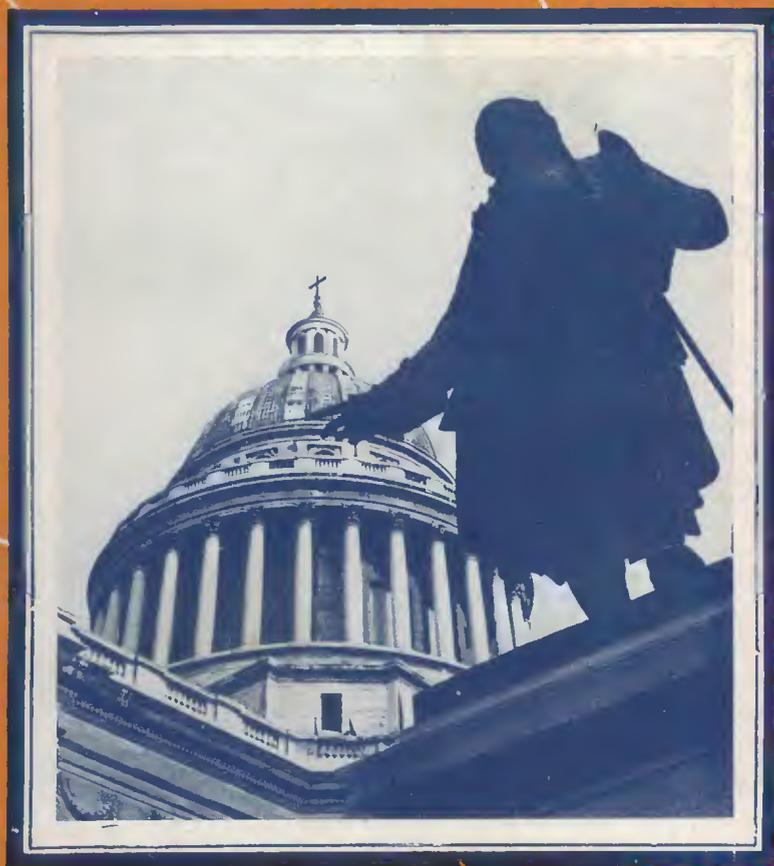


*The* **AMERICAN**  
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Vol. 16

FEBRUARY, 1939

No. 2

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*Rousseau statue and the Panthéon, Paris*  
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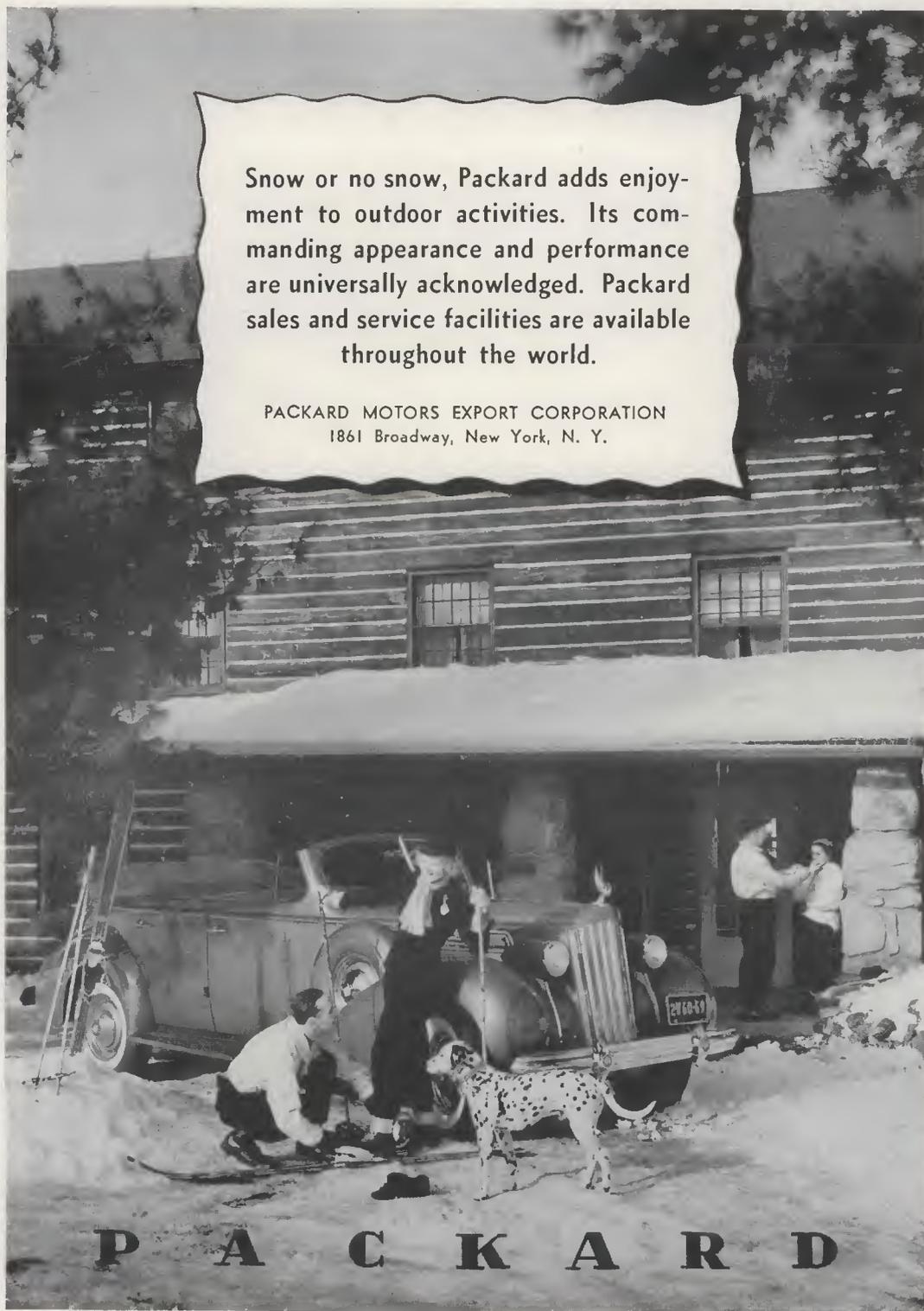
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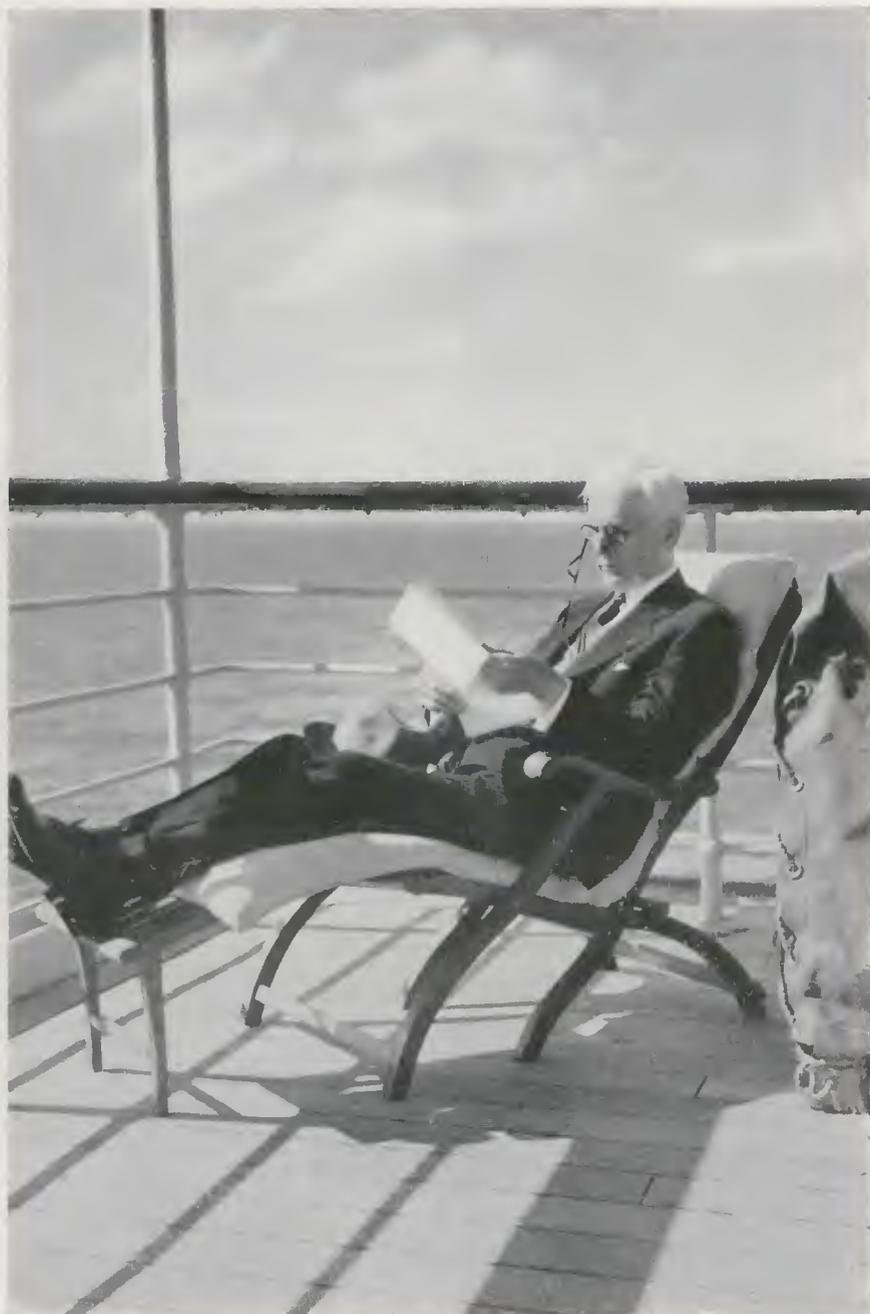


Photo by L. C. Mitchell

**The Secretary of State on the return voyage from Lima.**

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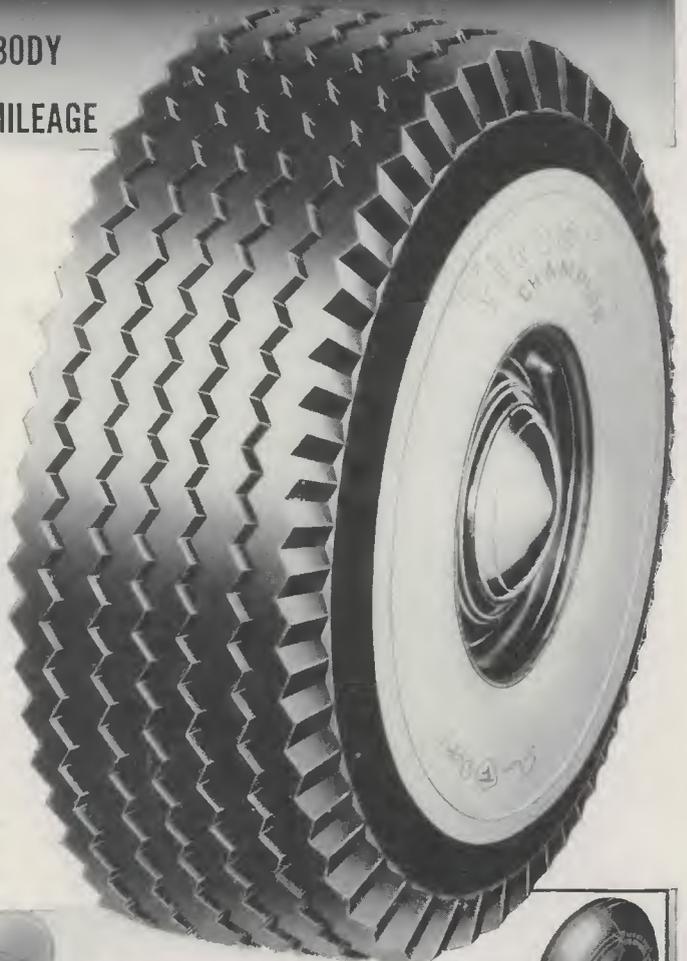


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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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FEBRUARY, 1939

## The Cruise of the U.S.S. *Boise*

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

*"You are directed to proceed to Monrovia, Liberia, and Capetown, Union of South Africa, for the purpose of consultation with the American Minister at Monrovia, and certain American officials at Capetown. In order to carry out the oral instructions which have already been given you, it is also authorized that you visit such other places as you deem necessary in Liberia and the Union of South Africa."*

THE Department's formal instruction did not tell the whole story—why Monrovia was coupled with Capetown on this assignment, or how the officer was to proceed first to Liberia and then to South Africa. Behind it lay the decision of the Navy to send one of its newly commissioned 10,000-ton cruisers, the *Boise*, on a shakedown cruise to African waters, and a realization by the State Department that this afforded an unusual opportunity for one of its officers to visit, within a brief space of time, two distant and widely separated

posts. A combination of circumstances made such a visit to Monrovia particularly appropriate: ceremonies were to be held dedicating the site of the new Legation building; the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund were desirous of presenting to the Liberian Government a miniature flag made from the original bunting used in the first flag of Liberia; the occasion coincided with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the initiation of treaty relationships between the United States and the Republic of Liberia. President Roosevelt, recognizing the remarkable progress made by Liberia in the last few years, planned to contribute to the occasion by sending a gold fountain pen to President Edwin Barclay.

The Navy signified its willingness to transport a passenger to Africa, and the officer handling Liberian affairs was designated to represent the Department of State on the voyage. On October 17, 1938, under the command of Captain Benjamin V. McCandlish, the *Boise* steamed out of the Naval Operating Base at Norfolk, Va., and one of the longest



Photo by H. S. Villard

Confluence of the Du and Farmington Rivers at Marshall, Liberia, the port from which the Firestone Plantations Company ships its rubber.



and most interesting shakedown cruises in the history of the Navy was under way.

At eight o'clock on the morning of October 29, the *Boise* was delivering a 21-gun salute to the Republic of Liberia, duly answered by Fort Norris at Monrovia. The State Department's representative, saluted with seven guns from the ship, went ashore with the ship's Communications Officer, Lieutenant D. C. Beard, and called on Minister Lester D. Walton at the American Legation. From that moment until the *Boise* weighed anchor six days later a round of official calls and social activities kept both visitors and Monrovia residents so busy that sleep could be squeezed in only incidentally.

To introduce Captain McCandlish and the ship's officers, the Minister and Mrs. Walton held a large reception on the day of arrival, attended by members of the Liberian Cabinet, Government officials, foreign diplomats and resident Americans. The guests were received at Ducor Hall, a building newly leased as the Legation residence and chancellery pending the construction of permanent quarters. Since the staff had moved in only two days before, the success of this social event was a tribute to the energy and good management of Mr. and Mrs. Walton.

Dedication of the Legation site at Mamba Point took place next day in a ceremony attended by the



Photo by H. S. Villard

Luncheon party on U.S.S. *Boise* at Monrovia.



ered an impressive invocation, followed by an address by Minister Walton and a benediction by the Reverend R. L. Embree, Educational Adviser to the Liberian Government. While the Liberian Frontier Force band played the United States national anthem, Mrs. Walton raised the American flag over the spot where construction is soon to start—a rocky breeze-swept site facing the Atlantic Ocean.

In his dedicatory address, Mr. Walton pointed out that the first treaty between Liberia and the United States (signed in 1862) was ratified and proclaimed in 1863 — just seventy-five years ago. "By negotiating and concluding in 1938 three separate treaties," declared Mr. Walton, "the two democracies have attested their faith in treaties as an insulation against international misunderstanding and strife." He added that the permanent legation building to be erected on this site was indicative of the United States Government's confidence in and regard for the stability of the Liberian Government. The Minister referred also to the warmth and sincerity of the welcome

given to the officers and crew of the *Boise*—the first American naval vessel to visit Monrovia in ten years—sentiments which met with the fullest approval among Liberian officials and resident Americans.

An American Citizens' Committee, organized for the purpose of entertaining the visitors, held open house at the Firestone Plantations headquarters on Mamba Point. This Committee was indefatigable in its efforts to provide relaxation and amusement for the personnel of the *Boise*. It seized every opportunity to show its fel-



Photo by H. S. Villard

Dedication of American Legation site at Mamba Point.



Photo by Louis Kraft

The *Boise* entering the harbor at Capetown, with Table Mountain in the background.

low countrymen hospitality while the ship was in port, a further sample being the large informal reception next day at the home of the Auditor of Liberia. Mr. and Mrs. Walton, not to be outdone, gave a dinner at Ducor Hall which again demonstrated their ability to establish a smoothly-functioning household on short notice.

On October 31 President Barclay tendered an official luncheon at the Executive Mansion to Captain McCandlish, who was accompanied by Commander Roy Pfaff and Lieutenant Beard. At the conclusion of the luncheon, Minister Walton presented the gold fountain pen sent by President Roosevelt, a gesture reciprocated by President Barclay in the form of a complete collection of Liberian postage stamps which he requested be carried back to the President of the United States by the visiting officer from the State Department.

President and Mrs. Barclay held a reception that evening for the State Department's representative, who presented to the Government of Liberia on behalf of the Phelps-Stokes Fund the historic flag donated by that organization. More than two hundred prominent citizens of Liberia

passed through the receiving line on this occasion and took part in the supper which followed. Great interest was aroused in the miniature emblem of Liberia, which had been encased in a specially prepared insect and climate proof frame. A replica of the gift was sent by the Phelps-Stokes Fund on the *Boise* for permanent installation in the American Legation at Monrovia.

During the visit of the *Boise*, native dances were performed at the Monrovia Fair Grounds and a smoker was held by the Liberian Government for the ship's chief petty officers. The latter were taken on a long bus trip into the country by Captain Nabors, United States Army Reserve Officer, who is Military Adviser to the Liberian Government, while an opportunity was provided for most of the officers to inspect the Firestone rubber plantations, forty miles inland. This American enterprise in the heart of primitive bush country, under the general managership of Mr. George H. Seybold, was naturally of great interest to the visitors. Before the *Boise* sailed a luncheon was given on board for the Liberian Secretary of State and Mrs. Simpson, the Chief Justice of



Photo by P. M. Seabrough

King Neptune and his court come aboard at the Equator.

drink proved to be ice cream soda from the ship's soda fountain.

When the last boat from the *Boise* had negotiated the surf over Monrovia's shifting sandbar, under the skillful direction of its Kru pilot, all hands felt that the visit to Liberia had been a unique experience and that the long-standing ties between the two countries had become firmer than ever.

On the passage down the West Coast of Africa, the *Boise* crossed the equator at a point touched by few ships—latitude 0° 0' 0", longitude 0° 0' 0". This infrequented corner of the world, the place where both East and West begin, called for special homage at the traditional Court of King Neptune. Out of a ship's complement of 50 officers and 800 men, no fewer than 657 were found to be lowly "pollywogs," who were summoned to judgment. The trial and chastisement of these unfortunates, resulting in their metamorphosis into hardened "shellbacks," took place with thoroughgoing naval efficiency and occupied a full evening and the better part of a day. Casualties were at



Photo by H. S. Villard

After a shave comes the bath.



Photo by P. M. Seabrough

A "pollywog" crew rows strenuously to an unknown fate.

Liberia and Mrs. Grimes, the American Minister and Mrs. Walton and representative Americans. A reception was also held on the ship, the guests numbering more than five hundred, at which a very popular

a minimum, but those who came under the ministrations of the Royal Undertaker and the Royal Barber in the course of the proceedings felt that they had generously earned their certificates from Neptunus Rex.

Entering Table Bay at Capetown early on the morning of November 14, the *Boise* met with the warm welcome of a people who had not seen an American naval vessel in fifteen years. During the eleven days in which the vessel remained at the wharf, officers and enlisted men were subjected to a barrage of friendly attentions, local residents vying with one another for the privilege of entertaining the visitors. Official lunches, receptions and dinners offered by South Africans, as well as by British naval officers, made the time pass only too quickly and scarcely left an opportunity to ascend the celebrated Table Mountain or to make excursions into the picturesque surrounding countryside.

Outstanding among the many parties arranged in honor of the *Boise* was a large reception held by the American Minister and Mrs. Keena; a similar function tendered by Colonel Armstrong, the Officer Commanding, Cape Command, and Mrs. Armstrong; a dinner arranged by the Capetown military authorities at Wynberg; and a luncheon and reception given at Admiralty House, at the British naval base at Simonstown. A large smoker was given for the crew at the new Drill Hall, presided over by the Mayor of Capetown, who also gave a recep-



Photo by P. M. Seabrough

An embryo "shellback" takes a slide.

(Continued on page 120)

## Congressional Bill to Extend Public Health Facilities to the Service

*The following letter was sent by the Secretary of State to President Roosevelt on January 12, 1939:*

The President:

I have the honor to submit the following report and recommendations which I trust may receive your approval and active support. The recommendations have to do with the enactment of legislation extending facilities of the Public Health Service to active officers and certain American employees of the Foreign Service of the United States. I hope you will transmit this to Congress with a request for its enactment.

There are strong reasons from the standpoint of the interests of the Government for recommending the enactment of this bill, which even transcend the needs of the members of the Foreign Service as hereinafter explained. The training and experience of every successful member of the Foreign Service represents a considerable investment to the Government from which it can only benefit if the health of these officers is safeguarded so as to assure their ability to serve the Government efficiently throughout their active years, in places where they will be subjected to widely varying hazards of climate and sanitation. It is justifiable to predict that the enactment of this legislation would result in the retention of the services of a materially increased proportion of Foreign Service officers at the height of their usefulness until a normal retirement age, whereas without this legislation a larger number of such officers than is necessary resign to take up less arduous work at home or retire on account of premature disability. From a strictly economic standpoint, it is therefore in the interest of the Government that Foreign Service officers shall not be obliged to retire on annuities in circumstances where the timely availability of suitable medical and surgical facilities would avoid this result.

It is expected that with the enactment of this legislation arrangements can be effected whereby periodic medical examinations of officers of the Foreign Service can be regularly made by medical officers of the Public Health Service, and the fit-

ness of officers for service abroad can be ascertained as well as the appropriateness of posts to which they may be destined.

Officers and employees in the Foreign Service carry on their duties in varying climates and often at posts where appropriate sanitary facilities are lacking and where adequate medical, surgical and dental treatments are not always available. Consequently officers and American employees stationed at such posts, while on their infrequent visits to the United States, are often in need of operations or medical and dental treatments which have had to be deferred, sometimes to the permanent detriment of their health. A matter of particular concern to me is the problem of health as it affects particularly the lower salaried officers and employees who serve at posts where climatic and sanitary conditions are hazardous to persons who have been accustomed to a different climatic environment and where medical facilities are limited.

It frequently happens that officers or American employees, because of unaccustomed conditions at the posts in which they have been serving, become either seriously run down or in some cases have contracted tropical or other diseases which require long periods of treatment. Under present appropriations, it is impossible to pay the transportation costs of a majority of such officers and families to the United States on leave. Therefore such officers are faced with the necessity of defraying transportation costs of themselves and families to the United States out of their own pockets. Officers, particularly those in the lower salary grades, arriving in the United States often find themselves without sufficient funds to obtain the required medical or surgical treatment. Under such circumstances these officers may be unable to consult doctors equipped to treat their particular ailments and are compelled to forego the necessary medical treatment altogether. This is a condition which I am sure you will agree should be corrected. The practicability of utilizing facilities of the Public Health Service has been ascertained since this would meet the situation in a logical and economical way.

Furthermore, I may say there have been several



cases in which heavy expenditures have been incurred for private medical attention without satisfactory results, simply because local practitioners, notwithstanding they were very able men in their profession, have not had the knowledge and experience successfully to cope with peculiar and unusual diseases acquired abroad. On the other hand, the medical officers in the Public Health Service have had comprehensive experience here and abroad and are equipped correctly to diagnose and treat many diseases prevalent abroad, but seldom occurring in the United States.

Laws already in effect extend the privilege of the facilities of the Public Health Service to the personnel of certain governmental agencies and in some cases to the dependent families. The Act of July 30, 1937, section 2, extends privileges somewhat similar to those contemplated by the enclosed recommendations to the personnel of the Coast Guard and the provisions of that Act were carefully considered in drafting these proposals.

In view of the compulsory physical examinations contemplated by the proposed legislation, it is recommended that the hospitalization of officers on account of service-connected disabilities and not the result of their own misconduct, should be at the expense of the Government. The Public Health Service has estimated tentatively that an increase of about \$17,000 per annum in its appropriation for such purposes would adequately provide for the hospitalization in question as well as other incidental expenses. I am convinced that the benefits to the Government would far exceed in value this estimated cost.

The draft of legislation which accompanies this report has the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and includes amendments in the text of the bill which were recommended by him. The original text provided hospitalization as authorized in Section 1 of the accompanying bill for American employees as well as officers, but this provision was eliminated at the suggestion of the Bureau of the Budget on the basis of representations by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission that it was already authorized by law to provide the hospitalization contemplated for American employees of the Foreign Service in cases of service-connected illnesses and disabilities.

In substance I feel that this is a constructive legislative proposal and that its results to the Foreign Service will be very beneficial indeed. I recommend it to you for favorable consideration at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully submitted,  
CORDELL HULL.

*President Roosevelt commended to the favorable consideration of the Congress this report from the Secretary of State and the following draft of proposed legislation:*

#### A BILL

To extend the facilities of the Public Health Service to active officers of the Foreign Service of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, any officer of the Foreign Service of the United States who has incurred illness or injury or who has become physically disabled, as a result of service on foreign assignment, and not by reason of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, the cause of such illness or injury to be determined by a duly qualified medical officer of the Public Health Service, which determination shall be final when approved by the Surgeon General, shall upon the request of the Secretary of State, be entitled to medical and surgical treatment, and hospitalization by the Public Health Service at any of its regularly established relief stations and hospitals.*

Section 2. In order to ascertain at any time the physical fitness of a Foreign Service officer for duty in a foreign station, the Public Health Service shall, upon the request of the Secretary of State, subject such Foreign Service officer to a physical examination at any of its established relief stations or hospitals.

Section 3. Any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service of the United States suffering from illness or disability not the result of foreign service and not the result of vicious habits, intemperance or misconduct, the cause of such illness for the purpose hereof to be determined by the Public Health Service, may be furnished medical and dental treatment and hospitalization by the Public Health Service at any of its regularly established relief stations and hospitals at a cost to the officer or employee concerned in accordance with rates established by Regulations of the Surgeon General and applicable to pay patients from other branches of the Government service under similar circumstances. Collections by the Public Health Service on this account shall be credited to the applicable appropriation for the operation of marine hospitals and relief stations.

## The Resignation of Harry A. McBride

AT the press conference Friday afternoon, December 30, 1938, Acting Secretary of State Welles announced with a great deal of regret that Mr. Harry A. McBride was leaving the Department to become Administrator of the National Gallery of Art, under an appointment made at a meeting last August of the Board of Trustees, of which Secretary Hull was a member. The Acting Secretary added that Mr. McBride had entered the American Foreign Service in 1908 and had held various posts in the field and in the Department, and had served as Assistant to the Secretary of State since 1932. The Acting Secretary said his regret was caused by the fact that Mr. McBride, as all the correspondents knew, had been a tower of strength in the Department during the years of his service, and in the work of reorganization in the Department which had been undertaken during the past two years the advice and assistance of Mr. McBride had been particularly valuable. He concluded by stating that he was glad, as all in the Department were, that Mr. McBride was remaining in Washington.

Mr. McBride will soon leave the Foreign Service to assume his new duties.

Harry McBride's active interest in a periodical representing the Foreign Service dates back to January, 1922, when he became Business Manager of the JOURNAL's predecessor, the *American Consular Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* up to that time had been published in New

York City, and largely as a result of his efforts, which continued through August, 1922, the magazine began its successful publication in Washington. His interest remained undiminished through the succeeding years, and when he again assumed the position of Business Manager in November, 1933, the old *Bulletin* had meanwhile become the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

The JOURNAL considers itself exceptionally fortunate that Harry McBride consented to serve in this position during the last few years, which were critical ones in the JOURNAL's existence. Under his able guidance the JOURNAL underwent a complete change in format; modern technique in make-up was introduced and the entire scope of the publication widened. Through his energy and tact, many new advertisers were persuaded that it was to their advantage to be represented in the JOURNAL's pages, while new subscribers were attracted by the changed form and content of the magazine. Of particularly vital importance, the publication was placed on a sound financial footing, so that today, in addition to a balanced budget, it has a substantial reserve in case of emergencies. The Editors of the

JOURNAL feel that the present prosperity of their publication, as well as its clean-cut and up-to-date appearance, are due directly to the devoted efforts of Harry McBride. They join in extending to him their hearty thanks and wish him Godspeed and good luck.



Harry A. McBride

Photo by R. A. Hare

# Dr. Franklin Meets an English Progressive

By ROLLIN R. WINSLOW, *American Consul, Rio de Janeiro*



R. R. Winslow

B.A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, and the following year was elected a Fellow.

On the day in question Baynes was proceeding to Paris for the dual purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the French language and meeting a man whom he passionately admired, namely, Benjamin Franklin, to whom he carried a letter of introduction. During the voyage and throughout his stay in Paris young Baynes kept a diary of his experiences and he wrote long and interesting letters to his father and mother, in all of which he described at some length his interviews with Dr. Franklin. Following Baynes' untimely death in 1787, the diary and letters passed from one English attic to another until they recently found their way to the home of a collateral descendant in Plymouth, who casually mentioned the fact to me at a social gathering.

I have read the letters and the diary with intense interest and venture the hope that

HAD you been on the quay at Margate, England, on the afternoon of August 16, 1783, you might have witnessed the departure for France of a distinguished young man twenty-five years of age. The young man, John Baynes, was a person of considerable learning, for when barely nineteen years of age he had received his

some day they may appear in print for posterity to read and enjoy. They show the author to have been intimately acquainted with some of the leading men of his day such as Wilberforce (whom he supported in the election of 1784), Romily and a host of others. His opinions of French art and drama, based on a fine classical learning, are treasures; and his eyewitness account of a balloon ascension sponsored by Dr. Franklin, the story of his visit to Louis XVI, his account of conversations relative to the Geneva Republic—all written in lucid style with a superb eye for interesting details—make this find (for such it is) the sort that historians may dream about but probably seldom experience.

The following quotation from the diary, which recounts but one of many conversations with Benjamin Franklin, may serve to indicate its value from an historical standpoint:



Benjamin Franklin from the famous Du Plessis portrait, Metropolitan Museum

"Tuesday—Sept. 23d.  
"Walked to Passy to  
"see Dr. F.—but took  
"care to make his ser-  
"vant announce me  
"regularly — found  
"him with some Amer-  
"ican gentlemen and  
"ladies who were con-  
"versing upon Ameri-  
"can Commerce, in  
"which the Ladies  
"joined. On their  
"departure I was much  
"pleased to see the  
"old man attend them  
"downstairs & hand  
"the ladies to their  
"carriage. On his re-  
"turn I expressed my  
"pleasure in hearing  
"the Americans and  
"even the ladies, con-  
"verse entirely upon  
"commerce. He said  
"that it was so  
"throughout the coun-  
"try—not an idle man  
"and consequently not  
"a poor man was  
(Continued on page 108)

# The District of Columbia's Flag



ACCORDING to the Washington *Star* for October 16, 1938, the District of Columbia is finally to have a flag of its own, after approximately a century and a half without benefit of such distinction. The flag is a simplification of some of the elements found in the shield portion of the coat-of-arms of the antecedents of George Washington. It consists of five horizontal stripes, alternately white and red, with three large red stars in the top white stripe. The District Flag Commission, created by an Act of Congress, has announced that the new emblem which it has designed was first unfurled on October 23 at the Inter-American Horse Show. The Commission consisted of the Secretary of War, Mr. Woodring; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Swanson; and the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Mr. Melvin C. Hazen.

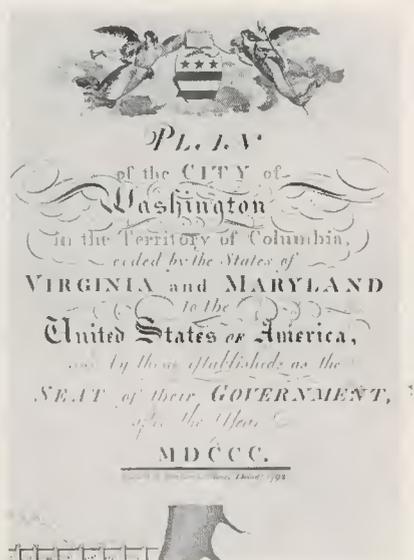
In explaining the selection of the design, the *Star* quotes Mr. A. E. Du Bois, who is in charge of the heraldic section of the War Department, in part as follows: "The direct association of George Washington with the establishment of the District of Columbia and of the Capital City which bears his name is ample basis for using heraldic symbolism in the flag of the District, which illustrates this historical connection. It was natural therefore for numerous artists who have been given consideration to the design of a flag for the District of Columbia to use the Washington field as a basis for such

design. . . . It remained, however, for Commissioner Hazen . . . to discover the most direct, and probably the earliest, association of the Washington shield design and the District of Columbia. This shield appears on one of the early plans of the District of Columbia on file in the office of the Commissioners.

"This particular plan is entitled 'Plan of the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia' and was engraved by Thackara and Vallance at Philadelphia in 1792. An interesting feature of the Washington shield engraved on this plan is that the Washington family crest, featuring a raven and a ducal coronet, is not used, but an open book, bearing the words 'Rights of Man,' was substituted therefor . . .

"It is significant, however, that reference to the 'Rights of Man' frequently occurred in the earliest recorded debates of Congress concerning the political destinies of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and such references have continued up to the present time. Considering the historical background and association, the proposed design for the flag of the District of Columbia is believed to be particularly appropriate."

(The material for this article was given by W. E. Moessner, Vice Consul, Curacao.)



George Washington's shield engraved on an early map of the District of Columbia.



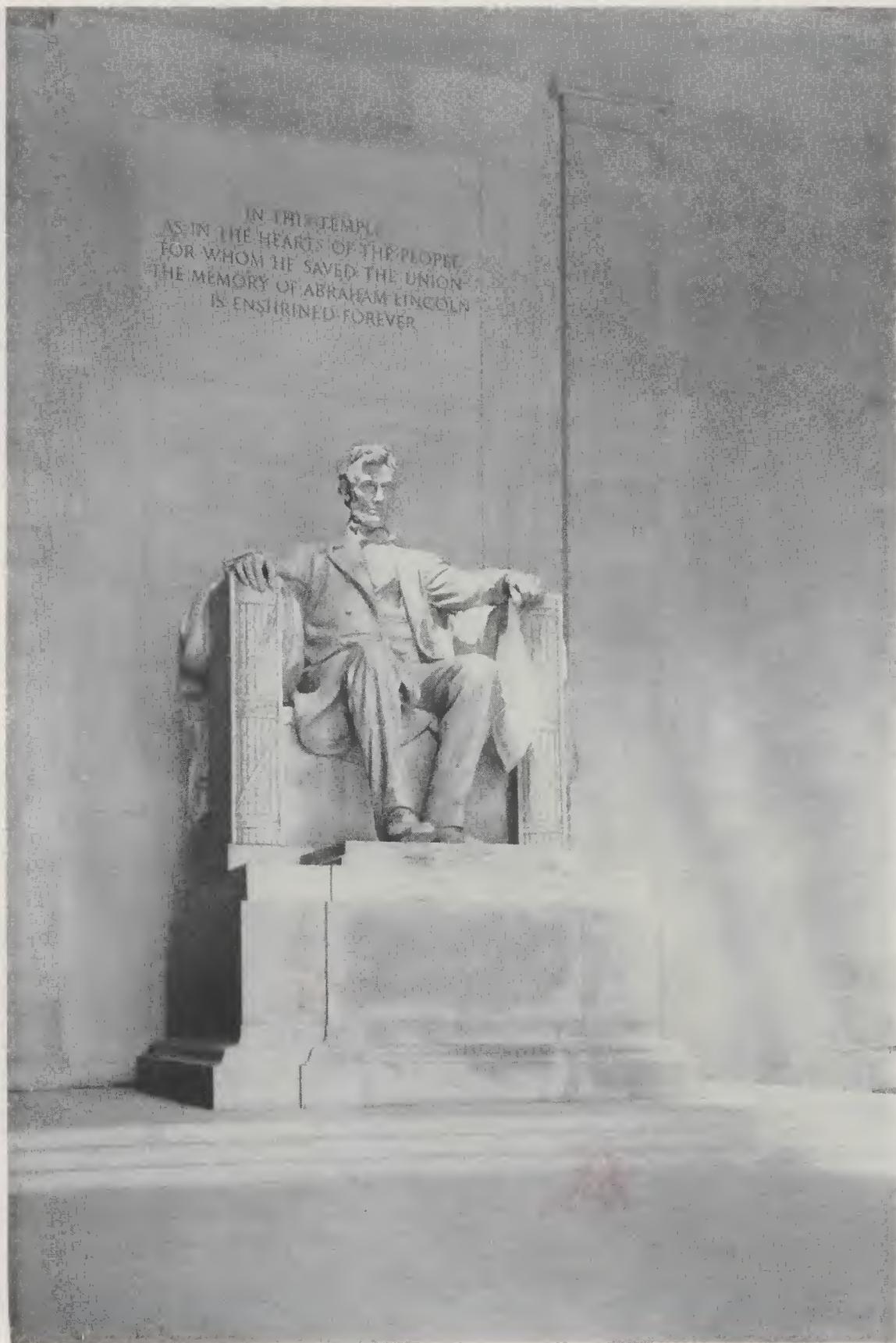
The New Flag

## COVER PICTURE

Jean-Jacques Rousseau is outlined against the majestic dome of the Panthéon in Paris.

After the French Revolution it became a church, but in 1885 it was consecrated as a last resting place for those who should never be forgotten.

This picture was contributed by Madame Gaston Antignac of Franco-Anglo-American Press Relations, Paris.



WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE WITH CHARITY FOR ALL WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN TO BIND UP THE NATION'S WOUNDS TO CARE FOR HIM WHO SHALL HAVE BORNE THE BATTLE AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND HIS ORPHAN—TO DO ALL WHICH MAY ACHIEVE AND CHERISH A JUST AND LASTING PEACE AMONG OURSELVES AND WITH ALL NATIONS.—*From the Second Inaugural Address.*

## LETTERS

*(This section of the JOURNAL will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the JOURNAL from members of the Foreign Service on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing only the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Foreign Service Association.)*

### FROM A LETTER TO PAUL ALLING

I have noticed in a recent number of the JOURNAL that you are the Chairman of a committee looking into the question of school problems of Foreign Service Officers. This is an excellent idea and if there is ever any way in which I can help, please let me know.

When you are far away from your children, there is nothing that helps more than a letter from some friendly person, even a stranger, who has taken the trouble to visit the children and will write about them. In studying problems at a distance, often a letter from an outsider will unconsciously reveal light on a problem affecting the children that you are turning over in your mind. It has occurred to me that there might be published at the back of every copy of the JOURNAL a list of the children of Foreign Service Officers at school in the United States and elsewhere, whenever they are separated from their parents, with a statement at the top urging Foreign Service Officers and their wives if they are in the neighborhood of the schools where the children are studying to call on them, see the child and then write a brief note to the Foreign Service parent.

If this could be carried out as a custom, a new link in the intangible chain that holds the Service together might be forged. Not only parents, but bachelors should make such visits. I happen to know that the obligation would develop into a pleasure. If there is any shyness in choosing a subject for discussion during such a call, there is always the Service. I happen to know that the views of Foreign Service children on their parents' careers are far from dull, in fact, you can talk

for hours with them, and learn much of what lies behind the real work we all at least try to do for our country.

GEORGE ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,  
Colombo, Ceylon.

### MONTHLY MIMEOGRAPHED SHEET SUGGESTED AS ORGAN FOR AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE CLERKS

It is felt that the American Foreign Service Clerks abroad should have some official or unofficial inexpensive organ of expression, printed in Washington, for the good of the Service and ourselves.

A concise, factual monthly mimeographed sheet is suggested, edited voluntarily perhaps by some former American Foreign Clerk now working in the State Department, to whom contributors in Washington and from abroad could send items.

Inasmuch as the American Foreign Service Clerks are not listed in the Register of the Department of State, no matter how many years they serve abroad (although laborers in the State Department at Washington rate listing), it is thought that one page of such mimeographed monthly sheet could be devoted to vital statistics, births, marriages, deaths,—to items of transfers, appointments, and separations from the Service.

Another page could be devoted to helpful suggestions regarding the handling of items of clerical detail, originating both from the official sources in the State Department and suggestions sent in from abroad. Foreign Service Clerks' time

*(Continued on page 116)*

## An Address by the Ambassador to Japan

*Mr. Grew's Address, as reported by Japan News-Week for November 26, 1938, was sent to THE JOURNAL by Joseph F. McGurk, First Secretary at Tokyo.*

THE American-Japan Society met at one of the few formal functions of the season on Tuesday, November 22, 1938, as a special tribute and farewell to Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, who has just recently been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States and who is leaving soon for his new post.

The American community was well represented and many Japanese interested in Japan-America affairs were present, a total of 139 sitting down to dinner in the banquet hall of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, this last being one of America's contributions to the architecture of Tokyo.

Ambassador Grew spoke as follows at the dinner:

"Once again the America-Japan Society meets without our deeply respected President, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, and once again, I feel sure that I shall be interpreting the feelings of all of us here tonight in sending him a word of our sincere regret at his absence and our warmest wishes for his early

recovery. Such a message will I fear be all to inadequate to express our appreciation and realization of what Prince Tokugawa's constant and active interest means to this Society.

"Not long ago I heard of a young American who wanted to enter the Department of State in Washington. He was told, however, that there existed no vacancies and it was suggested to him instead that he take the examination for the Foreign Service which offered excellent opportunities for an interesting and useful career, and with the possibility of eventually becoming an ambassador. 'I wouldn't consider it,' he said; 'I have a higher opinion of my own mental equipment than to want to be a mere messenger boy taking orders by telephone from home, and besides, I don't like ambassadorial pompousness.'" I fear that that young man must have been reading history, because there is a well authenticated incident in the past when two ambassadors met for conference somewhere in Europe. The first ambassador arrived at the scene in a



Ambassador Grew, with Ambassador and Mrs. Horinouchi, and Mrs. Grew.



coach drawn by four horses, but when the other ambassador came in a coach with six horses, the first one felt that his dignity had been hurt, so he had to go away and return with eight horses.

"This competition might have continued indefinitely had not their go-betweens finally arranged that each ambassador should arrive in the same size coach and with the same number of horses, so up to that point all was well. But then came the question as to which ambassador was going to receive the other. One said that as his Chief was the greater, he would stand in the conference hall and that the other should come to him. But the second one said: 'Not at all—it is quite the other way around; the other must come to me because my Chief is much the more powerful.' The parleys over this point are said to have lasted for several weeks, but it was finally arranged that neither ambassador should receive the other; they were to enter the conference hall by opposite doors at precisely the same moment and take one step at a time in perfect unison (history does not record whether it was a goose-step) until they met in the center, and both were then to begin to talk at once so that neither should have any advantage. You can see what a difficult job it must have been in those days for ambassadors to support the dignity of their countries and still to have a satisfactory chat.

"Well, this sort of undignified competition in pompousness went on in varying degree until the Conference in Vienna in 1815 finally settled this whole difficult problem of representation by definite rules accepted by all the nations, on the theory that all states are equal and that their respective ambassadors take precedence according to the date of arrival at their posts and of the presentation of their credentials. How perfectly simple! I wonder if a good many Gordian Knots in international affairs could not be solved with equal simplicity today. And whether pompousness is still a usual attribute of the diplomatic profession today, like the long hair of the musician and the short hair of the soldier, we must leave to others outside of the profession to gauge.

"But what I am leading up to is this. If the young man aforementioned was right in his conception of the role of ambassadors as messenger boys, why do ambassadors exist at all? Why do not the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the various nations conduct their business by telegrams and notes directly with each other? Here, I think, lies the kernel of diplomacy. It seems to me that a very minor part of diplomacy is or can be conducted by the written word. What really counts is the interpretation of the written word and of the spirit that lies behind it. And above all this, in our present world, is the tremendous force of public

opinion. Written documents may reflect public opinion but they can never fully and accurately interpret it or convey the real spirit which prompts the formulation of those documents.

"Here, then, lies the supreme purpose and duty of an ambassador. He must be, first and foremost, an interpreter, and this function of interpreting acts both ways. First of all he tries to understand the country where he serves—its conditions, its mentality, its actions and its underlying motives, and to explain these things clearly to his own Government. And then, contrarywise, he seeks means of making known to the Government and the people of the country to which he is accredited the purposes and hopes and desires of his native land. He is an agent of mutual adjustment between the ideas and forces upon which nations act. International friction, indeed, is often based not so much on radical disagreement as on nebulous misunderstanding and doubt. How little of all this can be done by the written word without oral discussion is patent to anyone in our profession. I remember saying at the welcoming dinner which this Society was good enough to tender to my wife and myself on our arrival in Japan six and a half years ago, that sometimes our language, indeed all spoken and written languages seem thin and superficial. We have to depend in such cases on a sort of X-ray language which vibrates underneath the surface and is often more effective than anything we can write or say. That comes, and comes only, from personal contacts.

"Thus, in effect, an ambassador's potentialities for creating harm and danger through misinterpretation, are tremendous; his opportunities for constructive good are absolutely incalculable.

"Please forgive me for talking so much about ambassadors. Frankly, I have but one Ambassador in mind tonight, Mr. Horinouchi. I have wished to bring out the great importance in international relationships of the character and personality of the agents sent abroad to represent their respective Governments and people today, and may I say with all sincerity that in no other profession does the character and personality of the agent's wife count for so much. I have always regarded Mrs. Grew as the more effective member of our particular team. That remark, you will admit, places Mr. Horinouchi precisely and firmly on what in American parlance is sometimes referred to as 'the spot,' and a sense of delicacy prompts me to leave the elaboration of that particular point to him.

"We have come here tonight to bid goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. Horinouchi who leave next week for Washington, where Mr. Horinouchi is to be the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and Mrs.

*(Continued on page 110)*

## The Creation of the Division of Controls

ON January 3, 1939, the Office of Arms and Munitions Control of the Department of State was abolished and there was established to succeed it the Division of Controls. The Division of Controls continues to operate with the personnel, eight officers and ten clerks, formerly assigned or detailed to the Office of Arms and Munitions Control, and to perform the duties previously performed by that Office. The reason for the creation of the new division was that the duties originally assigned to the Office of Arms and Munitions Control described in the Departmental Orders of September 19, 1935, and February 21, 1936, had been greatly expanded since the latter date, and had come to include a number of functions, such as those having to do with the registration of agents of foreign principals under the Act of June 8, 1938, which were totally unrelated to the control of arms. It was decided, therefore, to change the name of the division to one which applied correctly to all of its duties and at the same time to issue a new departmental order listing accurately and in full each of those duties, including those which had been assigned to the Office during the three years since the issuance of the last departmental order. The name chosen for the new division was necessarily broad and rather vague, since one which would have precisely described the wide and diversified functions of the division would have been too long for convenient use.

Departmental Order No. 778-A creating the new division reads as follows:

### DEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO 778-A

There is hereby created in the Department of State a Division of Controls.

The duties of this Division shall be as follows:

1. To initiate the policy action of the Department and to act as adviser to the Secretary of State in respect to problems arising from the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war and other munitions of war, and in respect to other controls established to prevent the involvement of the United States in war or to contribute to the national defense of the United States; to

supervise the carrying out of these policies; to collaborate in the initiation of the policy action of the Department; and to act as adviser to the Secretary of State in respect to other problems of American neutrality and in the supervision of the carrying out of these policies.



J. C. Green

2. To initiate the policy action of the Department and to act as adviser to the Secretary of State in respect to treaties and international agreements dealing with the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war; to prepare drafts of such treaties and international agreements; and to supervise the fulfillment of the international obligations of the United States under such treaties and international agreements.

3. To perform all necessary duties in connection with the administration of the statutes providing for the preservation of American neutrality, for the control of the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war and other munitions of war, and for other controls established to prevent the involvement of the United States in war or to contribute to the national defense of the United States, in so far as the administration of these statutes is vested in the Secretary of State, and to act for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the issuance, revocation, and amendment of registrations, certificates, allotments, and licenses provided for by such statutes or by regulations issued thereunder.

4. To assist, or act for and on behalf of, the Secretary of State in the performance of his duties as Chairman and Executive Officer of the National Munitions Control Board.

5. To maintain liaison with other Departments and agencies of the Government in respect to matters within the scope of the duties of the Division.

6. To furnish information to the Department of Justice and to assist that Department as may be required in the prosecution of violations of the treaties and statutes relating to the preservation of American neutrality, to the control of the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and imple-

*(Continued on page 108)*



**PRESS COMMENT  
FOREIGN POLICY DATA**

In an address before the annual meeting of the Political Science Association last week Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department of State, called attention to a little-known but invaluable activity carried on by that branch of the Government.



Cyril Wynne

The successful conduct of foreign policy in a democracy must rest on popular understanding of the background, motivation and ultimate aims of that policy. Toward this essential task of public enlightenment the Department of State has for the past ten years successfully addressed itself. There is probably not a foreign office in the world whose publications are as nearly contemporaneous with events, or as complete, as those of our Department of State.

The range of publications which the department now issues is remarkable. Best known, perhaps, are the weekly press releases dealing with current developments which, in their present pamphlet format, are receiving increasingly wide acceptance. But since present policy is an outgrowth of past policies, the work done by the department in familiarizing the public with the Nation's diplomatic history is equally valuable.

The foreign relations series, for instance, provides a substantially complete record of our dealings with foreign governments in days gone by. The period covered by these successive volumes is approximately 15 years prior to the date of publication. But this gap, Mr. Wynne announces, will be narrowed just as soon as foreign governments give their consent to the release of official correspondence with them in more recent years.

The Department of State is also engaged on a notable project to publish the complete records of the Paris Peace Conference, the sole obstacle at present being the absence of necessary appropriations. Another forthcoming publication is the revised digest of international law which is being prepared by Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser to the Department.

Still another of many undertakings on the calendar is the Territorial Papers of the United States, a publication which, when completed, will consist

(Continued on page 118)

**OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN  
SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP**

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1939. Applications should be *in duplicate* and addressed to the Honorable Sumner Welles, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

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

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

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

It may be recalled that the deed of trust in-

(Continued on page 116)



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### The American Foreign Service Association

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

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### EDITORS' COLUMN

A letter from an officer in the field in the January issue of the JOURNAL reiterated a complaint which has often been leveled against the failure of the Department, vast and preoccupied institution that it is, to greet with a proper degree of warmth and hospitality the return of its errant sons who pass through Washington on leave or on temporary detail. While every feasible effort is made to deal sympathetically and comprehensively with the Service problems of individual officers, their own personal and social anticipations are often, if they happen to have no close friends in Washington, to some extent disappointed. Nothing could be more desolate than for a returning exile to feel a stranger in his own capital. Yet even a series of the most exhaustive and satisfactory official consultations in regard to his work in the field, past and future, are not always enough to make an officer feel that he is welcome home.

The Department and the Foreign Service Association have both been conscious of this problem and various solutions, such as the acquisition of an Association clubhouse in which officers temporarily in Washington might stay, have been seriously considered. The expense involved, however, has always proved an insurmountable bar to any solution so elaborate. Other devices, such as monthly Foreign Service luncheons, have more or less failed in their object of providing wider Departmental contacts for officers home on leave.

The author of the letter referred to above proposes the establishment of a separate office in the Department to receive visiting officers, to arrange their consultations in the Department, to supply information in regard both to living conditions and to happenings of interest in Washington, and to organize luncheons and tours of the Department for visiting men. While the problem we have been discussing is an important one, we are not convinced that it is sufficiently weighty to require the creation of a separate organization to deal with it, especially as existing facilities can undoubtedly serve most of the desired ends. The Division of Foreign Service Personnel is ready and eager to discuss with the homecoming officer all of his problems, to suggest to him persons in the Department with whom it would be desirable for him to consult, and to arrange, whenever possible, that the officer shall have an opportunity to inform himself in regard to those phases of the Department's work in which he is particularly interested. Furthermore, the editors of the JOURNAL are endeavoring to arrange that the JOURNAL

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## News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

Secretary and Mrs. Hull, somewhat browned from exposure to the sun aboard ship, arrived in New York on January 9 on the S.S. *Santa Maria* from the Pan American Conference at Lima. Prior to leaving the steamer shortly after its arrival and proceeding directly to Washington he issued a statement to the press in which he set forth his conception of the achievements obtained at Lima.

During the voyage south he had devoted a considerable part of his time to consultations with other members of the American delegation and to conversations with the representatives of other nations proceeding to the conference. On the return journey he spent much time in the open air, playing deck golf, his favorite shipboard pastime, and in reading on deck. It was said that he defeated all comers at deck golf.

Following the opening of the Conference on December 9 the Secretary addressed the plenary session of the Conference on December 10 and 24, he delivered a radio address over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System to the United States on December 13, and he spoke on December 27 at a farewell dinner tendered to the delegates by President Oscar Benavides, of Peru, following the conclusion of the Conference on that date. In the meanwhile he spent Christmas Day quietly in Lima, in the evening attending, with Mrs. Hull, a reception held by Ambassador and Mrs. Laurence A. Steinhardt at the Embassy.

With virtually all members of the delegation and the staff detailed by the Department to the Conference, the Secretary departed from Lima-Callao on December 28. Stops were made at Guayaquil and Buenaventura, New Year's Day being spent in the latter port, but the Secretary did not go ashore until the arrival at Balboa, where he was greeted by Minister Frank P. Corrigan, who accompanied him to call on President Arosemena, of Panama. He rejoined the *Santa Maria* at Balboa and continued through the Panama Canal and to New York City.

The Secretary resumed his duties in the Department on January 10 and had lunch with President Roosevelt at the White House on the same date. He attended the dinner tendered by President and Mrs. Roosevelt to Vice President and Mrs. Garner at the White House that evening, and on the following day he spoke extemporaneously at a testimonial dinner held at the Mayflower Hotel for Attorney General Homer Cummings, who resigned.

Having presented their letters of credence on December 22, the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, and the new Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. A. Loudon, paid their first official calls on Secretary Hull respectively on January 12 and 13.

On January 13 the Secretary appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance in connection with the proposed Senate resolution concerning the proposed supplementary reciprocal trade agreement with the Cuban Government.



## *Under Secretary Welles*

The Acting Secretary and Mrs. Welles attended the dinner given at the White House on December 13 by President and Mrs. Roosevelt in honor of the members of the Cabinet and their wives. On December 19 the Acting Secretary, in commenting at his press conference on the radio address made on the preceding day from Lima by former Governor Landon, declared that "Governor Landon's able and forthright address is a further gratifying evidence that the peoples of the United States are as one in their determination to uphold the principles of their traditional policy and that in this issue questions of political affiliation do not arise." He added, in part, "There can be no question that the people of the United States, like the peoples of other American republics, will refuse to permit any form of outside intervention in the Western Hemisphere."

On December 18 Mr. Welles extended a five-minute greeting to the Foreign Service on a holiday program broadcast internationally by the Mutual Broadcasting System from Station WOL in Washington. He congratulated the service on its past achievements and emphasized the great responsibilities in the present world situation. On behalf of the service, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, speaking from Tokyo, acknowledged the greetings of Mr. Welles. On December 19 Mr. Welles tendered a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel in honor of the Right Honorable Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Australian High Commissioner to Great Britain.

In his capacity as Acting Secretary, Mr. Welles attended the joint session of both houses of Congress on January 4 to hear the address delivered by President Roosevelt. On January 11 he attended the ceremonies at Annapolis incident to the inauguration of Governor Herbert O'Connor, and on January 13 he was the guest of honor at a cocktail party tendered at the Army and Navy Club by the press correspondents who "cover" the Department.

## *Assistant Secretary Sayre*

On the occasion of the opening of radio-telephone service between the United States and Australia, Assistant Secretary Sayre on December 20 spoke briefly over these new facilities to the Australian Minister for External Affairs, the Honorable William Morris Hughes, and extended a cordial greeting from the American people to the people of the Commonwealth. Immediately following, Mr. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, extended greetings to Sir Harry Brown, Australian Director-General of Posts and Telegraph, and characterized

the new system as "the longest communication line in the world."

## *Assistant Secretary Berle*

Asked whether Assistant Secretary Berle would relinquish his duties in the Department soon or remain indefinitely, Secretary Hull at his press conference on January 12 stated that Mr. Berle would probably remain indefinitely, possibly with some few interruptions. Subsequently, it was stated in the press that Mr. Berle would take a four-month leave of absence in order to resume his duties as a professor at Columbia University.

## *Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson*

The Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, arrived at New York City on January 17 on the S.S. *Ile de France* and proceeded to Washington, calling on Secretary Hull at the Department on January 18. He was met in New York City by Mrs. Johnson, who has been at her home in Cody, Wyoming, for some months with their two children because of disturbed conditions in China.

It will be recalled that Ambassador Johnson left his post at Chungking on December 12 by automobile, accompanied by Major James M. McHugh, U. S. Marine Corps, Assistant Naval Attaché in China. They proceeded out of China via the new motor highway which is being constructed from Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan Province, to Rangoon, where they arrived on December 29. He proceeded by plane via Alexandria and Rome to Southampton, which he reached on January 7.

## *Ambassador Jefferson Caffery*

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, after spending about five weeks in Europe, a part of which time was devoted to motoring in France, arrived in New York City on December 15 on the S.S. *Queen Mary*. He visited Washington for approximately one week prior to Christmas, which was spent with Mrs. Caffery in Chicago. He was in Washington during the greater part of January, and planned to sail for Rio early in March.

## *Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson*

The Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, who is remaining in the United States indefinitely as a consultant on German-American relations, returned to Washington on January 4. Following his arrival in New York City on November 25 after having been summoned to Washington to report on the situation prevailing in Germany, and following conferences with President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Welles, Ambassador Wilson joined his son, Hugh, Jr., a member of the junior class at Yale University, and



proceeded on December 8 by train for a rest at Clearwater, Florida, followed by a visit of about one week with members of his family at Chicago.

Upon his return to Washington he reported for duty in the Department and reoccupied the office of Assistant Secretary Berle, who was absent as a member of the American delegation to the Pan American Conference at Lima. By a coincidence the office had been that of Ambassador Wilson when he served as Assistant Secretary.

It has been learned that Ambassador Wilson's recently-published book, "The Education of a Diplomat," has been translated into German and published on November 1 by the well-known publishing house, Deutscher Verlag, of Stuttgart.

Mrs. Wilson during a part of December and early January visited in Switzerland and in Paris, returning to Berlin on January 6.

*Ambassador Joseph C. Grew*

The Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, plans to take home leave in the United States during the spring. The announcement was made by Acting Secretary Welles at his press conference on January 5. It was stated that he had not been summoned home, but was returning in accordance with plans made last year.

*Ambassador Norman Armour*

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, acted as Special Representative of President Roosevelt at the inauguration of President Pedro Aguirre Cerda in Santiago on December 24.

The Ambassador was appointed as chairman of the American delegation to the Third Pan American Highway Conference which convened in Santiago on January 13. William R. Manning, of the Treaty Division, was one of several technical advisers, and Cecil B. Lyon, Third Secretary of Embassy in Santiago, acted as secretary of the delegation.

*Ambassador William C. Bullitt*

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, spent the Christmas and New Year holidays in Habana with his daughter, Miss Anne Bullitt, a student at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia. They journeyed from Washington to Habana on December 20 and returned to Washington early in January, making the round trip by airplane.

He had originally planned to sail from New York City for his post on January 7, but upon his return to Washington he had a number of talks with President Roosevelt at the White House and on January 9, together with Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, appeared before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees. He sailed from New York City on the S.S. *Ile de France* on January 21, accompanied by Carmel Offie, Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

*Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy*

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, arrived in New York City on December 15 on the S.S. *Queen Mary* and on the following day called on President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary Welles. He returned to New York City and on December 17 attended the popular production, "Leave It to Me." Lines mentioning the name of a notable seated in the audience occasionally are written into the script and at the performance which he attended his name was mentioned. The press published photographs showing the Ambassador talking with Victor Moore, a star who portrays an Ambassador in knee breeches.

The Ambassador, accompanied by his son, Jack, arrived in Palm Beach on December 18 and planned to remain there about six weeks. He attended the Orange Bowl football game on January 2 at Miami between Tennessee and Oklahoma. On January 9, together with Ambassador Bullitt, he ap-



Photo by R. A. Hare

C. T. Steger, Consul at Beirut, recently assigned to Jerusalem, conferring with Paul Alling, Assistant Chief of the Near Eastern Division, on a recent visit to the Department.

(Continued on page 94)



## News from the Field

### BOMBAY

The American Association of Western India held a well attended dance on the evening of Thanksgiving Day. The Association has been growing at a fast rate and constantly expanding its activities. Club rooms are maintained at one of the leading hotels in Bombay. Golf competitions are held monthly, and baseball games take place at irregular but frequent intervals during the cold weather. In a recent two-ball golf competition, Hedley Cooke shared first honors, assisted by the maximum handicap and by a first-class partner.

HEDLEY V. COOKE, JR.

### MADRAS

A new and pleasant custom, initiated in 1936, has been established among the American community in Madras in the form of Thanksgiving Day observance. This November, for the third successive year, a brief religious service was held in the morning at the Women's Christian College Chapel, and in the afternoon the American Consul and Mrs. Jordan were at home to the American community and their friends. During the reception the President's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation was

read by Mr. Jordan. In the evening the American Sahibs and Memsahibs enjoyed a thoroughly "pukka" Turkey dinner, held in the air-conditioned dining room of the new Connemara Hotel.

AUBREY E. LIPPINCOTT.

### DURBAN

*"Baseball Is Rounders, After All."*

At least that is the impression of Barnholt and Leyden, a reporter and the cartoonist of the Daily and Sunday Tribune, of Durban, after seeing their first baseball game between a team from the U.S.S. Boise and one selected from the Natal Baseball Association. The game, which promises to become historic in local sports circles, was played at the Track Grounds on the afternoon of November 22, 1938. The final score was: Navy, 6; Natal, 3.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Fleming Johnston, was there and his daughter, Mrs. George Cyrus, the Lady Mayoress, opened the game by throwing out the first ball. His Worship, the Mayor, had invited the ship to come to Durban and was disappointed that the visit could not be arranged. He is a bowler



Foreign Service merrymakers at annual Hallowe'en Costume Dance of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon T. Mills, Bucharest. Seated on floor: Miss Nabokoff. Kneeling: Chief Clerk James Christie. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Scotten, Miss Saxe. Standing: Secretaries Mills, Scotten, Huston, Hibbard, and Commercial Attaché Richardson.



but not a baseballer, and as the close first innings gave some basis for hope that the Home Town Team might win, his chief magisterial calm and poise was dissolved in mounting enthusiasm and his face was suffused with a color that had no connection with anything served at the civic luncheon over which he had presided at noon to honor the rival teams. The second string pitcher that was on the ground for the Navy at the beginning of the game was soon changed and to the delight and relief of the Americans present, the Navy won.

Father Timothy E. O'Sullivan (formerly of Boston) was captain of the Natal team, and Harry Nizder, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, factory representative of Goodyear, performed brilliantly as shortstop. Dudley Nourse (South Africa), on first base, won the admiration of the visitors.

The invitation for the visit of the Navy team came from the Natal Baseball Association, and when the members learned that among the enlisted men of the U.S.S. *Boise* that was sailing for Capetown on her shakedown cruise following a ceremonial call at Monrovia, Liberia, were a number of good baseball players, it seemed an excellent opportunity to test their skill against an American team. Having looked forward to this chance, they were not to be denied merely because the ship anchored in Capetown, 1,200 miles away.

A team of 16 enlisted men was invited to Durban. The group left Capetown under the command of Chief Warrant Officer C. H. Goshorn on Saturday evening, following a game against an All-Africa team, whom they defeated by the score of 18 to 3, and arrived in Durban the following Tuesday morning. They attended a civic luncheon and then played and won a hotly contested game.

While still surrounded on the field by crowds of admirers preparing to help celebrate their victory, they received a telegraphic order from the Commanding Officer to return immediately as the ship was sailing on Friday morning. Navy discipline held and

the Navy team entrained at 8 o'clock the same evening for the long train ride back to Capetown. The spirit of fun was not dead in them, and some of the men rode through the Durban railway station in rickshas drawn by Zulu boys garbed in the barbaric splendor of the Durban rieksha puller. On arriving at their special coach they were boosted through the windows by admirers.

JOHN CORRIGAN.

### MEXICO

The Consul General at Mexico City, Mr. James B. Stewart, is reportedly the author of the following oration — a response to the toast, "Our Guests!", which was given at the annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of Mexico on November 30, 1938:

"We, your guests, are happy and proud to be at this St. Andrew's Day celebration, surrounded by dour sons of Wallace and Bruce. Such names thrill us and it is not to be wondered at that we all like to think that their blood runs through our veins. The Ambassador likes to think that, but you know and I know that he has not a drop of Scotch in him! When young McGregor joined our staff recently, Mr. Daniels said that with Shaw, Galbraith, Wilson and Stewart, we already had too many Caledonians in our ranks and that there would be no living with such a clan! It is too bad! The Ambassador left North Carolina to get away from the Scots but he should have known better than that! Go where you will, North, South, East or West—to Madagascar or the Fiji Islands, and there tonight you will find Scots gathered together in this St. Andrew's Day celebration. There will be

haggis, athol brose, a piper or two and a large measure of good fellowship. But deep, underneath all, 'their hearts are in the highlands—achasing the deer.'

"The Scotsman, a citizen of the world, has carried



The *Daily Tribune* of Durban sent this cartoon to Mr. Corrigan for the *Journal*.

(Continued on page 118)



## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

INSANITY FAIR, A EUROPEAN CAVALCADE, by Douglas Reed. Pp. 415. Random House, New York. \$3.00.

All those who have enjoyed the books of such newspaper correspondents as John Gunther, Wyeth Williams, H. R. Knickerhocker and Edgar Ansel Mowrer will find this recent publication highly entertaining reading and, in many respects, very illuminating. The author has for many years been one of the outstanding European correspondents of the *London Times*, but despite the conservatism and loyalty to the government of that leading British Empire paper, in "Insanity Fair" Douglas Reed is extremely outspoken in his criticism of British foreign policy during the post-war years.—a policy which he terms one of "ostriachism."

The book was completed just before the German occupation of Austria, but four chapters have been added to cover that event. His analysis of the advent of National Socialism and Hitler's rise to power, his description and denunciation of those now in control in Germany and his narrative of the journey of Anthony Eden in 1935 to Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow are particularly entertaining passages. He is candid and fair in his comments and shows great discernment in his opinions. By his quiet sense of humor he is protected from the temptation of indulging in bitter tirades of denunciation of persons and policies.

ROBERT L. BUELL.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PEACE TREATIES, by David Lloyd George. Two Volumes. London: Victor Gollancz, 1938. 1,471 pp. 36s.

A true history of the World War and of the Treaties of Peace (recently dubbed the "Paris Suburbs Treaties") may not be written for another generation. Yet the materials from which the historian of the future must draw his facts and impressions are rapidly becoming available.

The Department of State has recently made the extremely significant announcement that, having obtained the consent of the interested governments, it is at last in a position to proceed with the publication of the records of the Paris Peace Conference, including the all-important minutes of the Council of Four. Biographies and memoirs of the active participants in the Conference, however, are essential source materials of history no less than official documents, because they take the reader behind the scenes and hold up to the light transactions by which settlements recorded in documents have been reached. This, then, is the first merit of *The Truth About the Peace Treaties*.

Britain's War-time Prime Minister played a leading role in prosecuting the War and in negotiating peace. Already he has written six volumes of *War Memoirs*. The completion now of the eighth volume of *Memoirs* in his seventy-sixth year is in itself a considerable achievement. Those who know his former work have a taste of the polemical qualities of *The Truth About the Peace Treaties*.

Lloyd George is not the first to write the "truth" about the Paris peace settlement. In 1921 André Tardieu published a volume called *The Truth About the Treaty*. In this book Tardieu sought to refute the charges brought by French critics against the provisions of the Versailles Treaty on the ground of undue leniency to Germany. Lloyd George's task is rather the reverse of this. The criticisms levied against the Treaty in later years have been on the grounds of severity, not leniency. Had the Allied statesmen shown greater wisdom and moderation in 1919, it is charged, the world would be a much happier place today. To this Lloyd George replies on behalf of himself and his colleagues that during the progress of the Peace Conference there was not one voice raised in favor of moderation except from the men who were conducting the negotia-

(Continued on page 92)



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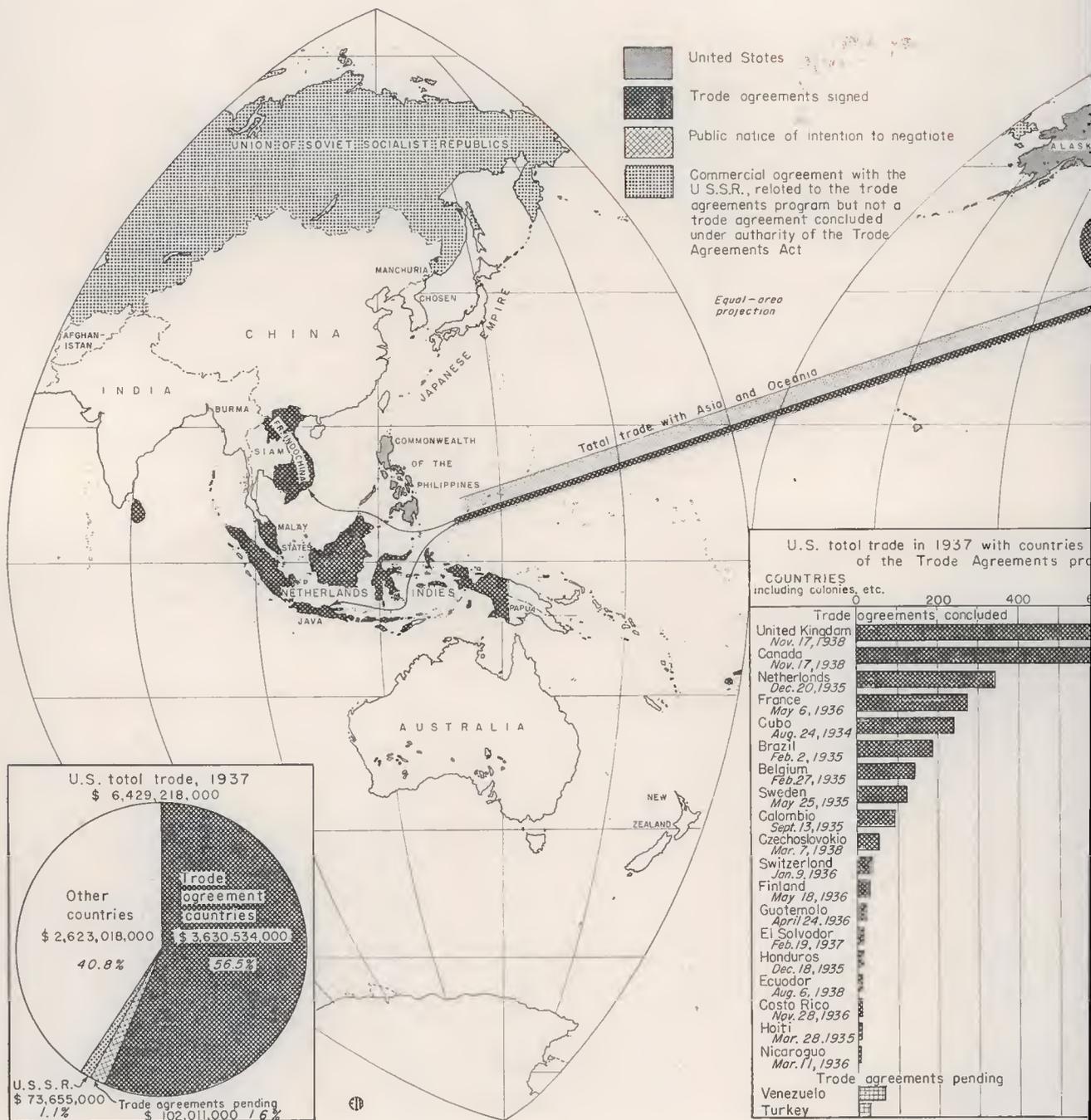
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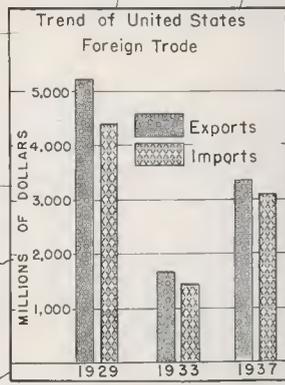
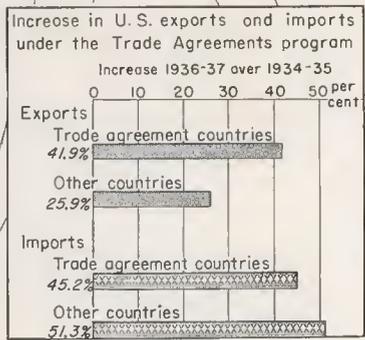
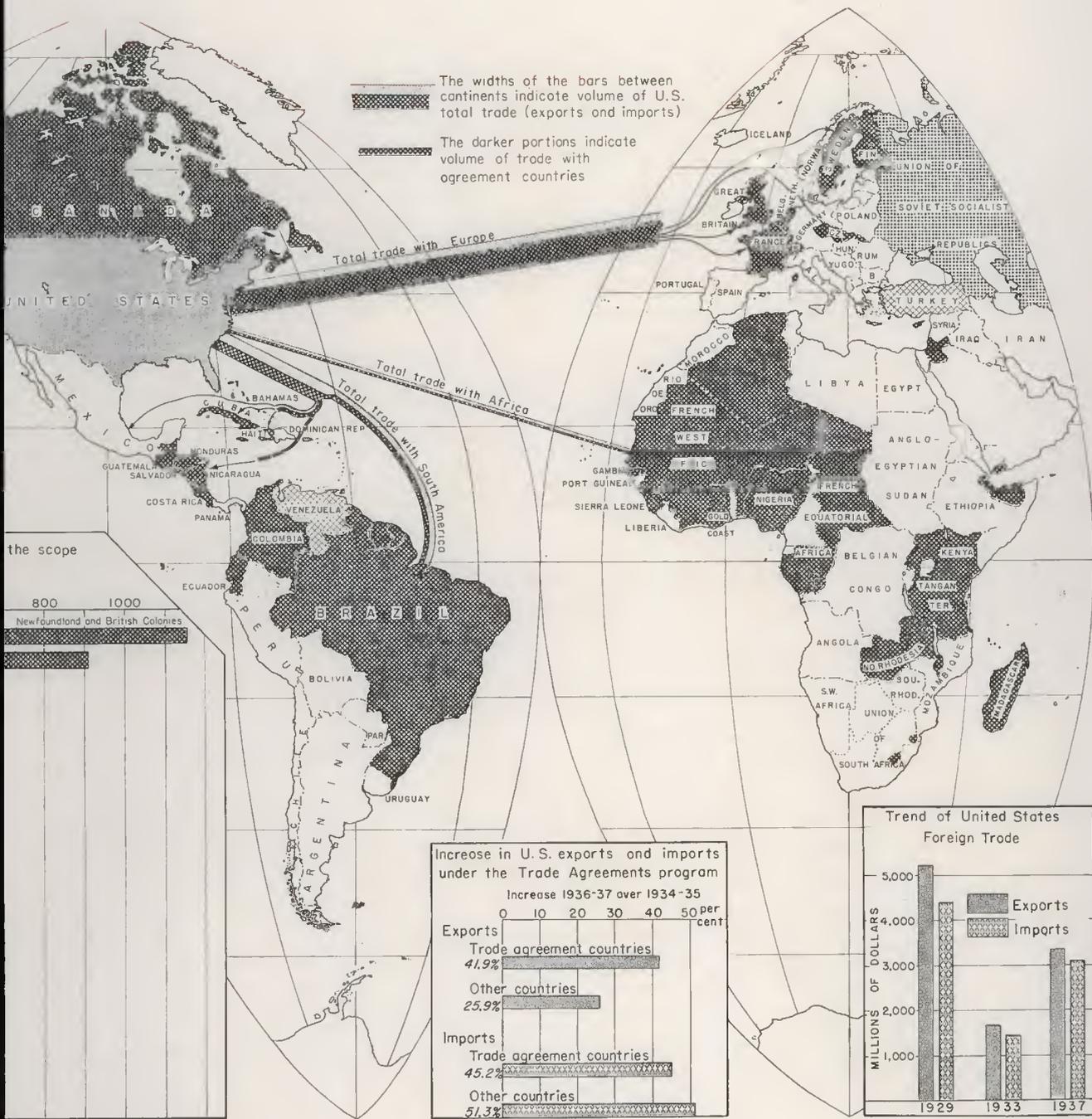
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COUNTRIES WITH WHICH TRADE AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED  
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AS OF NOVEMBER 1936



# TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

TRADE AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED,  
 IN PROGRESS OR CONTEMPLATED  
 THROUGH FEBRUARY 18, 1938





## BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 88)

tions. He is particularly concerned to prove beyond all doubt his own desire for moderation on the vital issues of reparations, frontiers, and disarmament. Much of the two volumes is indeed a personal apology.

As part of his own personal defense and of his defense of the Allied nations, the author seeks to dispel what he calls "two fixed illusions:" First, that the harshest conditions of the treaty were determined in the frenzied hour of triumph when the Allied nations were intoxicated by victory over a foe that had slaughtered millions of their young men, and, second, that all the stern conditions of the Treaty emanated from one set of negotiators, whereas all its idealistic stipulations were inspired by "a nobler mind." The War aims (or peace proposals) formulated by the Allies in the winter of 1916-1917 in reply to Wilson and the terms subsequently embodied in the treaties, the author says, were "substantially" the same. With regard to the second "illusion" he asserts that had America not been a member of the Conference at all, the Covenant of the League would not only have been an essential part of the Treaty, but its provisions "would not have been weakened in a single particular" (p. 278).

The story of the reparations settlement hulked very large in Volume I. The charge is often made that politicians in Britain and France, ignorant of the rudiments of international finance, were foolish enough to think Germany could pay unlimited sums as reparations and that, having committed themselves from base motives of political advantage to this extravagance, they found it necessary to enshrine their electioneering expedient in the Treaty. As a matter of fact, Lloyd George declares, in England it was the financial and business experts, rather than the politicians, who were exultantly confident. The French official view as to the prospect of recovering large sums from Germany was "much more sanguine" than the British official view. Some of the French officials, however, knew that Germany could not pay colossal sums, but even Clemenceau's tried courage shrank from the unwelcome task of throwing cold water on hopes inflamed with victory (pp. 457, 472-473). The whole reparations scheme, Lloyd George says, was wrecked by the defection of the United States. Had America signed the treaty, the presence of its representatives on the Reparations Commission would have ensured the inclusion of one disinterested party, who in all probability would have been chosen

chairman. The choice of Poincaré as the first Chairman was fatal to judgment and moderation (pp. 512-513).

The provisions concerning the Rhineland have always had their share of criticism. On this score, as on so many others, Lloyd George asserts that his conscience is clear. In presenting his case he lays bare the bitter differences of opinion among the Allies on this subject. As early as January, 1917, the French Government decided to make it one of the conditions of the peace that the Rhine should be the Western boundary of Germany. At the Peace Conference the French put forward a proposal for setting up an independent state on the Rhine, to be garrisoned by an inter-Allied force. In the face of the combined resistance of the United States and Great Britain the French abandoned this proposal and accepted the alternative scheme of a joint guarantee, on condition that the Allies agree to a temporary occupation of the Rhine bridgeheads for a definite period. At first both Lloyd George and Wilson stubbornly refused to agree even to a temporary occupation of the Rhineland. While Lloyd George was in England, however, Clemenceau persuaded House to use his influence with the President to withdraw his opposition. Wilson's health had been impaired largely as a result of the outrageous attacks of the Parisian press. As soon as he recovered, Colonel House approached him with a view to inducing him to agree to a compromise. "It was an essential part of that compromise," Lloyd George declares, "that these attacks in the French press should cease" (pp. 425-426).

A very large portion of Volume II is devoted to the Treaty of Sèvres and to the retreat of the Allies from Sèvres to Lausanne. Differences among the Allies Lloyd George holds accountable for the "final humiliating surrender," and he complains bitterly of the "treacherous" role played by France and Italy. The well-remembered "Chanak Incident" not only caused a rift among the Allies, it almost brought a crisis within the British Empire—a fact which, incidentally, Lloyd George does not mention in this connection. The Treaty of Lausanne was "the first of the humiliating and calamitous capitulations which in the end have destroyed most of what was best in the Treaties of Peace that followed the sacrifices of the Great War."

Not entirely lacking in current interest are the claims which Italy presented to the Peace Conference and the manner in which the negotiators treated these claims. Lloyd George refuses to con-

(Continued on page 114)



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NEWS—DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 85)

peared before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committee. He turned to Palm Beach and planned to sail from New York City for his post about February 22 or 23.

On January 16 the University of Edinburgh announced that it would confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Ambassador Kennedy and Prime Minister Chamberlain on a date not yet fixed.

*Ambassador Frank P. Corrigan*

The Senate on January 16 confirmed the nomination of Mr. Frank P. Corrigan, at present Minister to Panama, as Ambassador to Venezuela. It



F. P. Corrigan

will be recalled that the Department on December 24 announced that the President had given his approval to raising the Legation in Caracas to the grade of an Embassy, and that similar action was being taken by the Venezuelan Government with regard to its mission in Washington. It was stated also that the resignation of the Minister to Venezuela, Mr. Antonio C. Gonzalez, had been accepted, effective

upon his departure from Caracas about February.

*Ambassador Spruille Braden*

The Senate on January 16 confirmed the nomination of Mr. Spruille Braden as Ambassador to Colombia. He was appointed Minister to Colombia last April, but has not proceeded to his post because of his duties as the delegate of the United States at the Chaco Peace Conference, an assignment which terminated recently. It will be recalled that the Department made public on October 1 that the President had given his approval to raising the Legation in Bogota to the grade of an Embassy, and that similar action was being taken by the Colombian Government with regard to its mission in Washington.

Ambassador Braden delivered an address at The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on January 5 on the occasion of the presentation to him by that institution of the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

*Ambassador Josephus Daniels*

The Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Josephus Dan-

iels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, after visiting Washington on December 20 and 21 upon their arrival direct from Mexico City, proceeded on December 22 to their home in Raleigh, North Carolina, for the holidays. The Ambassador made a special trip to Washington to hear the address delivered by President Roosevelt to Congress on January 4, returning to Raleigh on the following day. Accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, he visited Washington for several days beginning January 11, making a trip to New York City to attend, as guest of honor, a dinner of the Council Against Intolerance in America at the Hotel Plaza on January 13. On January 14 the Ambassador and Mrs. Daniels left Washington by train for Mexico City.

*Minister R. Henry Norweb*

The Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. R. Henry Norweb, accompanied by Mrs. Norweb, arrived in New York City on January 9 on the S.S. *Santa Maria* from Lima, where he served as a member of the American delegation to the Pan American Conference. They planned to visit their home in Cleveland before returning to Ciudad Trujillo.

*Minister Arthur Bliss Lane*

The Minister to Yugoslavia, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, accompanied by Mrs. Lane and their daughter, Peggy, arrived in Washington on January 17 and planned to remain here a short time before returning to their post at Belgrade. They arrived in New York City on December 15 on the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* and have been vacationing at the Jokake Inn, Jokake, Arizona, enjoying the warm sunshine of that region. They were joined at Jokake by the Minister's brother, Mr. George Bliss Lane, Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, on the first home leave which each has taken in three years.

*Minister Ray Atherton*

The Minister to Bulgaria, Mr. Ray Atherton, was in London in January serving as the American representative on the International Wheat Advisory Committee which has been holding meetings there.



Ray Atherton

*Minister Bert Fish*

The Minister to Egypt, Mr. Bert Fish, sailed on January 7 from New York City on the S.S. *Empress of*



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Britain for his post upon the conclusion of home leave spent principally at his home in De Land, Florida, where he has large interests in citrus groves. In passing through Washington he spent several days, beginning on December 30, and was received at the White House by the President.

### Minister Boaz Long

The Minister to Ecuador, Mr. Boaz Long, sailed from New York City on December 17 on the S.S. *Santa Lucia* and assumed charge of his post at Quito on December 31.

### Minister Fay Allen Des Portes

The Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Fay Allen Des Portes, served as chairman of the American delegation to a regional radio conference of Central America, Panama and the Canal Zone held at Guatemala City from November 24 to December 3. Harvey B. Otterman, of the Division of International Communications in the Department, was vice chairman of the delegation.



### Chief, Division of Research and Publication

Mr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, delivered an address at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association at Columbus, Ohio, on December 29 on the subject, "Progress of the State Department's Publication Program."

### Special Assistant to Secretary

Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, Special Assistant to the Secretary, delivered three addresses in the Northwest in January on the subject of trade agreements and their relation to the Pacific Northwest and wool growers in that region. On January 9 he spoke at the annual meeting of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association held at Pendleton, Oregon; on January 12 he spoke at the annual meeting of the Washington Wool Growers' Association held at Yakima, Washington; and on January 18 he spoke at the annual meeting of the Montana Wool Growers' Association held at Butte, Montana.



Foreign Service Officers

Walter A. Leonard, First Secretary and Consul General at Tallinn, arrived in New York City on December 22 on the SS. *Normandie*, and visited Washington for four days, beginning December 26, before proceeding to Chicago. He planned to spend the greater part of January in visiting his brother, Dr. F. A. Leonard in Miami, and depart from New York for his post early in February.



W. A. Leonard

Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., until recently Third Secretary at London, arrived in New York City on the S.S. *Manhattan* on home leave. After the holidays in that city he visited Washington for several days beginning on January 4 and thence went to his home in Ashland, Virginia. He planned to be in Washington and possibly New York City several times during his leave. He has booked passage on the S.S. *Western Cawthon*, which is scheduled to sail from New York City on March 4 to his new post at Lourenço Marques.



N. Lancaster, Jr.

Jefferson Patterson, until recently First Secretary at Oslo, sailed from New York City on December 26 on the S.S. *Normandie* en route via Paris to his new post as First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin. Due to absences in the Embassy and to the need for his services, he cut short his vacation after spending a part of his home leave in Washington, at his farm in nearby Maryland, and in Dayton, Ohio.

John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service Inspector, who recently has been on an inspection detail in the British Isles, arrived in New York City on December 22 on the S.S. *Manhattan* for purposes of consultation in the Department. He proceeded to Washington and occupied a desk in the Division of Personnel. He tentatively planned to sail from New York City on February 5 on the S.S. *Manhattan* to continue inspection in Europe.

Important changes have taken place in the office of Secretary Hull. Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary, left the office of the Sec-

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retary the middle of January and was succeeded in that position by Cecil W. Gray, who has been in the Secretary's office for several years. Mr. Gray's position was filled by George W. Renchard, who has been on duty in that office since early 1937.

Mr. Renchard's place was filled by John F. Stone, until recently Vice Consul at Tientsin. Mr. Stone, accompanied by Mrs. Stone, proceeded from Tientsin via Dairen to Kobe and there embarked on the S.S. *President Coolidge*, arriving at San Francisco on January 5. They proceeded immediately to Washington, where they arrived on January 10, Mr. Stone assuming his new duties at once.

Beppo R. Johansen, Vice Consul at Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco on January 5 on the S.S. *President Coolidge* and visited Washington for five days, beginning on January 10. He proceeded to his home in Clearwater, Florida, to spend his first home leave since he joined the Service in October, 1935, when he proceeded direct to Tokyo for the two-year language course.

Archibald E. Gray, Third Secretary and Consul at Helsinki, spent the greater part of December in Washington following his arrival at New York City on December 1 on the S.S. *Champlain* from Antwerp, where he had transshipped upon arrival there from Helsinki. He was assigned to trade conference work and visited New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, and Erie, Pennsylvania. Late in December he proceeded to his home in Eureka, Illinois, to spend home leave, and planned to sail for Helsinki during February.

J. Webb Benton, First Secretary at The Hague, arrived in New York City on December 13 on the S.S. *Bremen*. He subsequently visited the Department for several days and returned to New York City to join his mother, Mrs. Sarah Benton, to spend his first Christmas in the United States since he joined the service in 1920. He planned to sail from New York City for his post about February 1.

Adrian B. Colquitt, until recently Vice Consul at Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, arrived in New York City on January 4 on the S.S. *City of New York* from his post, a 24-day journey via Capetown and Trinidad. He visited Washington for one day and proceeded on January 5 by plane to spend a few days in Boston before continuing to his home in Savannah, Georgia. At the conclusion of leave he planned to proceed to his new post at Panama.

James P. Moffitt, Consul at Amsterdam, arrived in New York City on December 13 on simple leave and visited Washington from December 14 to 21. He departed from New York City in late December for his post, and planned to return to the United States on home leave in 1939, accompanied by Mrs. Moffitt and their 11-year-old daughter, Meredith, a student at the Washington Hall School (an American institution attended by children of several F.S.O.'s) in Brussels.

Irving N. Linnell, until recently Consul General at Canton, arrived in San Francisco on January 5 on the S.S. *President Coolidge* and proceeded to his home in Medina, Washington, where he planned to spend the greater part of his home leave before proceeding to his new post as Consul General at Praha. Due to hostilities in the Canton region he proceeded from his post to Hong Kong on the U.S.S. *Mindanao*.

Robert D. Coe, Consul on duty in the Division of European Affairs, left Washington on December 31 and returned on January 9 after making a round-trip journey to Port-au-Prince, where he visited the American Minister and Mrs. Meyer.

Four officers stationed in Mexico, acting under instructions of the Department, are devoting full time for several months in assisting Mr. Lawrence M. Lawson, American Commissioner on the Agrarian Claims Commission, United States-Mexico. Mr. Lawson was appointed to this task on November 12 and is scheduled to complete his work by May 31.

A. E. Gray

B. R. Johansen

J. W. Benton

J. P. Moffitt

I. N. Linnell

R. D. Coe





George H. Winters, Second Secretary at Mexico City, is serving as assistant to Mr. Lawson and as executive officer of the American section of the Commission.



Edward E. Rice

George F. Scherer, Vice Consul at Mexico City, is serving as secretary to the American Commissioner. Both are serving in Mexico City. Joseph F. Burt, Consul at Vera Cruz, is serving as an assistant to the American Commissioner at both Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and Alfonso F. Yepis, Vice Consul at Ensenda, is serving in Mexico City and elsewhere as an assistant.

The wives of three Foreign Service Officers were naturalized as American citizens recently. Mrs. Alberta Ravndal, wife of Christian M. Ravndal, Consul at Buenos Aires, was sworn in as an American citizen in Federal Court in Newark on December 9. In the District Court in Washington on January 3 Mrs. Helen Sybil Bonbright, wife of James C. H. Bonbright, of the Division of European Affairs, and Mrs. Jean Mitchell, wife of

Reginald P. Mitchell, of the Division of Current Information, became citizens.

E. Tomlin Bailey, Vice Consul at Warsaw, arrived in New York City on December 22 on the S.S. *Manhattan* and spent the holidays and the greater part of his leave at his home in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey. He visited the Department on January 4-5.



E. T. Bailey

Daniel V. Anderson, Vice at Bombay, who has been on temporary detail in the Division of Current Information since November 21, terminated this assignment on January 14 following the return of the Chief of the Division, Michael J. McDermott, from the Pan American Conference at Lima. He resumed home leave and visited southern Virginia. He planned to visit Florida before he sailed for Bombay.

Merritt N. Cootes, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, arrived in Washington

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Right: A Ubangi girl gets a drink of water, a miniature shower bath, and her picture in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC—taken by Lawrence Copley Thaw.



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on December 20 by plane from his post on simple leave. Owing to the fact that his home is in Alexandria, Virginia, he spent considerable time in Washington and in the Department. A principal reason for making the trip at this particular time was to be present at the wedding of his sister, Miss Mary Cootes, to F. Lamot Belin, Jr., secretary to Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson, which took place at St. John's Church in Washington. He left Washington by plane on January 20 for his post, a distance of only 15 hours by air.



W. E. Yuni

William E. Yuni, Vice Consul at Kobe, accompanied by Mrs. Yuni, and Edward E. Rice, Vice Consul at Canton, who were assigned respectively as officers on language detail at Tokyo and at Peiping in October, 1935, arrived in San Francisco on the S.S. *President Coolidge* on January 5 on their first home leave.

William C. George, Vice Consul at Monrovia, has been spending leave since before Christmas at his home in Washington.



W. C. George

Christian T. Steger, Consul at Beirut, visited the Department for a few days in mid-December en route for Richmond, Virginia, where he spent his leave. He planned to make a longer visit in Washington in January.

James E. Parks, Consul at London, arrived on the *Manhattan* on December 22 and spent Christmas at his sister's home in Greensboro, North Carolina. His daughter is attending school at Salem Academy, Winston-Salem, N. C., where Consul General Burdett has also placed his daughter. Mr. Parks planned to visit in St. Petersburg, Florida, from the middle of January until sailing for his post from New York during the third week of February.



J. E. Parks



Franklin Hawley, until recently Vice Consul at Lille, visited the Department for a few days in late December before sailing on January 13 from San Francisco for his new post at Hankow. His father, Harry F. Hawley, is American Consul at Oporto.

Parker W. Buhrman, until recently Consul General at Sydney, Nova Scotia, visited the Department on January 10 and proceeded to Covington, Virginia, on leave, after which he will proceed to his new post at Basel, sailing from New York City on February 9.



C. H. Oakes



P. W. Buhrman

Calvin Hawley Oakes, Consul at Calcutta, spent about a week in Washington in early January before proceeding to his home in Charleston, South Carolina, for the balance of his leave.

John K. Davis, until recently Consul General at Vancouver, spent the second week of January at Washington before sailing on the S.S. *Washington* on January 18 for his new post at Warsaw.



J. K. Davis



L. N. Green

Leonard N. Green, Consul at Para, has been spending leave at Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, and planned to return to the Department in February before sailing on February 25 on the S.S. *Uruguay* for his post.



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G. K. Donald

George K. Donald, Consul General at Southampton, spent several days in Washington in mid-December visiting his brother, Captain H. G. Donald, U.S.N., and then proceeded with his wife to visit a sister in Mobile, Alabama, over the Christmas holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Donald have a daughter at the Sorbonne and a son at the Kent School. Another son held half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship during his four years at Yale.

Wallace E. Moessner, Vice Consul at Curaçao, accompanied by Mrs. Moessner, departed for his post on January 5 after spending a long leave in Washington with his wife.

Elbridge Durbrow, Consul at Naples, arrived with Mrs. Durbrow on the S.S. *Roma* in time to spend Christmas in Washington. They planned to make a visit in San Francisco and return to their post about the end of March.

North Winship, Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw, visited the Department in mid-December, sailing on December 26 on the S.S. *Normandie* for Warsaw. He was accompanied by Mrs. Winship. During leave he visited his home in Macon, Ga.



Elbridge Durbrow

Five of the seventeen officers assigned to the Foreign Service School which began on January 17 had reported at the Department by January 9: Harlan B. Clark, Zurich; Edmund A. Gullion, Marseille; G. Frederick Reinhardt, Vienna; Elin O'Shaughnessy, Warsaw; Charles W. Thayer, Berlin; and David A. Thomasson, Naples.

Henry H. Balch, Consul General at Dublin, sailed from New York City on December 30 on the S.S. *Samaria* en route to his post at the conclusion of home leave, which he spent principally in Washington. He was in the Department on a number of occasions.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Third Secretary at Tokyo, on December 17 completed a temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and left for his home in Muskegon, Michigan, for a brief stay before returning to Washington en route to Tokyo. He had reported to the Department on June 17.



North Winship

Prentiss B. Gilbert, Counselor of Embassy and at present Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, was the subject of a complimentary personality sketch in the daily column, "Headline Folk and What They Do," appearing in *The Washington Star* on December 30.

Miscellaneous

The Foreign Service Officers' Training School, with 17 officers in attendance, opened on January 17 and is scheduled to close on April 29.

During the first month, ending on February 16, the course will include a talk by Mr. Edward Yardley, Chief Clerk, on the subject, "The Department of State. Its History and Organization"; accounts, under Mr. Laurence C. Frank, chief of the Bureau of Accounts; administration, estimates, allotments, estates, notariats, et cetera, under Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration; codes, records and files, under Mr. David A. Salmon, chief of the Division of Communications and Records; transportation and communications, under Mr. Thomas Burke, chief of the Division of International Communications; shipping and seamen, under Mr. Charles B. Hosmer, chief of the Office of Fiscal and Budget Affairs; and citizenship and passports, under Mrs. Ruth Shiley, chief of the Passport Division.

The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, with Assistant Secretary Messersmith as chairman, conducted oral examinations for 106 candidates, including one young woman, from January 9 to January 23. The Board, as of January 7, made public to applicants for the Foreign Service that it had not set a date for the next written



P. B. Gilbert



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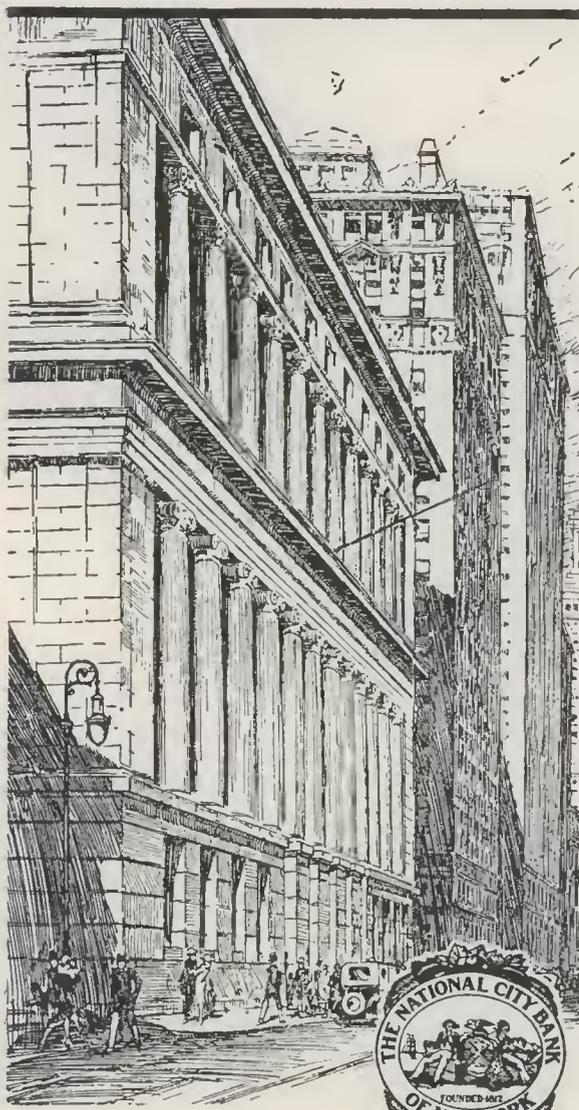
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examination, but that it was hoped that in the near future examinations for commission to the Service may be held at least once annually.

*The New York Times* of January 18 reported that a leading non-fiction title on the spring list of a New York publishing house will be "Our Magi-not Line" by H. Livingston Hartley. Mr. Hartley was a Foreign Service Officer from May, 1928, until his resignation in June, 1933, having served at London, the Foreign Service School, Pernambuco, the Department temporarily, and at Buenos Aires. He resides with his wife and children in Washington.

Miss Emily Bax, who served in the American Embassy in London from 1902 to 1914, is writing her reminiscences in a book to be published by Houghton Mifflin, according to announcement by *The New York Times*.

From *Guns or Butter* by R. H. Bruce Lockhart, p. 145.

"The diplomatist has the added advantage of a superior linguistic ability, although too proficient a knowledge of language is sometimes a pitfall. The greatest diplomatic polyglot that I have met is Mr. John D. Prince, the former American Minister in Belgrade. He could talk to nearly every one of his foreign colleagues in the colleague's own language. Albanian, however, defeated him, but, not to be outdone, he once talked to the Albanian Minister in Turkish at a large reception. The effect was not quite what he intended. After the conversation the Albanian came to the British Minister and said in halting English: 'What a strange, what a silly, are these Americans. They have a Turk for their Minister to Yugoslavia.'"

H. S. V.

### TRADE AGREEMENTS CALENDAR PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENTION TO NEGOTIATE<sup>1</sup>

Country	Public Notice of Intention to Negotiate Issued	Latest Date for Submitting Written Statements	Date for Oral Presentation of Views
Turkey <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 12, 1938	Feb. 9, 1938	Feb. 23, 1938
Venezuela <sup>2</sup>	July 12, 1938	Aug. 6, 1938	Aug. 15, 1938
Cuba (Suppl.)	Nov. 30, 1938	Dec. 24, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939

### TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Country	Signed	Effective
Cuba	Aug. 24, 1934	Sept. 3, 1934
Brazil	Feb. 2, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936
Belgium	Feb. 27, 1935	May 1, 1935
Haiti	Mar. 28, 1935	June 3, 1935
Sweden	May 25, 1935	Aug. 5, 1935
Colombia	Sept. 13, 1935	May 20, 1936
Canada <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936
Honduras	Dec. 18, 1935	Mar. 2, 1936



The Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao	Dec. 20, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Switzerland	Jan. 9, 1936	Feb. 15, 1936
Nicaragua	Mar. 11, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936
Guatemala	April 24, 1936	June 15, 1936
France and its colonies, dependencies, and protectorates other than Morocco	May 6, 1936	June 15, 1936
Finland	May 18, 1936	Nov. 2, 1936
Costa Rica	Nov. 28, 1936	Aug. 2, 1937
El Salvador	Feb. 19, 1937	May 31, 1937
Czechoslovakia	Mar. 7, 1938	April 16, 1938
Ecuador	Aug. 6, 1938	Oct. 23, 1938
United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the British non-self-governing colonies and certain protectorates and protected states and mandated territories	Nov. 17, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Canada	Nov. 17, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939



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<sup>1</sup>Public notice of intention to negotiate was issued with regard to Spain on September 17, 1934, and with regard to Italy on January 16, 1935, and written statements were received and oral hearings held. However, negotiations are now inactive. When negotiations are resumed, public announcement will be made, and renewed opportunity to present views will be afforded prior to the conclusion of an agreement.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary announcement that negotiation of a trade agreement was contemplated was made with regard to Turkey on November 3, 1937, and with regard to Venezuela on October 26, 1937.

<sup>3</sup>This agreement is superseded by the agreement signed November 17, 1938, which is shown at the end of the list.

<sup>4</sup>The concessions in the British colonial areas are to become effective as soon after January 1, 1939, as the necessary enabling measures can be taken.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933 OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1938.

State of District of Columbia }  
County of Washington, D. C. }<sup>ss.</sup>

Before me, a Notary in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. A. McBride, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Editor, George H. Butler, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, H. A. McBride, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association, an unincorporated association composed of several hundred members. President: Ray Atherton, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Treasurer: John Carter Vincent, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. A. McBRIDE, *Business Manager.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of October, 1938.

NORVELLE H. SANNEBECK.



Henry P. Leverich,  
Berlin



William C. Trimble,  
U. S. A.



Howard Elting, Jr.,  
The Hague



Russell W. Benton,  
London

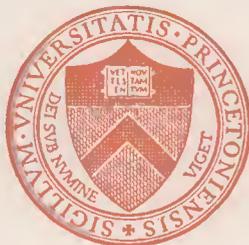
## Princeton's Class of 1930 Boasts Nine Members in the Foreign Service

The following note appeared in a recent issue of the PRINCETON ALUMNI WEEKLY:

"If, during the recent war crisis in Europe, a kind of round-table transatlantic and transpacific telephone conference had been arranged with the able scions of 1930 in the American Foreign Service abroad, a coverage could have been obtained not only of the crisis in Europe but also of its effects in Asia. There would have been *Butch Leverich* and *Halleck Rose* in Berlin, watching the German legions streaming down the Unter den Linden to the East. In Paris, reservists at the Gare de l'Est would have been observed by *Tyler Thompson*. Meanwhile, *Russell Benton* in London could have told the stark story of women and children being fitted with gas masks while the turf of England's parks was being uprooted to provide bombproof shelters. Up North, *Al Lightner* in Riga could have reported rumors of Soviet troop concentrations near the

frontiers of the little republic of Latvia.

"Toward the East, *Bernie Connelly* in Karachi, India, would have observed preparations to enlist Indian soldiers for the conflict. And *Howie Elting* in Batavia, Java [now assigned to The Hague], could have voiced the fears of the Dutch East Indies of what would happen there from the hands of Japan in case England fought again in Europe. In the United States, *Bill Trimble's* advice would have been sought on Poland's position, since he has recently left Warsaw to take some advanced courses here. The chairman of this interesting hypothetical chat could well have been *George Renchard*, who, by reason of his post in the office of Secretary of State Hull, is currently the repository of much of the diplomatic advices from abroad. The above merely serves to emphasize the fact that 1930 has more of its members in the American Foreign Service than any other class of any other university!"



*Will any other class of any University accept the challenge?*

E. Allan Lightner, Jr.,  
Riga



Tyler Thompson,  
Paris



Halleck L. Rose,  
Berlin



Bernard C. Connelly,  
Karachi



George W. Renchard,  
State Department





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**DIVISION OF CONTROLS**

(Continued from page 80)

ments of war and other munitions of war, and to other controls established to prevent the involvement of the United States in war or to contribute to the national defense of the United States, the administration of which is vested in the Secretary of State.

7. To perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to the Division by the Secretary of State.

The Division shall report through the Counselor.

The symbol designation of the Division shall be Co.

The Office of Arms and Munitions Control is hereby abolished and its staff transferred to the new Division, of which Mr. Joseph C. Green is appointed Chief and Mr. Charles W. Yost Assistant Chief.

This Order shall be effective January 3, 1939.

CORDELL HULL.

Department of State,  
November 22, 1938.

**DR. FRANKLIN**

(Continued from page 74)

"to be found. He said that he found the English papers full of misrepresentation in order to prevent emigration. I told him that I disapproved of all such means, that if emigration could not be prevented but at the expense of truth, it had better take its course. He replied that it certainly might have some effect for a time but that, when people were undeceived they would flock over in much greater numbers.

"In speaking of American politics I mentioned Dr. Jelb's sentiments of the famous vote of the House of Commons which put an end to the American War that he disapproved of the terms of the resolution, which was on the face of it founded on our being the better able to combat France, & which therefore would not be very agreeable to America. Certainly not, said he, I trust we shall never forget our obligations to France or prove ungrateful. You are at so great a distance, said I, from the European powers, that there does not seem much probability of your quarrelling with any of them, unless on account of Canada or the W. Indies. He said he hoped they would keep



“themselves out of European politics as much as possible & that they should make a point of adhering to their treaties. This subject brought us to mention the treaty between England and America, in which on the clause respecting the Loyalists being mentioned, I noticed Gen. Heath’s speech where he distinguished between the Loyalist refugees & those who had fought in support of their principles, & expressed his preference of the latter. Dr. F. allowed the distinction to be material. He said that he believed the people of America had lately been irritated against them, on account of the non-evacuation of New York.

“In the course of this conversation I mentioned the shameful neglect of treaties which so much prevailed at present — the great injustice of sev. of our own wars, & the triviality of the avowed cause of others. I likewise mentioned Dr. Price’s plan for a general peace in Europe. He observed that nothing could be more disgraceful than the scandalous inattention to treaties, which appeared in almost every manifesto, & that he thought the world would grow wiser & wars become less frequent. But he observed that the plans which he had seen for this purpose were, in general, impracticable in this respect; viz — that they supposed a general agreement among the sovereigns of Europe to send delegates to a particular place. Now though two or three of them might be willing to come into this measure, it is improbable and next to impossible that all or even a majority of them would do it. But, said he, if they would have patience, I think they might accomplish it some way in this manner — . Two or three sovereigns might agree upon an alliance against all aggressors, & agree to refer all disputes between each other to some third person, or set of men or power — Other nations seeing the advantage of this would gradually accede, and perhaps in 150 or 200 years all Europe would be included. I will however, continued he, mention one plan to you, which came to me in rather an extraordinary manner, and which seems to me to contain some very sensible remarks. In the course of last year, a man, very shabbily dressed, all his dress together was not worth 5 shillings, came and desired to see me — he was admitted & on asking his business, he told me that he had walked from one of the remotest provinces in France for the purpose of seeing me and shewing me a plan which he had formed for a universal & perpetual peace. I took his plan and read it and found it to contain much good sense. I desired him to print it. He said he had no money, so I printed it for him — he took as many copies as he wished for and gave several away — but no notice whatever was taken of it.

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"He then went into a closet and brought a copy of this plan, which he gave me — I took the liberty to remind him of his list of books, which he promised not to forget saying the *Abbé* was now with Lord Shelburne in Holland —

"N.B. He this day expressed his opinion that in England the executive power might be maintained without all the expense which at present seems to be esteemed so necessary for its establishment.

"In going home had a dispute with a coachman, went with him to a *Commissaire*, who settled our dispute and ordered that he could drive me home — he refused — and left me standing in the *Commissaire's porte cochere*.

"The *Commissaire* bid me get him arrested by the *guet* or guard, but he was gone too far. I walked home, but was wet through. Went in the evening to see Moliere's *Ecole des femmes* ill acted . . ."

## MR. GREW'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 79)

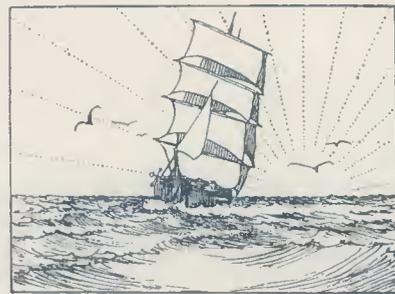
Horinouchi is to be the Japanese Ambassadors.

"I wish immediately to express the greatest sympathy on behalf of this Society and of myself for Ambassador Saito in his unfortunate state of health which makes it imperative for him to have a release from his arduous duties. Those duties, for the past few years, have been anything but simple or easy; they have involved a constant strain. I know just a little about that myself. But let us all express the hope, and send an expression of this hope to Mr. Saito, that his illness will be soon a thing of the past and that with a period of well-earned rest he will find complete recovery and be ready once more to devote his outstanding abilities in some important capacity in the service of his nation.

"To return to my train of thought about ambassadors, I do not for a moment wish to embarrass Mr. Horinouchi by any fulsome praise, but I am sure that I shall be expressing the thoughts of all of us here tonight in saying that I know of no one who is better equipped in personality and ability, in clear perception and in sound judgment, in fairness of mind and in warmth of heart, to go across the ocean to America and there to act as interpreter between our respective Governments and countries and peoples, one to the other.

"I should be guilty of deceit, which so often is foolishly ascribed to the diplomatic profession, were I to paint in rosy shades the task which lies before

him. But tonight I shall not enter into the problems between our nations which cry aloud for solution. In fact, I have a sort of tacit 'Gentlemen's Agreement' with Viscount Ishii that politics tonight will be left out of the picture. They hang heavily enough on our hands at other times. But I hope that Mr. Horinouchi will take heart in the old adage that a pessimist is one who sees a difficulty in every opportunity while an optimist sees an opportunity in every difficulty. I believe that Mr. Horinouchi is an optimist and that he must recognize the really tremendous opportunities for constructive, I hope for permanently constructive, work that await him and his wife, who has the affection of all of us, across the water. He will find me, at the other end of the line, ready and eager to cooperate. I feel sure that unlike the American lady who recently chained herself to a Japanese cherry



tree in Potomac Park as protest against their reported removal, Mr. Horinouchi will be called upon for no such drastic action, which perhaps wouldn't be very diplomatic anyway. In fact the press reports, although I have not yet received confirmation, that the few cherry trees to be removed are to be replaced by a thousand new ones, and that the President, on hearing of the ladies' delegation of protest, remarked that while the chained lady would also probably have to be transplanted temporarily, he himself loved those cherry trees more than anyone else in the world.

"If any inspiration is needed by the Horinouchis in taking up their new task, may they find it in abundant measure in the earnest and hearty good wishes of this Society.

"I have been speaking as I feel. But now it is fitting that this evening there be a Japanese spokesman to bid farewell to the Horinouchis. None could be more appropriate than Viscount Ishii, who has been forty-eight years a diplomat of outstanding service to his nation and whose distinguished career included the very post to which Mr. Horinouchi is going. Viscount Ishii."



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## IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret, the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Edward Abbott van Dyck, on November 11, 1938, in Cairo, at the age of 92. Mr. van Dyck was Consular Clerk at Cairo from 1873 to 1882, during which period he was author of "Capitulations of the Ottoman Empire" (1881) which remains a recognized authority on this subject. He served in 1884 during the British expedition for the relief of Khartoum; and until his retirement in 1914 he was connected with the Egyptian Government's Law Schools at Cairo.

Jordan Herbert Stabler, former Foreign Service Officer, on December 30, 1938, in Paris. He was attended by his wife and a son, Wells Stabler. According to the New York Times of December 31, from 1927 until last year Mr. Stabler was a representative of the Venezuela Gulf Oil Corporation in Caracas, Venezuela. He was a fellow of the British Royal Geographical Society. In 1930 he published "Bolivar—In Memoriam," and edited "Fragments From an XVIII Century Diary" and "The Travels and Adventures of Don Francisco de Miranda."

### FLAVIUS J. CHAPMAN

George Atcheson, Jr., Second Secretary at Peiping, China, has sent the following excerpts from a letter written by a foreign colleague of Mr. Chapman, whose death was reported on page 146 of the JOURNAL for December, 1938. The letter pays tribute to Mr. Chapman's unselfishness, courage and devotion to his work while stationed in an area under attack and during continuous illness in the last months of his life.

"The inside of the small city, not far from the quarter in which he had his residence, had been badly bombed on two occasions. There had been numerous casualties among the congested population and everyone was living from day to day under continuous strain. I sensed this as soon as I arrived and realized it more vividly when aeroplanes flew over the town a few days later. I was a guest in Mr. Chapman's house. He was obviously in poor health, with recurrent pain and what with this and the constant menace from aeroplanes and, in his administrative duties, difficulties of an unusual character it was only to be expected that his general condition would deteriorate. I fell ill and for the next two or three weeks was unable to leave the upper room in his house. During this period I came to appreciate even more fully how unsparingly he poured out his solicitude and did every possible thing



for anyone he thought he could help. Because I was too ill to leave the house he stayed at my bedside whenever aeroplanes came, instead of taking shelter in a dug-out some distance away, and disregarded my own request to be left alone. He prepared special food for me with his own hands. He thought of himself last of all, and often went without needed food or sleep because some Chinese subordinate had to be protected or helped. When I left he came down to the river bank to ensure that my small native boat was comfortably set up. He was in great discomfort that early morning but rejected my advice to rest at home. I last saw him as a receding figure in white, waving his sun hat, and taking pictures with his newest camera, then turning to talk to a Chinese friend who had recently gone through a period of distress."

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Rudolph Fricke

We regret to report the death on November 30, 1938, of Mr. Rudolph Fricke, who entered the Service on the 1st of October, 1889, at the American Consulate in Barmen, Germany. On the 1st of July, 1893, Mr. Fricke was transferred to the American Consulate at Leipzig, where, on November 18, 1893, he was appointed Deputy Consul. On

the 18th of June, 1911, Mr. Fricke was appointed American Vice Consul at Leipzig. When the Leipzig Consulate was closed in April, 1917, for the period of the War, Mr. Fricke remained in charge of the records and archives until the re-opening of this office on December 10, 1921, from which time until about a week before his death he has been serving as a clerk in the Consulate. During these forty-nine years Mr. Fricke served under nine American Consuls in charge at Leipzig. He was highly respected for his integrity, ability and trustworthiness, and his social charm made for him a large circle of friends.

RALPH C. BUSSER.



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## BOOKSHELF

*(Continued from page 92)*

denn Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey for negotiating the Treaty of London of 1915 promising territorial concessions in return for Italy's entry into the War. He says that he has no recollection that the details of the agreement were ever given to the British Cabinet and he frankly confesses that at the time he and his colleagues were "only too well pleased" with the adhesion of another ally to scrutinize too closely the proposed territorial readjustments which were the conditions of the bargain. "War plays havoc with refinements of conscience" (p. 765). When the time came to carry out the bargain, some of its terms almost caused a rupture amongst the victors and, judging from events of recent weeks, the difficulties to which they gave rise may not yet be at an end.

Lloyd George uses little restraint in criticizing his colleagues at the Peace Conference. While asserting his fondness for Wilson he says there were "lumps of pure unmixed clay here and there amidst the gold" in every part of the President's character (p. 229). Wilson was "an extraordinary mixture of real greatness thwarted by much littleness" (p. 241). Clemenceau was "the wily old politician." As to Poincaré the author quotes Clemenceau as saying that Poincaré meant *point carré*. Lloyd George adds: "I now accept fully Clemenceau's and Wilson's estimate of him" (p. 251). Benes was the "impulsive," "clever," but "short-sighted politician who did not foresee that the more he grasped, the less could he retain" (p. 942). The author pays a magnificent tribute to the work of Sir Maurice Hankey (now Lord Hankey, "the man with a million secrets") as Secretary of the British Peace Delegation who was treated as the real Secretary of the Conference, and who became the sole Secretary of the Council of Four.

The accusation which Lloyd George levies against Poincaré is indeed a heavy one:

"He was bent on keeping Germany down. He was more responsible than any other man for the refusal of France to implement the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. He stimulated and subsidized the armaments of Poland and Czechoslovakia which created such a ferment of uneasiness in disarmed Germany. He encouraged insurrection in the Rhineland against the authority of the Reich. He intrigued with the aid of anti-German elements in Britain to thwart every effort in the direction of restoring goodwill in Europe and he completely baffled Briand's endeavour in that direction. He is the true creator of modern Germany with



its great and growing armaments, and should this end in another conflict the catastrophe will have been engineered by Poincaré. His dead hand lies heavy on Europe today" (p. 252).

As one of the authors of the Treaty of Peace Lloyd George protests against its being judged on the subsequent abuse of its provisions by some of the nations who dictated its terms. The fault, he insists, lies with those who violated their solemn contracts by taking advantage of their temporary superiority to deny justice to those who were, for the time being, helpless to exact it. "It is not fair to charge the authors of the Treaties with these abuses or their consequences" (p. 6). After all, he concludes, "No treaty can guarantee humanity from universal perfidy" (p. 1,413).

ROBERT B. STEWART.

#### BIRTHS

A son, Francis Ridgway, Jr., was born in Philadelphia on December 23, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lineaweaver. Mr. Lineaweaver is Vice Consul at Habana.

A daughter, Elizabeth Barbara, was born on November 23, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Warner in Taihoku, Japan, where Mr. Warner is Consul.

#### MARRIAGE

Estes-Forsstedt. Miss Dorothy Forsstedt and Mr. Thomas Stuart Estes, Vice Consul at Bangkok, were married on December 4, 1938.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Officers who have recently arrived in Washington for triennial leave include the following: T. O. Klath, Commercial Attaché, Warsaw; Howard H. Tewksbury, Commercial Attaché, Guatemala; J. Bartlett Richards, Trade Commissioner, Manila; and George Lewis Jones, Jr., Assistant Commercial Attaché, Athens.

Commercial Attachés Tewksbury, of Guatemala, and Glover, of Panama, were selected to represent the Department of Commerce at the conference of Foreign Service Officers, arranged by the Department of State at Panama the latter part of November. A similar conference was held early in January in Lima, Peru. Merwin L. Bohan, and Julian Greenup, Commercial Attachés at Santiago and Lima, respectively, represented the Department of Commerce at that meeting. Bohan proceeded on to Washington for triennial leave at the conclusion of the conference.

Daniel J. Reagan, who has been serving as temporary head of the office in Paris, has been appointed Commercial Attaché at that post.

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### EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 82)

office shall become a center of information on "extra-curricular" matters, such as hotels, shops, social affairs and activities of general interest in Washington. The Secretary of the JOURNAL is at all times glad to discuss with visiting officers any or all of those questions.

Another suggestion of the author of the letter to which we refer, that the "austere" Room 121 (the waiting room) be attractively furnished from funds derived from a small assessment on all members of the Association and converted into an "Association Club Room" in which both visiting officers and those in the Department may congregate to smoke and chat together informally and in comfort, would appear to be an eminently appealing one. The Association and the JOURNAL would be happy to have the reactions of other officers to this proposal and, if the reactions are sufficiently favorable and sufficiently numerous, to take steps toward the establishment of this Club Room. There seems good reason to believe that such a room might, if it were habitually utilized by visiting officers and by those assigned to the Department, go far toward offering the former the warmer welcome which they deserve while at the same time making it possible for the latter to keep in more intimate touch with the field than is possible through the colder channels of official correspondence.



### LETTERS

(Continued from page 77)

is well taken up, and attempts at humor for our entertainment would not be a necessary part of this sheet. At odd times in the past Foreign Service Officers have occasionally inserted in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL items relative to how they efficiently handled some item of consular detail. Such items have been most helpful.

Should the State Department clerks in Washington issue a similar sheet, subscription to same could be optional among the foreign clerks.

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has too large and far reaching a subscription list and its space is too expensive to be cluttered up with the little intimate things we would like to know, which could be handled best on a monthly mimeographed sheet of "Items of Interest to Foreign Service Clerks."

FRANCES D. BRYANT,  
Callao-Lima, Peru.

### HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from page 81)

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

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

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

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

the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

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

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

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

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NEWS FROM FIELD

(Continued from page 87)

with him the sound principles of his country wherever he has gone—principles associated with the kirk and the school. And here I cannot resist the temptation of repeating the story of the elderly lady and the sexton which I heard many years ago. This lady had not been to the village kirk for a long time because of her deafness. Finally she received an ear trumpet from Glasgow and the following Sunday, with ear trumpet in hand, she proudly entered the kirk and took a seat on the front pew. The sexton, who was new, watched her walk down the aisle with her ear trumpet. He straightened up, buttoned up his coat and with great dignity walked down the aisle after her. Sternly he looked at her and her ear trumpet and shaking his finger cried ‘One toot and yer oot.’

“Your guests hope that none of their hosts will ever meet with the sad accident that befell Sandy. It was a cold, cold day and a prosperous friend made Sandy a present of a fine woolly cap which came well down over his ears. Sandy was, of course, delighted. However, a few days later the friend noticed that Sandy was not wearing his new cap, although it was still bitter cold, and so the following conversation occurred: ‘Sandy, me lad, you do na’ wear your cap.’ Sandy, ‘Did ye na’ hear of the turrible accident? Yesterday McGregor asked me to ha’ a drink and I didna’ hear him.’

“With grateful hearts your guests do thank you. “And your patron saint, St. Andrew.”

ALEXANDRIA

The following news item has been received from C. Paul Fletcher, from the “Egyptian Gazette” of December 7, 1938:

*His Own Account*

Much talk has been heard lately about the film “Suez” and its inaccuracies. So, today, being the 44th anniversary of the death of De Lesseps, is not a bad occasion to reproduce the account actually given by the famous Frenchman himself of the circumstances under which he finally received permission for his Suez Canal scheme.

De Lesseps was on the roof of his house at La Chenaie in 1854, engaged in superintending the work of some tradesman, when a newspaper was handed to him containing news of the accession as Viceroy in Egypt of Muhammad Sa’id Pasha, son of Muhammad ‘Aly, in succession to ‘Abbas Pasha. Many years before, De Lesseps père had been brought into contact with Muhammad ‘Aly and a friendship had sprung up between their sons. This friendship between Muhammad Sa’id and De Lesseps had been renewed in later life. To read of

Muhammad Sa’id’s accession, therefore, was to foresee the realization of his dreams about the canal.

To think was to act. In a very short time De Lesseps was in Alexandria enlisting adherents to his scheme and ascertaining the prospect of obtaining the influence and support of the Viceroy. Among the officials in immediate attendance on Muhammad Sa’id was one Zulficar Pasha, and it was arranged during a military expedition in which De Lesseps had joined the Viceroy that Zulficar should give him the hint when to broach the subject to the Viceroy. Here is how De Lesseps described the occasion:—

“Two months passed, and on the day named, November 30, 1854, I presented myself at the tent of the Viceroy, placed on an eminence surrounded by a wall of rough stones, forming a little fortification with embrasures for cannon. I had remarked that there was a place where one could leap with a horse over the parapet, there being a terrace outside on which the horse had chance of a footing. The Viceroy welcomed my project, and requested me to go to my tent to prepare a report for him, which he permitted me to bring him. His councillors and generals were around him. I vaulted on my horse, which leaped the parapet, galloped down the slope, and then brought me back to the enclosure, when I had taken the time necessary to draw up the report, which had been ready for several years. The whole question was clearly set forth in a page and a half; and when the Prince himself had read it to his followers, accompanying it with a translation in Turkish, and had asked their advice, he received the unanimous answer that the proposal of the guest, whose friendship for the family of Muhammad ‘Aly was known, could not be otherwise than favourable, and that it was desirable to accept. The concession was immediately granted. The word of Muhammad Sa’id was as good as a contract. On arriving at Cairo, he received in front of the Citadel the representatives of the different governments, who came to congratulate him on his accession to the Viceroyalty. He then said to the Consul-General of America, “I shall queen the pawn against you Americans.

“The Isthmus of Suez will be pierced before yours.”

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 81)

of some 30 volumes. And from the Government presses there steadily pours forth a vast number of miscellaneous Department of State publications, all of them of interest to all those anxious to keep informed in the increasingly vital field of American foreign policy.—*Washington Post*, January 4,



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## CRUISE OF THE U.S.S. *BOISE*

(Continued from page 70)

tion and dance at the City Hall for the colored sailors of the *Boise*. For the petty officers, a smoker was given by the South African Army at the Non-Commissioned Officers' Mess at Wynberg. Numerous private parties were given as well, and members of the crew not only found the homes of many Capetown residents open to them, but attracted widespread favorable comment by their good behavior. Captain McCandlish gave several luncheons and dinners on board ship, and a farewell reception with dancing was held by the Captain and officers on Thanksgiving Day, the day before the vessel sailed for home. It was estimated that at least 16,000 visitors inspected the ship while it was in port, and several hundred watched from the pier the movies given on deck each night.

The only person on the *Boise* to escape the festivities at Capetown was the passenger from the State Department, who in the time allotted made a whirlwind tour of the Union of South Africa and Swaziland by rail, motor and air.

The "Boys from the *Boise*" distinguished themselves in several ways while their ship was at Capetown. A serious fire broke out at the docks, in which five firemen died, and the sailors proved themselves to be real "visiting firemen" by helping to fight the flames.

A pistol team from the *Boise* met and defeated a picked team from the South African Police by a score of 1,523 to 1,409, while a team of rifle experts from the ship lost to the South African Defense Force by the slim margin of 987 to 1,018. In two baseball games, the ship's team decisively defeated players from Capetown and the combined Provinces, respectively. The first game was taken from the Capetowners by a score of 4 to 0, and the second from the provincial nine by 18 to 3. The *Boise* baseball squad, coached by Chief Electrician H. S. Goshorn, had been specially recruited prior to leaving Norfolk from among the best players of the fleet, in response to a sugges-

tion from Consul Corrigan, at Durban, that an American nine would find an enthusiastic welcome and a game in that city was next on the schedule.

After traveling for three days on the train, the *Boise* team met the Natal players at Durban in a duel that appeared to be on even terms until the eighth inning. The "*Boise* Boys" then went on a hitting spree that brought in four runs, and the game ended in their favor, 6 to 3. Father Timothy O'Sullivan, formerly of Boston, captained and coached the Natal team, and as a result of the public interest aroused by this game a bright future was predicted for America's national game at Durban.

The homeward voyage was marked by drills and tests incident to a shakedown cruise. The *Boise* is equipped with fifteen 6-inch guns in five triple mounts and eight 5-inch anti-aircraft guns in single mounts, all of which were tried out during the course of the voyage. The ship also carries four Curtiss observation-scout airplanes which were launched from catapults when weather conditions were favorable and recovered at sea. There was, besides, much activity of a routine character, such as runs at different speeds, to be gone through before the shakedown could be said to be complete.

A lot of water lies between Capetown and Norfolk and it was broken by a glimpse of land only twice for the *Boise*. On November 30 St. Helena was sighted and its rocky coast skirted till the settlement of Jamestown was visible on the north-west side. St. Paul Rocks were seen later.

For the benefit of the Hydrographic Office at Washington, the *Boise* took soundings of the ocean depths at certain spots remote from the usual steamship lanes. Partly for this reason the homeward voyage was almost over before a ship was sighted. Fifteen days and a little more than 5,000 miles out of Capetown the first steamer was glimpsed, hull down.

When Norfolk was reached, on December 14, nearly 15,000 miles had been recorded on the log and the cruise from every standpoint was voted a complete success.

The "*Boise* boys'" baseball team



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