

The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
★ ★ JOURNAL ★ ★**



VOL. 16

MARCH, 1939

No. 3

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CONTENTS

(MARCH, 1939)

Cover Picture

Rotheburg-ob-der-Tauber
(See also page 180)

	<i>Page</i>
Service Glimpses	125
Ruthenian Holiday	
<i>By Paul J. Reveley.....</i>	127
The First Congress of the United States	
<i>By The Honorable Sol Bloom.....</i>	130
Latest Flashes	132
Uncle Sam—The Good Neighbor	
<i>By Louis de Rochemont.....</i>	133
Photographs from Ambassador Johnson.....	136
The Verdict	
<i>By E. Reimer.....</i>	138
1939 Baseball Forecasts	
<i>By Shirley Povich.....</i>	140
Trade Agreement Notes.....	141
Editors' Column	142
News from the Department	
<i>By Reginald P. Mitchell.....</i>	143
News from the Field.....	146
A Political Bookshelf	
<i>Cyril Wynne, Review Editor</i>	
Elihu Root	
<i>Reviewed by Francis Colt de Wolf.....</i>	148
The Arab Awakening	
<i>Reviewed by Rives Childs.....</i>	149
The Ramparts We Watch	
<i>Reviewed by Brockholst Livingston.....</i>	158
Foreign Service Changes.....	150
Department of Commerce Changes.....	152
Photographs of the Consulate at Jerusalem.....	166
Marriages	180
In Memoriam	180
Births	180
Journal Scholarship	180



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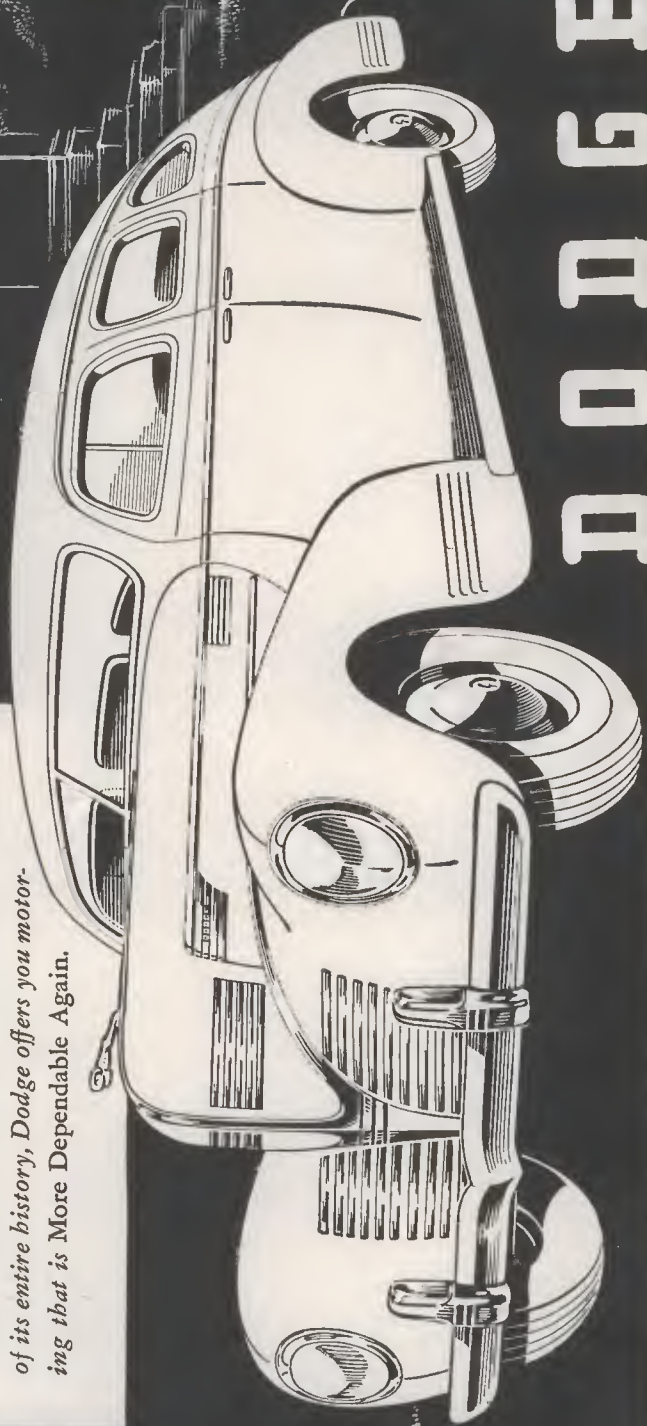
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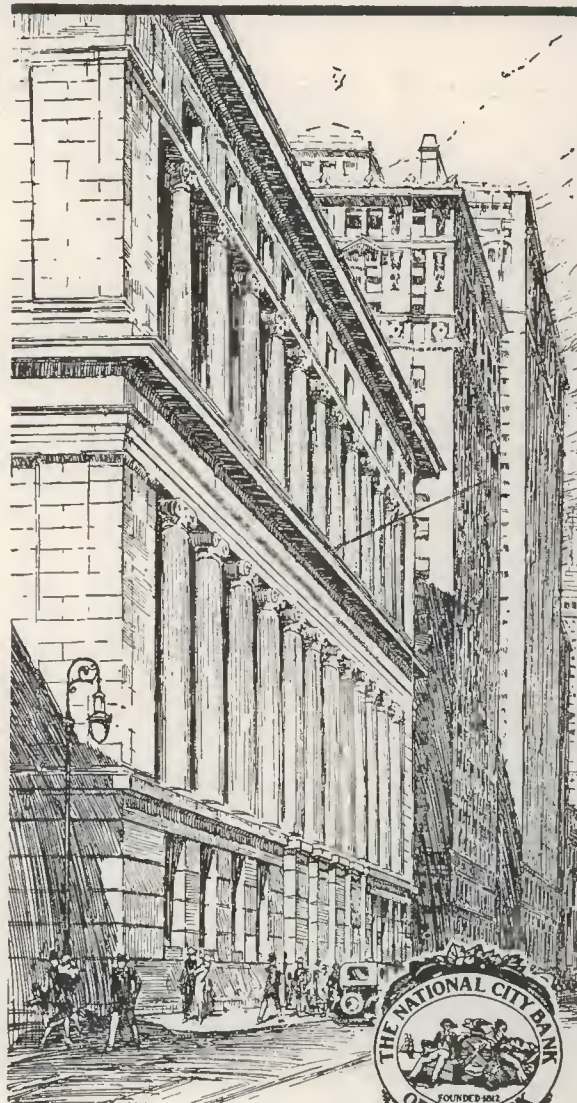
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Export Lines	165
American Security and Trust Company	151
Bacardi, Santiago de Cuba	179
Bowling Green Storage & Van Co.	172
Brewood (Engravers)	176
Calvert School	177
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai	179
Chase National Bank	156
Chrysler Corp.	122
Continental Hotel—Paris	179
Crillon, Hotel—Paris	179
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	126
France et Choiseul Hotel—Paris	179
General Motors Corporation	171
George V., Hotel—Paris	179
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Export Co.	103
Grace, W. R., and Company	121
Gude Bros. Co.	176
Hay-Adams House	160
International Business Machines Corp.	163
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	163
Kressmann & Co., Ed.—Bordeaux	179
Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.	154
Mayflower Hotel	155
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai	179
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.	124
National City Bank	123
National Geographic Magazine	159
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.	176
New Yorker Hotel	II COVER
Packard Motors Export Corporation	64
Pagani's Restaurant—London	179
Palazzo-Ambasciatori Hotel—Rome	179
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	164
Plaza Hotel	156
Rockefeller Center	III COVER
Royal Typewriter Co.	93
Sapp, Earle W., C.L.U.	176
Savoy-Plaza Hotel	164
Schenley Products	169
Sea Captains' Shop, The—Shanghai	179
Security Storage Company of Washington	151
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	175
Southern Engraving Co.	117
Turner's Diplomatic School	117
Turner's Diplomatic School	113
Tyner, Miss E. J.	176
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company	161
United Fruit Company	154
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	160
United States Lines	157
United States Steel Products Co.	124
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Woodward & Lothrop	173



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Coert du Bois at the helm on the Rio Encanto, Cuba, while Ralph Miller keeps his place in the sun.



Gordon P. Merriam, Chargé d'Affaires at Cairo, and C. Paul Fletcher, Consul at Alexandria, after being received by King Farouk at Ras-el-Tin Palace on November 23, 1938. They are flanked by cavasses Ali and Suleimnn.



Charles David Clnttenburg, born in Batavia August 9, 1938, makes a belated bow.



Vice Consul and Mrs. Arthur L. Richards on the top of Table Mountain, Capetown.



Francis Stevens, Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, and Harry Villard exploring the heart of Swaziland, South Africa.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 16, No. 3

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MARCH, 1939

RUTHENIAN HOLIDAY

By PAUL J. REVELEY, *Vice Consul, Palermo*

THE Ruthenians, also known as Russniaks, Little Russians, Ukrainians, and Huculs, number approximately a half million people and occupy the easternmost province of Czechoslovakia. This region, called Podkarpatska Rus or Sub-Carpathian Russia, covered over 12,000 square kilometers of hill and plateau country (approximately the size of Connecticut) before the recent cession to Hungary of the lowlands including and south of the small cities of Uzhorod and Mukacevo.

The most interesting parts of the region to the visitor are the Carpathians and mountain plateaus which still remain within the borders of Czechoslovakia and offer an immense variety of subjects for observation and means of recreation. Uzhorod,

the former provincial capital and now in Hungary, can be reached by direct train from Prague, Vienna and Budapest. Visitors from western and southern Europe find the Prague or Vienna-Bratislava routes practical as the railway passes through the foothills of the Tatra mountains.

Before beginning the ten day or two week journey into Ruthenia (the minimum required) the visitor may well spend a week at the up-to-date and comfortable resorts in the High Tatras, such as Strbske Pleso, Stary Smokovec, and others. Incidentally, upon leaving the large hotels of the Tatra resorts for Ruthenia, one also takes temporary leave of modern bathtubs and several other 20th century conveniences. While Uzhorod offers two



The town of Rachov on the Cerna Tisa River.



A Hucul woodsman. Lumberjack in winter and riverman in the summer months, he regards himself and is regarded by his countrymen as the prince of the Carpathian forests. He would proudly refuse any other form of labor.



Gypsy children of Uzhorod, the provincial capital of Sub-Carpathian Russia. Uzhorod contains the only gypsy school in Europe, one of the subjects being violin playing. Nearly 1,500 gypsies live permanently in Sub-Carpathian Russia.



Rafts on the Tisa at Rachov. Each raft is usually manned by three Huculs. The three large oar-like rudders are fixed to the bow of the raft and at the stern are tied one or two pine saplings for throwing overboard to act as a drag.

passable hotels and Rachov a comfortable hotel-pension, other Sub-Carpathian towns are noted more for the exotic hill scenery, doll-house-like wooden churches and friendly and interesting inhabitants, rather than for streamline interior plumbing. If the visitor is married and traveling

with his family, it is advisable to let his wife and children continue to enjoy the bracing air and comforts of the High Tatra resorts, and to go off alone to Little Russia. Unless, of course, one's wife is the kind who likes to rough it, in which case it is best to give fair warning in advance.



With the orchestra playing, about one-half of the girls of Volosianka line up for their picture. These are mostly Ruthenian-Ukrainians, or Huculs, who comprise nearly two-thirds of the population of the province.

The train from the Tatra resort towns reaches Kosice about noon, where three or four hours may be spent profitably. Leaving Kosice about the middle of the afternoon, one reaches Uzhorod by early evening. A stroll through the third class coaches of the train gives an idea of the different races living in the province. Especially noticeable are the Orthodox Jews, dressed in broad-brimmed hats and long black coats, with long beards and curly sideburns, each one carrying the ever-present briefcase or satchel. Nearly one hundred thousand of these people live in the province and ably carry on the wholesale and retail trade, which kind of economic activity the Ruthenian can perform only poorly and for which he seems to have little aptitude. This Hebrew minority enjoys full religious and political liberty (1938) and the attitude of the other ethnographic groups appears to be that of complete tolerance coupled with recognition of the important role played by Jewish tradesmen in the economic life of the area. One could spend several days studying the life and habits of these devout people.

For example, upon arriving at the station in Uzhorod the traveler takes a bus to the center of the city. The late afternoon train arrives on Fridays just a few minutes before the beginning of Shabbas. This particular bus load consisted of a dozen Jews, a few Ruthenians and one tourist. On the way into town the Jewish passengers talked only of the beginning of the Sabbath, anxiously compared watches, and on reaching their destinations quickly hopped off the bus and ran in haste up the side streets, heads bent down and briefcases hugged under arms,—so as to be inside their houses by sundown.

The last Jewish passenger just before leaving the bus said to us, "He who is not inside his house within three minutes is not a real Jew." I waited for one of the other passengers to make some kind of remark of agreement or dissent, or, at least, a remark. However, no one said a word and apparently no reply or comment was expected by the speaker. By means of this and similar trivial incidents, the traveller is impressed with the "live and let live" attitude of the Ruthenian majority toward the many minorities in Sub-Carpathian Russia.

Of Uzhorod's two suitable hotels, the Bercéni and the Koruna, the former offers slightly better accommodations. By wiring in advance, one may be able to obtain the room with bath. The food in the attractive garden restaurant of the Bercéni is very good and the local wine from Tokay grapes even better. The menus are printed in several languages, including German. In case of doubt,

(Continued on page 176)



The forest hut of a Hucul woodsman. These *koli-bri* are circular with a hole in the center of the sloping roof. Food, mostly cornmeal bread and salt pork, is cooked over a simple fire directly under the opening in the roof. The members of the family sleep on pine branches, feet to the fire.



Young Orthodox Jews of Rachov, S. C. Russia. These boys spend a good part of the long summer vacation studying the Talmud at home, with an occasional game of chess for diversion. Later, they are tried out in some form of business. Those who show no aptitude for commerce often study medicine, law, etc.



Women at service in the Greek Orthodox Church at Jasina. Every Carpathian village has several churches. About one-half of the population are Greek Orthodox, other popular religions being Russian Orthodox, Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, and Evangelical. One small village, Velok, claims to have thirty practiced religious beliefs, some of the "congregations" consisting of only two or three families.

The First Congress of the United States

By THE HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, *Representative from New York*

UNTIL the addition to the Constitution of the Lame Duck Amendment, March 4 was a recurrently important date in American affairs. It became so because the first Wednesday in March, 1789, fell on that day of the month. The Continental Congress on September 13, 1788, selected as the dates for the appointment of presidential electors, for their assembly to vote for the president, and for "the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution" the first Wednesday of January, February, and March, respectively; and also settled upon New York as the temporary seat of government. Actually the commencement of proceedings on March 4 could concern the new Congress only; for the President could not take office until the Houses had counted the electoral votes and announced the successful candidates to that office and for the vice presidency. As it happened, Congress was not able to function until April 6, for the House did not have a quorum until April 1, or the Senate one until five days later. None the less March 4 marked the legal beginning of government under the new Constitution, and later the Supreme Court decreed that this was the case. The members of Congress who were present from March 4 met regularly and, in accordance with the Constitution, adjourned "from day to day"; and though the Constitutional term of Congress is two full years, this First Congress adjourned *sine die* on March 3, 1791; and Washington's first term of four years as President ended at noon on March 4, 1793, although he had actually served only three years and 308 days.

The First Congress had buckled down in earnest to its task. When it organized it consisted of representatives and senators from eleven states, but before it finally adjourned North Carolina and Rhode Island had also ratified the Constitution and become represented. First and last 95 persons were members. The Congress was in its personnel the link between the old government and

the new, for 54 of its members had attended the Continental Congress, of whom eight were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and twenty had attended the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, all of them but two remaining until the end of the convention, though one, Gerry, refused to sign the Constitution. For two of the members, Madison and Monroe of Virginia, the future held the presidency of the United States, and for one, Gerry of Massachusetts, the vice presidency. Paterson of New Jersey was to become a justice of the Supreme Court and Ellsworth of Connecticut its Chief Justice; while two members had already been chief executives of their states, and twelve more were to fill that office.

During the first session of the Congress there was little political divergence; even those elected as opponents of the new Constitution seemed desirous of seeing it firmly established; but there was some sectional division. With the presentation during the second session of Hamilton's financial projects party faction began to emerge over the question of liberal and strict construction of the Constitution, which became the domestic basis of the new Federalist and Republican parties. This division coincided in its personnel also with the attitude on foreign relations, Hamilton, the leader of the Federalists, being pro-British, and Jefferson, the chief of the emerging Republicans, pro-French; but the contest over external affairs did not develop during the period of the First Congress. The excesses of the French Revolutionists and the European war came later.

Fisher Ames of Massachusetts summed up the character of his colleagues as "principally solid moderate men, who, without shining talents, have considerable experience and honest intentions." The leaders were not unmindful of the fact that ratification had been by no means easy, so that Madison in writing to Jefferson on May 27, 1789, voiced a policy as well as a fact when he said: "The proceedings of the new Congress are so far



The Honorable Sol Bloom



marked with great moderation and liberality; and will disappoint the wishes and predictions of those who have opposed the Government. The Spirit which characterizes the House of Representatives in particular is already extinguishing the honest fears which considered the system as dangerous to republicanism."

The task which confronted the First Congress was as onerous as it was important. They had to build from the bottom, even though some few of the ordinances of the Continental Congress continued in force. As Madison wrote at the end of June, 1789: "The federal business has proceeded with mortifying tardiness . . . principally resulting from the novelty and complexity of the subjects of legislation. We are in a wilderness without a single footstep to guide us. Our successors will have an easier task, and by degrees the way will become smooth, short, and certain." The results, however, more than justified the hopes of the supporters of the new government; for this Congress under the influence of Washington's enlightened policy "fixed the character of the Constitution as a practical system." The grist from our first legislative mill was not only of good quality but of enduring quality. The principles then established, and in various cases the acts themselves, were long on the statute books, and they also, necessarily, covered a wide range. Revenue and expenditures,

public debt, state accounts, salaries, pensions, and a bank; executive and judicial organization; foreign and interstate trade and navigation; military and Indian affairs; interstate comity and public records; territorial and public land matters; new states; naturalization, copyrights, and patents—all these were considered in the 94 public acts of this Congress. Finally, the location of the permanent seat of government on the Potomac River realized the hopes of the southern states and their plea for recognition of the future of the west, for which the Potomac seemed then the main channel of connection with the Atlantic slope.

Besides these acts in earnest endeavor for an efficient start of the new government, the First Congress sent to the states for ratification a series of constitutional amendments which became the great national Bill of Rights. This was done in carrying out the implied promise to the Antifederalists that such a guarantee of individual rights would be one of the measures of this Congress; but the demand for a more radical series of amendments, such as would affect the character of constitutional fundamentals, was set aside to await the lesson of experience, and never found justified by that lesson.

The First Congress was also of importance in the establishment of precedents. These related

(Continued on page 172)

Old Town Hall, New York



Latest Flashes

TELEVISION came to Washington for five days in late January-early February when invited audiences seated in the National Press Club auditorium viewed televised scenes flashed simultaneously from RCA portable equipment which visited the Capitol and various Government centers for short interviews, street scenes, et cetera, for experimental purposes. . . Sightseers to Washington have added another impressive point of interest to the mounting total, the newly-completed \$9,000,000, 10,000,000-volume capacity Annex of the Library of Congress. . . . Night baseball makes its debut in the American League this year, the prediction being that the Washington team will follow Cleveland and Philadelphia, both of which have scheduled a few night games. . . .

* * *

F.S.O.'S taking home leave in the period April 30-May 17 will have the opportunity to see the Fleet visiting New York. . . . *The Senator*, an illustrated weekly magazine modeled somewhat after *The New Yorker* and giving a variety of political and non-political news principally concerning the Washington scene, made its appearance in Washington in January, boasting a staff of high-powered editors and contributors, notably newshawks. . . . Chevy Chase recently opened one of the largest parking and shopping units in the country—a combination of a large shopping center, a 41-alley bowling establishment, commodious parking facilities and the first indoor ice skating rink in the Washington area. . . . Incidentally, skiing and indoor ice skating are attaining a popularity never known before in the U. S. . . .

* * *

MANY prep and high schools have adopted six-man football as a top sport. . . . A \$3,500,000 Navy model testing basin for miniature replicas of naval vessels and the fast modern ships of the resurrected Merchant Marine (replacing inadequate facilities at the Washington Navy Yard in constant use since 1900) is nearing completion near Cabin John, Maryland, just outside of Washington. . . . Recently the Army and Navy played at West Point the first soccer match ever staged between the two service academies. . . .

IN recent weeks numerous small-size periodicals, of *Reader's Digest* size, have made their appearance on popular newsstands. . . . The *Washington Herald* and *Washington Times*, leased by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson in August, 1937, were purchased by her in January and merged into an around-the-clock newspaper, the event marking another step in the breakup of the Hearst empire. . . . The new 3-cent stamp commemorating the Golden Gate



International Exposition went on sale February 18, being of special delivery stamp size but designed as a tall instead of as a wide stamp. . . .

A Constitutional amendment for a six-year Presidential term, with no reelection, was the subject of legislation introduced in the Senate recently and endorsed by the Women's National Democratic Club (the Gallup Poll on January 25 reported that its survey showed 24 per cent of the nation for the proposal and 76 per cent against it). . . . The Postoffice Department revealed that mail planes in the last fiscal year had their busiest twelvemonth, their routes having totaled 33,655 miles and mail having traveled 46,112,904 miles. . . . Plans are definitely under way to erect a spacious stadium and sports center in Washington capable of attracting such events as the Army-Navy football game. . . .

* * *

CURRENT radio song hits include *Two Sleepy People*, *Umbrella Man*, *This Can't Be Love*, *Deep in a Dream* and *Jeebers Creepers*. . . . Late movies featured are *Gunga Din*, *Jesse James*, *Trade Winds* and *Tail Spin*. . . . In a drive for South and Central American trade, Hollywood has scheduled six two-reel shorts based on notable Spanish American figures: O'Higgins, General Sarmiento, Marti, Cortez, Bolivar and San Martin. . . . —R. P. M.

The *Survey Graphic* has prepared a special issue for February, 1939, entitled: "Calling America: The Challenge to Democracy Reaches Over Here." Edited by Raymond Gram Swing, it is divided into three parts: (1) Consequences of Modern Despotism abroad, (2) Tests of Democracy at Home, (3) Democracy in a Changing America. Over two dozen well-known authors contribute. The problems of minorities, majorities, and religious freedom are especially treated.



The Secretary of State inspects the Scenario.

March of Time

March of Time's Profile "Uncle Sam—The Good Neighbor"

By LOUIS DE ROCHEMONT

RECORDS of the *March of Time* show that its production "*Uncle Sam—The Good Neighbor*," consumed some 56,000 feet of movie film and \$32,000 in United States currency. Unrecorded is the fact that its making cost both the Department of State and ourselves many worried and sleepless nights, innumerable headaches, gallons of black coffee and cartons of cigarettes.

But whatever our troubles during its making, the picture has had what a good movie must have—a happy ending. No *March of Time* production has brought more cheers, and already over twenty million cash customers have laid down their money at the box-office to see it.

To most of those twenty million movie fans, the Foreign Service had always meant just one thing: a Hollywood juvenile cast as a vice-consul suddenly remembering his patriotic duty, repelling the advances of a gorgeous blonde, thwarting her nefarious schemes and saving the code book in the nick of time.

Consequently, when we first cautiously approached Mr. Michael McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information, we made it clear

that the picture we wanted to produce would include no beautiful spies and only the most factual commentary on code books.

Even without this assurance Michael McDermott was already enthusiastic for as an astute and able officer he sensed the possibilities of such a film. But Mr. Harry McBride, then Assistant to the Secretary, was a little gloomy. Although familiar with the *March of Time* and its reputation, he had forebodings that Mr. Hull would never consent to act for the camera. "The Secretary doesn't like play acting," he told me.

But Mr. McBride took courage from my assurances that Premier Daladier, Eduard Benes and scores of other bigwigs—even President Roosevelt himself—had been cast to playing their own parts in *March of Time* re-enactments. He then promised me that he would "try to sell the Secretary."

To Secretary Hull—overtaxed as he was in a period of most critical international anxiety—it became apparent that an honest presentation of the Department of State as it really is, behind the headlines, would give the public a valuable and



Louis de Rochemont and Thomas Orchard, the chief producers, in a characteristic huddle while perfecting some detail in the first movie devoted to the Foreign Service. They do not show the result of their hard work, which often lasted 72 hours at a stretch, and unfortunately not even one gallon of coffee is included in the photograph.



desirable insight into one of the most important and least known of all government departments.

With Mr. Hull's blessings, we went to work, but not without trepidation.

From the beginning it had been obvious to us that this story would require the utmost propriety and tact in its production and editing, since it would assume—from the very fact of the State Department's cooperation—something of the nature of an "official document," yet it must be *March of Time's* frank and uncensored journalism.

Before permission was granted to commence production, Ambassador Bullitt and his Paris staff were memorizing lines and tripping over light cables, since our French crew signed an agreement that whatever was photographed would be sent to Washington for approval. In London,



Elmore Bostwick, Jr.

Mr. Shaw interviews a prospective F.S.O.



March of Time

The camera enters an inner office.

"These men are officials in the U. S. State Department's Division of the American Republics. Their vital problem today is the development of friendship for the United States in Central and South American countries." George Butler, Herbert Bursley, Laurence Duggan, Warren Kelchner, Gerald Drew.

with the fate of Europe hanging in the balance, Ambassador Kennedy was bravely carrying on his work with two floodlights and a microphone on his desk—our London crew surrounding him and telling him what to do for the camera.

Ten thousand miles away, in Tokyo, the *March of Time's* youngest cameraman, Victor Jurgens, was at work filming Ambassador Grew and making plans to move on to China to photograph Ambassador Johnson, who at that time was on a Yangtze River gunboat. In Palestine, still another *March of Time* cameraman, Santino Sozio,

(Continued on page 174)



March of Time

Photographs



Chungking at night from a hill above the American Embassy.

The Ambassador's automobile, showing the American Flag on the left front fender. The road sign reads "Mandalay."



Bullock carts in North Burma.



Salt pack-train on the road to Yunman.



Taken by Ambassador N. T. Johnson

*On his recent journey over the new road
from Chungking to Rangoon*



A salt pack-train crossing an ancient chain foot-bridge in Yunnan.

Scene near Kunming, Yunnan.



Waterfalls in Kueichow, near the Yunnan border.



A pagoda, built in the 10th century, at Talifu, Yunnan.

The Verdict

By E. REIMER

IT WAS years ago, 1911 to be exact. I was a youngster just out of college. Having some money of my own, I went off to the Sudan to study the tribes there for my Ph.D. thesis in anthropology. At that time the interior was fairly safe, though there were still occasional uprisings in the half subdued mountain and border country.

I had gone to Dara to study the wild Nubian tribes of the Jebel Marra mountains that slope to the central plain there. Dara wasn't even as much of a town then as it is now. Just a native village with a small army post. Part of a regiment of the King's African Rifles was stationed there, commanded by Captain Rogers, one lieutenant, a young subaltern, an army doctor, all the rest black troops recruited from various parts of the Sudan, with a company of native Nubians from the hills.

It was a lonely border post, two hundred odd miles from the nearest large British station, El Odeid. I was made very welcome, and Captain Rogers suggested I make the camp my headquarters, an invitation I was glad to accept, as that section of the country was still dangerous.

Dara had no railroad, no telegraph, no radio in those days. Just a vast unbroken plain stretching endlessly to the east, and in the west the blue, jagged outline of the Jebel Marra mountains. Coarse tall prairie grass covered the plain, and a man could watch the wind coming toward him by the course it marked in the bending grass.

The town consisted of a group of thatched adobe and plaited palm huts surrounded by bananas and date palms. A river wound from the moun-

tains, its course marked by stunted arcasia and mimosa trees, and the rude clearings where the natives grew their simple crops.

The officers' quarters were merely another group of thatched huts facing a field where grew an immense baobad tree, whose grey arms reached outwards to form a thin umbrella of green. For a mess room we had a large square cabin furnished with native made chairs and tables. To make it less bare each contributed such books, magazines, pictures, and hunting trophies as he possessed. We called it "The Club."

I was given a hut that had belonged to a lieutenant, who had been taken prisoner leading a punitive expedition into the hill country. His body was recovered, and after that a warning was issued

to officers on border duty not to fire the last bullet in their revolvers, but to use it on themselves if capture was inevitable. The boy's things were all around the cabin, and the thought of him would come to me sometimes in the night. It must be confessed I confined my anthropological studies to the village.

One afternoon in June I was sitting with the other officers in the club. Captain Rogers was deep in a volume of Thackeray. He was a small, dark man with a taste for the classics. We all liked him. He was stern, but just, and although inclined to be silent could talk well when he wanted to. He and the doctor were the eldest of the group.

Lieutenant Thomas, or Tommy, as we called him, was as usual writing a letter to his girl in



Native Sudanese Troops



England. The mail only went out once a month, but he wrote every day without fail.

It was about five, and still very hot. The sun stabbed in through every chink, and the room was stifling. Within and without was a heavy silence, and the sense of suspended life, that in the tropics sleeps with the sun, and wakes with the night.

The doctor wandered in, threw down his sun helmet, and wiped his forehead. "Appendicitis," he said. "I had to operate in the midst of this beastly heat. The boy will probably die, lucky devil. Is Martin back yet?"

Captain Rogers glanced up from his book, and briefly answered, "no." Young Martin was out with a detachment to investigate a reported raid on a nearby village.

The doctor mixed himself a whisky and soda at the water cooler, and we all settled down again. Presently in the clearing outside was the sound of marching feet, and the order, "Halt." Martin, the subaltern, stood in the doorway. He was covered with dust caked with sweat, and his round young face was white and drawn.

The captain looked up. "What is it, Martin?" he asked.

"Sir, we came upon the raiders ten miles to the west. We shot at them, bringing down a horse, and taking the rider prisoner."

"Have him put in the blockhouse under guard," said the Captain curtly.

"I've done so, sir," Martin replied. Then as he still stood at attention, the Captain again looked up from his book. "Is there anything else," he asked.

"Yes, sir," Martin hesitated, "the prisoner is Ras Tallar."

Except for the buzzing of the flies the room was so still I could hear my own heart beat. I had been long enough at Dara to know what that name meant. Ras Tallar had been a sergeant in the regiment, idolized by the soldiers for his tremendous strength and mad courage. Several years before, refusing to accept discipline for some wild prank, he had deserted, and at the head of a band of hill Nubians become the terror and god of the countryside. His daring exploits against the British officials and villages had attained almost the proportions of a saga, told and retold in song and story wherever the native troops gathered in the evening around the cooking fires. As the black soldiers outnumbered the white a hundred to one, the British government thought it politic to make overtures of peace, which only made Ras Tallar bolder. Just two months before he had held up a party of mail carriers, killing

all but two. To maintain the government's authority, Captain Rogers was ordered to issue a proclamation stating that should Ras Tallar be captured he must expect the full penalty of the law he had broken, and warning him to keep out of British territory. When we listened to that proclamation the idea of capturing Ras Tallar seemed so unlikely we had not given it a second thought.

I looked at Captain Rogers, as everyone else



A Machon or raised blind for big game shooting in Northern Rhodesia.

in the room was doing. For a barely perceptible moment he sat in rigid silence, then closing his book, asked in a matter of fact tone, "Who have you got guarding him?"

Martin named eight of the soldiers, including six of our personal servants whose loyalty could be counted on.

"Very good," said the Captain, "dismiss your troop and return here at once."

For a few minutes no one had anything to say, then the doctor sprang to his feet. "Good God, man!" he cried. "What are we going to do! You can't hang him, the troops will never stand

(Continued on page 161)

1939 Baseball Forecasts

Written Exclusively for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL by Shirley Povich, Baseball Expert of the Washington Post.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1.—YANKEES—They appear to be a mortal cinch to repeat. They have everything, as the saying goes: pitching, defense, and slugging. They have made a farce of the race for three years and next season they may be even a better ball club.

2.—RED SOX—The team that I believe will give the Yanks serious competition if any team does. Joe Cronin's club, remember, actually led the league in hitting last year, but was handicapped by its weak pitching. Cronin has swung deals that brought Pitchers Jake Wade and Elden Auker from Detroit, and Galehouse from Cleveland. They will help. So will a young outfielder from Minneapolis named Ted Williams.

3.—CLEVELAND—If the Indians had a defense and hitting to match their pitching they could win the pennant. Their pitching is undoubtedly the best in the league, but they are handicapped by a weak infield and a traditional weakness on road trips. Bob Feller ought to be the league's No. one pitcher in '39.

DETROIT—There is no visible improvement in the Tigers. They bought young Fred Hutchinson from the Coast League for \$50,000, but there is a suspicion that he is not fast enough for a big league pitcher. The Tigers are al-

ways dangerous at bat with such as Greenberg and Gehringer and York and Pete Fox, but they do not have a high-class outfield or good pitching. Schoolboy Rowe is, of course, trying a comeback.

WASHINGTON—A fine defensive team, with a scattering of good hitters, but lacking absolutely in men who can pound the ball for extra bases, since the release of Simmons and Bonura. The Senators' pitching staff at this writing ranks among the worst in the league. Taking a long gamble on rookie pitchers.

CHICAGO—Strictly a second-division club, and emphatically so since the accident to Monte Stratton, their one good pitcher. Luke Appling has slowed since breaking his leg. Do not boast a single big league catcher, and they are not the type of hitters to offset these weaknesses.

ST. LOUIS—Their pitching staff is represented by Buck Newsome. If they finish higher than seventh it will be a distinct upset.

PHILADELPHIA—Is also in the league.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

GIANTS—With the addition of Zeke Bonura, who figures to hit 40 homers in the Polo Grounds, the Giants should take it all in the National League. They suffered last season from a lack of hitting to support the league's best pitching.

CUBS—Figure to make it a close race but not to repeat their pennant of last season. Dizzy Dean is still a gamble and the Cubs are not a strong hitting club. Gabby Hartnett showed



"He's out!"



distinct signs of slowing up last year and the Cubs have no capable substitute. Bill Lee is probably the best pitcher in the league.

PIRATES—The makings of a great team, but always a dangerous gamble. Their collapse last season after having the pennant nearly won, certainly won't add to their confidence this year. At that, they are probably the best-balanced team in the league.

CARDINALS—The St. Louis pitching staff will be vastly improved by the return of Daffy Dean. The Cardinals, with Medwick, are a strong hitting club, but in recent years have been uncertain on the defense.

BEES—They will go as far as their pitchers will take them. With any other club, the Bees'

staff might win a pennant, but they suffer from a lack of hitting support. Al Simmons, bought from Washington, may prove a distinct help.

REDS—Showed definite signs of improvement last year and were a pennant threat at one time. Vander Meer and Grissom and Derringer are three of the finest pitchers in the league, but the Reds are not good defensively. Nor do they have the hitting power to match the Cardinals and the Pirates.

BROOKLYN—The Dodgers are a collection of old timers and young rookies who have not been bolstered over the Winter. They shape up strictly as a second-division club.

PHILADELPHIA—Also in the National League.

TRADE AGREEMENT NOTES

The foreign trade of the United States was smaller in 1938 than in 1937.

	(Millions of dollars)	
	1938	1937
Exports	3,094	3,349
Imports	1,961	3,084

These figures represent an 8 per cent decline in exports and a 36 per cent decline in imports.

The trade by agreement and non-agreement countries for the years 1934 and 1935, substantially a pre-agreement period, in comparison with the latest two agreement years, was as follows:

	Comparison of 1937-38 with 1934-35 (Millions of dollars)					
	1934 and 1935 average value	1937 and 1938 average value	Change			
			Value	Per cent		
<i>U. S. Exports, Including Re-exports</i>						
Total, all trade-agreement countries	759.8	1,224.8	+	456.0	+	61.2
Total, all non-agreement countries	1,448.0	1,996.8	+	548.8	+	37.9
Total, all countries	2,207.8	3,221.6	+	1,013.8	+	45.9
<i>U. S. General Imports</i>						
Total, all trade-agreement countries	793.9	1,073.6	+	279.7	+	35.2
Total, all non-agreement countries	1,057.4	1,448.5	+	391.1	+	37.0
Total, all countries	1,851.3	2,522.1	+	670.8	+	36.2

As indicated above, total exports and imports declined in 1937. However, exports to the agreement countries declined slightly less proportionately than exports to non-agreement countries (6.8 and 8.1 per cent, respectively). The decline in imports from agreement countries was considerably less than from non-agreement countries (28.9 per cent as compared with 41.6 per cent).

Personal

Mr. William A. Fowler, Assistant Chief of Trade

Agreements Division, and *Mr. James C. Sappington*, 3rd, of the Division, returned on February 7 from a trip to Buenos Aires and Montevideo, where they went to study trade and exchange problems.

Mr. Charles F. Darlington, Jr., Assistant Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements, resigned on February 1 to take the position of Foreign Exchange Manager of the General Motors Overseas Corporation.

Mr. Robert M. Carr is on temporary leave at Geneva, where he is employed by the International Labor Organization to make a special study on

labor in relation to international trade.

Mr. Mark Catudal is on temporary leave in Lawrence, Kansas, where he is continuing the study of law.

Mr. Laurence de Rycke has been detailed to the San Francisco Fair.

Mr. George P. West, of San Francisco, California, is a new member of the staff of the Trade Agreements Division.

EDWARD I. MULLINS



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EDITORS' COLUMN

With this issue the JOURNAL says farewell to George Butler and Paul Alling, at the same time welcoming to the editorial board two new members—Edward Page, Jr., of the European Division, and Leo D. Sturgeon, of the Far Eastern Division. The board now consists of one member from each of the four geographic Divisions, one from Co and one from CI.

The resignation of its two senior editors will result in a loss to the JOURNAL no less serious on the score of their own contributions to its pages than on the score of the always wise and sympathetic cooperation they have so ungrudgingly accorded to fellow editors and contributors alike. Their places, both in our respect and our affections, cannot soon be filled.



P. H. Alling



G. H. Butler

George Butler has served as chairman since the issue of January, 1937. In the minutiae of editorial procedure he has contributed hard work, inexhaustible tact and sound organization. In policy he has striven to obtain articles of current interest to the Service and to increase the usefulness of the JOURNAL as a medium of free expression of opinion. As a result, the LETTER Section has been encouraged and PRESS COMMENTS expanded. It has been definitely demonstrated in the JOURNAL's experience that contributions from the Field are largely the result of personal relationships between officers in the Department and their friends abroad. Effective development of the news-collecting system has been characteristic of George's enterprise. Indeed, his fellow editors will miss his practiced hand in every phase of the JOURNAL's activities. No less will he be missed by his colleagues in the Department when he leaves for the field in June.

The longest record of service of a JOURNAL

(Continued on page 174)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

The Secretary spent a busy month following his return from the Pan American Conference at Lima on January 9, and received a number of prominent Government and non-Government figures in his office in the Department. With Mrs. Hull he attended the dinner at the White House on January 19 honoring Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes. On January 25 he made public that the Iranian Legation had been reopened and that on the same morning he had received Dr. Ali Akbar Daftary, the new Iranian Charge d'Affaires, who was presented by Wallace Murray, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. The Secretary remarked that the resumption of relations came about largely as a result of the recent visit made by Mr. Murray to Iran as part of a tour through the Near East.

On January 25 Mrs. Hull held an "at home" in the Carlton Hotel which was attended by a large number of persons from the Department. On January 27 Secretary Hull spoke extemporaneously at a luncheon meeting of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce and on February 1 he presided at a meeting of the governing board of the Pan American Union.

On February 9 and 10 the Secretary and Mrs. Hull were hosts at their annual dinners at the Carlton Hotel honoring the diplomatic corps. On February 12 the Secretary delivered an address on the subject of foreign relations over a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Com-

pany. The program was announced as the second in a series of 12 to stimulate interest in the \$3,000,000 National Government exhibit at the New York World's Fair this year. In this connection it was noted that Representative Merritt, of New York, introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives on January 31 to authorize appropriation of an additional sum of \$1,046,000 for Federal participation in the Fair.

The Secretary, Undersecretary Welles, an aide to the President, Mr. Ellis Briggs, Acting Chief of the Division of the American Republics, and Mr. Stanley Woodward, Assistant Chief of the Division of Protocol, extended a formal welcome at Union Station on February 9 to Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, upon his arrival for an official visit in Washington. He was met at New York City earlier in the day by Mr. George T. Sumnerlin, Chief of the Division of Protocol, who accompanied him to Washington.

The Secretary was host at a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel in honor of Dr. Aranha on February 11. On February 12 the Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles were hosts at a dinner for Dr. Aranha at their estate in Oxon Hill, Maryland. On February 13 President Roosevelt tendered a luncheon to Dr. Aranha at the White House, and on the same evening Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was host at a dinner for him.

Under Secretary Welles

The Under Secretary delivered an address on



the subject, "Some Aspects of Our Foreign Relations," at the annual meeting of the New York Bar Association at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City on January 27.

Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre, following the oral examinations held by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, of which he is a member, delivered an address at the annual banquet of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina at Charleston on January 27. His subject was "Foreign Trade Policies and the Cotton Planter." Mr. and Mrs. Sayre then proceeded to St. Simon's Island, Georgia, for a brief holiday, returning to Washington on February 5.

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle, who is on a four-month leave of absence while continuing to serve as a professor at Columbia University, visited the Department on February 2 and conferred with Secretary Hull. On the same evening the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Berle were dinner guests at the White House.

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson

The Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson were in Washington from their arrival on January 18 until January 31. The Ambassador was the subject of considerable attention from the press, which featured his visit in spot news and Sunday magazine articles. The Division of Current Information arranged a press interview in which he spoke at length of the situation in the Orient. On January 19 the Ambassador and Mrs. Johnson attended the annual dinner at the White House honoring the Supreme Court. On January 31 he made an off-the-record talk on the Far Eastern situation at a meeting of the Overseas Writers at the Willard Hotel.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Johnson visited New York City from February 1 to 7, being the guests of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, widow of the former Ambassador to Mexico, during a part of this time at her home in Englewood, New Jersey. The Ambassador while in New York was the guest of honor at various functions, including meetings of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of New York, the China Society, and the China Institute, and a dinner tendered by the Chinese Consul General.

They returned to Washington on February 7, and on the following day the Ambassador spoke on world events to the members of the University Club. The Ambassador and Mrs. Johnson planned to leave for their home in Cody, Wyoming, about February 17.

Ambassador Spruille Braden

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Colombia, Mr. Spruille Braden, accompanied by Mrs. Braden, sailed from New York City on January 27 on the S.S. *Santa Lucia* en route via Panama for their post at Bogota, where they arrived on February 6.

Ambassador Norman Armour

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, journeyed from his post in Santiago to Washington by airplane, arriving in this city on February 6. On the same evening he made a radio talk under the auspices of the American Red Cross over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company with regard to the devastation and suffering wrought in Chile by the earthquake which occurred there on January 24. He referred to the appeal made by President Roosevelt on behalf of the earthquake sufferers and urged that the nation respond generously to this plea. He spoke of the fact that two American Army planes, bearing medical supplies contributed by the Red Cross, had been flown from the Canal Zone to Chile and that he made an extensive tour of the stricken districts by air in one of these planes. The Ambassador planned to leave Washington about February 18 to return to Santiago by plane, an air journey of four days.

Ambassador Jefferson Caffery

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, accompanied by Mrs. Caffery, returned to Washington on February 8 after a trip of approximately two weeks during which he visited Chicago, his home in Louisiana, and Asheville, North Carolina. He planned to remain in Washington possibly until early March before returning to his post.

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, returned to Washington on February 8 from a vacation at Palm Beach, Florida. On the following day he made a number of calls in the Department, including a call on Secretary Hull, and lunched at the White House with President Roosevelt. White House correspondents quoted the Ambassador as stating that he had cut his vacation short to sail on February 10 from New York City on the S.S. *Queen Mary* in order that he could be with his children in London in the absence of Mrs. Kennedy, who planned to begin a Mediterranean holiday on February 13. His departure necessitated his cancellation of an appearance as guest of honor at a luncheon scheduled by the American Merchant Marine Institute in New York City on February 18.



Minister Robert G. Caldwell

The *New York Times* of February 12 published a news item from Cambridge, Massachusetts, stating that the Minister to Bolivia, Dr. Robert G. Caldwell, had been appointed Dean of Humanities at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and would take office in September. It stated that Dr. Caldwell, assisted by a faculty committee, would have charge of the Departments of English, History and Modern Languages, as well as certain aspects of economics and social science.

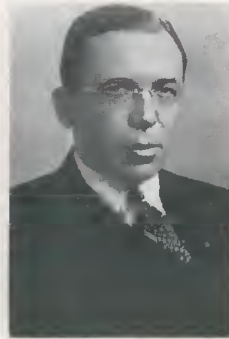
President Compton, of the institution, in announcing the appointment, was quoted as stating: "Dr. Caldwell will bring to Technology qualities of leadership and the advantages of broad educational experience which admirably fit him for advancing the institute's program of training scientists, engineers and architects capable of contributing to the solution of human problems in a changing social order."

Minister William Dawson

The Minister to Uruguay, Mr. William Dawson, acted as chairman of the American delegation which participated in the Pan American Sanitary Aviation Conference which convened at Montevideo on February 2. The meeting was held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference held at Lima, Peru, in September, 1937. Vice Consul Clifton P. English, of Buenos Aires, acted as technical assistant, and Vice Consul Shiras Morris, Jr., of Montevideo, acted as secretary of the delegation.



R. G. Caldwell



John C. Wiley

Minister John C. Wiley

The Minister to Latvia and Estonia, Mr. John C. Wiley, arrived in New York City on February 8 on the S.S. *Washington* on his first home leave since attaining the rank of Minister.

Minister Fay Allen Des Portes

The Minister to Guatemala, Mr. Fay Allen Des Portes, spent the greater part of January at his home in Winnsboro, South Carolina. He addressed the Winnsboro alumni association of Clemson College on January 30 and on February 1 he addressed the General Assembly of South Carolina at the Capitol in Columbia. His son, Fay Allen Des Portes, Jr., is a member of the graduating class of the University of South Carolina in that city. He returned to Washington on February 5 and spent several days before his scheduled departure from New York City on February 11 on the S.S. *Antigua* for his post.

Minister R. Henry Norweb

The Minister to the Dominican Republic, Mr. R. Henry Norweb, accompanied by Mrs. Norweb, sailed from New York City on February 2 on the S.S. *Borinquen* for their post at the conclusion of leave. They arrived in Ciudad Trujillo February 7.

Minister Arthur Bliss Lane

The Minister to Yugoslavia, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, was received by President Roosevelt at the White House on January 20. On January 22 the Minister and Mrs. Lane were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Minister of Yugoslavia and Mme. Fotitch, at which the Undersecretary



R. A. Hare

Miss Clarkson, who presides with tact and efficiency in the outer office of Mr. Welles.

(Continued on page 158)



News from the Field

HONG KONG

Mrs. Willys R. Peck is expected to arrive in Hong Kong on the *President Taft* on February 17th, en route to Hanoi, where it is understood she will temporarily reside.

Consul Robert S. Ward of Foochow arrived in Hong Kong on January 12th and is departing on the *President Harrison* on January 20th for Europe and home, on leave. He expects to return to his post via San Francisco, on or about April 20th, motoring from Washington to San Francisco.

Consul Robert Y. Jarvis of Hankow recently returned from home leave via Hong Kong. He is returning to his post in Hankow, via Shanghai, and departed from Hong Kong on the S.S. *Nellore* about the fourth of January.

Vice Consul W. Leonard Parker of Canton has been assigned to Rangoon and is passing through the colony on January 20th en route to his new post.

Consul Karl deG. MacVitty passed through the colony, having arrived on the *President Taft* on December 27th, en route to his new post at Amoy.

Mrs. Samuel J. Fletcher and Mrs. Robert Y. Jarvis are residing at the Peninsular Hotel and are anxiously awaiting permission to return to their respective husbands in Canton and Hankow. However, they are not very cheerful about the possibilities, as they appear to be rather remote.

Consul Howard Donovan has been assigned to Bombay, while Consul John H. Bruins, now at Prague, is to succeed him. Mr. and Mrs. Donovan plan to sail on the S.S. *President Coolidge* from Hong Kong on or about July 29th for leave at home before proceeding to their new post. They will be very much missed in this colony where they have made many friends during their three years' stay.

Consul Clayson W. Aldridge accompanied by Mrs. Aldridge passed through on their way to Manila, where Consul Aldridge is temporarily detailed during Vice Consul Merrill's absence on leave at home. Vice Consul Rowe also passed through the colony on December 31st to relieve Consul Ward at Foochow during the latter's home leave.

ROBERT C. COUDRAY.



C. Brandt, Arosa, Switzerland

The Consul General at Zurich, Mr. A. C. Frost, has sent the *Journal* this attractive photograph.



The American Consulate General at Keijo.

SHANGHAI

The accompanying photograph of the compound of the Consulate General at Keijo, Chosen (Korea), was sent to me by U. Alexis Johnson.

According to Mr. Johnson, this photograph shows the office and front of the Consul General's residence, the Vice Consul's residence not being clearly visible in the picture. This compound has a most interesting history having been the home of a Korean nobleman, Prince Min, who sold it in 1883

to the first United States Minister to Korea, General Lucius H. Foote. The buildings are all pure Korean architecture and although there have been many repairs and additions made to the original building, it is believed that the Consul General's residence is at least two hundred years old. The enclosed photograph was recently taken and gives a much better view of the compound than the picture published in the *Photographic Register*.

HORACE H. SMITH.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

ELIHU ROOT. 2 volumes. By Philip C. Jessup. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. 1938. Pp. xi, 563; vii, 586. \$7.50.

Philip Jessup has written a biography which is of Pulitzer stature and which will undoubtedly rank with Dennett's "John Hay" and Pringle's "Roosevelt." Mr. Jessup's choice as the biographer of Elihu Root was a most happy one. Like Root he is an international lawyer (although Root would be the first to point out that of the two Jessup is the greater scholar); both grew up in Oneida County, New York; both were alumni of Hamilton College. Moreover, as an intimate of the Roots, Jessup had the invaluable opportunity of living over Root's life with his subject and all the members of his family. He also accompanied Root in 1929 on his last international mission and saw him in action when he worked with the jurists of the League of Nations on the protocol which was to facilitate the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In his preface, Mr. Jessup quotes the following characteristic letter from Mr. Root:

"My dear Philip:

"You may say to your publisher that if any sort of a book about me is to be written after my death you are my choice to be the writer of it, and my family, whom you know so well, will help you all they can.

"With kind regards,

"Faithfully yours,

"ELIHU ROOT."

Space forbids anything but a bird's eye view of this detailed account of a busy life, full of varied interests and experiences, which covered a span of ninety-two years—a life which began seven years before Commodore Perry's famous trip to Japan and ended at a time when the Far East was seething with unrest.

Elihu Root was born in 1845 in Clinton, New York, and was graduated in 1864 from Hamilton College, where his father, "Cube" Root, was a professor of mathematics, and from the Law School of New York University in 1867, where he worked his way through by teaching American history at Miss Green's fashionable school for girls. He became one of the famous members of the New York bar—his clients being mostly large corporations in the days of the "robber

barons." From 1883 to 1885 he served as district attorney. In 1899 he accepted President McKinley's offer of the secretaryship of war, which he held until 1904, when he resigned. After a short interim when he returned to the practice of law—which was reported to bring him a yearly income of \$200,000—he succeeded John Hay as Secretary of State (1905-1909) in the Roosevelt administration. Commenting on this appointment, President Roosevelt wrote to Senator Beveridge:

"I wished Root as Secretary of State partly because I am extremely fond of him and prize his companionship as well as his advice, but primarily because I think that in all the country he is the best man for the position and that no minister of foreign affairs in any other country at this moment in any way compares with him."

From 1909 to 1915 he was Senator from New York. Subsequently he served his country on an official mission to Russia in 1917, as delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1922, and finally on a mission to Geneva in 1929 to which reference has already been made. He died in 1937 and was buried in his beloved alma mater near that "plain old house in the Oneida hills, overlooking the valley of the Mohawk, where truth and honor dwelt."

In his capacity as Secretary of War, Root was chiefly responsible for establishing order out of chaos resulting from the aftermath of the Spanish-American War. He devoted much time and thought to the establishment of civil governments both in Cuba and the Philippines. He wrestled with the problem of perfecting our military arms. To this end he created the General Staff, according to Newton D. Baker, "the outstanding contribution made by any Secretary of War from the beginning of history." A joint army and navy board was set up in 1903. Root moreover secured an appropriation from Congress to build the building which now houses the War College.

Root's most notable contribution as Secretary of State was undoubtedly his never-ending efforts to improve our relations with our neighbors to the South.

"The South Americans now hate us," he wrote to Senator Ben Tillman on December 13th, 1905,

(Continued on page 152)



"THE ARAB AWAKENING," by George Antonius, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1939. \$3.00.

This, the first serious contribution in English to a knowledge of the modern Arab National Movement, is a magnificent achievement in research and in the brilliance of its presentation. Its appearance establishes the author, at once, securely in the front rank of Near Eastern authorities.

Mr. Antonius has enjoyed almost unrivalled advantages as the historian of the colorful movement he chronicles. Born in Syria and educated in an English school at Alexandria, he finished Cambridge University in time to enter the British service in Egypt during the war. Following the war's close he served for ten years with distinction in the Palestine Government. There he touched shoulders with the great English and Arab figures of the Near East: Feisal, Lawrence, Samuel, Storrs ("the great man among us" in Lawrence's words), Clayton ("the perfect leader," descendant of the distinguished Virginia family of that name whose ancestor returned to England in 1776), al-Masri (wed to a Vassar graduate), Abdullah, Auda, Azzam, Shakir, and others, until his acquaintances and friendships included almost every personage of note in the Arab world. Since 1930 the author has been the representative in the Near East of the Institute of Current World Affairs, endowed by the Honorable Charles R. Crane.

The importance of the Arab contribution to world civilization has had inadequate recognition generally from the West. The Arab Empire of the Middle Ages ranks with the empires of the Romans, the Mongols and the British among the great political organizations of the world. Its inherent strength is evidenced by the ineffaceable impression it left upon Spain, the entire North African Coast and the whole of the Near and Middle East. The Arab University of Al Azhar in Cairo celebrates shortly its millenary, the oldest university in the world. Throughout the Dark Ages in Europe it was Arab culture which kept alight the torch of learning handed on by Greece and Rome when Europe had suffered it to be gutted with neglect.

In the 16th century the Arab peoples fell under Turkish rule. In the 19th century the Arab speaking peoples of Algeria, Tunisia and Libya were separated from Turkey, while those of Egypt were lost to the Ottoman Empire in 1914. Of the Arab world there remained within the Turkish Empire at the close of 1914, therefore, only Syria (including Palestine), Mesopotamia (Iraq), and the Arabian Peninsula, all inhabited by indigenous Arabs. It is with these particular parts of the Arab world and of the struggles of those peoples toward emancipation that this present work deals.

The story of the rise of the Arab Movement begins in Syria in 1847 with the foundation in Beirut of a literary society under American patronage. American and French missionary enterprise in Syria are identified as "the foster-parents of the Arab resurrection." The first organized effort in the national movement, however, is dated by the author as 1875, with the organization in that year of the first of the secret revolutionary societies which contributed so much to an Arab awakening and the Arab Revolt of 1915. The organizers were former students of the Syrian-Protestant College (now the American University of Beirut), one of whom later became the author's father-in-law, Dr. Ninr Pasha, now the distinguished editor of *Al Mokattam*, one of the oldest Arab newspapers.

Of the great figures who move across the pages of this notable book, some of whom are still familiar figures in Cairo, Baghdad, Jerusalem, and Beirut (including the courtly incorruptible Emir Adel Arslan, the sturdy Aziz al-Masri, now Inspector General of the Egyptian Army), none exerted a more powerful influence on the currents of Near Eastern thought than Jamuluddin al-Afghani. The reviewer regrets that the influence of that remarkable man, the spiritual father of the Persian, Turkish and Egyptian revolutions of the 19th century, has not been analyzed in more detail by Mr. Antonius. No adequate appraisal exists in English, apart from the incomplete accounts to be found in Browne's *Persian Revolution* and the *Encyclopedia of Islam*, of Jamuluddin's contribution to the political and social forces which he inspired in the Near East. He was above all, however, a Pan-Islamist rather than a Pan-Arabist, and his influence was exerted more directly upon countries lying outside the particular scope of the author's work. Yet, while Pan-Islamism is no longer the force to be reckoned with that it was before the decline of formal religion in East and West alike, its development greatly influenced that of Pan-Arabism.

Aside from the merit of Mr. Antonius' work as the first definitive account of the origins of the Arab Movement, it is outstanding also as the first account in English, from the Arab viewpoint, of the Arab Revolt, whose history has been best made known to the English speaking world through T. E. Lawrence. Here is also the first account, with any pretention to completeness, of the war-time pledges made by the British to the Arabs. The entire McMahon correspondence is published in full in English for the first time and along with it two war-time communications from the British Government to the Arabs, reiterating British assurances of Arab freedom, never previously published.

(Continued on page 157)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 3, 1938:

Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, American Consul General at Munich, Germany, will retire from the Foreign Service effective March 31, 1939.

Stephen C. Brown of Herndon, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, China.

Robert M. Taylor of Seattle, Washington, American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

Troy L. Perkins of Lexington, Kentucky, American Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

The assignment of James Espy of Cincinnati, Ohio, as American Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, China, has been cancelled. He has now been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

In the non-career service:

The appointment of Courtland Christiani of Washington, D. C., as American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, has been cancelled. Mr. Christiani will remain at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Duncan M. White of Louisburg, North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

The appointment of Edwin J. King of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, as American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been cancelled. Mr. King will remain at Dublin, Ireland.

Granville Oury-Jackson of Michigan, American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

Eugene H. Johnson of Black River Fall, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. He will pro-

ceed upon the closing of the office at Sydney about the end of December, 1938.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 22, 1938:

Leslie E. Reed of St. Paul, Minnesota, First Secretary of the American Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been assigned American Consul General and First Secretary of the American Legation at Athens, Greece. Mr. Reed will serve in dual capacity.

W. Leonard Parker of Syracuse, New York, American Vice Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

George R. Hukill of Middletown, Delaware, American Consul at Torreón, Mexico, has been assigned American Consul at Habana, Cuba.

John M. Allison of Lincoln, Nebraska, American Consul at Tsinan, China, has been assigned American Consul at Osaka, Japan.

Christian T. Steger of Richmond, Virginia, American Consul at Beirut, Syria, has been assigned American Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Thomas S. Horn of St. Louis, Missouri, American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, has been assigned American Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Cecil W. Gray of Bristol, Tennessee, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

William L. Peck of Washington, Connecticut, Second Secretary and Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned American Consul at Naples, Italy.

Edmund J. Dorsz of Detroit, Michigan, American Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been assigned American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

Allen Haden of Memphis, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.





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Gregor C. Merrill of Berkeley, California, American Vice Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

Frederick M. Ryder of Connecticut, retired American Foreign Service Officer, died at San Diego, California, on January 5, 1939.

In the non-career Service:

Lester Sockwell of Texas, American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

Robert M. Newcomb of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, who had recently been appointed American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, died on December 15, 1938, prior to his departure from Victoria.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 6, 1939:

Harold Shantz of New York, American Consul General and First Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, has been assigned American Consul General and First Secretary of Legation at Helsinki, Finland.

Horace Remillard of Roxbury, Massachusetts, American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been assigned American Consul at Nice, France.

Benjamin Reath Riggs of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Consul and First Secretary of Legation at Helsinki, Finland, has been assigned American Consul at Port Said, Egypt.

Frederik van den Arend of Fairview, North Carolina, American Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned American Consul at Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Paul C. Squire of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul at Nice, France, has been assigned American Consul at Venice, Italy.

Howard Donovan of Windsor, Illinois, American Consul at Hong Kong, has been assigned American Consul at Bombay, India.

John H. Bruins of Montrose, New York, American Consul at Praha, Czechoslovakia, has been assigned American Consul at Hong Kong.

Knowlton V. Hicks of New York City, New York, American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Arnold Van Benschoten of Providence, Rhode Island, American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective upon the expiration of his home leave.

In the non-career Service:

Lindsay P. Riley of Morristown, Tennessee, American Clerk at Glasgow, Scotland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Glasgow.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Thomas L. Hughes, formerly Commercial Attaché at Brussels, arrived in the States on the S.S. *Washington* on January 6, to assume the duties of Chief of the Foreign Commerce Service.

Douglas P. Miller, Commercial Attaché, Berlin, returned to Washington the latter part of December for an indefinite stay. Mr. Robert M. Stephenson is Acting Commercial Attaché in Berlin.

Charles O. Thompson, Assistant Trade Commissioner, sailed from Los Angeles early in January for his post at Singapore.

Commercial Attaché Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., from Stockholm, Assistant Commercial Attaché Charles H. Ducote, from Habana, and Assistant Trade Commissioner F. Lestrade Brown, from Paris, are on their triennial trip to the United States.

Trade Commissioner Don C. Bliss has been transferred to Calcutta to take charge of our office there, relieving Basil D. Dahl, who is being transferred to Batavia to head up that office.

Assistant Commercial Attaché Donald W. Smith, formerly Trade Commissioner at Batavia and recently in Washington, has left for his new post at Tokyo.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Hungerford B. Howard has left the United States to return to his post at Shanghai.

Mr. William Witman II has been promoted from Clerk to Commercial Attaché to the post of Assistant Trade Commissioner at Caracas.

BOOKSHELF—ELIHU ROOT

(Continued from page 148)

"largely because they think we despise them and try to bully them. I really like them and intend



to show it. I think their friendship is really important to the United States, and that the best way to secure it is by treating them like gentlemen. If you want to make a man your friend, it does not pay to treat him like a yellow dog."

In 1906 he made a grand tour of South America, attending the Third Pan American Conference in Rio de Janeiro and visiting most of the American Republics on his way to and from Brazil. Root in this instance blazed a trail. As pointed out by Jessup, inspired by Root's example and the success of his mission, Taft sent Knox on a trip through the Caribbean: Secretary Hughes was the chairman of the delegation to the Sixth Pan American Conference at Habana in 1928, and President Coolidge in person attended the opening session. As President-elect, Hoover also made a grand tour of South America; President Franklin D. Roosevelt went to Buenos Aires and Secretary Hull makes it a practice to attend personally all Pan American Conferences.

Another problem which confronts us today, an adequate merchant marine service between the United States and South America, was a matter of concern to Root. Speaking before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in Kansas City in 1906, Root pointed out that "Not one American steamship runs to any Soluth American port beyond the Carribbean." Moreover, out of 3,479 foreign vessels which had entered the port of Rio in a year, there were under the flag of the United States only seven sailing vessels, two of which entered in distress.

Another case where "Root merely sowed the seed" was his contention that the United States had no substantial claim to the Isle of Pines. Incidentally, the treaty which was then pending before the Senate to acknowledge the sovereignty of Cuba over the Isle of Pines was not ratified until 1925. The author's summation of Root's policy with regard to South America strikes a familiar note:

"Whatever the objective, the creation of friendly relations with the Latin Americans is a highly important aspect of the foreign policy of the United States. Particularly in the area immediately adjacent to the Panama Canal, Root appreciated the fact that the United States would benefit more from having a group of friendly neighbors than from having a group of sullen dependencies. He began his Cabinet career in the full flush of imperialism which McKinley brought in cvitably with the acquisition of our insular possessions after the close of the Spanish War. He was Secretary of State under a President devoted to the 'big stick' policy. If a Taft or a Knox had been in the State Department

under Roosevelt after Hay's death, the trend of our policy would probably have been quite different."

The author concludes this chapter of Root's activities as Secretary of State with the following comments:

"Root's policy of the soft hand depended very much on the personal factor in diplomacy and when he left the State Department, there was little hope of forwarding that policy under Taft and Knox. With the advent of the Taft administration, 'dollar diplomacy,' supported by armed force and aggressive interference, totally reversed the trend of Root's policy and started a chain of interferences and interventions, notably in Nicaragua, which prevented the Root policy from bearing fruit. . . . It was not until Henry L. Stimson became Secretary of State and took his cue from his old employer, friend and benefactor that the friendly policy was reestablished, to be further developed by Cordell Hull under Franklin Roosevelt's policy of 'The Good Neighbor'—an old phrase which Root also had used regarding San Domingo in 1907."

Chapter XXXI, "*The organization is defective,*" is of particular interest to Foreign Service Officers. "As a whole, the American diplomatic and consular service was a poor instrument when Root entered the State Department in 1905." Appointments to the consular service were based on two considerations—either to reward political service or to get rid of a competitor who was making trouble. Jessup illustrates the prevailing attitude toward consular appointments by a letter which Root received from a friend in Buffalo:

"If there are any nice berths like the Consulate at Bordeaux, France, or at Buenos Ayres lying around loose, I might make an application for one. I need a rest for a while."

At the time that Root entered the State Department in 1905, thirteen consular clerks were the only permanent members of either the consular or diplomatic service. As an example of Root's mastery of even unimportant detail—and his sense of humor—the author cites the following incident concerning a proposal that a uniform should be adopted for our diplomatic representatives abroad:

". . . . When Knox took over the State Department, he found in a drawer of Root's desk a dossier on this subject; there was an elaborate scheme for silk stockings and satin knee breeches, a silk coat with a red satin sash and lace frills. The proposal was annotated in Root's handwriting with an additional item: 'The only suggestion I would make for the improve-



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ment of this costume is that a sprig of mistletoe be embroidered on the coat tails."

Root was responsible for the reorganization of the consular service, for taking the service out of politics and organizing it on modern lines as a permanent career.

Of interest to international lawyers is Root's connection with the North Atlantic fisheries controversy with Great Britain. As in all his other endeavors, he applied to this problem the same concentration of thought and effort to which so much of his success in the field of law and statesmanship is undoubtedly due. A good example of his complete absorption in the problem at hand is related by Mr. Jessup in recounting the early married days of Root:

"At times for days on end Mrs. Root would see him only at breakfast and dinner and Mr. Root would utter scarcely a word, his mind wrapped in legal details, thinking, planning, leaving the dinner table to work in his study far into the night. At such times he hardly seemed conscious that his wife was present."

In the North Atlantic fisheries case, which he first encountered when he assumed the secretaryship of state, he took a vacation to Newfoundland "with the idea that there was no other way in which he could get a thorough understanding of the real problem." The author cites the following incident to show the results of Root's mastery of new questions which confronted him:

". . . There is a story that when James Bryce came to Washington as British Ambassador, his first official call on Secretary Root at the State Department was to present a detailed argument prepared in Downing Street on the subject of the fisheries. He was ushered in to the Secretary's office and started to draw from his pocket the note which he was to read. 'Just one moment, Mr. Ambassador,' Root said; 'if I understand correctly the position of the British Government, it is somewhat as follows.' Then, pacing back and forth across the room, he proceeded to expound an argument which Bryce realized was so much better than that which his Government had framed that he knew he could never present their note. He started to speak as Root finished, but again Root interrupted: 'Now, Mr. Ambassador, the American Government's answer to these contentions is as follows;' and again pacing back and forth, Root proceeded to demolish one by one the British arguments which he had so elaborately constructed. . . ."

The North Atlantic fisheries case was eventually referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at



The Hague and in 1909, at President Taft's request, Root acted as senior counsel in the arbitration.

The older reader will experience a certain nostalgia for those—in retrospect—simpler days following the Spanish-American War when we played at empire, the days of “manifest destiny” and “the big stick.” We took ourselves seriously, as children playing soldiers in a nursery do—it was all a “bully” game, not terribly dangerous but definitely thrilling—while the European gallery looked on, experiencing probably somewhat the same feelings that continental adults feel when watching the behavior, or lack thereof, of American children in some fashionable resort hotel.

In all this excitement, Root kept a cool head, a much cooler one, be it noted, than he did during the World War. He did not become unduly excited over the attacks of the Democratic opposition against alleged atrocities in the Philippines, although at a later date he was to take as Bible truth Lord Bryce's report on atrocities in Belgium. To those who urged that we annex Cuba and later Haiti, he opposed a rigidly correct attitude. For although Root had been counsel for Tweed and for some of the “robber barons,” he always acted scrupulously within the law and in his conduct of public affairs he generally adhered to principles of justice and equity. At a later date, especially during the World War days, his judgment was more colored by emotionalism, but this was probably to be expected since, as the author puts it so well, the war spirit “is the most effective instrument for elevating the emotions above the intellect.” It is interesting to note in this connection that Root's anti-German feeling dated back to the days of the Platt Amendment, of which he was the real author. Writing to Mr. Jessup on December 20, 1934, Mr. Root said: “You can not understand the Platt Amendment unless you know something about the character of Kaiser Wilhelm the Second.” With Root's passionate partisanship on behalf of the Allies, Mr. Jessup, usually a most tolerant and understanding critic, has somewhat less patience. But as Mr. Jessup himself points out, he also lived actively through these war days and he, therefore, cannot escape his own personal convictions which, of course, was not the case with the earlier part of Root's life—a saga which the author had lived in retrospect for many years with the hero himself, the members of his family, and his familiars.

Mr. Jessup does not attempt to estimate the exact place of Elihu Root in the history of the United States and his few concluding paragraphs contain mostly refutations of certain popular misconceptions—as the author sees it—of Mr. Root's character. The author considers that the general im-

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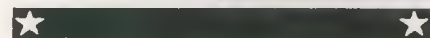
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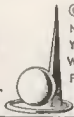
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pression that Elihu Root was "the inhumanly cold personification of sheer intellect" was false when one knew his relations with his family and the devotion of the many men and women who were among his friends. The reader leaves this book with the feeling that he has actually been living with Mr. Root, an impression undoubtedly caused by the excellent method pursued by the author in preparing this biography. For several years before Mr. Root's death, Mr. Jessup had been talking over this work not only with Mr. Root and the members of his family but also with all the main characters to whom Mr. Jessup was able to have access. The result is a living image of the subject who, be it remembered, only died one year before the completion of his biography.

Root brought to the conduct of public affairs great lucidity, unusual order, and, considering his antecedents, a notable quality of liberalism. His innovations in the War Department, his desire to maintain Cuba free and independent, his mission to Russia when the provisional Government had come into power, his desire to see the United States enter the League of Nations and his final mission to Geneva on behalf of the United States' membership in the World Court, are all proofs of the foregoing. And yet in spite of all this, the reader is left definitely with a feeling that he lacked the singleness of purpose, the idealistic fervor of a Wilson who finally staked his all for a better world organization, as well as the warm and colorful personality of a Theodore Roosevelt, who appealed so strongly to the imaginations of his countrymen. Root the great lawyer was more interested in a legal ideal, a universal court to which all nations would submit their cases, a cause which undoubtedly is appealing to lawyers but which is not likely to sway the masses. He was no pacifist. After the declaration of a state of war on April 6, 1917, he told a friend: "We're in it, thank God, we're in it."

Mr. Root will be remembered as one of the useful artisans in building up a more orderly world but his name will not cause men to thrill as they do in the case of leaders perhaps less orderly but more imaginative, possibly less intelligent but undoubtedly more appealing.

Mr. Jessup has written an extraordinarily good biography of a man whose career should be of particular interest to Foreign Service Officers, who will find in it not only much enjoyable and profitable reading but also much material which has an important bearing on some of the most pressing problems now confronting the United States in its relations with the other peoples of the world.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.



BOOKSHELF—
ARAB AWAKENING

(Continued from page 149)

The author's scholarly review of British commitments during the war concerning Arab territories has passed somewhat sketchily over the Anglo-Franco-Russian understanding of March, 1915, on Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. In that accord, effected by a memorandum dated March 4, 1915, handed by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French and British ambassadors, "the rights of England and France in Asiatic Turkey to be defined by special agreement between France and England and Russia are recognized." The Sykes-Picot Agreement of April-May, 1916, was the formal implementation of that earlier accord. Mr. Antonius terms the Sykes-Picot Agreement "the first" of British commitments running counter to the British pledge to King Hussein in 1915. But he fails, it is believed, to make sufficiently plain that the genesis of the Sykes-Picot Agreement antedated by some seven months the British undertaking of October 24, 1916, to Hussein.

It is significant that where Mr. Antonius, in his account of the Arab Revolt, goes to English sources for his material, he relies upon the British *Official History of the War* rather than upon Lawrence's classic work on the subject. The explanation is suggested in the author's comment that the "errors of fact and interpretation in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* show how far he (Lawrence) still was, after two years of close association with the Arabs, from a correct interpretation of the genesis of the Revolt." Elsewhere Mr. Antonius remarks:

"The day may come when some qualified historian will give the world a critical edition of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* which shall take into account the all-important Arab sources and bring Lawrence's work into truer perspective. An analysis of the book will not suffice, but it is an indispensable preliminary. There are errors and misfits in it, which cannot be disposed of as mere lapses or defects of knowledge or memory and which point rather to some constant psychological peculiarities. It seems as though Lawrence, with his aptitude to see life as a succession of images, had felt the need to connect and rationalize his experiences into a pattern; and, in doing so, had allowed sensations to impinge upon facts and predilections to color both. This hankering after a pattern seems to have been a dominant trait and one which governed his vision more masterfully in thought than in action, and perhaps most masterfully of all when the time came for him to narrow his experiences



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in a form dictated by his craving for literary creativeness."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Antonius himself will undertake this task, which he here suggests. The author has collected already much of the material for such an undertaking, having obtained at first hand from many of Lawrence's Arab companions the history of the Revolt and their respective parts in it.

If there is one fault to be found with this book, indispensable to a knowledge of the Near East, it is in its all too great compression of material.

There are sentences which merit expansion into paragraphs and paragraphs into pages. Such, for example, is the reference to the chain of pacts and treaties which now bind the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to its neighbors in the Yaman, Iraq and Egypt, the first step toward an Arab federation, as the author recognizes. At times the pungent brevity of the references tells more than any amount of words, as, for instance, the remark that "Storrs had some knowledge of Arabic and a talent for making a little go a long way." Those who know Storrs can best appreciate the pithiness of this observation.

It is not often that a great subject finds an historian with the talents and qualifications meet for its recording. The Arab Movement, of which more and more will be heard on the stage of history, has at length found in Mr. Antonius an unexcelled interpreter.

RIVES CHILDS.

THE RAMPARTS WE WATCH, by George Fielding Eliot. Pp. 370. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1938. \$3.00.

The average citizen, but particularly the Government official who is in close touch with international affairs, may profitably read this volume from the pen of one who is considered an expert on military affairs. We have become accustomed to demands for ever greater armed force. Major Eliot presents a plan for the adequate defense of this nation without the requirement of vast armies and great fleets. There are many who question his conclusions but he has written only after thorough study.

Of special interest to the Foreign Service is his recommendation that a National Defense College be established for the study of coordinated military planning and that the State Department contribute to the faculty and the student body. This would be a long step toward complete cooperation between the various services interested in the for-

mulation and execution of our foreign policy. Whether the same results could be achieved through existing institutions remains a question still to be answered.

It is a pity the author has deemed it necessary to discuss the details of higher policy and yet his book might not have been so complete without such discussion. There can be no disagreement with his treatment of our detailed strategy but much can be found to criticize in his discussion of the fundamentals of our Policy—with all that that word denotes when spelt with a capital.

Details of defense may well be left to those who spend their lives in the armed forces but the private citizen can point out situations which may be overlooked by the army or navy officer. The province of the average person is to understand the basic requirements of the country's defence and, in writing an easily read and thorough book, Major Eliot has done an extremely fine job of making it possible to understand those requirements. There is much of profit in this volume for the professional soldier and sailor; there is very definitely much which will assist the student of international affairs. As world events pass in review we realize more certainly the close relationship between the private citizen, the soldier, and the statesman. No one of these controls in the United States but each has a vital part in the conduct of affairs. That each may execute his part with greatest success requires that each must understand the problems of the others. The reading of Major Eliot's book will go a long way toward understanding the problems which confront the officers of our armed forces.

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 145)

and Mrs. Welles, among others, were guests.

Minister Ray Atherton

The Minister to Bulgaria, Mr. Ray Atherton, returned to his post in Sofia on January 20 after attending meetings in London of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, on which he served as the American representative. He departed from Sofia on January 27 for London to attend further meetings of that group which were continuing during the second week of February.

Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Mr. G. Howland Shaw, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, addressed the nine-



teenth annual founder's day dinner of Delta Phi Epsilon, foreign service fraternity, in Washington on January 29. The fraternity has chapters in Washington at Georgetown University and George Washington University.

Mr. Shaw declared that the recent oral examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, in which a total of 106 persons were interrogated, revealed that a large number of the candidates were not sufficiently well prepared or equipped by personality or education to do themselves justice in taking the examinations; that there was a definite need at universities and colleges for better vocational guidance for students in order that many prospective candidates for the Foreign Service not well fitted for a life of this character or better fitted for another career be guided toward vocational pursuits in which their opportunities for success appeared greater.

He also stated in the course of his remarks that following the oral examinations he had talked with many of the unsuccessful candidates who had appeared before the Board, and that he had acceded to requests to state the reasons for each individual failure. He said that in a group of cases he had had to try and explain that the candidate was intellectually somewhat immature, that while satisfactory answers had been made to many questions of fact, there was often a vagueness, indefiniteness and general ineffectiveness when the candidate was asked to express a well-considered judgment on a certain subject under discussion.

Mr. Shaw, subsequently conversing with the JOURNAL, pointed out that he hoped henceforth to receive even more of the unsuccessful candidates with a view to helping them decide whether to prepare further and take the examinations again, or to abandon any intention of trying a second time, as the case might be. He said that sometimes a candidate appeared too young, in which event further study and experience might enable the candidate to overcome deficiencies and pass the examinations later.

He explained to the JOURNAL that in the recent oral examinations the Board devoted an average of at least one-half hour to each candidate and that in at least one instance the candidate was questioned for a full 45 minutes. He went on record as stating that he had informed candidates and foreign service preparatory schools that the designation of a candidate, following the oral quiz, to take the physical examinations definitely

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meant that the candidate had been accepted, barring an adverse physical report, whereas notification that a physical examination was not required meant failure. He stated that the candidate thus learned of his success or failure a few minutes after leaving the oral examination room.

Chief, Division of the American Republics

Laurence Duggan, Chief of the Division of the American Republics, in January and February proceeded on an extensive journey in South America, accompanied by Mrs. Duggan. Following the Pan American Conference and the regional conference of Foreign Service Officers in Lima, Mr. and Mrs. Duggan left that city on January 11 and proceeded by boat to Guayaquil. They spent from January 17 to 23 in Quito and journeyed by automobile to Bogota, arriving there on January 26. This is a journey made very rarely by foreigners and until very recently was not open for motor traffic. They left Bogota by automobile on February 9 and were due to have arrived in Caracas on February 13. They planned to leave Caracas on February 20 by air to visit Ciudad Trujillo on February 21-26, and proceed by air to Port-au-Prince for a visit until March 2, and thence proceed by boat to New York City, where they were due on March 6. Mr. Duggan planned to visit the various offices of the Service en route and to confer with Government officials in each country visited.

Chief, Division of International Conferences

Mr. Richard Southgate, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, tendered his resignation to the Department, effective on February 15.



Richard Southgate

The formal announcement was made on February 2 at his daily press conference by Secretary Hull, who stated that the Department was sorry to see him go, and that relations with him had been most agreeable and satisfactory in every way.

Secretary Hull stated that Mr. Southgate was resigning to accept a position with Pan American Airways. Mr. Southgate told the JOURNAL that his new duties would be divided between Washington and New York City. Following the announcement Mr. and Mrs. Southgate proceeded on vacation to Palm Beach.



Special Assistant to the Secretary

The Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Lynn R. Edminster, delivered an address entitled, "Trade Agreements, Agriculture, and the Ohio Farmer," at the twenty-seventh annual Farmers' Week program of Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, on February 1.

Division of Trade Agreements

Mr. Woodbury Willoughby, senior economic analyst of the Division of Trade Agreements, delivered an address on the subject, "Reciprocal Trade Agreements and Their Effect Upon American Dairy Farmers," at the annual convention of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association held at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on January 26.

Mr. Granville Woodard, of the same Division, delivered an address on the subject, "The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Policy of the United States," at the Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association meeting in New York City on January 23.

Vernon E. Bundy, principal economic analyst of the same Division, delivered an address entitled, "Trade Agreements and the Kansas Editor," at the second annual Farm and Home Week Journalism Conference for Editors, News Photographers, Country Correspondents and Extension Agents held at the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas, on February 10.

Foreign Service Officers

Andrew E. Donovan, on duty in the Division of the American Republics, and John B. Faust, on temporary duty in that division while on home leave from his post in Santiago, Chila, testified in the case of the United States versus the Curtiss-

(Continued on page 167)

THE VERDICT

(Continued from page 139)

by. We are only five against three hundred. You know what they do to captives, if we fall into Ras Tallar's hands no easy death like hanging for us. The troops know it will be months before headquarters thinks to inquire our fate, they'll be off to the hills like rabbits. Better get Ras Tallar away from the camp without wasting time. Send him to El Obeid; he should stand trial anyway, as an example."

"He must stand trial," said the Captain quietly, "but not at El Obeid. To attempt to take him five days march through open country would be giving him his freedom, and sending the men with him to their death. If we do that the troops will know we let him go."

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The doctor's florid face was white. "There's only one thing to do then. Reduce the guard to four, that won't rouse suspicion, and we can handle that number easily. Then when it's dark we'll go to the blockhouse, tie and gag Ras Tallar so he won't make a row, and take him to the thicket by the river where we can get the business over very quietly."

"And let the troops know we are afraid to face the issue?" said the Captain slowly.

"Damn the troops," cried the doctor, "It will be all over before they know what has happened. Murdering us won't bring him back to life. The point is we will have killed him and taught the negroes a lesson without rousing the countryside."

Captain Rogers began walking up and down the room. Young Martin had come in and stood by the door. Silence fell on the little group, then Rogers began to speak.

"If we murder him there's no reason why they shouldn't murder us. There's no reason why Ras Tallar in his turn shouldn't have killed the men he did. If Ras Tallar hangs it is because he is a murderer under the law he promised to obey, and he meets the punishment you or I, or any soldier, black or white, would under the same circumstances. That is the lesson we have to teach the troops. We can't send him to El Obeid for a court martial, but he will have a fair and open trial, and if he is guilty he must die. We may die instead of him. We'll have to take that chance, and face it in the daylight with clean hands."

The room was quiet again, then young Martin came forward, and held out his hand to Rogers. The rest of us one by one did the same, the doctor last. "I think you're making a mistake," he said, "but I'm with you."

The camp was silent that night, ominously quiet it seemed to us. We sat up late planning an improvised court martial to be held the following morning on the parade grounds.

The sun was high and hot when we took our places beside the captain on the open field. The feet of the troops stirred up little clouds of dust as detachment by detachment they were drawn up in parade formation.

A perceptible ripple of excitement passed over the ranks as the prisoner was brought out. He was a magnificent negro, one of the biggest I have ever seen. His hands were tied behind him, and he stood an ebony statue, the muscles of his great arms and bare chest curving under the coal black skin. He faced Rogers, his head thrown back defiantly, his eyes roving over the

troops. Two soldiers were called forward, and identified Ras Tallar as a deserter. Rogers spoke the dialect of the region, and I could understand it by that time.

Next the two surviving mail carriers were called. Under Rogers' questions they stated that the prisoner with a band of followers had set upon and killed the convoy.

A native identified Ras Tallar as having led a raid upon his village, which had been destroyed, the survivors taking refuge in the camp.

It wasn't a conventional trial, but it was orderly and fair. At the end of the testimony Rogers turned to the prisoner, and asked, "What have you to say? Did you do these things?"

Ras Tallar looked at him defiantly, and in a voice loud enough to carry to the ranks, cried "I, Ras Tallar, king of the hills, have done these things, and many other things besides. Ras Tallar is not afraid of the white men. He is a great chief among his own people, and rich with the spoils of many villages. Ras Tallar can do as he pleases!"

Rogers spoke loud and clear, "You are a subject of His Majesty, the great white king. By your own confession you have deserted your duty, and murdered men in the performance of theirs, and destroyed peaceful villages for plunder. You have been warned repeatedly of the penalty, and now you must pay it; such is the law. At dawn tomorrow you will be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The guard closed around Ras Tallar. There were no incidents, just a few minutes of tense silence as the prisoner was led back to the blockhouse, and the troops were dismissed.

We went about our duties that day as though nothing had happened. Once or twice I came upon little, whispering groups of men, who dispersed as I approached. Everywhere in the camp was an unnatural stillness. The men avoided us, and we did not try to talk to them.

For dinner we assembled in the club. I had stayed away until then as under Rogers' direction the scaffold had been erected that afternoon beneath a limb of the big baobab tree in the clearing, and the sound of the hammers got on my nerves.

We ate without much appetite it must be confessed. The doctor was frankly gloomy. Tommy and Martin made spasmodic efforts at conversation. Rogers was even more silent than usual. Only after the servants cleared away did we start discussing the business that was in all our minds.

The arrangement of the troops was gone over



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again. Those in whom we felt most confidence were to be placed in front. It would be crowded, as the square wasn't as large as the parade grounds, but there wasn't a tree big enough elsewhere.

The short African twilight descended. We lit the oil lamp. Swiftly the night closed down. Outside was thick darkness, for there wasn't any moon.

Tommy was saying, "I don't mean to be depressing but I don't like the attitude of the troops."

"They're planning something," said the doctor. "Who's doing the hanging, by the way? If you give the order and one of the men refuses we have a mutiny on our hands, and it will spread through the ranks like wildfire; they only need a spark to touch them off."

Rogers nodded, "I've been thinking of that. It can't be risked." He looked at the tired faces around the table, lined and shadowed by the harsh glare of the unshaded lamp. "There isn't any help for it," he continued, "We'll have to see the business through ourselves. The fairest thing will be to draw lots for the actual job, I'll take one with the rest. Get some paper, Martin, the doctor's hat will do for a box."

Martin rose slowly, and tore up five bits of paper, one of which Rogers marked with a black cross.

The hat was passed to each one, and we took at random a bit of paper. It was with a queer sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach I looked at mine. Tommy drew the cross. He managed a sickly grin as he said: "Someone will have to show me how to make a slip knot, I've forgotten if I ever knew."

Rogers got up, and put an arm awkwardly around the lad's shoulders. "I used to know the different knots when I was a boy. Come over here and give me your shoe lace. See, once around, and once through—"

It was then the drums began, first the big ones from the hills, then the camp answered, softly at first, the sound growing more distinct as first one section, then another took it up. The tomtoms are the radio and telegraph of Africa. They can talk, but in a language no white man understands. They were talking that night. If you have never heard African drums you don't know what they can do to you even when your nerves are steady. The low, vibrant rhythm has the throb of a pulse in it. It is like the insistent ticking of a clock, once you let yourself listen; it comes through every other sound. All night the drums played, and only stopped an hour before the dawn.

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The troops were lined up in the square when we took our places beside the scaffold. It was still dark. As the grey light broke in the east Captain Rogers gave the order, "Attention." The flag was hoisted, and the drums answered the bugle while the soldiers stood at salute. Then the guard appeared with the prisoner, and led him to the scaffold.

Captain Rogers turned to Tommy. "In the name of the King, and the King's law which he has broken, I command you to hang this man, Ras Tallar, by the neck until he is dead."

There was a moment of silence as Ras Tallar stood looking around him, a look of bewilderment, then sudden fear flashed across his face. He made a spring forward, and struggled to free his arms and legs from the cords that bound him. Tommy and I closed in quickly, and with the doctor's help somehow forced him up the rude scaffold. Tommy's face was deadly pale, but his hands were steady as he slipped the rope around the man's neck, and adjusted the knot.

We stepped back, and with a cry as the scaffold went from under him, Ras Tallar leapt into the air.

I didn't look at the great black body doing its dance of death above my head. I remember that the sun came up suddenly, filling the square with light, flashing on the steady line of the bayonets and the rows of impassive black faces.

It seemed an eternity I stood there, then Rogers' voice, "Cut him down." The doctor was bending over an inert black thing, which was hastily covered with a sheet.

The roll of drums again, military drums. I fell in behind Rogers as we walked slowly down the ranks. The men stood at attention. There was the click of muskets, and the troops saluted as we passed.

* * * * *

Back in the club I threw myself into a chair, for suddenly I felt very tired. Tommy mixed drinks, and passed them around. No one seemed to have anything to say.

The doctor finally broke the silence. "We got away with it," he said. "Here's where I drink to the white men, who five strong put the fear of God into the hearts of three hundred natives."

Rogers, who had been standing by the door, turned, and crossing to the table, lifted his glass.

"Let's drink to the troops," he said quietly. "It was we who stood trial today, and it wasn't fear that saved our lives. Law is among all people, black, white and yellow, and when there is justice, terrorism isn't necessary. What we did was to put it up to the troops, and it was they who gave the verdict against Ras Tallar."



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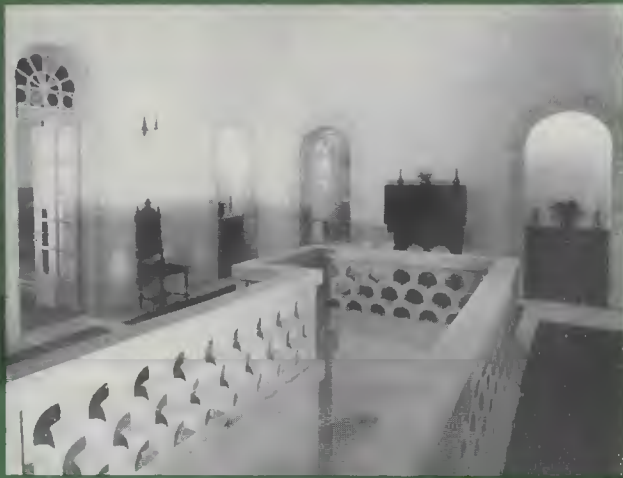


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Ellis O. Briggs



Patrick Mallon



Felix Cole



W. W. Corcoran

NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 161)

Wright Export Corporation, et al, which was charged with violation of the Chaco arms embargo. The case was heard in the U. S. Court for the Southern District of New York and both Mr. Donovan and Mr. Faust visited New York on January 13-14 and on January 19-February 2.

Mr. Faust concluded his temporary detail in the Department on February 7 and spent several days in Washington preparatory to resuming home leave at his home in Denmark, South Carolina.

James E. Brown, Jr., Second Secretary at London, accompanied by Mrs. Brown, arrived in New York City on February 4 on the S.S. *President Harding* and proceeded to Washington on home leave. They planned to spend a short time at Mr. Brown's home in Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Walton C. Ferris, Consul at Sheffield, who is spending leave in the United States, reported to the Visa Division on January 19 for an indefinite period of temporary duty.

Ellis O. Briggs, Acting Chief of the Division of the American Republics, delivered a lecture on the subject of Latin America on January 12 at the Army War College in Washington.

Patrick Mallon, recently appointed Vice Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, accompanied by Mrs. Mallon, sailed from New York City on the S.S. *Manhattan* on February 8 and planned to depart from Antwerp on February 24 on a Belgian vessel en route to their post. He will succeed Consul Edmund J. Dorsz, who will depart from Leopoldville with Mrs. Dorsz for their new post at Stuttgart upon the arrival of Vice Consul Mallon. Mrs. Mallon, a native of Wellington, New Zealand, obtained American citizenship on January 26 in the United States Court for the District of Southern Ohio.

Felix Cole, Consul General at Algiers, accompanied by Mrs. Cole and their two daughters, Misses Marilla and Catherine Cole, arrived in New York City on January 18 on the S.S. *Exeter* from their post. They proceeded to their home in Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Cole visited the Department for several days, beginning on February 8. This is his first home leave since 1934.

William W. Corcoran, Consul at Goteborg, accompanied by Mrs. Corcoran, arrived in New York City on January 30 on the S.S. *Gripsholm* on leave and proceeded to their home in Washington. During his stay he renewed his friendships at the White House with Marvin H. McIntyre and Stephen Early, secretaries of President Roosevelt with whom he worked in Washington before entering the Service.

Thomas J. Maleady, Third Secretary and Consul at Bogota, visited the Department on January 30 while on home leave, which he is spending principally at his home in Fall River, Massachusetts. He planned to leave for his post about March 1.

Stuart E. Grummon, First Secretary and Consul at Moscow, accompanied by Mrs. Grummon, arrived in New York City on February 8 on the S.S. *Washington*. He visited the Department on February 10, and planned to divide his leave between Newark, New Jersey, and Mattapoisett, Massachusetts.

Clarence E. Gauss, Consul General at Shanghai, during the latter part of January made a trip of approximately one week in company with Admiral Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, aboard the U.S.S. *Isabel*, visiting the Yangtze river ports of Chinkiang, Nanking and Wuhu.

Daniel V. Anderson, Vice Consul at Bombay, sailed from New York City on February 15 for Naples, where he planned to embark from Brindisi to arrive at Bombay on March 20. Upon terminating his temporary assignment in mid-January in the Division of Current Information he resumed leave, visiting friends in Chase City, Virginia, and then proceeding to Miami Beach and Fort Lauderdale for his first visit in Florida. He reported catching eight large kingfish in the Gulf Stream in one day.



S. E. Grummon



C. E. Gauss



T. J. Maleady



Willard F. Barber, of Riverside, California, has assumed his duties as a divisional assistant in the Division of the American Republics. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Leland Stanford University and pursued graduate study also in Columbia University. He came to the Department from the College of the City of New York, where he has been an instructor in its Department of Government from 1932 to 1938.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Consul at Istanbul, visited the Department on February 1 and 2 and subsequently visited in Oxford, Maryland, before sailing on the S.S. *Rex* from New York City on February 11 en route to his post.

Parker W. Buhrman, recently appointed Consul General at Basel, sailed from New York City on February 15 on the S.S. *President Harding*. He visited the Department on February 9 on route from Raleigh, North Carolina.

John Davies, Jr., Vice Consul at Hankow, proceeded from Hankow to Kiukiang on February 8 on the U.S.S. *Oahu* in connection with the proposed evacuation of approximately 18 Americans from the mountain resort of Kuling, located approximately 15 miles south of Kiukiang. These Americans remained during the course of hostilities at Kuling, which was not a military objective, the Japanese having encircled the base of the mountain on which it is located and moved forward.

Archibald E. Gray, Third Secretary and Consul at Helsinki, returned to Washington on January 24 from home leave spent principally at his home in Eureka, Illinois. He sailed from New York City on January 28 on the S.S. *Champlain* for Havre en route by train via Paris, Berlin and Riga to his post.

Dudley G. Dwyre, Consul General at Panama until recently, arrived in New York City on January 30 with Mrs. Dwyre on the S.S. *Ancon* and proceeded to Washington, where Mrs. Dwyre un-

derwent an operation at Emergency Hospital. She was reported as convalescing favorably. They planned to sail from New York City on either March 11 or March 25 for their new post in Montevideo, where Mr. Dwyre will serve as First Secretary and Consul General.

David Williamson, Second Secretary at London, served as a representative of this Government at a conference which convened in London on February 21 for the purpose of concluding an international convention exempting from customs and other duties liquid fuel and lubricants used by civil aircraft in international operations.

Claude B. Chipperfield, recently appointed Third Secretary and Consul at Athens, visited the Department on February 9 for a stay of two weeks before proceeding to Canton, Illinois.

William E. Yuni, Vice Consul in Kobe, spent five days in Washington, beginning on February 9, and planned to visit New York City for about five days before proceeding to Aberdeen, Washington, for a stay of about three weeks before sailing from San Francisco for his post on March 24.

C. Warwick Perkins, Consul at Toronto, concluded a temporary detail in the Visa Division on January 15 after having been summoned here from Toronto for that purpose in November. He returned immediately to his post.

John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service Inspector, sailed from New York City on February 8 on the S.S. *Manhattan* to resume his tour of inspection in Europe, following a brief period of consultation in the Department.

J. Webb Benton, First Secretary at The Hague, made a one-day visit in the Department on January 31 before returning to New York City to sail with his mother on February 4 on the S.S. *Noordam* for his post after having taken a part of his home leave.



F. P. Latimer, Jr.



David Williamson



John Davies, Jr.



C. B. Chipperfield

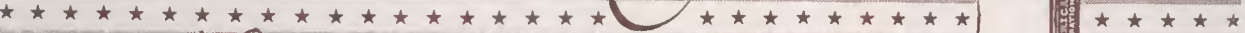


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Walter A. Leonard, First Secretary and Consul General at Tallinn, visited the Department during the last week of January at the conclusion of home leave, the latter part of which was spent principally with his brother in Miami, Florida. He proceeded to New York City on February 1 and sailed several days later for his post. His itinerary included Paris, Berlin, and Riga. He curtailed home leave slightly in order to arrive in Tallinn in time to participate in ceremonies incident to Estonian Independence Day, February 24.

James Orr Denby, Consul at Capetown, accompanied by Mrs. Denby, left Washington during the first week of February at the conclusion of home leave spent at their home in this city. They sailed on February 10 for Southampton, whence Mr. Denby intended to depart on February 16 on the S.S. *Athlone Castle* for Capetown. Mrs. Denby planned to spend about one month on the Continent with their two children.

James E. Parks, Consul at London, returned to Washington February 8 after spending the early part of his home leave with relatives in Greensboro, North Carolina, and about two weeks in West Palm Beach, Florida. He planned to return to his post in March.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Third Secretary at Tokyo, arrived in Washington on January 28 at the expiration of leave spent at his home in Muskegon, Michigan, and spent three days before sailing from New York City on February 1 on the S.S. *President Roosevelt*. He planned to visit London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow en route to his post, where he planned to arrive during the first week of March. This will be his first journey across Siberia.

George K. Donald, Consul General at Southampton, accompanied by Mrs. Donald, sailed from New York City on February 10 on the S.S. *American Merchant* en route for their post at the conclusion of home leave, spent in part at their home in Spring Hill, Alabama.

Harley A. Notter, who has been serving as a research assistant in the Division of Research and Publication since February 19, 1937, was transferred last August to the Division of the American Republics as a divisional assistant. He will serve specifically as the historical officer of that Division. His home is in Palo Alto, California. He is the author of "The Origins of the Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson" and has contributed book reviews to several magazines.

Emilio Collado, of Rhinebeck, New York, was appointed as a divisional assistant recently in the Division of the American Republics. He will serve specifically as the economic-financial officer of that Division. He formerly served in the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City.

The occupation of Barcelona by the forces of General Franco on January 26 led to several moves of American diplomatic and consular officers on duty in the Barcelona region. It will be recalled that the Embassy and the Consulate General, due to the danger of air raids, were moved last April from Barcelona to San Andres de Llavanderas, located approximately 24 miles north of Barcelona and about one to two miles west of the port of Caldetas. The U.S.S. *Omaha*, flagship of the U. S. Mediterranean squadron, and the U.S.S. *Badger* arrived at Caldetas from Villefranche on January 24 and on the following day evacuated Mr. Walter C. Thurston, Chargé d'Affaires, Licut. Col. Henry B. Cheadle, Military Attaché, Captain Francis Cogswell, Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Embassy clerks Charles Gilbert and William Krieger, with Embassy records, and Consular clerks Margaret Ashdown and Francisco de Jesus Cruz, among others. They were taken to Marseille. Mr. Thurston on January 27 opened an office of the Embassy at Perpignan, France, close to the frontier. On the day preceding the occupation of Barcelona by the forces of General Franco, Vice Consuls Douglas Flood and John D. Jernegan proceeded from San Andres de Llavanderas to Barcelona and continued to perform consular functions after the occupation of the city.

Miscellaneous

The 16 Foreign Service Officers who are attending the current Training School, together with their wives, have been guests at several cocktail parties and teas since their arrival in Washington. One of the most popular of these was a stag cocktail party held at the Metropolitan Club on January 26, with virtually all Foreign Service Officers on duty in the Department and various other non-Service officers in the Department in attendance.

The *Washington Post* of January 22 carried the following description of "The State Department Bachelor" as one part of a Washington vignette



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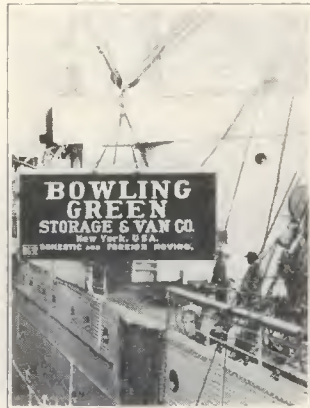
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in three parts (the other two concerning the foreign diplomat in Washington and the New Dealer) written by one of its society editors, Dudley Harmon, and featured in the society section:

"Contrary to tradition, which pictures him as a tea-and-cookie passer constantly attired in a silk hat, he works hard. The higher he gets in the department, the harder he works.

"He is a master of evasion when asked a question point blank about foreign affairs, but the higher he gets the more communicative he becomes.

"He is afraid people will think him frivolous when they see him at parties, so wears a faintly apologetic air.

"He plays excellent bridge and never bawls out his partner.

"Only in rare instances would he marry for money, but unless he has independent means would appreciate a wife who can pay her own way.

"Like the foreign diplomat, he makes an effort at parties, which makes him a delight to hostesses.

"Popular tradition has branded him stupid; but he is intelligent enough to have passed extremely stiff exams in the face of great competition."

* * *

During the second month of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, ending on March 16, the course scheduled military orientation lectures given under the direction of Colonel John Magruder, U.S.A., until recently Military Attache at Bern and formerly stationed in the Far East; immigration and visa instruction by Avra M. Warren, chief of the Visa Division, and commercial instruction by James J. Murphy, Jr., chief of the Consular Commercial office; documentation of merchandise instruction by Mr. Worley, of the Treasury Department. On March 8 the 17 officers were divided into four sections, and assigned alternately for one week each to the Consular Commercial office, the Passport Division, the Visa Division and the Division of Foreign Administration.

THE FIRST CONGRESS

(Continued from page 131)

first to the rules of its ordinary procedure and interhouse relations, but included also decisions on certain special questions. The most important of these involved the title of the President, his communications with Congress, his right to remove officials, and the Senate's share in the executive functions of appointments and treaty-making.



In the great demand for formative measures, foreign relations were not neglected, though they did not reach, in comparison with domestic affairs, the importance they were soon to assume. The Confederation had been well served by its secretary for foreign affairs and diplomatic force, and fairly satisfactory relations had been established with some of the European nations, even though the weakness of the government under the Articles, and its financial impotence, mitigated against the recognition or respect due to an independent nation of sufficient potentialities at least. The act of July 27, 1789, establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs, was the fourth act passed and essentially it continued the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation. The act of September 15 changed the designations to Department of State and Secretary of State, and assigned the additional duties of custody of the acts of Congress and their promulgation, the Great Seal, and the records of the Continental Congress. The act of July 1, 1790, authorized \$40,000.00 annually for the support of such persons as the President should commission to serve the United States in foreign parts, and for the expense incidental to the business in which they might be employed. The maximum salary of a minister was placed at \$9,000.00 a year, with the right to an outfit not greater than a year's salary. Smaller salaries were authorized for chargés and secretaries, who were the only other foreign officials named. Consuls did not figure in any of the acts of this Congress, as their offices would originate through treaties, as had been the case under the Confederation, and their remuneration probably from fees.

Foreign relations were, however, the business of the executive rather than the legislature, and therefore one in which the House had little interest, while the interest of the Senate was due to its position as a substitute for the executive council which the Convention of 1787 rejected as an element of the Constitution. This aspect of affairs was brought out strikingly a few years later when Washington refused to send to the House of the Fourth Congress the papers of the Jay Treaty negotiations.

(The Honorable Mr. Bloom has prepared an article for the next issue of the JOURNAL on the inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States, which took place on April 30, 1889. Foreign Service Officers may wish to plan suitable observances of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this event. Incidentally, the opening date of the New York World's Fair will be April 30, 1939.)

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EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 142)

editor is being terminated with the resignation of Paul Alling, who joined the staff in 1929 and who, in spite of the prolonged protests of his fellow-editors, maintains that "ten years are enough." For all this time he has contributed his sound criticism of all the JOURNAL has published, adding a clarifying word or tactfully cutting a superfluous sentence, always with a refreshing grace and a boundless patience. His resourcefulness in dark hours of press deadlines when the editorial cupboard has been bare, the wit of his comments and his constant companionship have endeared him particularly to his editorial colleagues. While regretful at losing him from the board, they are very happy that he is not leaving the Department, and congratulate the committee on the education of Foreign Service Officers' children, to which Paul is now devoting so much of his leisure time.



Edward Page, Jr.



Leo D. Sturgeon

The board extends the most cordial welcome to its two new members who, while rounding out its geographical catholicity by representing the European and Far Eastern Divisions, have, in addition, to an eminent degree those personal qualifications which should render their editorial efforts fruitful to the JOURNAL and helpful to their colleagues. Leo Sturgeon, after long study and experience as a Japanese language officer, is now handling in the Department the complicated question of the international regulation of the offshore salmon fisheries of Alaska. Edward Page, also a language officer who has served recently in Moscow and Riga, now has the Russian desk in the Division of European Affairs. The other members of the board look forward with pleasure to their collaboration.

The new chairman of the board, as a glance at the list of editors will reveal, is Harry Villard. To him also in his new capacity his colleagues, knowing well from long association and friendship that the JOURNAL is safe and sound in his hands, extend the heartiest of welcomes. Harry has procured many of the articles published in the JOURNAL since he joined the staff in January, 1938, and has contributed generously in the editing.



H. S. Villard

MARCH OF TIME

(Continued from page 135)

took a day off from dodging Arab bullets to get a picture of George Wadsworth, the American Consul General in Jerusalem.

And as the S.S. *Brazil* moved out of New York on the maiden voyage of the new Good Neighbor Fleet, on board—together with officials of the State Department and the Maritime Commission—was still another *March of Time* camera crew, captained by *March of Time* director, George R. Black.

On the voyage south Black mapped out a shooting program with the assistance of Ambassador Breckenridge Long, head of the "Good Will Mission" and Consul-General William Burdett, secretary for the Mission. Specially assigned to aid the crew in Rio de Janeiro was Vice-Consul Richard Gatewood; in Montevideo Legation Secretary Reginald Bragonnier, Jr.; in Buenos Aires, Vice-Consul William E. Copely. With this cooperation of the American Foreign Service, doors never opened before to movie cameras were swung open wide.

In Rio, our junking South American crew made its initial journalistic "seep" when they marched into the Presidential Palace. Here, intimate scenes were made of President Getulio Vargas with cabinet members and with his family.

In Montevideo, President Alfredo Baldomir willingly performed under a hastily improvised spotlight, and in Buenos Aires, President Roberto Ortiz for the first time permitted cameras and sound machines to be strewn around the Casa Rosada. But of all the South American sets, none resembled Hollywood "colossal" more than the American Embassy in Buenos Aires. Here, doors which were barred to movie cameramen during President Roosevelt's visit, were swung wide



open by Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander Weddell, whose one hundred and fifty guests found that instead of being guests at tea, they were being pressed into service for the *March of Time*.

In New York headquarters, our film library was being combed for every other shot of the American Foreign Service made by cameramen who had previously visited consulates, legations and embassies. And as thousands of feet of film began to accumulate in the cutting room, for the long process of elimination and editing, still another crew was dispatched to Washington to convert the State Department into a movie studio for five days of concentrated shooting.

After Director Tom Orchard and his cameramen had prowled the old corridors of the State, War and Navy Buildings in search of interesting angles, Secretary Hull left international affairs to themselves long enough to become, momentarily, a film actor.

Disrupting all routine, department personnel was pressed into service, from Secretary Hull and Under-Secretary Welles down to the corridor guards. Cameramen were everywhere, photographing treaties and transoms, code rooms and clerks, passports and teletypes. Almost every plane heading north out of Washington carried a box containing undeveloped film for "*Uncle Sam—The Good Neighbor*."

After a final busy morning in which Secretary and Mrs. Hull were filmed at their home in the Carlton, shooting subsided in Washington.

But, there still remained another sequence fundamental for an insight and understanding of the State Department—the unfamiliar day-by-day routine of the lesser figures—the young men who some day will be ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary.

We wanted to show what they are like, how they are selected and trained, what their jobs are. We wanted to portray them as the human beings they are and show them in school, at their first post and finally as a young, but seasoned, foreign service officer.

To do this, we planned out re-enactments—the accurate reliving before the camera of scenes or incidents which could have or actually have happened.

From the Yale Club and Columbia University, our casting director lined up a dozen personable young men to act as diplomats-in-the-making.

Hurrying on from Washington came Mr. Howland Shaw, Chief of Personnel, to see that these types were authentic. An old shipmate of mine in the days when Istanbul was Constantinople, Howland Shaw had been one of the first to help

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us in our preliminary plans, and he remained with us until the end of production—keeping a weather eye open to see that our re-enactments were authentic, the script factual in every detail.

First of the re-enactments was a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria for young vice-consuls about to leave for their first posts. Here, food was genuine, but the characters, save for Mr. Shaw, fictitious but true to type.

In rapid succession followed a series of other re-enactments. By manipulation of desks, book-cases and pictures, the *March of Time* offices were used, in turn, as half a dozen consulates in different parts of the world.

The cabin of the U.S.S. *Honolulu*, then at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, doubled for the U.S.S. *Detroit*.

Our projection room was busy twenty-four hours a day with new film to be gone over, with library material still being called for possible use. Downstairs, the laboratory was rushing through more thousands of feet, and across the hall the script department was at work on preliminary drafts—numbers three to eighteen successively.

By the time 56,000 feet of film had been cut down to something within striking distance of 1,800 feet, which was to be the approximate length of our picture, the inescapable deadline was growing nearer and nearer.

Suddenly we realized that we had promised that McDermott and McBride were to see every foot of film before it was released. To New York they came, and loud was *March of Time's* appreciation when they said "Well done!" For to us, there could not have been a more worthwhile story. It was a story that needed to be told. And, as best we could, we told it.

If it has given the public a more intelligent appreciation of the State Department; if, in a time when international affairs are of grave concern to all of us, it has conveyed a clearer conception of what the American Foreign Service means to the nation, then, we feel, it has been a job well done.

RUTHENIAN HOLIDAY

(Continued from page 129)

it may be noted that Bifsticka Garneé is prepared very well in the Bercéni kitchen.

The price for a hotel room and meals in Uzhorod does not aggregate more than the equivalent of \$2.00 a day. The several sights of the town



may be seen in a full day sandwiched in between two evenings. The cathedral is worth a visit and also the small gypsy school which is said to be the only one in existence. When in session the teacher can be persuaded to ask the children to take down their violins from the pegs on the wall and play a gypsy tune or two. Violin instruction is an important part of the curriculum.

For the evening's diversion, there is the small but well-equipped theater showing plays and operettas in Hungarian or the gathering of attractive young folks at the open-air restaurant of the Hotel Bercéni, with a good floor and dance orchestra. However, the most unique spot to spend an evening is a gypsy restaurant called Speck's on the side of a hill not far from the center of the town. Here one can enjoy good food and mellow anher-colored wine on a trellis-covered terrace, with a gypsy band playing to the Ukrainian and Hungarian folk songs of Uzhorod's youths and maidens. A summer evening spent at Speck's long remains a pleasant memory.

Well worth the time and moderate expense is a day's trip by car to the village of Uzok on the Polish-Czechoslovakian boundary. A small car with driver may be hired in Uzhorod, although a few complications may now have to be overcome, as the new Hungarian border is just to the north of the city. A good road winds through the valley of the Uh or Uz River, at first across the beautiful rolling Carpathian country and then into the mountains. The Carpathians, in contrast to the Tatras, have gradual slopes covered with deciduous trees, and grassy summits used for cattle grazing.

If the trip to Uzok is made on a Sunday many opportunities are offered to see the Ruthenians in their best "go-to-meeting" costumes, as shown in the photographs. Leaving Uzhorod around eight in the morning, one reaches Kostrina in two hours, in time to see service in the small wooden Russian Orthodox church tucked away in a clearing on a hillside. Only a few of these buildings still remain in Ruthenia. Their charm lies in the picturesque style, the wood carvings in the interior and the idyllic forest settings. During a service the genuine character of the picture is emphasized by the rich bass voices of the men singing melancholy Orthodox hymns and by the colorful costumes of the women and girls. Approaching such a scene, the stranger hesitates to intrude; even though he knows he will for a few moments be separated by several centuries from reality.

The village of Kostrina itself offers little of interest other than the fact that it was the southernmost point in the Uz valley reached by the Russian army during the World War. Several war ceme-



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teries appear along the roadside from this point to Uzok and at the latter spot the remains of trenches and a few shattered trunks of trees are reminders of the hard fighting in the region in 1915. If one is interested in souvenirs, the village boys will present bayonets, rusty rifles and helmets in abundance. The Czech horder guards at Uzok, if one can converse in Russian, Polish or Czech, willingly give detailed information of the several engagements at this point between Russian troops and units of the Hungarian and Bavarian armies. The visitor to Ruthenia finds the officials extremely cordial and helpful, particularly the public notaries in the towns and villages.

Lunch may be obtained in a small inn a few feet from the Czech-Polish border. On the return trip there is ample time to stop in Volosianka, or one of the other villages, for an hour or so to look in on the Sunday afternoon dance. The driver will assist in the matter of obtaining subjects for photographs and, unless you restrain him, will soon have you dancing and in general taking part in the festivities, and enjoying it.

On the following day the visitor can take a morning train from Uzhorod to Rachov, the summer and winter sport center in the eastern tip of the province. With the new border the rail route first passes through a part of Hungary, out into Sub-Carpathian Russia, then through northern Roumania for an hour, and finally weaves into Czechoslovakia again at Velky Bockov, thence to Rachov. Here, in the heart of the highest Carpathians, one can spend several days hiking through the primeval forests on the slopes of Pietros, Hoverla, Pop Ivan and other peaks; in playing tennis, swimming, and making tours of the lumber camps.

As Uzhorod and Mukacevo are now situated in Hungary, Rachov is the most suitable town for the visitor to use as headquarters. Even here the only hotel is the small K.C.S.T. inn (Czech Touring Club), although accommodations may be found in private homes. The cost of room and meals in Rachov is ridiculously low, in 1938 about \$0.90 per day.

Of the several peaks within one day's walking distance, Pop Ivan, Pietros and Hoverla are well worth climbing. It should be repeated that the Carpathians are "gentle" mountains, with gradual shady slopes and grass covered summits. There are no rocky precipices or bare steep sides requiring the acrobatics, tools and exertions of Alpine climbing. Well marked paths and trails are available, and just for contrast, bears, lynx, wild boars and wolves. While these animals rarely if ever attack humans in the spring, summer and fall months, a stout stick and a complete lack of desire

to interfere with any seen are recommended precautions.

Along the ridges of the above mentioned and other frontier peaks are trenches, barbed wire entanglements and pieces of artillery, exactly as they were left at the end of the World War.

The Czechoslovakian forest administration for the extreme eastern end of the republic is in Rachov. Permission is obtained without difficulty to visit the "Clausures." These artificial lakes store the water necessary to raise the level of the Tisa River and its tributaries to a height permitting the floating of lumber rafts. From late spring to fall water is released twice a week and rafts glide downstream on the way to distributing centers in Hungary.

Each raft is manned by three Hucul lumberjacks, and has three rudders fixed at the bow. At the stern are tied one or two pine saplings to serve as drags in case a slower speed is required when navigating a difficult bend of the river. A consular officer who can swim has no difficulty in obtaining permission to ride a raft from the small Tisa tributaries near Jasina to Velky Bockov on the Roumanian border, an exciting journey of from six to eight hours.

The Hucul woodsman is a lumberjack in winter, a riverman in the summer months, and all year 'round considers himself and is considered by his compatriots as the prince of the Carpathian forests. He would proudly refuse any form of labor other than that connected with lumbering, and views raft-floating in the summer season more of a sport than an occupation. For this dangerous work he is well paid, between 50 to 60 crowns a day, which supports him and his family for a week. Always ready for a pleasant chat with a stranger and, in the woods, for a bout of all-in roughhousing with his colleagues at the slightest provocation, never anxious to work if he has money in pocket and well able to take care of his own interests, the Hucul lumberjack is the Irishman of eastern Europe. These forest workers live in circular "kolibri." A hole in the center of the sloping roof serves as a chimney. The food, mostly salt pork and corn meal cake, is cooked over the open fire directly underneath the hole. Members of the family sleep on pine branches, feet to the fire.

A full month would be required to make even a superficial acquaintance with the many spots of interest in Carpathian Russia. There is for example a marked trail from Uzok to Jasina across the entire range of mountains. This is a two-week "rucksack" hike, although a horse to carry the luggage can be hired in Uzok for a song. There are miles of magnificent virgin forests near Vo-



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lovoje and Sinovír, with seldom visited peaks such as Sepul, Kanc, Piskun, Negrovce, and many others. The so-called "Marmaros diamonds" may be picked up along the banks of small rivers near Kobilecká, Poljana and Kelecín. There are, it is said, on the summits of mountains near Volovec, green pastures where comely peasant lasses live through the summer months tending the cattle, while their parents and brothers till the fields around the village down below. Herc, judging by a modest inference in Baedeker, the weary traveler is offered milk and honey, delicious creamy cheeses, songs, and quaint hospitality.

In short, of the many vacation spots in the territory which still remains a part of Czechoslovakia, Ruthenia probably offers the most variety in the abundance of opportunities available to the person seeking a vacation of unique experiences among a friendly, democratic people.

MARRIAGES

Miller-Kellogg. Elsie Neel Kellogg of Chicago and William Cramp Miller of the Legation at Tegucigalpa were married on December 9, 1938.

Smyth-Brown. Mrs. Jane Brown, an American resident of Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, was married on December 14, 1938, to Mr. Robert Lacy Smyth, Second Secretary at Peiping, in the home of Frank P. Lockhart, counselor of embassy at Peiping.

Springs-Henshaw. Mrs. Marjory Lovat Fraser Henshaw of Inverness, Scotland, was married on January 11, 1939, to Mr. L. Pittman Springs, Vice Consul at Tunis. The ceremony was held in the offices of the British Consul at General at Tunis.

Putnam-Knapp. Mrs. Sidney Kendall Knapp and John Risley Putnam, American Consul General at Florence, Italy, were married on January 21, 1939.

Bailey-Neuscheler. Elizabeth Herrick Neuscheler and E. Tomlin Bailey, Vice Consul at Warsaw, were married in that city on January 18, 1939.

COVER PICTURE

Mr. Knowlton V. Hicks, Consul at Vancouver, gave the JOURNAL this picture of Old Rotheburg-ob-der-Tauber.

JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

Applications for the fourth award of the \$300 JOURNAL Scholarship for the school year commencing in the fall of 1939 may now be made. Further notice will appear in the April issue.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Charles Theodore Grellet on January 3, 1939, at Algiers. Mr. Grellet was American Consul at Algiers from 1886 to 1899.

William E. Beitz on February 3, 1939, in Rio de Janeiro, where he was Consul.

Frank Clifton Clark, formerly Vice Consul at Jerusalem, on February 5, 1939, in New York.

Stanley L. Wilkinson, Vice Consul at Winnipeg, on February 11, 1939.

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, mother of Elim O'Shaughnessy, Vice Consul assigned to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

Henry A. W. Beck, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Athens, on February 18 in Washington, D. C., of heart trouble.

BIRTHS

A son, Alfred Johnson Elbrick, was born on November 12 to Mr. and Mrs. C. Bourke Elbrick, at Prague. Mr. Elbrick is Third Secretary at Warsaw.

A son, Robert Charles Shufeldt Gibbon, was born on November 23 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Arlen Gidden in Belize.

A daughter, Katherine Louise Schraud, was born on December 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Myron Henderson Schraud in San Luis Potosi, where Mr. Schraud is Vice Consul.

A son was born on December 22 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Orray Taft, Jr., in Warsaw.

A son, Anthony Halstead Mason, was born on December 23 to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Mason in New York. Mrs. Mason was Miss Margaret Halstead, daughter of Albert Halstead, formerly American Consul General at London.

A son, Stephen Benjamin Hulley, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin M. Hulley on January 24. Mr. Hulley is Second Secretary and Consul at Paris.

A daughter was born on January 25 to Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Beaulac in Washington. Mr. Beaulac is First Secretary of Embassy in Havana, at present on temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics.


A daughter, Marie-Elizabeth, was born on January 25 to Mr. and Mrs. Pierre de L. Boal in Mexico City, where Mr. Boal is Counselor of Embassy.

A daughter, Eleanor Phelps, was born on February 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Merriam in Cairo, where Mr. Merriam is Second Secretary of Legation.



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