply for these awards. It is thought that possibly some Foreign Service parents are hesitant to permit their children to apply for fear that financial difficulties are implied. The Association wishes to reiterate the fact that while some consideration is given to the financial circumstances of the applicants' families, a great deal of emphasis is placed on the applicants' scholastic records and scholastic plans. It is hoped that next year the number of applications for these scholarships will increase.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

■ The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship has awarded equal portions of the scholarship for the year 1941-42 to Mr. Lewis V. Boyle, III, and Mr. Michael George. A scholarship was offered to Mr. Anthony Squire who declined it in as much as he had already accepted another scholarship.

Mr. Boyle is the son of the late Mr. Lewis V. Boyle, American Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico; and Mr. George is the son of Mr. William Perry George, now assigned to the Department.

EARLY DESPATCH AGENTS

(Continued from page 557)

tents deposited in the post office for transmission by the ordinary mail." (Post records, Great Britain, Instructions, C8.2, Vol. 9, p. 685.)

In 1841, the Department appointed Alanson Tucker, Jr., Esq., as the first "Despatch Agent" at Boston. (Domestic Letters, Vol. 31, p. 404.) The next year, 1842, Nathaniel Green, Esq., was appointed as the first Despatch Agent to handle the mail at Liverpool. (*Ibid.*, Vol. 32, p. 144, 199.) The compensation of these men was also fixed at \$500 a year. In 1861 Thomas Taylor was made Despatch Agent at Havre. Prior to 1861 the despatch duties had been handled by the American Consul at this port. (Instructions to Consuls, Vol. 36 pp. 481-82.) Mr. Taylor was compensated at the rate of \$600 per annum (Volume labeled "Day Book" 1853-67).

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 569)

is well said. So well, in fact, that one is tempted to suggest the book as a delightful Handbook on Modern International Politics. As for the characters, there is a minor one called H-t-l-r (full name can be learned by reading the story). Please, Mrs. Pierson, is he fictional, too?

Aside from the true ring of the figures and incidents of the book, which will delight F.S.O.s especially, the story moves briskly through every page without let-up. The author has used a sprightly, direct style in which even the grisly events have a leavening of humor, — not to mention a certain amount of "household wit." In addition to the classic "Whodunnit" of slaughter tales, there is a fine game of "Who's the N-z-?" which starts early and is splendidly sustained. In short it is a grand yarn and "Has Everything."

WILLIAM D. MORELAND, JR.

ECONOMIC DEFENSE OF LATIN AMERICA, by Percy W. Bidwell. Boston. World Peace Foundation (America Looks Ahead, pamphlet series, No. 3, May, 1941, S. Shepard Jones, Editor), pp. 96. \$0.50.

This diminutive volume presents an adequate and simply told story of an extremely important current situation and resulting problem. Like other publications in the same series, it is written for United States readers and is intended to provide "expert but condensed comment" upon issues growing out of the present world conflict. The author has a background of both public and academic service which well qualifies him for such a task.

Though "there is no Latin America" in the sense of a single unified regime of any kind, or a single type of economy, the twenty republics are alike in that all are suppliers of raw materials and food-stuffs, vast though varying proportions of which normally go to the industrial countries of western Europe. So dependent have some of them become upon these markets that it is not alone by armed invasion that the Monroe Doctrine (now in the keeping of all the American republics) may be violated: "there is also the danger that it may be broken down by economic pressure." The Nazis prepared the way for the destruction of the political integrity of other countries by undermining their economic structure. Is there danger that something of the sort may occur in Latin America? If so, how can the danger be met? How build economic defenses for the Monroe Doctrine?

The author believes that the determining battle so far as the future of Latin America is concerned is being fought over the English Channel and in the



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north Atlantic; for, without control of that ocean, German propaganda and penetration are unlikely to become a serious menace. But the Nazi regime presents a clearer picture of the use of economic power for political ends than has been seen since the days of the Mercantilists; and Latin America has been correctly regarded as an area well suited to the operation of Nazi techniques. One advantage in competition with the United States for Latin American trade grows out of the fact that the Germans have no fear of imports.

In his section on "Hull vs. Hitler," the author fears that the trade agreement program is "too gentlemanly"; moreover, it is weakened by pressure groups within the United States; and Congress, though "prepared to shed the nation's lifeblood in defense of the Western Hemisphere," has as a rule "manually" refused "to let the Navy buy a pound of beef from the Argentine." Nevertheless, the United States possesses instrumentalities of Pan American economic defense that are far from impotent: its vast buying and lending powers and the well-developed machinery of inter-American economic collaboration, such as the Financial and Economic Advisory Committee and the proposed Inter-American Bank—ratification and establishment of which are strongly urged by the author, who also heartily recommends the full use of all means at hand for cultivating the fullest relations that can be founded upon sound economic principles.

But the idea of hemisphere self-sufficiency he believes to be fallacious and supports his belief with cogent arguments. Americans should rather think "spherically," hence lay "new plans for the renewal of trade on a world-wide scale." The only program which has any chance of assuring "peace, prosperity or freedom from German aggression in the post-war era" is "the program of aiding Britain to defeat Germany."

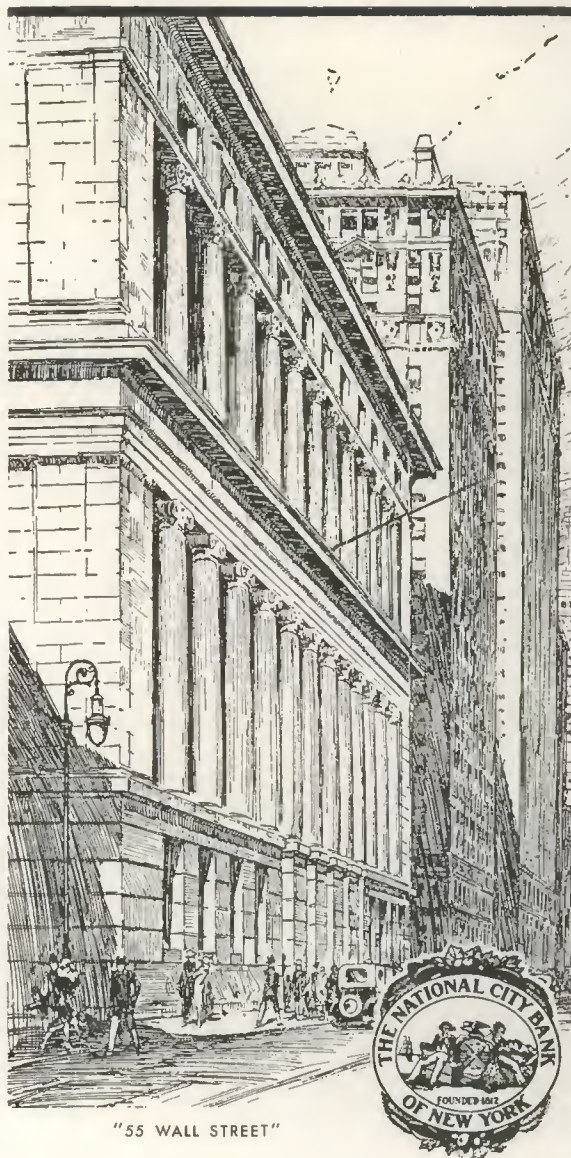
WALLACE MCCLURE.

TERROR IN OUR TIME, by Richard Wilmer Rowan, Longmans, Green and Co., pp. 438. \$3.00.

"Terror in Our Time" is an attempt to bring up to date the history of secret service. In a preceding volume, "The Story of Secret Service" the author traced the history of military and political espionage, government intrigue and police repression beginning with the Biblical spy and ending with the war years, 1914-1918.

Espionage and counter-espionage, sabotage, propaganda, and the newest instrument of all, terror, are the weapons that have brought the conspirator type such as Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, to positions of absolute power. The author points out how terror, "that meanest device of pressure and intimidation," has increased the range and hitting power of combatant secret service.

OCTOBER, 1941



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He discusses the patterns of the police state, which he considers to be based upon a loose and cynical interpretation of sovereignty disguised as "welfare of the State," and then proceeds to examine the Soviet Cheka which later became the G.P.U., Mussolini's O.V.R.A., or "Defenders of Fascism," and the Nazi Gestapo. There follow exposés of the killing of Alexander and Barthou, the Reichstag Fire, the Civil War in Spain, the workings of the Gestapo in Austria, the killing of the little Chancellor, Engelbert Dolfuss, the consuming of Czechoslovakia and the collapse of the Polish State. The book bristles with names, places, and incidents, following each other in quick succession. There is much political discussion; perhaps too much for easy reading. It becomes a bit difficult at times to follow the author through a maze of involved sentences that are often badly constructed.

The book is brought up to date with what the author believes to be true stories of the death of General Werner von Fritsch, the Bürgerbräu bombing, the tracking down of the *Graf Spee*, and Prein's exploit in Scapa Flow. Between the covers of this book one finds the actors in the various secret services, the parts played by them, and the extent of Foreign Office support of them.

The author claims he began the story of secret

service in 1912. In 1928 he published his first "spy" book; "Terror in Our Time" is the sixth and latest.

FLETCHER WARREN.

A HISTORY OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE, by Dexter Perkins, Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1941. pp. 455. \$3.50.

This work is a combination of three monographs by Professor Perkins of the University of Rochester.

The resulting book is a masterly history of the doctrine developed from Monroe's great pronouncement of December, 1823, written by a scholar who has devoted years of specialized study to the subject. Misconceptions of the cardinal tenet of American foreign policy are pointed out and the reader is given a very clear and definite knowledge of what the doctrine is and has been as well as of what it was never intended to be and never has been. The book closes in a paen of well deserved praise of the present administration for its wise and resolute abandonment of interventionist policies in America which inevitably, though unjustly, are connected with Monroeism in the minds of Latin Americans. The book is informative and should be read by all Foreign Service Officers. It is written in such excellent style that reading is a pleasure and no task.

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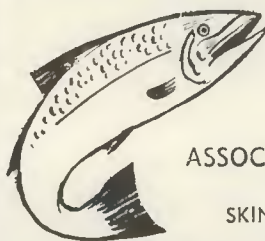
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HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT LONDON

(Continued from page 582)

There died in 1906 an interesting character in the person of Mr. Charles Hodson, an Englishman, who had been for thirty years the guide, counsellor and friend of successive diplomatic representatives from America to Great Britain, so that he became known as the "Ambassador's Ambassador." Eight ambassadors functioned here during the tenure of his post: Mr. John Welsh, Mr. James Russell Lowell, Mr. E. J. Phelps, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, Mr. John Hay, Mr. Joseph M. Choate and Mr. Whitelaw-Reid. At Gatti's Restaurant one night he caused a sensation by pointing out a man "Wanted" on a charge of murder, to Inspector Froest, who was dining with him. A stranger had entered and thrown off his coat: "There is O'Brien," said Mr. Hodson, "had you not better arrest him?" Inspector Froest took the hint.

From the Record Book of 1908 it would seem that the late Sir Jern Puleston had had a remarkable career. Through the friendship of the War Governor of Pennsylvania, he had become, although an Englishman, financial Agent to the States: he was also a Colonel of Volunteers. He returned to England in the early "seventies" and in 1874 was elected Member of Parliament for a Devonshire constituency and represented it until 1892; during this time, owing to the way in which he defended American interests in the House of Commons, he became known as "The American Member of the House of Commons." As one of his ancestors had been hanged from the battlements of Carnarvon Castle in Wales, he tried to get himself elected for Carnarvon Boroughs, but failed, which he always afterwards regarded as a great injustice.

For the year 1909 we have the unusual experience of an American lady. Mrs. Penfield, reputed at that time the second richest woman in the world, being created a Marchioness by the Pope in recognition of her services to charity.

In 1909 occurred the death of Colonel Francis Frigout who, beginning as Chief Clerk at the American Consulate-General in London, remained there for 50 years, acting for the last 20 years as Deputy-Consul-General. At his funeral the late Mr. Richard Westacott (Vice-Consul-General) represented the Consulate-General.

On the 25th February, 1911, an extraordinary letter appears to have reached the Consulate-General from a Japanese named B. D. Li, of the "Dai Nippon Store, Consistory Building, Pettah, Colombo"; the effusion is ornamented with primitive drawings in colors of the British and Japanese flags and of the following tenor:—

"Dear Sir:

I find it expedient that I should ask you to see for my this philological and genealogical illustration for the honest settlements of all my a/es by immediate payments of some of my outstandings due and owing to me. I regret that the National integrities of a few modern rising nations been affected by their own folly and delay of payments. Hoping that your Majesty will be good enough to preserve this valuable an instructive Document in the British Museum and apprise me later on by wire for enabling me to draw all my outstandings.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(sgd) B. D. Li,
R. & I. E. S."

Was this, perhaps, a hoax? The mixture of "pidgeon" and "good" English looks suspiciously like it. In any case, why was it sent to the American Consulate-General?

(To be continued in a subsequent issue.)

VISITORS

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

	August
Ellis A. Bonnet, Amsterdam	12
William F. Penniman, Jr., Caracas	13
Robert W. Weise, Jr., Santiago de Chile	14
Frank J. T. Ellis, Amsterdam	14
Philip P. Williams, Rio de Janeiro	14
Charles T. Terry, Venice	15
North Winship, Toronto	15
Barbara Steel, São Paulo	15
Carl E. Christopherson, Calcutta	15
Marie E. Johnson, Istanbul	15
Thomas W. Voetter, retired	15
Roy E. B. Bower, Calcutta	16
Maurice P. Dunlap, Bergen	18
John F. Simmons, Rio de Janeiro	18
George Winters, Department of State	18
Charles A. Page, Montevideo	18
George R. Hukill, Habana	18
Lewis E. Gleack, Department of State	18
Robert C. Bates, Georgetown	19
Anne C. Ansell, Nairobi	19
John A. Bywater, Königsberg	19
Harlan Southerland, Quito	20
Eugene A. Gilmore, Jr., Montevideo	20
William A. Paternoster, Paris	20
Anne G. Antoniadis, Athens	20
Vinton Chapin, Dublin	20
Earl T. Crain, Madrid	21
Robert S. Woodhavne, London	22
Harold S. Beyerly, Panama	22
George C. Howard, Bogotá	22
Laurence W. Taylor, Paris	23
Forrest D. Pfeiffer, Paris	23
Robert Rossouf, Vancouver	25
Fraser Wilkins, Halifax	25
Philip H. Burris, Lima	25
William H. Beach, Antwerp	25



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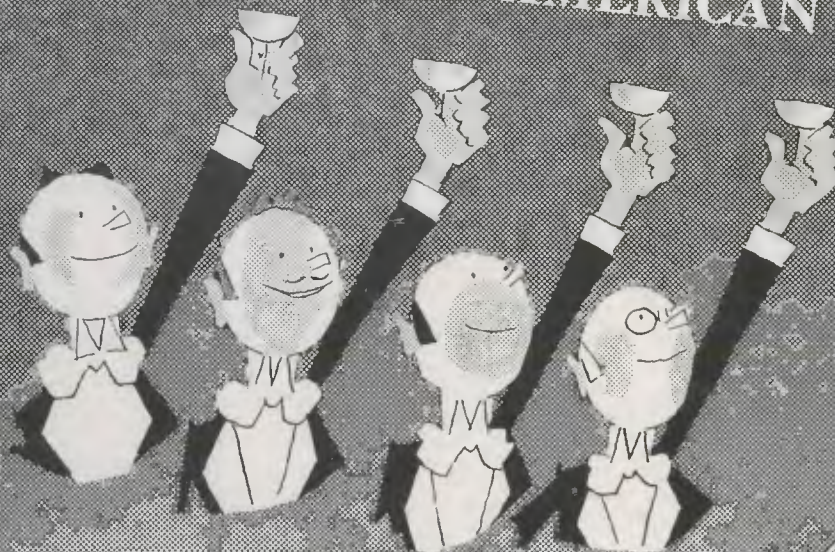
HUDSON RIVER, 27TH TO 28TH STREETS
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Richard E. Gnade, Vancouver	25
Glenn Barr, Buenos Aires	25
LaVerne Baldwin, Managua	25
Lydia Salazar, Mexico, D. F.	25
Deveraux Pale, Department of State	25
Sydney B. Bedecker, Frankfort-on-Main	25
E. Allan Lightner Jr., Moscow	25
M. P. Hooper, Rome	25
Livingston D. Watrous, Ciudad Juarez	25
C. Vaughn Ferguson, Jr., Winnipeg	26
Henry T. Unverzagt, Medellin	26
George Abbott, Marseille	27
John H. E. McAndrews, Nassau	27
Nicholas Hardy, La Paz	27
Roger R. Townsend, Rio de Janeiro	27
H. D. Finley, Mexico, D. F.	28
Donald P. Downs, La Paz	28
George F. Bogardus, Montreal	28
Mary E. Melby, São Paulo	28
William H. Brown, Niagara Falls	28
David K. Hammond, Lisbon	29
G. R. Willson, Piedras Negras	29
Warren C. Stewart, Lisbon	29
Robert R. Patterson, retired	29
James H. Wright, Department of State	30

September

Henry T. Smith, Department of State	2
Charles W. Adair, Jr., Department of State	2
Claude G. Ross, Department of State	2
John M. McSwcency, Department of State	2
Oscar Straus, Department of State	2
John L. Topping, Department of State	2
Bromley K. Smith, Department of State	2
Leonard J. Cromie, Department of State	2
H. Theodore Hoffman, Bogotá	2
A. R. Randolph, Caracas	2
Andrew B. Wardlaw, Department of State	2
Frances Maher, Habana	2
Lew B. Clark, Mexico, D. F.	2
John Peabody Palmer, London	2
I. M. Eitheim, Department of State	2
Wm. R. Morton, Quebec	3
Heury H. Balch, Genoa	3
S. E. O'Donoghue, Habana	3
George T. Coleman, São Paulo	3
Eugene A. Masnret, Bordeaux	3
Marc L. Severe, Mexico, D. F.	3
Stewart G. Anderson, Toronto	3
Henry H. Schwartz, Department of State	4
Edward J. Nathan, retired	4
John W. Dye, Nassau	4
J. Dawson Kiernan, Bordeaux	4
William P. Cochran, Jr., Managua	4
Albert M. Doyle, Sydney	4
Helen E. Clark, Athens	4
Esther G. Shaffer, Guatemala City	5
James E. Oliphant, London	5
Paul J. Revceley, London	5
Margaret M. Barrett, Mexico, D. F.	6
Harold B. Quarton, St. John's	6
Walton C. Ferris, London	6
Duncan M. White, Glasgow	8
Nathaniel P. Davis, Inspector	8
Alexandra R. Goshie, Medellin	8
Herbert C. Hengstler, Toronto	9
Edward G. Trueblood, Mexico, D. F.	10
Leslie A. Davis, retired	11
Neal D. Borum, London	12
Gardner Richardson, Istanbul	12
Beatrice Hegg, Habana	12

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